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Footnotes

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Oct. 28, 1984

ASA President: San Antonio ...A Fine Convention City

Plans for the 1984 Meetings in San Antonio are progressing nicely. Careful advanced planning by the Executive Office and the 1984 Program Committee has been helped enormously by the whole-hearted cooperation of sociologists, city administrators, and hotel personnel in the San Antonio area. I have recently returned from a visit to the city, and to the Convention Center and the Headquarters Hotel, in company with Bill D'Antonio and Jo Ann Ruckel. Jo Ann and Janet Astner had visited the city earlier and had been enthusiastically received by many of the same people we saw during my visit.

The upshot of all of this activity is that San Antonio promises to be a fine Convention City. Blessed with a super abundance of physical beauty, the city is also a sociologist's delight, with its rich ethnic mixtures, its role in one of the most rapidly developing areas in the country, and its unique blend of civic activism. As an old Chicagoan, I find San Antonio especially interesting as a social laboratory. It is the tenth largest city in the United States, and has one of the largest Hispanic populations of any city in the country. Citizen groups representing all ethnic and social class levels are extremely active, as are other institutions, such as the Catholic Church which shares the strong social justice emphasis of the Church of Central and South America. Political campaigners will be in full swing while we are meeting in San Antonio, offering rich opportunities for field observation, perhaps for participant observation as well.

San Antonio also is a city of art galleries and museums, of jazz, festivals, and markets, many good restaurants, and a delightful river walk to distract and enchant even the most serious scholar.

You will be hearing more from and about San Antonio and the 1984 Meetings in future issues of FOOTNOTES. We met a lot of wonderful people who want to help make 1984 one of our most memorable and successful meetings. I hope you will make your plans early to join us and to participate. I look forward to seeing you there.

James F. Short, Jr.
President

Candidates Named for Committee on Committees

Candidates for the Committee on Committees have been announced by the ASA Committee on Nominations thereby completing its slate for the 1984 election.

Candidates for the other elected positions in the Association were announced in the last two issues of FOOTNOTES.

Additional candidates may be nominated for the Committee on Committees through the open nomination procedure.

Petitions supporting those candidates must be signed by at least fifty (50) voting members of the Association and must be received at the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, no later than February 29, 1984.

Candidates for the Committee on Committees are:

District 1
Lucie Cheng, University of California-Los Angeles
Carol Warren, University of Southern California

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Shils Wins Balzan Prize for Scholarly Contributions

Edward Shils, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, has been awarded a \$120,000 International Balzan Prize for his "important, innovative, and unique contributions to contemporary sociology".

The prizes were established by the International Balzan Foundation of Berne, Switzerland, to recognize scholars in fields in which the Nobel Prize is not given, including the social sciences, the arts, and mathematics.

Shils, who is also an honorary fellow of Peterhouse College at Cambridge University, has focused much of his work on the role of scholars and intellectuals in culture and politics.

He previously was honored for his work on intellectuals in 1979 when he became the first sociologist to be selected by the National Endowment of the Humanities for the prestigious Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities Award.

Among his works are *The Intellectual: Between Tradition and Modernity*; *The Indian Situation*; *In-*

NIA Programs Seek Proposals

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) recently announced three programs through which it is soliciting research applications. They are (1) Special Emphasis Research Career Awards (SERCA); (2) Health Behaviors and Aging; and (3) Social Environments Influencing Health and Effective Functioning in the Middle and Later Years. Social scientists are encouraged to submit proposals in all of these areas.

SERCA

The Special Emphasis Research Career Awards will provide support to eligible institutes for inter-

disciplinary training and research support of social and behavioral scientists who are seeking careers in behavioral geriatrics research. They are designed to meet the growing need for investigators who can conduct interdisciplinary research on health behaviors and aging based on a knowledge and appreciation of the interaction of biomedical and psychosocial processes.

Candidates for these awards must have a PhD or its equivalent in a social or behavioral science and three years of research experience. They must be nominated by their institutions.

Professional Development Workshops Address Teaching

by Carla B. Howery

The 1984 ASA series of Professional Development Workshops for Sociologists will begin with three workshops that address issues in teaching sociology. The topics were developed in response to membership interest in changing demands on the teacher role.

Sacramento, CA will be the site for a workshop on "Applied Sociology Programs and Curricula: Career Opportunities for BA, MA,

and PhD Students", February 9-12, 1984. Participants will review applied programs in sociology in place around the country and will develop their own model program tailored to their departments. The workshop will also address the development and management of an internship program, and strategies to improve the placement of students after graduation. The workshop fee is \$225 for ASA members.

The second workshop takes on "Techniques and Resources for Evaluating Sociology Programs and Faculty Effectiveness". Many departments are undergoing review and evaluation and this workshop will provide tools to make that process more diagnostic and beneficial to the department. The sessions will also address the variety of ways to measure faculty effectiveness, including student evaluations and peer review. Sociologists have made some impor-

See Teaching Page 4

Social Scientists Head for China: Alice Rossi Chairs Delegation

An eight-member delegation of sociologists and anthropologists will visit the People's Republic of China between mid-February and mid-March to establish contact with their disciplinary counterparts in that country.

The delegation will visit university departments, research institutes, professional associations and state bureaus in six cities.

ASA Past-President Alice Rossi, University of Massachusetts, will chair the delegation. Other sociologists in the group are William Parish, University of Chicago; Nan Lin, SUNY-Albany, and Shelby Stewman, Carnegie-Mellon

University. Anthropologists making the trip are Marshall Sahlins, University of Chicago; Emily Ahern Martin, Johns Hopkins University; William Wang, University of California-Berkeley, and Carol A. Smith, Duke University.

The delegation is jointly sponsored by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Ministry of Education.

The delegation held a briefing session in Washington last fall to develop specific plans for the upcoming trip.

Health Behaviors and Aging

The Health Behaviors and Aging program will provide grants for research and research training on the health-related behavior and attitudes of older people, their families, and others about them that have an effect on their functioning as they continue to grow older. Studies are sought which extend scientific understanding of how older people's health behavior and attitudes develop under varying conditions; how they relate to health promotion and disease prevention, care and treatment of disease, rehabilitation or death; and how they can be modified as new scientific knowledge is developed.

More specifically, NIA is interested in sponsoring research which will address such questions as:

- How do social conditions and social relationships at work, in the family, and in the community influence the development and maintenance of health behaviors and attitudes as people grow older?

- To what extent do older people turn for health information or advice about particular health problems to a relative or friend? What is the nature of older people's interactions about their health problems with relatives or

See NIA Page 3

Horowitz Calls for Nobel Prize in Social Science

The Nobel Prizes have again been awarded. What for the physical, chemical and biological sciences, world literature, and even that elusive goal, world peace, is a time of celebration remains for the social sciences an annual moment of intense

See Nobel Page 8

Applied Sociology Can Advance Discipline

by Albert E. Gollin

In this brief essay I shall discuss two issues: the future of applied sociology/sociological practice and the current state of sociology. In fact, as I have argued elsewhere, they are tightly entwined. Let me raise the latter question first; the need for brevity will preclude hedging my assertions with the usual qualifying phrases.

Current Scene

What is the current state of the discipline? Here are three prominent elements:

1. The "supply-demand" problem caused by declining student enrollments in the 1980s—The claims of "relevance" and impulses toward political activism which fed the rapid growth of the discipline in the 1960s and early '70s have loosened their hold on students, and sociology has lost some of its appeal and enrollments. This decline has reduced the flow of university resources to sociology departments and adversely affected faculty morale. At the graduate level especially, the competition among faculty for the best—or any—students has intensified.

2. A Babel of theory schools and groups, often accompanied by a dogmatic politicizing of theoretical debates.—Some might see this as the glorious blooming of a Maoist garden of 100 flowers, a celebration of pluralism, or the welcome multiplication of "paradigms". In my view, our theoretical situation has become increasingly intellectually incoherent, with negative consequences for sociology's prestige within the academy and outside it as well. The net effect is a shrinking core of common assumptions about what constitutes the proper subject matter of sociology or of standards defining fruitful or dead-end approaches.

3. A widening of the already too-wide gulf between our discipline's tool makers and its substantive specialists.—The true inter-disciplinarians of our time are not those interested in problems at the boundaries between sociology and other academic disciplines. Instead they are methodologists who are importing or exporting complex statistical-analytical tools and approaches. And they represent only a small (but obviously highly influential) proportion of active sociologists. Even further divorced from them (or the main body of our fellow sociologists) are those who draw inspiration from qualitative, "naturalistic" traditions: phenomenologists, interactionists, ethnographers, etc.

In sum, our supply of potential acolytes and discipline-builders is dwindling, our theories are weak, at times tendentious, and in intellectual disarray, and our choice of methods—quantitative and qualitative—tends to separate us rather than serve our common purpose. Are these the signs or consequences of a discipline going into eclipse?

I think not. Let us recall that periods of rapid growth in institutions and enterprises—

including sociology—are often followed by periods of consolidation or even stagnation, in a seemingly cyclical or reciprocating process. From this standpoint, academic sociology's current lack of coherence is an inevitable consequence of so many people entering it and making competing claims on its limited disciplinary resources for legitimation.

Thus, growth has promoted structural differentiation, specialization of function, and a range of favorable and adverse consequences, intended or otherwise, of the sort that sociological theorists and systems analysts have taught us to expect. And, in recent years, these processes have been accentuated and magnified by adverse demographic trends, economic forces, and political decisions—all of which, it should be recalled, began before the current Administration took office—which have fed the crisis in academic job opportunities that has become so troublingly prominent whenever sociologists meet to discuss "what's new". And this opportunity crisis, in turn, has further contributed to the sense of demoralization and intellectual disarray that I sketched earlier.

Role of Applied Sociology

What, then, is the role of applied sociology in all this? Let me briefly indicate how it can contribute to the restoration of a sense of

Open Forum

disciplinary vitality and common purpose necessary for the progress of the discipline—a goal shared by both academic and applied sociologists.

First, sociologists of all stripes have increasingly been forced to find or at least to seriously consider work in diverse applied settings. As those who, like myself, have always inhabited such settings have learned, one can pursue a rewarding career and retain one's identity as a practicing sociologist in them.

Second, sociological training and competency are relevant across a wide range of work settings. This is obviously the case with respect to the hard-edge methodologies used in survey research, multivariate analysis, information system design and management, etc., but it also applies to subject matter knowledge (especially relating to social and demographic trends), and even to basic theoretical or conceptual skills.

Third, it must be emphasized that the process of application is far from mechanical; rather the struggle to solve concrete problems by applying sociological expertise yields significant intellectual dividends for the discipline. Much of what we know (or think we know) and can do as sociologists has been the direct or indirect result of attempts to clarify or solve society's problems. It is useful to recall in this regard the mundane origins of important branches of our discipline in rural life, urban problems, educational issues and the like—all of which represented problem settings that generated "sociologies" that fed in turn into the general sociology whose development was the common goal of our predecessors.

Work in these and other speciality areas that emerged subsequently has produced bodies of reasonably well-codified knowledge and theoretical generalizations of a more limited scope that nevertheless have considerable value, not only for discipline-building but also in formulating or critically appraising policies in public and private spheres. Voices are occasionally heard in sociology asserting that the field has little of practical value to offer. More often, the claim is made that sociologists should not concern themselves with the practical value of sociological knowledge because it is the powerful in society who benefit disproportionately, or because such a concern compromises the purity of the discipline as an evolving science. Value-laden or insular assertions about sociology's social relevance that would stifle attempts at application need to be vigorously debated for the sake of our discipline's future.

Finally, the active life of meeting new challenges (including those imposed upon applied sociologists by the disdain for such roles widespread among academic soci-

ologists) can be professionally invigorating. Younger and older sociologists should be encouraged to suspend their biases and to explore this sector seriously. Doing so can help dissipate the gloomy or apprehensive climate which so many in sociology today are confronting. Opportunities for useful work continue to present themselves, although many must be seen as unconventional in nature. Few will be listed in the newspaper's classified sections under the label "sociologist". Nor will representatives of this sector actively seek out sociologists at professional gatherings. But our society and its institutional sectors abound with what Nelson Foote has called "people problems" in setting or achieving various goals. And the relentless pace of technological innovation continues to create new problems. No disciplinary training offers better preparation than ours for useful (i.e., socially productive) and personally rewarding work on such problems, especially if the training needs of applied sociology are given the greater attention in graduate sociology departments that they deserve in the coming decade.

In sum, it is my claim that sociological application can be good for individuals seeking rewarding careers, for the discipline of sociology, and for the resolution of societal problems. What is called for

Committee Slate for 1984 Election Completed

(continued from page 1)

District 2

James P. Pitts, Northwestern University

Terry Jean Rosenberg, Ohio Wesleyan University

District 3

Jill Quadagno, University of Kansas
Iida Simpson, Duke University

District 4

Rhoda L. Blumberg, Rutgers University
Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania

District 5

Cheryl Gilkes, Boston University
Jerome Karabel, Harvard University

District 6

Myra Ferree, University of Connecticut

John Stanfield, Yale University

Letter to Editor

Mortality, Not Morality

In the November 1983 issue of FOOTNOTES you carried a story on "Five Sociologists Receive ACLS Awards". While I appreciate the mention of my grant award, my project is on the mortality transition among the Chinese population of Taiwan between 1905 and 1965, not the morality transition.

Now, it is true that I am the author of such articles as "Short-term Trends in Bastardy in Taiwan" (*Journal of Social History*, 1980); since your typesetter and proofreader have undoubtedly read my previous work, I can easily understand how this logical error slipped through. I would greatly appreciate it if you could list the correct title in your corrections or errata section in the near future.

While the morality transition in Taiwan would be a wonderful topic for participant observation research, I doubt if I could add but a few footnotes to the well known article by Professor George Psalmanazar (Pismo Beach State College), "From Tearoom Table to Massage Parlour Mandarin" (*Mongolian Journal of Sociology*, 3, 4:24-49). My present work is a much more pedestrian effort to track the causes and effects of cholera epidemics, neonatal tetanus, and the like. Thank you.

Richard E. Barrett
University of Illinois, Chicago



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Other International Society Schedules Meeting in Seattle

by Marie L. Borgatta,
University of Washington

037-02: 34-01

In a December, 1982 FOOTNOTES article, Melvin Kohn briefly described the operation of the International Sociological Association (ISA). With the many sociological meetings, journals, and other sociological stimuli we have in the United States, it is a little difficult not to be provincial and to lose track of the fact that we are part of a larger world of scholars. The ISA began a relatively short time ago, with the meetings in Mexico City this past summer marking the 10th set for the organization. The ISA was originally structured as an "association of associations", and it has only recently moved to individual membership. During this period it has co-existed with a membership organization which is even less well-known among sociologists in the United States, the Institut Inter-

national de Sociologie, the International Institute of Sociology (IIS).

The IIS was established in 1893 and is represented as the oldest continuous sociological association. The moving force in the founding was the French Sociologist, Rene Worms. Membership was expected to become worldwide, and it did. Early distinguished members and officers included such persons as Gabriele Tarde, Georg Simmel, Ludwig Gumplowicz, Achille Loria, Ferdinand Tonnies, Enrico Ferri, and sociologists from the United States such as Lester Ward, Franklin Giddings, Albion Small and E.A. Ross. (As interesting lore, it is often pointed out that Emile Durkheim, another Frenchman, was not a member.) The organization was oriented around a concept of sociologists getting together to further the profession through the exchange of ideas and open dis-

ussion, and this fluid style still dominates the structure of meetings, which normally occur every two years. Emphasis has been on sociologists meeting each other around an important theme. Ample opportunity is usually provided for broad coverage of topics corresponding to interests expressed during the development of meetings, but the objective is not to touch every substantive aspect of sociology. Attention thus is focused on the more central thematic sessions with a broad participating membership. The theme of the forthcoming 1984 World Congress is "the task of sociology in the world crisis".

Membership in the IIS presumes a major involvement in the field of sociology. It requires a review of credentials and election, and in the "Statuts" there are allocations of membership to foster a balanced international representation. Associate mem-

bership is not restricted, and actual participation in the meetings is open to non-members. However, only members may vote at the business meetings. There has been substantial discussion about a restructuring of the organization, to occur at the forthcoming meetings.

Membership of the IIS is drawn from all over the world, and meetings have been held, except for lapses due to war and other disorganization, every two years. Recent sites have included Rome, Istanbul, Beirut, Nuremberg, Mexico City, Morelia, Cordoba, Madrid, Caracas, Algiers, and Lisbon. The XXVIIth World Congress (September 4-8, 1984) will be held at the University of Washington in Seattle. This will be the first IIS Congress held in the United States. The scheduling of the Congress was designed to facilitate participation in the ASA meetings as well.

The official journal and main publication outlet for the IIS has been the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, which, over time, provides some perspective on the interests and changing concerns of IIS members. Some of the early history of the IIS is reported in a *Revue* article published in 1969.

Current officers of the IIS are: President, Vittorio Castellano; Vice Presidents, Antonio Luna Arroyo, Joseph B. Ford, J.K.N. Unnithan; Conseillers, K. Peter Eitzkorn, Eiichi Isomura, John O'Neill, Ludwig Grunberg, Sara Faisal. The secretariat is located in Rome: Gioacchino Santanche, Secretary General, IIS, Viale America 125, 00144 Rome, Italy.

The Organizing Committee for a World Congress involves all the members of the host nation, but an executive committee is constituted to permit a more manageable structure. The Executive Committee for the XXVIIth World Congress includes Panos D. Bardis, Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Edgar F. Borgatta, Melvin L. DeFleur, K. Peter Eitzkorn, Joseph B. Ford, Otto N. Larsen, and Marvin E. Wolfgang.

The program for the meetings is still in the formative stages, and sessions, workshops, and seminars for the formal program will not be closed until April 1, 1984, which is the date for completion of pre-registration. Program flexibility will remain beyond that date since tentative provision has been made for over 90 sessions. Participation at a minimal level will be provided for those not assigned to special sessions or workshops in a session in which abstracts can be circulated and people of like interest can meet. Simultaneous translation (English, French, Spanish) is being scheduled, but only for the plenary sessions.

For more information on program participation, housing, membership, etc., write to: Marie L. Borgatta, PhD, IIS World Congress Coordinator, Department of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

NIA Budget Rising Steadily; Encourage Contact with Staff

(continued from page 1)

friends?

• How do older people's use of self care and reliance on family or significant others increase or reduce their demand for formal health care services?

• How can multivariate methods of longitudinal and cohort analysis be used to study age-related changes and stabilities in health attitudes and behaviors as they relate to health outcomes?

The above are only illustrations. They do not indicate the full range of research that NIA is prepared to support.

Social Environments

In this program, NIA seeks research grant applications that can increase specific understanding of how particular modifications in the social environments of people's daily lives can improve the quality of the aging process in the middle and later years. Particular studies should focus on how social environmental variables (e.g., support networks, household and living arrangements, financial arrangements, etc.) related to health outcomes (e.g., maintaining health and well-being, etc.) through various psychological and physiological mechanisms. Some examples of relevant topics are:

• The effects of training programs on the aging person's learning of new skills and new strategies for approaching a task.

• How different living arrangements (e.g., living alone or in shared or cooperative housing) affect older people's social support, instrumental health, economic resources, and ability to function outside of institutions.

• The influence on age-segregated housing on health and functioning of older people.

• How local media coverage of crime influences older people's fear of crime and, as a possible consequence, their social participation and well-being.

The above, again, are only illustrations. A more complete description of each of these programs is provided by the *NIA Guide for Grants and Contracts*, Vol. 12, No. 11, November 11, 1983.

Grant Mechanisms

A number of grant mechanisms are available for use in the Social Environments program and in the Health Behaviors to Aging area. Potential applicants are encouraged to discuss them with the NIA staff before submitting a formal application. Receipt dates for Research Project Grant and New Investigator Award applications are March 1, July 1, and November 1. For others, including Postdoctoral Fellow and Program Project applications, submission deadlines are February 1, June 1, and October 1.

The budget of the National Institute on Aging has risen steadily since the Institute was established in 1974. Last year over \$11 million went to the support of projects in the Behavioral Sciences Research program. The amount is expected to increase slightly for the current year.

Address requests for additional information, research prospectuses, and/or letters of intent to: Behavioral Sciences Research, National Institute on Aging, Building 31C—Room 4C32, Bethesda, MD 20205; (301) 496-3136.

OBSERVING

The *COSSA Washington Update* for December 16, 1983 is devoted to a summary and analysis of the 1984 Federal budgets for social and behavioral science research. The good news in the analysis is that health related agencies (National Institutes of Health (NIH) and National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA)) and the basic research budgets in the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense (DOD) fared well in 1984. For example, the NIDA budget was restored to its 1981 level. Also, "most federal statistical agencies, which provide data for social science analysis...are doing relatively well."

The more somber side of the analysis reveals that the NSF budget for the social/behavioral sciences continues below its 1980 level, despite a sizable increase this year. And serious losses have been sustained in the programs of the National Institute of Education (NIE), Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, the Office of Human Development Services, and in the Department of Health and Human Services.

The federal budget process involves a complex pattern of interaction between the Administration, Congress and the department or agency officials. Miller summarizes the politics of the budget in the following words:

"With an unpleasant regularity, the Administration has proposed to eliminate all budget support for certain specific research or training budgets. In turn, Congress has consistently opposed such budget proposals and has re-established funding for programs that were scheduled to receive no funding. Because of this Congressional opposition to zero-level budgets, some programs, originally scheduled to receive no funds in FY 1984, actually did better in Congressional appropriations than research programs scheduled to receive more modest cuts.

"For these reasons, it would be a mistake to try to fit the final social and behavioral science research budgets for FY 1984 into too rigid an interpretation of either administration or congressional research policy. More important than any single year's research budget is the cumulative record of support—or lack of support—for social and behavioral science research in areas of both scientific and national policy significance. In this perspective, the record of the past four years is quite clear. The Administration has promoted a policy combining major cuts in some social science research budgets with level budgets or only moderate increases (frequently below the rate of inflation) in others. Such a policy, without the careful planning that must accompany any major change in resource allocation, necessarily leads to severe problems—in research agencies, in the research community, and, over the long term, in the ability of the nation to maintain its scientific base."

Social scientists cannot expect any great increases in fiscal year 1985 budget recommendations. And it is probable that COSSA and its affiliates will have to work long and hard to protect the modest gains and prevent further deterioration in agency funding. We must urge all of you to take time to contact your congressional delegations and seek their support for the social science budgets for fiscal 1985.

As this issue of FOOTNOTES goes to press, Congress will be returning, and one of the important items on its agenda is the legislation regarding the establishment of a National Peace Academy. One of the major functions of the Academy will be research on conflict management and conflict resolution, areas in which social scientists have begun to develop some expertise on the micro level, and which can become a major opportunity for social research at the macro level. But we cannot sit back and hope it happens. We must work to help see that it happens. Call and write your senators and representatives—today!—WVD

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NSF Announces New Program

Basic research on factors related to the effective teaching and learning of mathematics and science at the pre-college level will be supported by the National Science Foundation in fiscal year 1984, and possibly beyond.

Target date for receipt of proposals for FY 1984 funding is February 1. Proposals received after that date will be considered for FY 1985 funding if available.

For more information contact Joanne Miller, Sociology Program Director, or Thomas M. Guterbock, Associate Program Director, at (202) 357-7802.

GAO Offers Several Opportunities for Sociologists

:84.01

by Carla B. Howery

The U.S. General Accounting Office is often in the news, as an investigation mandated by Congress turns up interesting results. Sociologists are part of the team of researchers at GAO that investigates government spending and programs, what works and what it costs.

Howard Garrison is one of the sociologists housed in the GAO offices which occupy a full block of downtown Washington. Garrison emphasizes the value of the sociological perspective to frame and analyze a problem, as well as the skills of sampling, research design, and data analysis.

He stresses that the skill of working together in teams is one that he wishes was fostered and developed in graduate training. Instead, most graduate programs are structured so as to reward individual work and competition. "Most of my work occurs with other social scientists, accountants and people from technical professions", says Garrison, "and we must come up with a plan of action and a final report in a rather short period of time. We have to bring our different training to a problem and reach a compromise so we can get on with the project."

"Some of the projects are very interesting, such as our efforts to investigate whether single parents in the military are any less ready to be mobilized for active duty than are dual-parent households. We found that the single vs. dual variable was not, in fact, related to readiness and that many other variables, known to immediate supervisors, were much more important in assessing performance

of duties. As a result of the report, the military decided against using parental status as a disqualifier for re-enlistment. That saved a lot of people their jobs."

How does a sociologist get a position at an agency like GAO? One way is to apply for the social science analyst positions that are posted at the GAO personnel office, and at federal offices around the country. To be put on the mailing list for job vacancies, send your name and address to the GAO personnel office at 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20548.

Evaluation

Ray Rist, a sociologist serving as one of the senior managers in the Institute for Program Evaluation at GAO, looks for candidates with skills in evaluation methodology. He welcomes vita from sociologists with demonstrated skill and experience in the design and execution of evaluation research. Rist says he's hired more sociologists this year than any single sociology department; there are openings for the analyst positions from time to time. On the day of this interview, Rist was on the Hill three times, showing that some social science work is getting into public policies! Rist will be visiting some graduate programs of sociology this fall to better understand the type of training those programs provide in the areas of applied social science and evaluation research. Information on graduate programs and vita from qualified persons should be sent to Rist at the Institute for Program Evaluation, U.S. G.A.O., Room 5737, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20548.

Intern

Another route to employment at GAO or other federal agencies is through the Presidential Management Intern Program. MA or PhD sociologists may apply for an internship slot in the year in which they receive their degree. This is an excellent opportunity for the terminal MA student, or for the student seeking a lengthy internship before making a decision about PhD work. Interns may be placed in any agency or office of the Executive Branch of government, including some placements at the state and local level, as well as federal slots.

In addition to the valuable experience the intern receives, all internship positions convert to regular, permanent positions within the agency. In many cases, the mobility up the GS ladder is much faster than through regular employment channels. For example, the intern is typically hired at a GS-9 level, promoted to GS-11 at the end of one year, and to GS-12 at the end of the internship. Even in periods of federal cutbacks, the internship program goes on, as these positions do not

count against agency employment ceilings.

Interested applicants submit an application to the program. About 250 interns are chosen. Each intern then looks through the book of internship positions for placements of interest and approaches these supervisor for a possible "match". The intern may also initiate a placement site if s/he has a specific area of interest. Within the two year internship experience, the student may move from one agency to another to gain exposure to a wide variety of projects. For example, Leslie Christovich is a PhD political scientist with experience in public administration. Her current assignment is to work within the GAO on a project on comparable worth of federal jobs, with implications for pay scales.

Christovich stresses that intern applicants must take the title of this program seriously. "They should show a commitment to public sector leadership, an ability to work in teams, and interest or experience in management. Social scientists should stress research skills as well."

Doctoral Research

Another opportunity for pre-doctoral work at the GAO is through the GAO's Doctoral Research Program. The program allows doctoral students to become actively involved in GAO while conducting research for dissertations in areas of interest to the agency. Howard Garrison stresses that sociologists have not taken advantage of this program. "If students have skills in formal organizations and management, this is an opportunity to do field work, while getting a salary." Contact Dominic DelGuidice, Director of the program, at the U.S. GAO, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20548.

TRG Campus Visits Cover Range of Topics

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The Teaching Resources Group (TRG) is five years old and going strong. Over forty sociologists, skilled in consultation on teaching topics, comprise the TRG, which is a part of the ASA's Teaching Services Program. Departments, colleges, and sociological societies can request a visit from the Teaching Resources Group on a wide range of topics.

Last year, the Teaching Resources Group made over twenty-five visits to provide advice and feedback on curricula, teaching skills, new programs, and faculty development and evaluation. The range of topics discussed and the variety of settings in which the consultations took place are displayed in these vignettes:

and offer constructive suggestions for the department."

- A large state university is concerned about declining enrollments in its introductory courses, some of which are taught by part-time faculty and teaching assistants. TRG visitors conducted teacher training for faculty and TAs and suggested ways to strengthen the lower division program.

- A faculty development grant allowed a liberal arts college to bring in two TRG visitors to meet with individual faculty to assess teaching skills and course development. The visitors then conducted a day-long workshop on teaching topics requested by the department. The visit was designed to coincide with a meeting of the state sociological society so TRGers could make a presentation there.

- Visitors are matched to the department or school's agenda. To the extent possible, visitors are selected by geographic proximity (to reduce costs) and from an institution (e.g., community college, 4-year college, etc.) similar to that of the host. After a TRG visit has been completed, the host is asked to evaluate the success of the visit and to provide feedback on the consultant's services. Departments are asked to cover all expenses for the visit and to pay a reasonable honorarium. Although department funds may be tight, support for such visits may be found in alumni funds, professional development grants, and from administrative sources. Several schools within a region or within a state system have pooled resources. Visitors have come in conjunction with state sociological

society meetings. And more and more frequently, sociologists conduct TRG visits for other disciplines.

To make arrangements for a visit, please contact Carla B. Howery, Teaching Services Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-3410.

Teaching Workshops Slated for Spring

(continued from page 1)

tant contributions to the issue of evaluation, bringing their measurement skills to a controversial problem. The workshop will be held March 8-11, 1984 in Chicago, IL. The fee is \$225 for ASA members.

American University (Washington, DC) will host a workshop on "Issues of Sexism and Racism in Teaching Sociology" from March 30-April 1, 1984. The workshop will include discussions on how to manage incidents of sexist and racist behavior among students, as well as how to monitor our own teaching for unconscious biases. Curriculum materials that show how to teach topics of sex, gender, race and ethnicity more effectively will be shared among the participants. \$175 is the fee for ASA members to attend this workshop.

For more information and application forms, please contact Carla B. Howery, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Space is limited in each workshop and applicants will be taken in the order received.

Minorities and Women

- *Affirmative Action and Preferential Admissions in Higher Education* is an annotated bibliography compiled by Kathryn Swanson that summarizes over 1,000 items ranging from newspaper articles to books and government publications. The bibliography deals with the 1970-80 period and has three major parts: The Law and the Courts; Response of the Academic Community; and analyses of various issues relating to equity for minorities and women. For a copy of the bibliography send \$17.50 to Scarecrow Press, Inc., P.O. Box 656 Metuchen, NJ 08840.

- In September and December of 1982, the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service held joint hearings on pay equity. Testimony included statements and reports from a large number of groups favoring equal pay for work of comparable worth. While supplies last, a two-volume set of proceedings can be ordered free of charge from the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, U.S. House of Representatives, 511 House Annex #1, New Jersey and C Streets, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20515.

- The Rawalt Resource Center of the Business and Professional Women's Foundation has developed a number of informational packets dealing with women and work. Topics include: job sharing, sexual harassment, women in management, women in nontraditional

al fields, and the women's movement. The packets are free and may be ordered from: Rawalt Resource Center, BPWF Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

- Nancy King and Marjory G. Marvel have recently produced a report entitled *Issues, Policies, and Programs for Midlife and Older Women*. The report includes the following sections: an overview of the status of women over 45; major issues and public policy options; a summary of recent legislation affecting middle aged and older women; analyses of non-governmental programs devoted to research, education and training for women over 45; and recommendations for program development. Copies of the report are available for \$10.00 from: Center for Women Policy Studies, Suite 508, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

- *Sexual Harassment on the Job: A Guide for Employers* is unusual in that it summarizes material useful to employers rather than employees. Included in the short pamphlet are a model questionnaire on sexual harassment, a sample policy on sexual harassment, the EEOC guidelines on sexual harassment and a bibliography. Copies are available from: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, New England Regional Office, 55 Summer Street, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02110.

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Meeting Calendar

March 1-2. 29th Annual Southern Conference on Corrections, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL. Theme: "Privatization and New Developments". Contact: Joan Grant, Center for Professional Development, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; (904) 644-3801.

March 13. Commemorative Conference on the Twentieth Anniversary of the Death of Catherine Genovese, Lincoln Center, New York, NY. Theme: "The Good Samaritan: Law, Social Science, Public Policy". Contact: Peter J. O'Connor (Law) or Harold Takoshian (Social Science), Fordham University, New York, NY 10023; (212) 841-5116.

March 26-27. Clinical Sociology Association Training Workshop on Organizational Skills for Social Scientists, Consultants, and Managers. Los Angeles, CA. Contact: Patricia See, Department of Sociology, Chapman College, Orange, CA 92666; (714) 997-6621.

March 27-April 1. International Studies Association Twenty-Fifth Meeting, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Paul M. Johnson or William R. Thompson, Department of Political Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

April 12-14. Southern Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Knoxville, TN. Contact: Lenora Finn Paradis, Executive Director, Council of Deans, C201 E. Fee Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

April 17-21. Second International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women, Groningen, The Netherlands. Theme: "Women's Worlds: Strategies for Empowerment". Contact: Second International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women Sociological Institute, University of Groningen, Grote Markt 23, 9712 HR Groningen, The Netherlands.

Competitions

Hamilton Prize

The 1984 competition for the Hamilton Prize is now open. The prize of \$1,000, awarded to the best original, scholarly, book-length manuscript on women, is offered annually to encourage serious and significant feminist scholarship. Manuscripts submitted must be works of synthesis and/or interpretation, or monographs of broad interest. Essay collections, fiction, and unrevised doctoral dissertations are not eligible. The University of Michigan Press expects to publish the winning manuscript in its series on Women and Culture. Two-page abstracts are due July 15, 1984. Manuscript deadline is September 1, 1984. For competition guidelines and other information, contact: Hamilton Prize Competition, 354 Lorch Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Wilkins Award

The Leslie T. Wilkins Award Committee is now accepting nominations for the third annual (1984) award, honoring a book-length work which qualifies as the outstanding contribution to the fields of criminology and criminal justice. Deadline for nominations is May 1, 1984. Any book published in 1983 is eligible. For additional information, contact: James Garofalo, Chair, Awards Committee, Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, SUNY-Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222; (518) 455-6311.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Italian Historical Association Seventeenth Annual Conference, November 9-11, 1984, Washington, D.C. Papers are encouraged within a broad interpretation of the conference theme: "Support and Struggle". Provisions will also be made for non-thematic papers. Acceptance of papers requires a draft copy or one-page abstract to be received no later than February 17, 1984. For areas of particular interest or for more information, contact: Joseph L. Tropea, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

11th Annual Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, April 14, University of Santa Clara. Empirical, theoretical and review papers are invited. Drafts or detailed abstracts (statement of problem, theoretical perspective, key literature, methodology, findings and conclusions) with names of student author and faculty sponsor should be submitted before February 24, 1984, to: Professor K.K. Iwamoto, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, CA 95053; (408) 984-4510.

Built Form and Culture Research: Approaches and Implications in the Study of Socio-cultural Aspects of Built Environments Forum, October 18-20, 1984, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS. Proposals for paper and workshop presentations are invited from scholars and professionals in the humanities, social sciences, and design fields. Abstracts of 250-500 words are due by February 15, 1984; complete paper deadline is July 15, 1984. For areas of special interest or further information, contact one of the conference directors: David G. Saile, James M. Mayo, or Victor Papanek, School of Architecture and Urban Design, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; (913) 864-5127 or 4374.

Working Class Housing in New York City, 1901-1984 Symposium, October 12-13, 1984, Columbia University, New York, NY. Papers are invited on four themes: the relationship between changing patterns of economic activity and housing conditions; the impact of grass-roots organization and movements on conditions affecting housing; the nature and causes of changes in the spatial distribution of housing; and the evolution of city policies affecting housing. A two-page outline should be sent by March 15, 1984. Contact: Peter Marcuse, Division of Urban Planning, 410 Avery Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; or Richard Lieberman, F.H. LaGuardia Community College, City University of New York, 31-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101.

The Social Effects of Computers, June 15-16, University of Rochester. Papers that report research and evidence on the questions: Have computing and computers had any social effects? If so, what have been the effects? Deadline is February 17. Contact: Dean Harper, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

PUBLICATIONS

Contemporary Jewry solicits submissions for Volume 7, to be published as an annual in 1984. Manuscripts should conform to ASR style and be submitted in four copies, along with a self-addressed postcard for acknowledgment by February 29, 1984. Contact: Arnold Dashofsky, Editor, Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life, Department of Sociology, U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

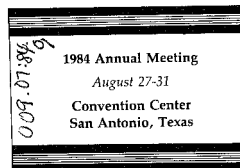
American Journal of Community Psychology announces a special issue on Organizational Perspectives in Community Psychology. The goal of this refereed special issue is to present current organizational theory, research and practice focusing on community systems and on quality of life and advocacy issues of concern to community psychologists. Of primary interest is rigorous theory-based empirical research, but strong literature reviews and case studies are encouraged. 3 copies of manuscripts in APA style must be submitted by June 1, 1984. Contact: Susan Frank, Department of Psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, IIT Center, Chicago, IL 60616; or Christopher Keys, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

The Review of Regional Studies solicits manuscripts for a special issue on the relationship between regional science and demography. Papers dealing with aspects of applied demography are especially appropriate. The issue is co-sponsored by the Southern Regional Science Association and the Southern Regional Demographic Group. Three copies of submissions should be received by June 1, 1984. Contact: Isaac W. Eberstein, Guest Editor, Center for the Study of Population, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Teaching Sociology announces a special issue devoted to papers on "Sociology's Service Mission: Strengthening the Lower Division and Introductory Courses", slated for July 1985 publication. Manuscripts should not exceed 30 typewritten, double-spaced pages, and should be submitted in three copies by August 1, 1984. Contact: Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association, 1722 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Wisconsin Sociologist will publish a special Fall 1984 issue on "Sociology of Moral Inquiry", and encourages submission of papers on such issues as the ethics of research, practice, writing, and teaching; the relationship between knowledge and power; who does and who should benefit from research; and how sociology might be used to better help people lead the morally good life. Papers should not exceed 25 pages; four copies and a return acknowledgement postcard should be submitted by May 1, 1984. Contact: Charles S. Green III, Editor, *The Wisconsin Sociologist*, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, WI 53190.

1984 Annual Review of Hypnosis, published by the International Society for Professional Hypnosis, invites submissions of unpublished manuscripts concerning research findings, case studies, review articles, etc., concerning the nature, practice, application, or teaching of hypnosis and suggestion. Submissions will be subject to anonymous review by the editorial board. Three copies of manuscripts, following APA guidelines, and an abstract of 100-150 words should be submitted by February 26, 1984. Contact: Roger A. Straus, Editor, *ISPH Review*, Division of Social Sciences, Alfred University, Alfred, NY 14802.



Funding Opportunities

POSTDOCTORAL

Harvard University, Russian Research Center, announces a new program of senior fellowships supported by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Applications are now being accepted for one senior research fellowship at the professor level, and two research fellowships at the assistant professor level. Stipends for each fellowship are for full support. Application deadline: March 1, 1984. Contact: Russian Research Center, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, announces minority postdoctoral fellowships in survey research and black mental health. The program includes a summer workshop (July 6-August 12, 1984) on psychiatric epidemiology and help seeking behavior. Stipends are prorated depending on post-PhD experience. Deadline: April 1, 1984. For application information, contact: Harold W. Neighbors, Program for Research on Black Americans, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Sociology, expects to offer predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships in the Sociology of Human Development for the 1984-85 academic year. Trainees will engage in research and participate in specialized seminars and tutorials as part of both the predoctoral and postdoctoral training program. Postdoctoral stipend levels vary from \$14,040 to \$19,716, plus full tuition, depending upon the number of years of prior relevant postdoctoral experience. The predoctoral stipend is \$5,292 for a twelve-month period, plus full tuition. The traineeships are subject to the standard payback provisions of all National Research Service Awards, and are available to U.S. citizens or others with permanent research visas. The application deadline is May 1, 1983; applications are encouraged from qualified women, minorities, and non-sociologists. AA/EOE. Contact: Doris R. Entwistle, Department of Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

The University of Maryland, College Park, Department of Sociology and the School of Social Work and Community Planning of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, anticipates several openings for a one-year postdoctoral training program in applied research in Family Mental Health, starting Fall, 1984. The program will train PhDs in Sociology and/or Social Work to conduct research in health and human service organizations whose programs affect the mental health of families. Stipends begin at \$14,040. Applications, including a curriculum vita, a brief statement of background and interest in the program, and three letters of reference, are due no later than March 15, 1984. For information, contact either of the co-directors: Edward Z. Dager, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; or Paul H. Ephross, School of Social Work and Community Planning, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD 21201.

The National Council for Soviet and East European Research invites proposals for research contracts in its annual competitions, with deadlines of November 1 of each year. The Council is a non-profit educational corporation which conducts a national program of research dealing with major policy issues and questions of Soviet and East

European social, political, economic, and historical development. Eligibility for funding is limited to scholars at the postdoctoral level or with an equivalent degree. Council contracts are awarded through U.S. universities for collaborative or individual projects no longer than two years in duration. Contact: National Council for Soviet and East European Research, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 387-0168.

Summer Programs

The East-West Population Center will hold its Fifteenth Summer Seminar in Population from May 28-June 29, 1984. The first four weeks of the seminar will be held at the East-West Center in Honolulu and will involve participants in one of four workshops focusing on specific population topics. The final week of the seminar will be held at a location in Asia to give participants first-hand information on the population and demographic research in Asia. Approximately 50 individuals will be selected for a specific workshop on the basis of their potential contribution and future population research as demonstrated by their application and supporting materials. Deadline: February 15, 1984. For more information, contact: Lee-Jay Cho, Director, Summer Seminar in Population, East-West Center, East-West Population Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848.

The University of California, San Francisco announces plans for the first annual Summer Institute on Women, Health and Healing, to be held July 8-21, 1984 in Berkeley, California. The Institute will bring together specialists in a variety of disciplines related to women's health who will work with participants on issues faced in teaching courses in this area. Sponsored in part by the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the UCSF School of Nursing, the Institute is part of a larger project on Women, Health and Healing funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. For more information, contact: Patricia Anderson, Project Coordinator, Women, Health and Healing Project, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

Peace Seminar to Soviet Union

The Institute for Peace and Understanding announces a traveling seminar to the Soviet Union for U.S. professors. To be held June 8-27, 1984, the seminar deals with "peace and human being". Sessions in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Tbilisi, and Leningrad will deal with peace questions and studies by Soviet scientists on the "all-round development of the human person". Sessions will be arranged by the Scientific Committee for Research in Peace and Disarmament, the Soviet Peace Committee, and institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Formed in 1980 by members of Christians Associated for Relationships with Eastern Europe (an NCC affiliate), the Institute, based in Rosemont College in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, is interested in Christian-Marxist dialogue and other academic exchanges aiming at bridge-building. Contact: Paul Peachey, Department of Sociology, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

New Publications

Films for Sociology, 1983 edition, includes more than 1,500 titles encompassing a wide range of topics relevant to the study of sociology at the secondary and college levels. The new edition contains more than 100 new titles reflecting a wide variety of films, and new subject categories covering issues of special concern to contemporary society have been added to the subject index. Copies of this catalog are available to prospective users at no charge. Contact: Pennsylvania State University, Audio-Visual Services, Special Services Bldg., University Park, PA 16802; (814) 865-6316.

Sociological Inquiry has published a special double issue on Sociology of the Environment. Eleven articles in the Spring/Summer issue look at the field from both the "built" and "natural perspectives". The 229-page issue is edited by James K. Skipper, Jr., and is available to individuals for \$9.00. Send orders with payment to: Journals Department, University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712.

Sociology of Sport Journal a new journal focusing on the understanding of human behavior within the context of sport and physical activity, will begin publication in March, 1984. Its purpose is to stimulate and communicate research, critical thought, and theory development on issues pertaining to the sociology of sport. *SSJ* will be published quarterly, as the official journal of the North American Society for the Sociology of Sport. Annual subscription rates are \$24.00 for individuals and \$48.00 for institutions. For Canadian and overseas subscriptions, please add \$3.00 for surface mail, or \$14.00 for airmail. Contact: Human Kinetics Publishers, Inc., Box 5076, Champaign, IL 61820.

Clinical Gerontology, a new quarterly journal published by Haworth Press, is now in circulation. The charter issue presents case studies and original research on a variety of important issues in the mental health of the aged, a "Clinical Comments" feature, and book reviews. The new quarterly is edited by T. L. Brink who is on the faculty of the Palo Alto School of Professional Psychology and on the clinical faculty of the Department of Psychiatry of the Stanford University School of Medicine. For further details and subscription information, contact: The Haworth Press, Inc., 28 E. 22nd Street, New York, NY 10010.

Theory, Culture and Society is a new journal providing a forum for theoretically informed articles on culture and society. First published in April, 1982, the journal appears three times a year, with each yearly volume including a special thematic issue. Planned themes include Contemporary French Sociology, Consumer Culture, and Violence and Sexuality in Capitalist Society. In addition to reviews of relevant academic literature, *TCS* will occasionally contain analyses of the socio-cultural implications of significant films, television programs, and bestsellers. For more information, contact: Mike Featherstone, Editor, *Theory, Culture and Society*, Department of Administrative and Social Studies, Teesside Polytechnic, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA, England.

The Tocqueville Review, the journal of the Tocqueville Society, is a bilingual quarterly journal of social history and current affairs in France and the United States. For information on manuscript submission, subscription to the journal or membership in the society, contact: Franklin Mendels, Associate Secretary, 706 Administration Building, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228.

Canadian Studies Activity in the United States: A Profile, is now available from the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States. The results presented in the report are based on a nationwide study conducted in the U.S. last year. The report indicates that over 400 institutions of higher education offer courses in Canadian studies, offering 1,100 courses in the 1982-83 academic year with an enrollment of more than 18,000 students. Copies of the report (\$3.00, individuals; \$5.00, institutions) are available from: ACSUS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 225, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 822-8668.

The Department Chair, a research report written by David Booth, University of Windsor, for ERIC Higher Education, is now available from the American Association for Higher Education. The report was commissioned to identify the role conflicts and problems department chairs face and to translate relevant research findings in such a way that a dean or a chair can understand how this knowledge can be useful in the administration of departments. The report is available for \$3.00 for AAHE members, \$5.00 non-members. Contact: American Association for Higher Education, One Dupont Circle, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Proceedings of the Fifth Conference on the Small City and Regional Community, 1983. This volume, fifth in the series, highlights the conference theme, "Small City Economic and Energy Futures". The price for the 435-page paperback is \$14.50, with discounts available for multiple copies. Contact: Center for the Small City, 451 Collins Classroom Center, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

Journal of Urban Affairs will publish several manuscripts accepted by the defunct *Urban Interest* and add three *UI* editorial board members to its own board as part of a merger agreement. The journal invites manuscripts on urban public policies, programs and administration (four copies). Send to: Editor, *JUA*, Architecture and Urban Studies, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

People

George K. Floro was named Editor Emeritus of the *Wisconsin Sociologist* and awarded a lifetime membership in the Wisconsin Sociological Association on October 28, 1983. He had served as the journal editor for thirteen years. The new editor is: Charles S. Green, III, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190.

Edward C. Lehman, Jr., State University of New York, College at Brockport, will spend the 1983-84 academic year at the University of Exeter, Devon, England. He is replicating his U.S. study on the receptivity and resistance to women as ordained clergy.

Jerry M. Lewis, Kent State University, received the 1983 Distinguished Teaching Award presented by University's Alumni Association and the KSU Foundation.

Samuel P. Oliner, Humboldt State University, has been awarded a \$40,000 grant from the American Jewish Committee to study rescue behavior in Nazi-occupied Europe.

Carol H. Weiss, Harvard University, was recently elected 1983-84 President of the Policy Studies Organization.

Abstracts and Indices of Research Papers on File in the Montreal Ethnographic Data Bank, 1971-1983, is now available. The data bank was established in 1971 as a repository for original research papers written by students in various courses which required participant observation or field research. The Abstracts and Indices are designed to make the MEDB collection more accessible for students and other researchers. The price of this volume is \$8.00. Contact: H. Taylor Buckner, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3G 1M8.

The Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys, 4th ed., has just been released by the National Data Program for the Social Sciences at the National Opinion Research Center. This 200+ page bibliography abstracts over 750 scholarly papers, articles, and other publications that employ the General Social Surveys. It includes an index by variable so one can quickly identify the literature on specific items and topics. \$6.00 price includes postage. Contact: Library, National Opinion Research Center, 6030 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

Child Health and Human Development: An Evaluation and Assessment of the State of the Science and Child Health and Human Development: An Overview and Strategy for a Five-Year Research Plan are now available from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. An extensive five-year plan developed by the NICHD outlines the direction federally supported health research will take in the areas of maternal and child health, human development and population research. The 51 goals in ten research areas, along with five-year objectives and a strategy for ongoing planning and evaluation, are contained in these two volumes. Single copies of both publications and reprints of the individual study group reports are available free from the Office of Research Reporting, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bldg. 31, Room 2A32, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20205.

The State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1982, provides 700 pages of up-to-date statistical information at the metropolitan, state, regional, or national level. Featured are new data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. An outline of table headings showing data included in this volume can be obtained at no charge. Also, computer tapes containing the data for States and metropolitan areas will be available for purchase. To purchase, send \$15 for #SN 003-024-04932-5 to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. For an outline or information on computer tapes, contact: Chief, Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-1034.

The CWAS Newsletter is a new publication of the Committee on Women in Asian Studies, one of the standing committees of the Association for Asian Studies. This quarterly newsletter contains research reports, conference news, book reviews, and other items of interest to people around the world concerned with questions of gender, Asian society, and culture. Annual subscription rates are \$3.00 for students and unemployed persons, \$5.00 for all others. Contact: Barbara D. Miller, CWAS Chair, 409 Maxwell Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210; (315) 423-3114.

Other Organizations

The Social Science Research Council announces a program on Child Development in Life-Span Perspective. A subcommittee was formed by the Council's Committee on Life-Course Perspectives on Human Development (1977-present) to examine the present and potential theoretical and methodological interactions of child developmental and life-span human developmental research. The program consists of conferences to consider conceptual and methodological developments in specific topics and workshops to design and assist the initiation of research on particular areas. Additionally, the subcommittee is: (1) cosponsoring a Summer Institute on Human Development and Social Change; (2) preparing a catalogue-type inventory of more than one hundred longitudinal studies of childhood from the U.S. and abroad; and (3) assembling a bibliography of research reports and publications of relevance to the study of child development in life-span perspectives. Participation is by invitation only, but scholars interested in the program should offer papers for the bibliography and inform the Council of their longitudinal studies of relevance to the inventory. Contact: Lonnie R. Sherrod, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

Prior to the first annual meeting of the Society for Applied Sociology, a planning meeting of applied and clinical sociologists was held at Kent State University in October. The meeting was attended by Board representatives of the Society for Applied Sociology, the Clinical Sociology Association, the Sociological Practice Section of ASA, and the Applied/Clinical Committee of the North Central Sociological Association. These organizations represent a sizeable and growing component of sociologists who hope to have an impact on the future direction of the field of sociology by working together to address several common issues: (1) to enhance the public's image of sociologists and to contribute to an increased understanding of the sociologist's role in the private sector; (2) to attract more students into the field of sociology and to help those sociologists in applied and clinical settings maintain their sociological identities;

Section News

Proceedings from a congressional seminar entitled "Health and Human Behavior", sponsored by the Medical Sociology Section and the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), have been published in the *COSSA Occasional Papers* series. The seminar, held May 26, 1982 at the Rayburn Building, was designed to acquaint congressional staff with recent social and behavioral science research on the causes and treatment of poor health and illness in the United States today. The proceedings, edited by Sol Levine of Boston University and Roberta Miller of COSSA, include four papers: "Social and Behavioral Factors in Cardiovascular Disease", C. David Jenkins; "The Individual's Role in Health Care", Marshall Becker; "Social Science and the Response to Alcohol Abuse", Ralph Hingson; and "Social Science, Health and Behavior", Frederick Robbins. This project was funded by a grant to the Medical Sociology Section from the Carnegie Corporation. Copies of the publication can be obtained from COSSA, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036. For more information, contact Sol Levine, (617) 353-4020.

and (3) to provide increased opportunities for employment of sociologists in applied and clinical settings. Those persons with suggestions about these issues should contact: Elizabeth J. Clark, Executive Officer, Clinical Sociology Association, RD2, Box 141A, Chester, NY 10918; or Alex Boros, Society for Applied Sociologists, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

The Swiss Institute of Criminology and Penology, located in West Germany, was created in April 1983. The Institute, working together with the Institute of Criminology of Heidelberg and the Swiss Working Group of Criminology, plans to offer postgraduate courses in criminology and penology, beginning in 1984. In addition, there will be sections for research and interdisciplinary criminological expertise, as well as an information and documentation center. Director of the Institute is Walter T. Haesel, Lecturer at the University of Heidelberg. An affiliated organization, the Swiss Institute of Criminology, was recently founded in the U.S., headed by Stan Showalter. For information, contact either the German Institute (Zimmermannstrasse 11, CH-5200 Brugg, West Germany) or the U.S. affiliate (P.O. Box 500, 8101 East Road, Lakeside, MI 49116).

The Association for Anthropology and Gerontology is a new professional association of over 250 individuals who wish to further anthropological research, teaching and understanding about the processing of aging—both cultural and biological. Membership fees: \$10.00 Member, \$7.50 Student Member, \$3.00 Joint Member, \$20.00 Institutional Member. Benefits include an annual directory, annual bibliographic supplement, and quarterly newsletter. To join, contact: Doris Francis, AAGE Treasurer, 2560 Stratford Road, Cleveland, OH 44118.

Contact

Journal Editor Sought

Sociological Focus, the official journal of the North Central Sociological Association, announces that the search for a new editor (or co-editors) for 1985-1988 has begun. If interested, contact: Joseph B. Perry, Jr., Chair, Publications Committee, NCSA, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

Sociological Satire

The Sociologist's Song, a 45 RPM disc, is a recording celebrating sociology through musical satire. There is more inside information here than could possibly be found in 4 minutes, 34 seconds of lecture time. Written by a sociologist with 25 years in the field, and sung by the Off-Monroe Players of Rochester, NY, the music is Gilbert and Sullivan patter-song. The flip side is the *Major General's Song*. Copies are available for \$2.00 plus 75¢ postage. Lyrics and profiles of the artists are included. Contact: Michel Paul Richard, Department of Sociology, SUNY, Geneseo, NY 14454.



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

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Obituaries

RAYMOND ARON
(1905-1983)

The death of Raymond Aron marked the end of an era in French thought. He was an intellectual of many parts. Sociologist, political scientist, social commentator, columnist, philosopher of history, he resisted all efforts to be relegated to a specific niche in a compartmentalized scholarly universe. Having first become known to the intellectual community by a magisterial doctoral thesis, *An Introduction to the Philosophy of History* and by a companion volume on the major tendencies in classical German sociology, he moved to more journalistic writings when, after the defeat of France in 1940, he joined de Gaulle in England and became the editor-in-chief of the Gaullist *La France Libre*. After the liberation of France, he returned to teach successively at the Sorbonne, the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, the National Administration College and, finally the prestigious College de France. Yet, not content to limit himself to an academic audience, he was for some thirty years a columnist for the *Figaro*, the right-of-center daily, and, in his last years, for the *Express*. This effort to blend an appeal to an academic and to a wider audience is not as rare in France as it would be in America, but even in France Aron's multifaceted career was exceptional.

Aron authored some thirty books on an amazingly wide range of topics. We owe him a fine introduction to the history of sociological thought, *Main Currents of Sociological Thought*; several profound studies of the sociology of war and peace, especially *The Century of Total War*, and *Peace and War*; a deeply probing, yet polemical study in the sociology of intellectuals, *The Opium of the Intellectuals*; a searching examination of the new shape of industrial society after the war, *Eighteen Lessons on Industrial Society*; and many other works, some largely scholarly, others frankly polemical and journalistic.

Even though it was one of the great merits of Aron to have introduced the thought of Max Weber to France, he was not inclined to follow Weber in his injunction to separate value neutral scientific work from political advocacy. Throughout his life Aron remained a *sociologue engage*, a man of passionate convictions who never managed to keep political advocacy and analytical discourse in separate compartments of his mind.

Aron never intended to create a "school" even though he cared much to leave an impression on the minds of a younger generation. He wished to be, and he was eminently successful in being, a *maitre a penser*, an intellectual guide, rather than a master in the manner of Emile Durkheim. There are few modern sociologists who, whether they acknowledge it or not, have not come at one time or another under his spell.

Aron was, above all, an old-fashioned liberal in the nineteenth century British and French tradition. His supreme value was human liberty. Equality was to him a value that had a measure of appeal, just as it had for Tocqueville, but the notion of fraternity was alien and incomprehensible to him. His cold, lucid, analytical mind was hardly touched by the warmth of fraternal sympathies that was so central to the work of Albert Camus and, to a less extent, of Jean-Paul Sartre, both of whom had been his comrades in arms during his younger days.

His fierce individualism, his deep conviction that it was the calling of an intellectual to "think otherwise" accounts for his isolation on the French

intellectual scene for fairly long periods. His almost visceral hatred of all sorts of totalitarianisms made him an outcast on that scene in the forties and fifties, when most French intellectuals succumbed to one degree or another to infatuation with Soviet fellow-travelling and Marxist-Leninist flirtations. But when the tide turned in the seventies and early eighties, Aron was belatedly recognized as the lucid guide who had predicted the collapse of the belief in totalitarian myths. His *Memoirs*, published about a month before his death, and arguably among his two or three most important works, immediately moved to the head of the best-seller list, and called forth encomiums of praise from many intellectuals who had earlier considered him a kind of right-wing devil.

For five decades, Aron saw himself as a "committed spectator" of the intellectual scene of France. Many of his commentaries, despite the admirable lucidity of his thought and the limpidity of his style, will inevitably suffer from the erosion of the pitiless tooth of time, but enough will remain, this I am certain, to leave a lasting impression on the intellectual life of the community of scholars. Even those who, like myself, follow a different drummer, have been marked by the encounter with Aron's thought in more ways than they may be willing to admit. We will miss him.

Lewis A. Coser
Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris

NOEL P. GIST
(1899-1983)

On October 21, 1983 the University of Missouri lost one of its most distinguished and beloved professors. Noel P. Gist had become a tradition and landmark to the University and the community. He had been Chairman of the Department of Sociology three times, had taught at the University for thirty-two years prior to his retirement and continued to serve as elder statesman and role model until the end.

Noel was born and reared in Wheatland, Missouri. After a stint in the Navy during World War I, he attended Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia (later Emporia State University) where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1923. It was there that he met Mabel I. Wilkes who later became his wife. She was his companion and helmsman for fifty-three years. They adopted two children who survive them: Dr. Ronald Gist, Professor of Marketing at the University of Denver, and Patricia Rew of Paola, Kansas.

Noel took his Master's degree at the University of Kansas in 1929 and his PhD from Northwestern in 1935. He taught for several years at the University of Kansas before moving to the University of Missouri in 1937 where, except for occasional leaves and visiting assignments, he remained for the rest of his career.

He had the rare distinction of having been awarded three Fulbright Fellowships: to Mysore, India in 1951-52; to Groningen, Holland in 1958-59; and back to India, this time to the University of Calcutta, in 1963-64. Additional international experience came by way of a summer research fellowship in England and another back to India studying the Anglo-Indians. He also spent a year at the East-West Center in Hawaii. These varied assignments attest to a cosmopolitan outlook and a life-long interest in international affairs which bore fruit on his home campus in the form of the Asian Language and Area Center of which he was Director in its formative years. Immediately after retiring, he organized a regular Thursday noon seminar on

international affairs to which he invited knowledgeable speakers on carefully delimited topics. These Thursday luncheons became a tradition on the campus; he proudly referred to them as "the best show in town". At his death, he had already scheduled all of the speakers through the month of November. The series will be continued and, in his honor, will henceforth be called the Noel P. Gist Luncheon Seminar on International Affairs.

The first edition of *Urban Society*, co-authored with L.A. Halbert, was published even before Noel received his PhD, but it became a classic, passing through six editions, the later ones co-authored with Sylvia Fava. This book represents his most sustained intellectual interest, effort and contribution. It represents five decades of continued intense attention to the broad field of urban sociology by an eclectic, synthesizing mind. Each new edition was expanded and enriched by the experience and research subsequent to the previous one. The result was a veritable encyclopedia of urban sociology.

Other books were: *Secret Societies, 1940*; *Selective Factors in Migration and Occupation* (with Pihlblad and Gregory), 1941; *Missouri: Its Resources, People, and Institutions* (ed.), 1950; *The Blending of Races* (ed. with Dworkin), 1972; and *Marginality and Identity: Anglo-Indians as a Racially Mixed Minority in India* (with Wright), 1973. He also published articles on collective behavior, the caste system, social stratification and social mobility.

He was a founding member of the Midwest Sociological Society and served as its third President. He also served a term as its Representative on the Council of the American Sociological Association. He was an Associate Editor of the *American Sociological Review* during the 1950s.

Shortly after retiring in 1969, he endowed a student loan fund with the request that preference be given to needy minority students. Many students have benefitted from his generosity. He later specified that the interest from this fund should be used to provide an annual award to a Distinguished Alumnus of the Department. Perhaps the inspiration for this was his own experience in being cited as a Distinguished Alumnus by Emporia State University in 1973. To date, five alumni have received the Noel P. Gist Award at the University of Missouri.

Noel received many honors during his life, but the one which he prized the most was the Thomas Jefferson Award in 1976. This is awarded annually to the faculty member on any of the four campuses who "... best exemplifies the principles and ideals of Thomas Jefferson". In his teaching, his writing and his personal life, Noel Gist gave continual testimony for the rights of the individual, particularly of the underdog, and the substance of democracy. He was a frequent contributor of letters to the editor puncturing pomposity, poking fun at bigotry and decrying injustice.

A legion of former students admired and revered him. They found him eclectic in viewpoint, wide-ranging in knowledge, and exacting in his scholarship. Many have wondered how he could always find time to sit and talk with them, not just about their studies, but about their lives, their hopes, their careers. The answer is that that was his top priority. The student came first. His door was always open.

Donald O. Cowgill,
Robert L. McNamara,
University of Missouri

ROBERT O. RICHARDS
(1935-1983)

When a group of us in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology got together shortly after the death of Robert O. Richards on June 23, 1983, we marveled at the joy Bob had created for all of us. As one colleague said, "He was a man who was deeply dedicated to the students he taught, who was admired and appreciated by fellow faculty, and who, without doubt, would be most embarrassed by effusive praise". As for his 14 years in the Department, Bob was, above all, a consummate sociologist. His love of our discipline was obvious and infectious.

Born in Mansfield, Ohio in 1935, Bob earned a BS with honors in journalism and sociology from Ohio University in 1957, an MA in 1959 from the University of Michigan in Sociology, and a PhD in Sociology from Michigan State University in 1970. He taught at South Macomb Community College and Michigan State before joining our faculty in 1969. His teaching included urban sociology, sociological theory, and a variety of other topics.

Bob's research generally stressed the manner in which small communities fit into the larger society. One of his recent projects involved observation and detailed interviews in a small Iowa community. The sociological insights he drew from attending local meetings provided new views on untested hypotheses in community organization and structure.

Bob's interest in music, of course, was reflected in his teaching and research. For example, he put together a tape that gave examples of alienation in urban society through blues music. He was asked to play the tape and comment on how he used it in class at a meeting of a professional sociological society one spring, which he gladly did. Colleagues have said that that session was one of the best they had attended at any meeting. His most recent research involved women jazz singers of earlier decades, a study he threw himself into with his usual abandon.

Bob's idiosyncrasies are legend in the Department. One concerned his ability to interview someone for an hour or so and then recall later almost the entire conversation in the exact words used by the respondent. But, at the same time, Bob frequently couldn't find a paper he had in his hands a few minutes earlier. He was the arch-typical absent-minded professor. His mad searches for things weren't funny at the time, only when he retold the stories on himself.

Most important to us were Bob's other qualities as a human being. Here was a classic scholar, an intellectual of wide-ranging interests. Yet he was "Bob" to all of us. Bob induced a sense of humility in others through his own good sense of everything great and small. Bob valued talent of any kind. He was dismayed when some of us didn't use our gifts as we should have, although he was too kind to say much of anything. And, when he did, he was so gentle that you didn't realize the gist of his comments until much later. This gentleness was evident in his loving relationships with his wife, Mary, and their daughters; they were a family in the true sense, supportive of each other in times of joy and sorrow.

We've all been touched by Bob Richards, each in our own special way. There was nothing mass produced in our relationships with him. He brought joy to our lives, a most precious gift that he wants us to share with others. A memorial fund has been established through the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Iowa State University. Awards from these funds will be presented to

ISU undergraduates who exhibit superior writing skills in sociology in honor of Bob Richards' memory.

Willis Goudy
Iowa State University

CHUNG-WU CHANG
(1936-1983)

Chung-Wu Chang died on November 24, 1983 after a short illness. Chang was born in Taiwan where he received a Bachelor's degree from Cheng-Kung University. He came to this country in the early 1960s and earned Master's and PhD degrees from Louisiana State University. Chang taught at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and has been a member of the Department of Sociology and Social Work at Christopher Newport College since 1975. He was devoted to his family and a prominent figure in the local Chinese community.

Dr. Chang's life bridged two cultures, both of which he loved. He considered Taiwan his home yet he became an American citizen and was very fond of the Virginia peninsula. He was a follower of Taoism and a sociologist steeped in the intellectual tradition of Europe and America.

In his life and his scholarly work, Chang sought to connect the two cultures. He did extensive research on land reform in Taiwan and presented numerous papers on the topic. He also contributed papers on the social mobility of Asian Americans and sociological theory. His main work in progress over the past several years, and still unfinished, was an integration of Confucianism and Sociology. Through this fusion, he was hopeful that a more humanistic and sensitive sociology would emerge.

Dr. Chang was a true scholar, a man who loved books and ideas. In the classroom, however, he taught from his heart. He looked upon teaching as the highest honor and was overjoyed when he enlightened the minds of his students. He was a humble man who pursued simplicity along with understanding. Unfailing in his graciousness and good humor, he treated everyone with respect and dignity. We are deeply saddened by his loss but grateful to have known him. Chang was our colleague and our friend and we shall miss him.

The family requests that expressions of sympathy take the form of contributions to the "C.W. Chang Library Fund" to be presented to Christopher Newport College and Louisiana State University. Please designate which library you wish to receive your contribution. Mail to: Office of Development, CNC, 50 Shoe Lane, Newport News, VA 23606.

Robert J. Durel,
Joseph E. Hatley,
Ruth L. Kermode,
Christopher Newport College

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Nobel Prize Should Recognize Unity of Social Sciences

(continued from page 1)

embarrassment—suffered in science lest serious questions be asked about whether social science is entitled to even the verbal emoluments of the word "science" much less prestigious awards.

The five main areas of social science are, and have been throughout the twentieth century, anthropology, economics, political science, psychology and sociology. And while perfectly legitimate claims can be adduced for areas as far ranging as geography and history, and while one might also argue that the social sciences are now being redefined in new ways, policy analysis, decision theory, behavioral modification, evaluation research, etc., the fact is that only since 1969, by a special decree of the Swedish Academy, has one of the social sciences, economics, been considered fit to participate in the Nobel Prize award system.

Without wishing to create dissension among the social science community, it is an established fact that economics shares its methodological approaches—from mathematical modeling to historical exegesis—with the other social sciences. Like the other social sciences, economics provides an exclusive emphasis on human subjects. Furthermore, economics emphasizes the same matrix of variables: class, ethnicity, race, gender, etc., at the stratification level; and motivation, norms, habits, impulses, etc., at the psychological level.

To be sure, emphasis on the use and circulation of money, the functioning of the financial market, fluctuations in business cycles, the structure of economic growth in underdeveloped societies, and the character of monetary decisions and choices, remain largely the domain of economics. Still, not one of these areas for which awards have been given, would have been possible without research efforts in crucial branches of psychology, sociology, anthropology, and political science.

The Nobel Prize in economics is announced and featured on the business pages of leading daily and weekly publications. This suggests that the award is not for scientific discovery but for business application. To be sure, recipients of these awards, in their

formal acceptances, clearly tend to confirm this thinly disguised premise. The Nobel Prize for economics, in one fell swoop, disenfranchises all other social sciences, rewards a special variety of business analysis as they uniquely pertain to market systems, and ultimately negates the scientific aspect of social research apart from such heuristic values.

To think that the efforts of a Claude Levi-Strauss in anthropology, or a Harold Lasswell in the study of institutional power relations, or a Robert K. Merton in the identification of the structural components of social deviance at one end and scientific discovery at the other are less valid or less significant than those of the worthy economists receiving Nobel Awards is fatuous in the extreme. The networking of information in the social sciences is such that the discoveries of non-economists in decision theory, motivational research, and developmental stratification are presupposed in nearly every award thus far rendered to an economist.

One dire consequence of the present Award system is the virtual disqualification of scholars working in the same research area, but lacking the presumed legitimacy of economics. Thus W. Arthur Lewis' work in development theory and underdevelopment issues is so intertwined with the work of sociologists working on modernization, political scientists working on legitimation and mobilization, and anthropologists working on cultural imbalances between urban and rural sectors that the exclusion of these disciplines from any consideration becomes entirely capricious.

At this point in time just about the only way a social scientist of any repute [or from any political spectrum] can achieve Nobel level recognition is either through the Peace Prize or the Literature Prize. Hence, several years ago Henry Kissinger received a Nobel award for his work in bringing about an end to the Vietnam War, and more recently, Alva Myrdal received a Nobel award for her efforts on world peace and disarmament. The fact remains that the social science community is the only one that must take a back door to a Nobel prize. It is the only group of

scientific professionals that receives a prize not because of its research efforts but essentially because of extracurricular avocational activities. Even the award for the economists has a peculiar quality since implicitly at least they tend to be made for the role of economists in the promulgation of a better business and commercial climate and not for their contributions to the social sciences.

It would seem time to rectify this serious imbalance in this unique international award, one that carries prestige and publicity beyond all others. Either there should be a single award for an outstanding achievement in applied social science, whether it contributes to business, labor, or human personality issues having little to do with either, or there should be five awards for theoretical contributions in the main

branches of the social sciences as they are now constituted. I confess to a preference for a single award in the social sciences. The social sciences are undergoing profound alterations in internal organization no less than research subject matter. And it would not be wise for the Nobel Committee to be faced with yet a third revision of the award say, a dozen years hence. However, either approach can be viewed as acceptable or certainly an alternative to the present mode which is intellectually untenable and professionally insulting.

The Nobel Prize and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences are to be congratulated for their capacity to adapt, to recognize that the world of 1969 was not that of the world of 1901. The economics prize established as it was by the Central Bank of Sweden, is the only one not directly linked to the legacy bequeathed by Alfred Nobel, himself. If for that reason alone, it should be an award above reproach. It is time to recognize that 1982 is not 1969. The environment in which economists operate is not exclusively a matter of commerce, but one of science and

more specifically, social science. The rectification of the award system would not in any way detract from those who have thus far received the award in economics. But to persist in the myth that economists alone merit special consideration within the social sciences would only lead precisely to a cheapening of the award; to a presumption that one social science stands *a priori* higher than all others. All of us in social research stand on the shoulders of the same intellectual giants. It would be a great step forward in the Nobel Prize system to recognize the unity of the social sciences in theory and in application.

Irving Louis Horowitz
Rutgers University

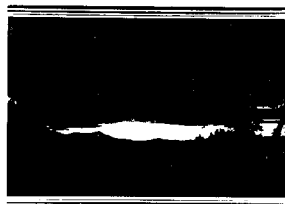


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Nominations are invited for the 1984 Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship. The Award is given for a single work, such as book, monograph, or article, published in the preceding three calendar years (1981-1983).
The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced at the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting.
Members of the Association or other interested or knowledgeable parties may submit nominations for the Award. Nominations should include name of author, title of work, date of work, and publishers, and should be sent by February 15, 1984, to: Janet Abu-Lughod, Chair, Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Committee, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201.