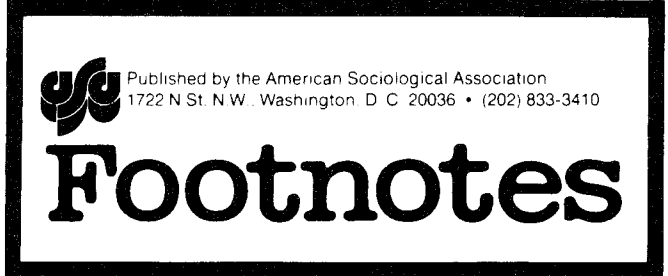


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Five Honored in Toronto Council to Review Publications

Five sociologists received Association-sponsored awards at the recent Annual Meeting in Toronto. Everett C. Hughes, Boston College and Brandeis University, received the Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. The Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship was given jointly to E. Digby Baltzell, University of Pennsylvania, and Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland. Hans O. Mauksch, University of Missouri-Columbia, was honored for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching, and Elise Boulding, Dartmouth College, received the Jessie Bernard Award. In addition to the Association-sponsored awards, two Common Wealth Awards for Distinguished Service were given to Peter Blau and Howard Becker (see story, page 5).

Canada conducted by Hughes over 30 years ago and the way that they continue to provide insight into conditions that exist there today.

Hughes began his teaching career at McGill University in 1927, the same year that he received his MA from the University of Chicago. It was also during this year that he was married to Helen Gregory MacGill. His teaching and research carried him back to Chicago in 1938 where he advanced to Full Professor. During his years at Chicago, he also served as Editor of the *American Journal of Sociology* and Chair of the Department. Between 1961 and 1968, Hughes was Professor of Sociology at Brandeis University and, later, was Professor of Sociology at Boston College.

Hughes has received several honorary degrees. His better known publications include *French Canada in Transition* (1943); *Where Peoples Meet: Racial and Ethnic Frontiers* (with Helen MacGill Hughes, 1952); *Men and Their Work* (1958); and *Boys in White: Student Culture in Medical School* (with H. Becker, B. Geer, and A. Strauss, 1961).

Distinguished Career

The award to Hughes was based on his career of "distinguished and continuous contribution to the discipline and profession". In a letter supporting his nomination for the award, Irving Zola pointed out that Hughes had "taught several generations of sociologists and helped stimulate the development of four separate departments of sociology", and that his work is regarded as "classic" by at least three separate subdisciplines within sociology. It was noted that Hughes "has given generously of his time to national and international policy-making groups and thus demonstrated in his person the practical implications of social science. In an era of increasing specialization, he has continually stressed the importance of interdisciplinary research and communication."

Other comments regarding Hughes' work noted his early and seminal involvement in the field of medical sociology, his application of a sociological frame of reference to the study of professions and his discovery of the connectedness of ethnicity and race and professional systems. Mention was also made of studies of French

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship

The Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award was presented jointly to Baltzell for his book *Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia* (Free Press, 1979), and to Rosenberg for *Conceiving the Self* (Basic Books, 1979). Regarding Baltzell, the citation noted that he "selected a broad historical problem and dealt with it in a seminal scholarly manner, a model of careful empirical library research." Regarding Rosenberg, it was noted that he "selected a well-specified attitudinal problem and dealt with it with rigor and precision." The citation went on to indicate that the two books were selected "not because they are equal but because they offer a contrast—a contrast that represents our sociology in general: the cumulative and the speculative. Yet both books use the interplay between empirical data and theory; and both make a theoretical contribution: one to the theory of stratification, and in the Weberian tradition; the other to the theory of interactive processes, and in the Meadian tradition."

The members of the selection committee predicted that "in their effect on our profession, the two books, and the two approaches will stimulate each other."

(See Awards Page 6)

At the recent annual meetings in Toronto, the Sheraton Centre was the locale for considerable discussion about an unusual topic: the publications program of the ASA. Conversations in the halls and discussions by Council and other ASA groups were set in motion by a series of recommendations presented to Council by the Publications Committee. Those recommendations were based on the preliminary conclusions of a lengthy review process but Council did not act on them during its scheduled meetings.

During the past several years, the Committee on Publications, an elected committee of the Association, has spent considerable time assessing ASA publications. Initial discussions concerning various criteria of evaluation were summarized and considered at the 1980 midyear committee meeting. The voting members then examined the most recent volume of each ASA journal or annual, as well as relevant data on journal subscriptions, manuscript sub-

Applied Workshop Set for December

The ASA Workshop on Directions in Applied Sociology will be held at the Marvin Center of George Washington University in Washington, D.C. from December 4-6, 1981. A full program dealing with issues in applied sociology has been arranged by Howard Freeman, UCLA, the Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology, past ASA Presidents Peter Rossi and William Whyte, and the ASA Executive Office staff.

A pre-workshop evening session, on December 3, will be sponsored by the District of Columbia Sociological Society, with a keynote speech by Peter Rossi entitled "Doing Good Gladly: Autobiography of an Applied Researcher."

Day One of the workshop will lead off with two panel sessions on "Perspectives on Applied Sociology" and "Supply and Demand for Applied Sociologists". Subsequent sessions will focus on the prepared papers of the panelists, distributed to workshop participants in advance, and briefly summarized at the session. A discussion is designated to comment on each session. Because participants have read the papers in advance, the bulk of the session time will be devoted to questions and comments and interchange with the panelists.

Three time blocks are devoted to (See Space Page 5)

missions, editorial office costs, circulation figures and financial data. In addition, voting members met with editors during the Spring meetings of regional associations to develop programmatic suggestions. The results of these meetings were then communicated to all members of the Publications Committee.

Given those preliminary steps of consideration extended over the past several years, the voting members of the Publications Committee met prior to the ASA Annual Meeting to further discuss the publications program. It concluded that, in the past, the ASA was guided by a desire to increase publication outlets but that, in the future, financial considerations

COSSA to Continue Budget Monitoring

Building on a base of 10 previous years of informal cooperation, the Consortium of Social Science Associations has initiated a number of activities to meet the challenge recently made to the importance of the social sciences in national affairs. COSSA, composed of the major social science associations, has developed common staffing and strategies for a series of new and emergent problems affecting all of the social sciences.

Prompted by the initial budget cuts in the Reagan budget, COSSA decided to center attention on particular local agencies: National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institute of Education, and the National Institute of Mental Health. Because of the magnitude of the initial cuts and the symbolic importance of the agency for overall science policy, considerable attention was given to NSF. Concern was expressed in many different forms on the way budgets were prepared without NSF or National Science Board participation. Subsequently, COSSA prepared testimony for the Natcher Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and for the Garn Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. At times, COSSA has served as a major source of information on current budget activities, not only for social scientists, but also for agency and Congressional staff as well as journalists.

Of particular importance legislatively during the summer was an amendment introduced by Rep. Winn (R-Kansas), to cut the NSF appropriation in the House. That amendment would have reduced the House appropriations some 70

million, bringing it back to the level requested by the Administration. The vote, however, also afforded Congress opportunity not to accept the Administration recommendation and, in addition, to voice public support for the social sciences. The amendment was defeated 264 to 152. Surprisingly, the debate was not characterized by the usual stereotypical views of social science which have been exhibited in previous years in similar votes. Many members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle, provided a useful defense of the importance of social science funding. In addition, they also pointed out that they had received many letters and calls from the sci-

(See Council Page 2)

(See COSSA Page 4)

COSSA Contributions Needed

During the Annual Meeting, ASA Council provided an appropriation of \$10,000 to facilitate the continued evolution of COSSA. Since those funds have to come from this year's budget in which such expenditures were not planned, Council suggested that individual members might wish to help defray such costs. In the dues billing for 1982, which has been mailed, there is an appeal for contributions for COSSA. Please read it carefully and act. As a social scientist, you have already been acted on. Please help establish a more viable social science presence in Washington by your contributions to COSSA.

Membership Renewal

Membership renewal notices for calendar year 1982 were mailed to all members in September. By paying your dues before December 15, you will avoid a \$5.00 late charge and insure that your journals are received on schedule. Please send your dues payment as soon as possible.



Mayer N. Zald

Zald Succeeds To Council

Mayer N. Zald, Professor of Sociology and Social Work at the University of Michigan, became a member of the ASA Council in August after Sheldon Stryker relinquished his seat to assume the editorship of the *American Sociological Review*. Zald was the highest runner-up among candidates for election to Council in the Spring of 1980.

Zald, who has previously taught at the University of Chicago and Vanderbilt University and has chaired the Department at Michigan, will remain on Council until 1983. His appointment to fill the unexpired term was made under the provision of the ASA By-Laws which states that if a member of Council resigns, "the candidate who received the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected for the remainder of the term".

Council Studies Publications Program

(continued from page 1)

Peter Manning and Charles Bonjean) delineated the following critical features of a productive publications program: (1) that the publications of the Association should promote the integration of knowledge through its widest possible dissemination; (2) that any given publication should be of interest to a large segment of the membership, as evidenced by manuscript submissions and subscriptions; (3) that it may be important to maintain a specifically sociological outlet in certain fields (i.e., health, social psychology); (4) that if adequate and accessible alternative outlets exist, an Association publication is not vital; (5) that sufficient suitable, and high quality, materials must be available to sustain each ASA publication; (6) that the escalating costs of publications, such as increased printing costs, as well as multiple and overlapping editorial offices, must be stemmed. Such cost factors should be evaluated in terms of the Association's concurrent financial responsibilities.

The above criteria served as the basis for the specific recommendations that the Committee on Publications made to Council. Its first recommendation was that periodic reviews of individual publications be institutionalized. The Committee suggested that each ASA periodical be reviewed at least one year prior to selection of a new editor, so that decisions

about future directions can be made prior to selection of a new editor. This procedure would contrast with the current practice of continuing publications without systematic evaluation. In a related recommendation, the Executive Office was asked to explore the feasibility and potential savings of centralized journal production, particularly copy editing, as this might reduce the cost of maintaining multiple editorial offices.

The Publications Committee's more controversial recommendations involved specific suggestions about the future of several current publications. More specifically, the Committee recommended that the ASA cease to sponsor *The American Sociologist*, *Sociological Methodology*, the yet to be published *Sociological Theory*, and *Sociology of Education*. If another publisher cannot be found for any of these publications, some of the material they present might be incorporated into other ASA publications (i.e., *American Sociological Review*, *Contemporary Sociology* and *FOOTNOTES*). Doing so would allow the Association to move away from sponsoring a variety of "specialized" publications appealing only to a small segment of the membership, and towards sponsoring a few inclusive publications of general interest. If Council were to act favorably on the above recommendations, which is far from certain at present, the re-

maining specialty journals (i.e., *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* and *Social Psychology Quarterly*) might also be discontinued as a result of a future review. It is the view of the Committee on Publications that, at present, there are sufficient grounds for continuing these journals, particularly since they provide a uniquely sociological voice for their respective fields.

Because the Publications Committee's recommendations were so far reaching, rumors of the imminent demise of various publications were the subject of many hastily-called meetings during the annual convention. ASA Council, however, was not inclined to take rapid action. Instead, it moved to assemble detailed documentation of the reasons for, and consequences of, various recommendations, as well as soliciting reaction from the many different segments of the Association that might be affected. Council intends to give the recommendations of the Publications Committee extensive consideration at its January meeting. In the meantime, all interested members are invited to communicate their reactions to the suggested changes in publications policy to Council. Reactions, and suggestions for alternate strategies, should be directed to: Russell R. Dynes, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Two Programs Get NSF Grants For Teaching

Two sociology programs are among 114 which have just received grants from the National Science Foundation through its program for improving the content and quality of undergraduate science, mathematics, and engineering courses. The awards, made through the Local Course Improvement Program of the Science and Engineering Education Directorate are designed to stimulate projects which will speed-up the incorporation of recent research findings into the undergraduate curriculum and to give science faculty the opportunity to develop innovative teaching methods.

The sociology project directors, their institutions, project titles, and award amounts follow:

Henry D. Olsen, Department of Social Science, Medgar Evers College, City University of New York; "Computer Managed Instruction Program for Introduction to Sociology Course", \$30,000.

William A. Schwab, Department of Sociology, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville; "A Program to Integrate Research Methods and Materials into the Course Content of a Sociology Curriculum", \$30,000.

The total awarded by NSF for these programs was \$2.61 million. For additional information, contact: The National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20550.

THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



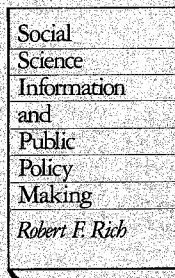
Samuel B. Bacharach and Edward J. Lawler
BARGAINING
 Power, Tactics, and Outcomes

In their new book, Bacharach and Lawler present a general theory of bargaining that is applicable to all types of bargaining settings—industrial, organizational, political—whether the conflicting parties are individuals, groups, unions, corporations, or nations. It covers the entire bargaining process, from preliminary expectations to the final results. The authors go beyond previous works on bargaining—which often have focused only on limited segments of the bargaining process—to provide the most comprehensive analysis to date of all aspects of bargaining and of the interrelationships among them, such as how the bargaining context influences the choice of tactics and how the tactics affect the outcomes. They support their theory with original experimental data and illustrate it with practical examples from labor-management relations.

Bacharach and Lawler clarify the important role of power—the degree of control, authority, or influence held by negotiating parties—and examine factors that create or modify bargaining power. They discuss how and why specific tactics are used in defining issues, making concessions, using threats, and arguing positions; reveal the dangers and benefits of using punitive tactics, such as strikes; and analyze bargaining outcomes that are most satisfactory in the long run (when both parties make reasonable concessions), as well as those that predict future strife (when conflicts are largely unresolved).

Bargaining offers an analytical framework for comprehending the subtleties of bargaining power relationships, assessing bargaining positions, making effective choices among a variety of bargaining tactics, and anticipating bargaining outcomes.

September 1981, \$15.95



Robert F. Rich
SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC
POLICY MAKING

The Interaction Between Bureaucratic Politics and the Use of Survey Data

Policy makers and program officers in social service agencies need accurate, up-to-date information about target populations—the unemployed, the rural poor, pregnant teenagers, and so on. Social scientists frequently research such populations, and yet most of the information they develop winds up in specialized libraries or data banks and has no significant impact on public policy. *What goes wrong? What can social scientists do to ensure that their findings are used?*

To answer these and related questions, Robert Rich reports and analyzes the results of a unique experiment designed to facilitate the use of research data by public officials in federal agencies. His new book, a publication in the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Series in Social Research, reveals the reasons that social science information is often ignored by policy makers and identifies the obstacles that must be surmounted if research data is to play a larger role in the development of policies and programs for meeting national needs. Rich explains why such factors as the timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and relevance of data do not guarantee that the information will be used. He examines patterns in the actual use of survey data by federal agencies and analyzes the preoccupation of public officials with bureaucratic issues of ownership and control of information.

In addition, Rich identifies the incentives that lead bureaucrats to pass along and make use of new information, and advances a general theory of knowledge utilization in public policy making. All sociologists and other social scientists concerned with increasing the impact of their work on public policy will find this book of value.

September 1981, \$15.95

National Humanities Alliance Formed

In retrospect, one of the greatest, and perhaps only, boons of President Reagan's particular brand of budget-cutting, may be the cooperation it has generated across otherwise unbridgeable disciplinary boundaries. Just as the Consortium of Social Science Associations was activated by social scientists trying to prevent elimination of research funding, the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) was formed in March of this year to shield the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) from the worst blows of the budget-cutting axe. Its primary purpose is to assist groups interested in the humanities in making a coherent and consistent case for continued federal funding. NHA's members are drawn from national associations representing education, the humanities, library science and languages. In addition, two social science organizations belong: the American Anthropological Association and the ASA. Other social science organizations have been indirectly involved, through COSSA's support of NEH's research and fellowship programs.

Begun on an ad hoc basis, NHA has resolved to remain in existence until June 1982, at least. During this period it will contribute to the work of the White House Task Force on the Arts and Humanities, and develop a united front of opposition against unwarranted cuts in the NEH budget. The second objective is to be implemented by informing Congress and the Administration that federal support for the humanities, albeit modest, is a vital symbol of a national commitment to humanistic learning and scholarship. In addition, such support stimulates giving by the private sector. During the first decade of NEH's existence, private support of the humanities increased by 600 percent.

The Alliance is run by an executive committee of eight persons, each of whom represents a different type of organization. The ASA's Russell Dynes represents the American Council of Learned Societies, for example, while the Chair, Mark Curtis of the Association of American Colleges, speaks for two- and four-year colleges. The Executive Committee has several functions, of which two are key: to develop NHA positions on issues concerning federal support for the humanities, which are then circulated among members; and to devise strategies for communicating these views to Congress and the Administration. The day-to-day affairs of NHA are run by the Executive Director, Moira Egan. Her duties include advising Alliance members of contemplated changes in federal policy toward the humanities, and of how they can contribute to NHA's activities.

Thus far, the Alliance's work has revolved around congressional lobbying. Its first project was to provide witnesses for hearings on NEH by the House and Senate during April. Thereafter, eight member organizations were assisted in alerting their member-

ships to the need to express opposition to proposed cuts in the NEH budget to their congressional representatives. During the summer, lobbying efforts focused on those members of Congress serving on committees empowered to determine the size of the NEH budget (i.e., House Committee on Education and Labor; Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities).

These NHA efforts have born fruit, in part, because there is strong support for the humanities within both the House and the Senate. President Reagan's initial budget request envisioned appropriating \$85 million to NEH for the 1982 fiscal year. This represented a 50 percent reduction in the Carter Administration's earlier budget proposal. Congress was not willing to countenance a cut of this magnitude, however. In the final budget package approved in July, the NEH authorization is set at \$113.7 million. This represents a considerable reduction in the 1981 funding level of \$151.3 million, but exceeds the Reagan request by 34 percent. Moreover, the House set the actual 1982 appropriation for NEH at \$144.1 million, but whether funds exceeding the authorization level can be expended is far from clear. This question will be resolved by the House-Senate conference committee that will probably meet during September.

Further information on the activities of the National Humanities Alliance can be obtained by calling (202) 387-3760, or by writing to the following address: 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

Section Publication Now Available

Although social psychology is one of the major areas of specialization in sociology, up to now there has not been a comprehensive, authoritative treatment of the sociological perspective. In *Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives*, a publication sponsored by the ASA section on Social Psychology, Morris Rosenberg and Ralph Turner have commissioned twenty-six of the nation's leading researchers and theorists to review and synthesize major theoretical and empirical advances in sociological social psychology. The authors have distilled the essential sociological contributions to social psychology on topics such as symbolic interactionism, social roles, socialization, talk and social control, the self concept, and social behavior.

Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives is published by Basic Books, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022. It should be ordered directly from the publisher. The price is \$30.00 for clothbound and \$17.95 for paper editions.

New Editors for Rose Series, TAS

New editors have been selected by the ASA Council for the *Rose Monograph Series* and for *The American Sociologist*. In January 1983, Ernest Q. Campbell, Professor of Sociology and Dean of the Graduate School at Vanderbilt University, will assume responsibility for the *Rose Series*, now edited by Suzanne Keller. At the same time, Robert Perrucci, Professor of Sociology and Department Head at Purdue University, will replace James L. McCartney as editor of *The American Sociologist*. Office transitions will begin during the summer of 1982.

Campbell, who has been on the faculty at Vanderbilt since 1963, has chaired the Sociology Department there and the Department of Sociology at the University of East Africa in Nairobi, Kenya. Earlier, he taught at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at Florida State University. He received his PhD from Vanderbilt in 1956. His publications include *Christians in Racial Crisis: A Study of Little Rock's Ministers* (co-author, 1959); *When a City Closes Its Schools* (co-author, 1960); *Equality of Educational Opportunity* (co-author, 1966); *Racial Tensions and National Identity* (editor, 1972); and *Socialization: Culture and Personality* (1975). He has also written a number of articles which have appeared in journals and other edited volumes.

Campbell now serves as Associate Editor for *Sociological Symposium and Teaching Sociology*. Previously, he has been Associate Editor for *Sociology of Education, Sociometry, American Sociological Review, Sociological Inquiry and Social Forces*, and he has served on several editorial boards, including that of the *Rose Monograph Series*. His current research and teaching interests are normative sociology, race relations, and socialization.

Campbell has been active in the ASA and in other professional organizations, serving recently as a member of Council (1977-1980) and as President of the Sociological Research Association (1975-1976). He has been a member of the Council of the Section on the Sociology of Education and has served on a number of Association

Thirteen Get Fulbright Grants

Thirteen social scientists received Fulbright Grants to participate in a summer seminar in India on "The Impact of Science and Technology on Development." Three weeks of academic study was supplemented by visits to scientific, research and cultural institutions throughout India. Participating sociologists were Jerry Bannister, Western Connecticut State College; George Bryjak, University of San Diego; Linda Lindsey, St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Willie Melton, Michigan Technological University; Neville Morgan, Kentucky State University; David Moss, Los Angeles Mission College, and Dick Stellway, Northwest Nazarene College.



Ernest Q. Campbell



Robert Perrucci

committees.

Robert Perrucci received his PhD from Purdue University in 1962 and has been a member of its sociology faculty since that time. During 1968-69, he was Simon Senior Research Fellow and Visiting Simon Professor at the University of Manchester (England). His publications include *The Triple Revolution* (co-editor, 1968); *Profession Without Community: Engineers in American Society* (co-author, 1969); *Circle of Madness: On Being Insane and Institutionalized in America* (1974); and *Divided Loyalties: A Case of Organizational Whistle-Blowing* (co-author, 1980). His fields of interest are social stratification, complex organizations, professions, and social problems, and he has published many articles dealing with them.

Perrucci's editorial experience includes associate editorships for

the *American Sociological Review*, *Social Problems*, *Sociological Focus* and *Sociological Quarterly*. He has also been a consulting editor for the *Behavioral Science Teacher* and a consultant-reviewer for the *Rose Monograph Series*. He has been President of the North Central Sociological Association, and a member of the Council of the ASA Section on Organizations and Occupations.

The *Rose Monograph Series* was begun in 1968. It is supported by a fund established by Caroline and Arnold Rose and serves as the vehicle for the publication of high quality research monographs and theoretical studies in sociology. *The American Sociologist*, now in its sixteenth year, is the Association's quarterly journal which presents scholarly articles on the state of the discipline and problems in the profession.

PLEA BARGAINING An American Way of Justice

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Congressional Committee Open to Social Sciences

Recent attempts by the Reagan administration to reduce federal spending for social research have stimulated thinking about how the utility of the social sciences can be demonstrated. One problem is the identification of channels through which information that is generated by social scientists can be passed on to policy makers. In the following statement, William F. Whyte, ASA Past-president, presents ideas about how the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress might be used as such a channel.

How do we let policy makers in the federal government know that social research can produce information and ideas of practical importance?

One important channel for such a flow of information and ideas can be the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) of the Congress now under the chairmanship of Henry Reuss of Wisconsin. Congressman Reuss let it be known when he assumed the chair for the JEC that he intended to lead the committee toward a re-examination of government economic policies of recent decades as well as providing information and ideas on current economic policy for the Congress.

If the JEC seems an unlikely organization to be interested in social research, we should recognize that there is no such joint committee specifically focused on social policy. Furthermore, in the past, the JEC has taken a broad view of its mandate. For example, in 1976 the JEC published M. Harvey Brenner's report estimating the social costs of national economic policy: *Implications for Mental and Physical Health, and Criminal Aggression*. That document, based on research largely financed by the Center for Work and Mental Health of NIMH, analyzed the relationships between changes in real income, rates of inflation, and rates of unemployment on seven indices of mental or physical stress. In his letter of transmittal, Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey stated that the study "will rank as a significant contribution to economic and public policy literature. The study is designed to fill a void, a large void, now confronting policy makers seeking to evaluate the social and human effects of economic policy decisions." He went on to note that "all seven of these stress indicators are directly affected by changes in three national variables. Changes in the unemployment rate have the most profound impact of the three variables."

In conversations with Congressman Reuss and staff members of the Committee, I find the JEC very much open to input from sociologists that would fit into the six problem areas on which the JEC is focusing its primary attention. These six topics are as follows: (1) Income policy; (2) Income distribution; (3) National productivity; (4) International economic policy; (5) Federal-state-local government finance; (6) National industrial policies.

It seems to me that there are some aspects of all of these topics on which sociologists might well have done research that would have public policy implications. For example, national policy makers are currently much concerned about the relative decline of the U.S. in industrial productivity, compared to our most dynamic competitor, Japan. Social scientists who have done research on Japan in recent years have already provided persuasive explanations about the extraordinary advance of that nation. They show that the ability of a nation so poorly endowed with natural resources to outstrip the United States in increasing numbers of fields is based on a more effective utilization of the total human resources of workers and managers.

The aim of the Reagan administration to decentralize programs through block grants to states points to the critical importance of research on the processes and problems of this major public policy change. Here the JEC is interested not only in what we can learn about the effect of this change upon state and local government, but also is interested in the impacts of the change upon communities and families.

If we want to make the case that social sciences do make contributions to solving practical problems, we should not wait until the next attack upon the social sciences comes from the White House or from Capitol Hill. If we really believe that what we are doing has significance for public policy, sociologists should provide the Joint Economic Committee with information and ideas, based on research, that fit into the

six topic framework outlined above. It is up to us to take the initiative in pointing out relevant research with implications for public policy. Furthermore, we should recognize that there can be a delay of two years or more between the time that sociologists arrive at their conclusions on a research project and the time when those conclusions are written up in a final draft and then appear in print. If we have information and ideas that seem to us important on one of the topics of concern to the JEC, we should not wait until our conclusions appear in print.

Sociologists who wish to use this channel of communication should write to Congressman Henry S. Reuss, Chairman, or to James K. Galbraith, Executive Director, Joint Economic Committee, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Twenty States Participate in New Polling Network

The Network of State Polls is a consortium of research organizations engaged in public opinion surveys at the state level. Its goals are to advance knowledge of state culture and politics, facilitate comparative state research, and build an information base of answers to common questions for academic researchers and practitioners.

Representatives of six state polls met in New Jersey in January of 1980 to discuss common interests and agreed on a common set of questions (on state institutions, interest in politics and the mass media) that each would ask on a Spring survey. The joint effort worked well, and other states joined the survey. Currently twenty states participate.

The Executive Council of the consortium is now working on

questions to be included in future surveys. It is also attempting to identify potential sources of funding and to encourage new memberships. It would like to have applications from non-academic and academically-based organizations, with the long-range goal of having Network members in all states.

For additional information about the Network, please contact Cliff Zukin, Chair of the Council at: The Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901.

Other members of the Executive Council are: Paul Beck, Florida State University; Don Feree, University of Connecticut; Dave Moore, University of New Hampshire; John Robinson, University of Maryland; and Lee Sigalman, University of Kentucky.



'DO YOU HAVE A STUDY THERE SHOWING THAT NINE OUT OF TEN SOCIAL SCIENTISTS ARE DISPENSABLE?'

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COSSA Plans Fall Activities to Protect Social Sciences

(continued from page 1)

and Technology to initiate a series of hearings which would emphasize the continuing importance of the social sciences in understanding contemporary issues. In announcing six days of hearings on "The Human Factor in Innovation and Productivity", Chairman Doug Walgren (D-Pennsylvania) said: "A thorough understanding of the human and social dimensions of our highly technological society is essential if we are to know how best to get people to be more productive and innovative. These hearings will break new ground with a close examination of the necessary relationship between technological innovation and social innovation."

While COSSA will continue to monitor the complex budget process into the Fall session when other attempts to reduce support for science will occur, an increasing number of the activities of COSSA will now emphasize a social science presence in Washington. The COSSA Executive Committee held a luncheon for George Keyworth, White House Science Advisor and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and a similar event is planned for Frank Press, newly-elected President of the National Academy of Sciences. Discussions have been with NSF Director John Slaughter as well as with personnel in other agencies.

COSSA cooperated with AAAS in encouraging the House Subcommittee on Science, Research

and Technology to initiate a series of hearings which would emphasize the continuing importance of the social sciences in understanding contemporary issues. In announcing six days of hearings on "The Human Factor in Innovation and Productivity", Chairman Doug Walgren (D-Pennsylvania) said: "A thorough understanding of the human and social dimensions of our highly technological society is essential if we are to know how best to get people to be more productive and innovative. These hearings will break new ground with a close examination of the necessary relationship between technological innovation and social innovation."

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represents a welcome innovation. Your theme implies recognition that innovation and productivity issues are not only technical or engineering but also behavioral and organizational, and that it is the linkage among these elements that needs to be better understood if we are to improve the productive capabilities of our society."

In recognition of the importance of the hearings, COSSA sponsored a breakfast meeting September 16th at the Rayburn House Office Building for COSSA representatives, members of Congress and Congressional staff.

In addition to Washington-based activities, COSSA staff attended meetings of several cooperating associations. Roberta Balstad Miller, Senior Social Scientist, presented several briefings for those attending the ASA meetings in Toronto.

While there is evidence that COSSA has had some influence on specific authorization and appropriations levels in the current science budgets, the effort now

will be toward establishing a stronger social science presence in Washington. During the Fall, the various cooperating social science associations will be considering ways of institutionalizing the initial efforts of COSSA. ASA Council during the Annual Meeting appropriated \$10,000 to be used for such efforts. (See box for request for members to help defray costs.) The other participating associations are now seeking ways of continuing the successful initial efforts. While the sudden and dramatic budget cuts provided the initial impetus for action, the continuing solution will require longer term cooperative effort among the various social science associations. In the long run, the efforts have to be directed toward changing the context within which the social sciences are viewed in Congress, in various agencies and, possibly, in the Executive Branch as well. This will take longer than three or four months.

Becker, Blau Receive '81 Common Wealth Awards

Two sociologists were honored for their outstanding achievements in sociology as recipients of the 1981 Common Wealth Awards for Distinguished Service during the ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto.

Howard S. Becker, Northwestern University, and Peter Blau, Columbia University and State University of New York, Albany, received the \$11,000 award at the evening plenary session.

The Common Wealth is a private foundation trust created under the will of the late Ralph Hayes of Wilmington, Delaware. Hayes was a Coca-Cola executive and a founder and long-time Director of the New York Community Trust.

The Common Wealth makes one or more cash awards each year in equal amounts to individuals or organizations, public or private, throughout the world in recognition of their outstanding achievement in some eight fields of human endeavor, including sociology.

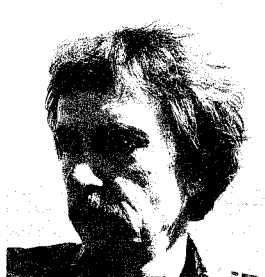
"Outstanding achievements" as defined by the Common Wealth, mean "peer recognition of past contributions as well as the ability of the individual or organization to continue that contribution."

Becker and Blau were nominated for the awards during the summer by a committee made up of then ASA Past-President Peter Rosch, President William Foote Whyte, and President-Elect Irving Goffman. The trust is administered by the Bank of Delaware.

Becker Citation

The statement accompanying the nomination of Becker for the award reads as follows:

"Becker is the foremost exponent of the field of Urban Ethnography. He brings together two basic traditions in this area, the occupational sociology of Everett C. Hughes and the analysis of deviance initiated by Edward Lemert. The first he has extended by introducing consideration of adult socialization, the second by formulating labeling theory. In



Howard S. Becker

addition, he has provided us with our most authoritative statement of the method of participant observation and the best sociological analysis of the structure of the art world. As might be expected from this, his contribution to the field of social problems—a central one in sociology—has been fundamental. For the last thirty years, and without any diminution in quantity and quality, he has studied jazz musicians, addiction, school teachers, medical students and the art world and increasingly these studies have had an international effect on sociology. He provides a model of a researcher who sticks to his calling and continues to direct the development of his field."

Becker has authored or co-authored the following publications: *Boys in White: Student Culture in Medical School*; *Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance*; *Sociological Work*; and *The Other Side: Perspectives on Deviance*. He also serves as Senior Editor for *Society*.

Blau Citation

The following statement was made by the committee in support of Blau's nomination:

"Peter Blau is clearly among the foremost sociologists of his generation. His contributions are unique in several ways. First, he has made contributions to both theory and empirical research, being equally proficient in either skill. His volume, *Exchange and Power in Social Life*,



Peter H. Blau

was a strong contribution to theory and has sparked a new direction in theoretical inquiries. *The American Occupational Structure* (written with O.D. Duncan) is among the best empirical studies of the past several decades. Second, Blau has a constant focus on problems of social structure. A constant theme that runs through his earliest work, *The Dynamics of Bureaucracy*, to the more recent *Structure of Organizations* is a concern for the structural framework of social life, the principles that relate elements of social structure to one another and the effects of structure on human behavior. In presenting the ASA Award for Distinguished Scholarship for his book *Inequality and Heterogeneity* (Free Press, 1979), the Committee pointed out that Blau consistently combines "logical rigor with empirical relevance in an attempt to build a system of codified, formalized and testable propositions, based on a specific social structural perspective."

In addition to being a distinguished scholar, Blau is a great teacher. Wherever he has been, his classes attracted the best graduate students and he always supervises more than his share of dissertations.

Kingsley Davis and Robert Merton received the Common Wealth Awards in 1979 and James Coleman and Otis Duncan were honored by the foundation in 1980.

Space Limited for Applied Conference

(continued from page 1)

the "Work Roles of Applied Sociologists". Persons in particular applied sociology work roles will summarize the papers they have written on sociologists as government executives, legislative consultants, human services planners, market and consumer researchers, and in a variety of corporate roles. Case studies of research in health services, law and criminal justice, military students, housing and the environment, community and economic development, education, and demography will be included.

Members of ASA Sections on Aging, Community and Urban Studies, Medical Sociology, Marxist Sociology, Organizations and Occupations, and Sociological Practice will speak to the connections of applied sociology with their substantive areas of interest.

Attention will be paid to the preparation of sociologists for the applied roles the panelists describe. Methodologists will present the usefulness of training in evaluation research, survey methods, and qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques.

The third day of the workshop will be devoted to illustrations of sample programs and curricula in applied sociology oriented to students at five educational levels: the Associate Arts degree, the BA,

the MA, the PhD, and postdoctoral training. Sample graduate and postdoctoral programs will be described by representatives of UCLA, Washington State University, University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, Washington University, University of Oklahoma, University of Pittsburgh, and Kent State University. At the undergraduate level, spokespersons will describe the offerings at University of Maryland, Arundel Community College, Dowling College, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, and Western Washington University. Howard Freeman (UCLA) and Albert Gollin (Newspaper Advertising Bureau) will close the workshop with comments on "Future Directions in Applied Sociology".

The registration fee for the workshop is \$50, \$30 for graduate students. Participants must pay their travel and other expenses for the conference. Because of space limitations, registrations are being taken on a first-come first-serve basis, and must be received no later than November 1, 1981.

A complete program registration form and information packet on local arrangements can be obtained by writing to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

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15th Century Data Files Finally Available

The Data and Program Library Service of the University of Wisconsin-Madison announced the release of the public use versions of the *Census and Property Survey of Florentine Domains in the Province of Tuscany, 1427-1480* (29 data files plus accompanying documentation) and the *Census and Property Survey (Partial) of the City of Verona, Italy, 1425 and 1502* (2 data files plus accompanying documentation). Both surveys are also known as the *Catasto Study*.

These surveys consist of data on the fiscal household as defined by the government for the purpose of collecting taxes. Data were coded, during 1966 to 1976, from the official manuscripts of the tax declarations (*Campioni*) for the city of Florence and environs, 1427-1429, the 10% samples of the declarations for Florence, 1458 and 1480,

and for the city of Verona, 1425 and 1502. Household data include name of fiscal head, type of dwelling, animal ownership, occupation of fiscal head, value of public and private investments, deductions and taxes. Individual members' data include age, sex, marital status, relationship to fiscal head and a commentary.

The general reference work covering these surveys is the monograph by David Herlihy and Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, *Les Toscans et Leurs Familles* (Paris: Presses de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques, 1978). Results from these data have also been reported in other publications (described in *A User's Guide to the Machine Readable Data File*, the accompanying documentation).

The 31 data files comprising both surveys and accompanying

documentation can be purchased for a total of \$95.00. The cost includes xeroxing and will vary if only a subset of the files is purchased. The data files can be written in BCD, EBCDIC, or ASCII to meet a user's computer needs. They are hierarchical with two record types: an economic record (all households have one) and a demographic record (number per household varies from 0 to 5). Each record is 80 characters. Special software may have to be written for extraction and analysis. Also available are data on the Diocese of Florence (no edit checks have been performed). For further information about these surveys, contact Ms. Karen Imhof, Data and Program Library Service, 4452 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-7962.

Report of the President

Whyte Reviews Term; Emphasizes Field Work

Anyone elected president of the American Sociological Association cherishes the hope of being able to have at least some small impact in changing and improving ASA. Since no one person can hope to accomplish very much, a president must focus whatever leadership he hopes to exercise toward a limited number of objectives.

The president does have power to make one arbitrary decision: the selection of the theme for the annual meeting to take place two years in the future. My focus on "Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems" expressed the aim of promoting a particular approach to applied sociology. With the support of the Program Committee, I also wanted to make the 1981 meeting reflect a re-emphasis upon field work. Still within the framework of planning the annual meeting, I hoped that we could break away from the "academic culture" and have talks and discussions a good deal more lively than is possible when we read aloud to each other.

Some colleagues have claimed emphasis upon field work is now particularly timely since, after a long period of eclipse, field work is coming back. I would like to contribute whatever I can to such a revival. In recent decades, field work has been almost completely buried by the voluminous output of computers. We seem to be in an era in which a division of labor has been increasingly evident. Institutions like ISR and NORC and

others are now the principal gatherers of data from the field. Furthermore, there has been a growing separation between two classes of people, those who gather data and those who design the studies, deploy the data gatherers and then analyze and write up the results. When so much rich data are available from research organizations led by first rate professionals, why should students or rank and file sociologists collect their own data?

In some of our high prestige graduate sociology departments, the standard way for a student to do a doctoral thesis is to get hold of a tape from some research organization and run that tape through the university computer to test a set of hypotheses devised by the student or borrowed from the literature. If the student can interact with the computer, there is no need to interact with any human beings outside of the academy.

When I touched on this theme in speaking to the Southern Sociological Society, the chairman of a department in a major university came to me afterward to report his recent experience in recruiting a new assistant professor. The department invited nine candidates to come to the campus to present oral reports on their doctoral theses. Eight out of the nine candidates conformed to the style of research I have described. Each one presented an analysis of data gathered by some major research institution. When these students were asked questions about the

field of human activity from which the data were gathered, they were at a loss to answer. Furthermore, they seemed to consider such questions illegitimate. It was as if they were saying to their audience, "If we have command over the numbers, what else can you expect of us?"

If I ever write about the history of sociology in this century, I would be inclined to call a chapter on recent decades "Captured by Computers". At this point, I must hasten to add that I am not against computers—with colleagues I have at times engaged in research where the computer has been essential for data analysis. I am not against numbers, though I do reject the common dichotomy between "quantitative sociology" and "qualitative sociology". I believe that sociologists should seek to count whatever may be expected to help explain human behavior. I am simply against letting machines so dominate sociological research that the possibilities and limitations of the computer determine what data will be gathered and how data will be analyzed instead of relying upon sociologists to figure out what is going on in the field and then try to develop means of gathering data that will reflect what is going on.

It is at this point that I see field work as a necessary emphasis in promoting applied sociology. Recognizing the great prestige of the hard sciences, many sociologists seem to have assumed that we can approach that level of respectability and credibility if we emphasize statistical and mathematical analysis of data. Whatever the merits of this emphasis in advancing us toward our scientific goals, such an emphasis is likely to limit severely the effects we can have upon policies and actions in government, industry, and labor. To be sure, there are practitioners who have an understanding of and respect for statistics, and we can expect more quantitative sophistication among more practitioners in the future, but there will still be a need for sociologists to give firsthand reports on what is going on out there in the world we study.

Whatever success I have had in working with politicians and with decision makers in labor and management I attribute to my ability to present accounts drawn from my own field work or that of colleagues or collaborators regarding what has gone on in similar situations out in the field. I wish I had more quantitative competence to back up this intimate field knowledge, but I would not want to trade one for the other. Nor can I be content when I think of future generations of sociologists being at home with data only when they are in their offices or in the computing center.

To advance ASA in the development of applied sociology, I have encouraged the continuation of the Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology, established during the presidency of Peter Rossi. Under the

(See Applied Page 11)

Meeting Goes With Several Strikes Against It

The Association's 76th Annual Meeting was held at the Sheraton Centre Hotel in Toronto during the last week of August. A strike by Canadian Postal Service workers made the process of securing housing more difficult than usual and the air traffic controller's strike undoubtedly contributed to transportation problems. Nonetheless, over 2,800 persons registered for the meetings. This was about 500 below the number of registrants last year in New York, but it was still considerably more than the recent "low" of about 2,400 who attended the 1972 meeting in New Orleans.

There are no "official evaluations" of annual meetings and unofficial reactions vary considerably. On balance, however, this seems to have been a successful operation. Few complaints were registered with the office staff and attendees seemed to be especially pleased with the hotel facilities and with the attractions available to them in the city.

President William Foote Whyte's theme, "Exploring the Frontiers of the Possible: Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems", was best exemplified by his Presidential Address on Tuesday evening. In this address, he attempted to demonstrate how a focus on social inventions might contribute to advances in scientific knowledge as well as in sociological practice. He cited examples from his own work and from the work of others in research relating to industry and agriculture to illustrate his points.

The "social inventions" theme was also evident in two other plenary sessions and in sixteen

Sex Discrimination

We are embarking on a project intended to document and analyze various aspects of sex discrimination against women employed in higher education, and are looking for women who would be interested in writing reports about their "case" or their experience with sexual and sexual/racial discrimination. If you are interested in contributing to the study or have suggestions as to whom we could contact, please write: Mary Ballou, 37 Greenfield, Buffalo, NY 14214; or Dagmar Schultz, Gustav Mueller Pl. 4, 1000 West Berlin 62, Germany.

Sociological Practitioners

A research project is underway to study the roles of sociologists who are working as sociological practitioners in government agencies, social agencies, corporations, research firms, not-for-profit organizations, etc. Please send a brief description of your work to: Josephine A. Ruggiero, Department of Sociology, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918.

Address updates for previous Contact items: SWS Expert Witness Committee—Barbara Reskin, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418. Visiting Professor from India, until January 1982—R. Venkataratnam, Department of Sociology, 326 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

thematic sessions organized by the Program Committee. In addition, members had available to them eleven professional workshops, five social policy seminars, six didactic seminars, four area studies seminars exploring major social trends in the Islamic world, Central America, China and Japan, about fifty luncheon roundtable discussions and over one hundred sessions devoted to contributed papers.

While all of this scholarly exchange was going on, one hundred or so of the participants were also attending to Association business in various committee meetings. For example, several committees met to choose the recipients of the Association's awards. The Publications Committee met and made recommendations to the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget and to the Council regarding the Association's journals and other publications. Council considered these recommendations along with other items of business (see related stories). The 1982 and 1983 Program Committees met and discussed various aspects of the planning that is required for these upcoming meetings. The Committee on Committees nominated replacements for persons who are leaving Association committees. The Committee on Nominations met and selected nominees for Association offices and for elected committees. Most Association committees met at least once during the week.

At the Business Meeting, members heard a report from Roberta Miller from the Consortium of Social Science Associations on efforts by the ASA and other associations to restore money for social science research to the NSF budget. They also passed several resolutions.

Finally, there was the social side of things. On Sunday evening, a party was held for Past Presidents of the Association. Ten of them gathered, along with seven past and present Secretaries and five past and present Executive Officers. The Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) was held on Monday evening immediately following the plenary session. Fifty departments participated in this affair this year. There was also an International Reception following the Presidential Address on Tuesday. From time to time, there were reports that various unofficial, private affairs were also taking place. However, there was no hard evidence to substantiate these rumors.

The Annual Meeting is the culmination of a long process. Planning for 1982 is well underway, with session organizers having been announced in the August FOOTNOTES. Planning for the 1983 meeting got a serious start in Toronto with the first meeting of the Program Committee under the leadership of President-Elect Alice Rossi. The 1982 meeting will be held in San Francisco from September 6-10 and the 1983 meeting will be in Detroit from August 31-September 4.

Awards Presented at Annual Meeting

(continued from page 1)

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

The citation accompanying the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching given to Hans Mauksch noted that his contributions "span two decades" and that his work "parallels the organizational development within the ASA of support and recognition for teaching." It noted further that Mauksch was central to this development, being involved with the early ad hoc Committee on Teaching, later with the formation of the Section on Undergraduate Education, and even later with the ASA Project to Improve Undergraduate Sociology Education. The Award Committee pointed out that Mauksch contributed to the creation of the existing "social support and resource system and that his efforts have begun to reach beyond the boundaries of the discipline."

The Jessie Bernard Award

The Bernard Award is given to recognize scholarly work that has enlarged the horizon of the discipline to encompass fully the role of women in society. It may recognize a single work, several pieces of work, or cumulative work throughout a career. Boulding was chosen to receive the award for "the cumulative works of a profes-

sional lifetime."

The citation for Boulding notes that she came to sociology late but has produced a "highly-influential body of works". It mentions four of her books, *The Underside of History: A View of Women Through Time* (1976), *Handbook of International Data on Women* (with Shirley Nuss and Dorothy Carlson, 1976), *Women in the Twentieth Century World* (1977), and *Children's Rights and the Wheel of Life* (1979), pointing out that they include a new conceptualization of the role of women in society, influential contributions to the body of data on women throughout the world and an "imaginative reassessment of the family (which) gives new perspective on women's roles by expanding the sociological analysis of children's roles to include assessment of children's nonmarket contributions to family life."

The Distinguished Career Award, the Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship and the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching are given annually by the Association and are presented at the Annual Meeting. The Bernard Award, a "tradition" award, is given every other year, alternating with the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award.

'81 Annual Meeting: Something for Everyone...

From the Presidential Address...



William Foote Whyte presents his Presidential Address during the Tuesday evening Plenary Session.

to ASA Awards...



Janet Hurts presents the Jessie Bernard Award to Elise Boulding.



Everett Hughes receives Distinguished Career Award from William H. Form as Helen M. Hughes looks on.

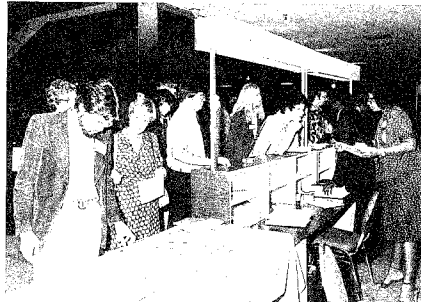


Hans O. Mauksch being presented the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award by Russell R. Dynes.



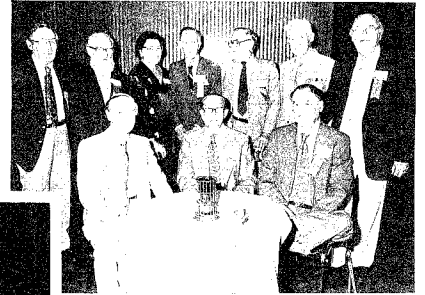
Morris Rosenberg and E. Digby Baltzell share Award for Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship. Rose Coser presents certificates.

to Sessions and parties...

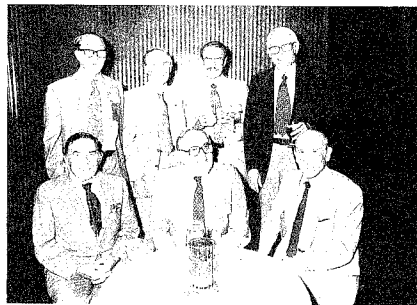


Registration and Information

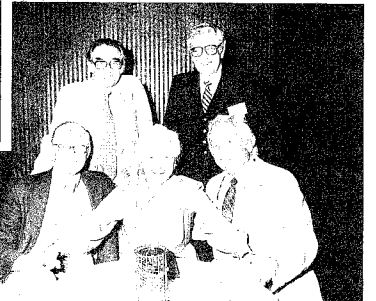
to a reunion of officers...



Presidents (seated l to r): Yinger, Williams, Whyte; (standing l to r): Sewell, Blau, A. Rossi, Hughes, P. Rossi, Lee and Moore.



Secretaries (seated l to r): J. Riley, P. Rossi, Form; (standing l to r): Williams, Yinger, Costner, Short.



Executive Officers (seated l to r): Demerath, M. Riley, Larsen; (standing l to r): Williams, Yinger, Costner, Short.



Washington State University



Duke University

and occasionally, sleep



Minnesota

Changes Needed in Graduate Sociology Training for the 80s

Edward C. McDonagh &
 Kent P. Schuirian
 Ohio State University

This report summarizes the results of a survey of all sociology departments in the United States granting the PhD degree. The purpose of the study was to identify the general views of these departments about likely changes in graduate education in the 1980s. Presently, many departments are reviewing their programs with a view toward evaluating the impact of major technological and employment changes on program objectives and content. Specifically, we sought to determine: (1) how departments viewed the impact on their doctoral programs of the "explosion" in electronic data and word processing; (2) on trends in the placement of their graduates; and (3) their interpretation of the claim made by some that sociologists of the 1980s and 1990s must have stronger backgrounds in formal mathematics and statistics to function ably in university, government, and private industry.

We mailed a questionnaire to the chairpersons of 119 American PhD granting departments listed in the ASA's *GUIDE TO GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY*, 1980. A second mailing was made to those departments not responding to the first. A total of 89 (75%) departments cooperated by returning completed, usable questionnaires. We analyzed the distribution of non-responses and have not detected any systematic pattern of non-response associated with department size, regional location, quality of program, or basis of financial support (private or public).

The questionnaire contained four general, open-ended questions and a final question which solicited additional comments on the issues involved in the other questions. The results are reported in two sections. The first is a tabulation of the responses for each question. The second is a set of general observations we made on the basis of the additional comments and the patterns of response across all of the questions.

RESPONSES TO THE FOUR QUESTIONS

The first question: *In this decade, what curriculum changes and/or requirements do you anticipate being introduced to make our PhDs more competitive for positions in the public and private sectors of our economy?* Most respondents gave only one answer, a few gave more. The responses fell in the following categories:

N	Response
55	Applied research training
30	Evaluative research analysis
15	Data and word processing skills
10	Interdiscipline outreach experience
8	Increased statistical sophistication
6	Field internships

- 4 No curriculum changes
- 3 Improved writing skills
- 2 Clinical emphasis of the discipline

Only four respondents indicated that there would be no program changes aimed at making their students more competitive in the job market. Clearly, most of the responses indicated that changes would be introduced in either applied or evaluation research. Responses involving data and word processing skills and increased statistical sophistication were usually linked to the applied and evaluation research responses.

Several chairpersons asserted that they thought their faculty members were not yet facing the predictable decline in the numbers of academic positions and, indeed, there was some indifference on the part of some faculties to the realities of the changing job market. A few respondents indicated that in their departments there was the general opinion that it was up to the students and not the faculty to take the lead in seeing to it that the students' preparation was oriented more toward applied research.

The second question: *Recently, there has been an "explosion" in the capacity and utilization of Electronic Data Processing. What specific types of training and/or experiences appear to be imperative for our graduate students?*

The responses fell into ten general categories:

N	Response
30	General computer competence
25	Knowledge beyond SPSS
19	Knowledge of SPSS (or equivalent)
11	Terminal usage experience
5	Word processing
4	Statistics courses integrated with computer usage
4	No increase in computer utilization
3	Computer courses offered outside the department
2	Computer graphics

Most of the responses indicate that sociology graduate students must have some increased, systematic exposure to instruction in computer usage. General competence and ability in the use of program packages such as SPSS were the most frequently cited likely experiences. Many of the respondents further indicated that, at present, it was impossible for students to complete their statistics requirements in their departments without developing some basic skill in computer usage and familiarity with such program package as SPSS, SAS, OSIRIS, etc.

Running through many responses was the question as to who should do the instruction in computers. Should it be done within the sociology department or should it be done by the local computer center? This is not a new issue by any means. Our impression is that this question may be more at issue in the smaller departments which are moving on

this front at present than it is in the larger departments many of which resolved the matter earlier.

Only five respondents purported that ability in word processing would be required in the next decade. One major department reported, however, that most of its current students who are writing theses and dissertations are composing their drafts at computer terminals linked to the central university system and using a general word processing program. Undoubtedly many sociology department offices will switch to word processing systems in the next ten or twenty years and this should prompt greater demand for development of processing skills among local students and faculty.

Some respondents expressed a concern that by training students in marketable skills in computers that we might be doing a disservice to the discipline. As one respondent observed: "Now the problem is to make sure students learn and value sociology. This is a serious issue. Even if they learn it well in graduate school, the pressure to 'go native' in a non-sociological environment will be greater after choosing an alternative career. Maybe the ASA could work harder at developing ways to enhance the sense of community among sociologists who are becoming scattered around the system."

The third question: *FOOTNOTES, and related publications, report that more and more of our PhDs are obtaining employment outside of traditional placement in higher education. Can you cite any examples of your PhDs placed in public/private sector employment?*

The responses fell into five categories.

N	Response
30	Federal government agencies
27	Private corporations
14	State and local government agencies
5	Self-employed and/or consultants
3	International organizations

Our respondents cited the public sector as the largest category for placement of our PhDs outside of higher education. Both public and private employment job titles appear to be heavily weighted in terms of some research service or administration of research. The most frequently appearing titles were: Director of Research, Computer Analyst, Principal Investigator (of specific name) Research Project, Applied Manager, Research Analyst, Researcher—Junior or Senior, Agency Program Administrator, Program Evaluator, Demographer, Criminologist, and Consultant.

The fourth question: *Has the time arrived when we must expect our PhD students to have more formal mathematical training as a foundation for advanced statistics and mathematical "literacy" with their research colleagues from engineering and the better schools of business administration?*

In addition to a yes or no re-

sponse, we asked the respondents to indicate the reason for their response. There were 49 "yes", 23 "no", and 17 "mixed". More than 50 percent of the respondents endorsed a heavier emphasis on a stronger mathematical base than is presently the case. This question generated the greatest "flak" among our respondents. There appears to be a sharp ideological struggle not yet resolved within our discipline.

Some representative responses supporting more mathematical training were: (1) "It is obvious"; (2) Sociologists "may be employed in team projects with colleagues from other fields with a fairly sophisticated command of mathematics"; (3) "Without more mathematics we will fall further behind"; (4) "We start at near zero level"; (5) One "can't read the major sociology journals without a fair background in mathematics"; (6) "Jobs seem to be for PhD graduates with greater competence in research—but unfortunately less savvy in what ought to be studied"; and (7) "Because the research enterprise is moving inexorably in this direction".

Respondents with less enthusiasm for a stronger mathematical base note: (1) "Not necessarily—ability to think clearly in a sociological way about problems still remains paramount"; (2) "Outside of those specializing in mathematical sociology we do not feel an emphasis on formal mathematical training is necessary"; (3) "The expression 'mathematical literacy' is condescending—what ails sociology will not be solved by numbers. Mindless number crunching does not lead anywhere"; (4) "Because a mathematical emphasis may eliminate the few students we have left"; (5) "We assume that students will want to pick up specific mathematical skills as one of the options"; and (6) "The mathematical emphasis arrived ten years ago".

On the mixed response front, some of the more typical responses were: (1) "Sociologists need to know statistics, but not as an end in itself"; (2) "It depends entirely on career goals"; (3) "This may be the case, but it may further differentiate social scientists"; (4) "If they want to do statistical analysis, mathematics is useful—yet a very small part of mathematics enters into statistics"; and (5) "We need some research specialists, but not really sure all must have that level of expertise".

SOME GENERAL ISSUES

In this section we summarize the main themes and issues that run through the comments of our respondents. In doing so we should make our biases clear since they no doubt affected our interpretation of the responses. First, we believe that the market for academic sociologists is contracting at a very swift rate and likely will not be as favorable for new PhDs in the next 20 years as it has been in the last 20 years. Sec-

ond, graduate departments have an obligation to their students to provide them with optional educational tracks that provide skills required for success in non-academic settings. Third, fairly high concentrations of work in both quantitative and qualitative methods should be required of all sociology graduate students. Fourth, we are only in the early stages of the computer revolution and a sound graduate program must provide opportunities for all students to become as competent as possible with automatic data and word processing hardware and software. And fifth, while university-wide computer centers may be assistive, the instructional burden in the areas of computers must be carried by the sociology departments, since we are in the best position to know what our students need and what teaching techniques are likely to be the most successful.

The first major theme in the responses is that some attention must be given to the nature of our graduate programs in the 1980s if we are to compete successfully for non-academic jobs. One departmental administrator observed that some contemporary sociological training is almost comparable to the American auto industry that kept manufacturing large cars when the market was demanding small cars. At issue is the nature of the revised training. In response to the question about additional course work in mathematics one chairperson stated: "Why is it necessary? We are not engineers. Stop playing at what we are not. We need to know how to operate computers. Let's do sociology". How much mathematics? How much work in computer analysis? These seem to be the basic questions that must be addressed.

The second major theme deals with the role of applied research or evaluation research. Many respondents reported that they were not sure exactly what these involved and, what from them should be included in graduate curricula. Indeed, some respondents did not question the value of such activities but were not sure that sociology was in a position to move into sound instruction in these areas. As one respondent stated: "While we may get more applied programs in our field they may be weak ones—unless the faculty is engaged in solid work in applied sociology". Also of importance is the question as to where the applied work really belongs. Should it be at the Master's level or at the doctoral level or both? The specter has been raised by some that, in the future, PhDs with the usual training in sociology will compete unfavorably for non-academic jobs with those whose terminal degree is the Master's in applied sociology.

Another theme involves the nature of students with which we will be dealing in the next twenty years. Several respondents anticipate an increasing percentage of the 1980s' students being

(See *Applied Page 9*)

Applied Training Required

(continued from page 8)
employed outside of the university and attending on a part-time basis. Not only will they require a scheduling of courses in the late afternoon or evening but on weekends too. Also, many of them will be working in agency settings in which they will be doing applied sociology in the course of their normal work activities. This will have some as yet undetermined implications for their instructors who may be teaching "applied sociology" with actually less experience in it than many of the students in the class. It is likely that sociologists will be able to take some cues from graduate faculty in colleges of education, social work, and nursing which commonly deal with this type of situation in the normal course of their duties.

Finally, there still is the old issue concerning quantitative versus qualitative research. While many may agree that more course work by students in research design and analysis is desirable, the specific content of that work is at issue. It seems to us that sociology has a long way to go before consensus may be attained. On this point Professor James Davis of Harvard (attribution by permission) has observed:

"My impression is that the 'quantitative revolution' failed and what we have now is a long term stalemate in which a small group of sociologists (perhaps 15% of the profession) are highly quantitative and the remainder totally non-quantitative. The two groups have worked out an informal 'live and let live' arrangement in which each agrees to ignore the other, rather than eliminate it. The irony is that when quantitative methods were simple (Lazarsfeld, Stouffer, etc.) non-methodologists were expected to pay some attention to methods. Now they are so abstruse nobody except specialists can understand them. In this sense, I suspect the field as a whole is now less quantitative than it was twenty years ago."

November 5-7. Society for Social Studies of Science Sixth Annual Meeting. Atlanta, GA. Contact: Daryl Chubin, Technology & Science Policy Program, School of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332; (404) 894-3195.

November 7. Massachusetts Sociological Association Fall Meeting. Cape Cod Community College, Barnstable, MA. Theme: "Sociology and the Humanities". Contact: Alfred A. Clarke, Department of Psychology, Sociology, Education and Social Work, Western New England College, Springfield, MA 01119; (413) 782-3111.

November 8-13. 34th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America and the 10th Annual Scientific and Education Meeting of the Canadian Association on Gerontology. Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Contact: The Gerontological Society of America Central Office, 1835 K Street, N.W., Suite 305, Washington, DC 20006.

November 11-14. Southern Management Association 19th Annual Meeting. Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, GA. The featured luncheon speaker will be William Ouchi (UCLA), author of the recent best seller *Theory Z*, which deals with Japanese business practices. Contact: Arthur G. Bedeian, Department of Management, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849.

November 14-15. In Pursuit of Wellness—The 2nd Annual Symposia. UCLA. Will explore wellness from political, sociological, spiritual, policy and health perspectives. Contact: Ms. Velma Parness, University of California, Continuing Education in Health Sciences, 24 Kirkham, San Francisco, CA 94143; (415) 666-3904.

November 18-20. EEC Conference on the Information Society. Dublin, Ireland. Theme: "Information Technology: Impact on the Way of Life." Contact: Ursula Barry, FAST Conference Office, National Board for Science and Technology, Shelbourne House, Shelbourne Road, Dublin 4, Ireland.

November 20-24. The 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Psychiatric Services for Children. San Francisco, CA. For further information, contact: Max G. Magnussen, 1981 AAPSC Program Committee, c/o AAPSC, 1725 K Street, N.W., Suite 1112, Washington, DC 20006.

December 5. Ninth Annual Geriatrics Symposium. Baltimore City Hospitals, Baltimore, MD. Highlight: Ninth Mason F. Lord Memorial Lecture to be given by Matthew Tayback, D.Sc., Director of Aging, State of Maryland. Contact: Program Coordinator, Turner 22, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205; (301) 955-6046.

December 9-16. XIX General Conference, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Manila, Philippines. Contact: Bruno Remiche, Executive Secretary, IUSSP, Rue Forgeur 5, 4000 Liege, Belgium.

December 27-30. History of Science Society 20th Annual Meeting. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. Meeting held in conjunction with the American Historical Association. Contact: Robert G. Frank, Jr., Medical History Division, UCLA Medical School, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

December 28-January 1. First International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women. University of Haifa, Israel. Theme: "Women's Worlds." Contact: The Secretariat, P.O. Box 3054, Tel-Aviv, Israel; TELEX 341132, Telephone 03-222217.

PUBLICATIONS

California Sociologist, a journal of sociology and social work, will publish a special issue on Chicano and other Hispanic groups in its 1982 volume. Preference will be given to those manuscripts that critically address the substantive, theoretical, policy or practice issues confronting the Chicano/Hispanic community in the 80s. Both quantitative and qualitative pieces are welcomed. Contact Co-editors Roger Delgado or Alfred Gonzalez, Department of Sociology, California State University, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032. Submission deadline is January 31, 1982.

CONFERENCES

Conference on Family Planning and Public Policy: From Research to Action, March 5, 1982, Widener University, Chester, PA. Panels will be developed in Adolescent Sexuality and Pregnancy, Family Size and Income, and Family Planning as a Political Issue. Interested persons should submit 200-350 word abstracts of their research papers. Abstracts should contain a statement of the problem, the research question, methodology, and results and implications. Submission deadline is November 30, 1981. For further information, contact: Family Planning Conference, Widener University, Chester, PA 19013; (215) 499-4367.

Association for Arid Lands Annual Meeting, held in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association, April 21-24, 1982, Denver, CO. Papers on all topics related to arid lands studies are welcome. There will be a special session of invited papers addressing energy development impacts on arid western United States. Papers concerned with social, economic and environmental aspects of energy development in arid zones are especially solicited. 150-word abstracts must be submitted by December 1, 1981, to: William H. Brooks, AALS Program Chair, University of Arizona, Office of Arid Lands Studies, 845 North Park Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85719.

Association for Educational Data Systems Annual Convention, May 11-14, 1982, Orlando, FL. Papers are requested for presentation at the 20th annual convention, and topics are sought in these general areas: administration, instruction, research, computer literacy, computer science, media services, guidance counseling, student management, business education, and others. Send a letter by November 16, 1981, indicating your intent to present, to: Mr. David Brittain, Program Chair, AEDS '82, Florida Department of Education, 109 Knott Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Caribbean Studies Association Seventh Annual Conference, May 26-29, 1982, Kingston, Jamaica. Theme: "Options for the Caribbean". Proposals for panels and for papers, which encompass the theme, are being solicited. Panels and papers which do not directly address the conference theme but which reflect the multidisciplinary interests of the CSA are welcome. Proposals for papers should be accompanied by a one-page abstract. All proposals will be refereed; deadline for submission is November 15, 1981. Direct correspondence to: Klaus de Albuquerque, Seventh Annual CSA Conference, Department of Sociology, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424.

Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, March 19-21, 1982, Philadelphia, PA. Papers are solicited on any topic of sociological interest. Three copies of the paper, including an abstract of not more than 250 words,

must be submitted by November 6, 1981, to: Russell Schutt or Gerald Garrett, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125. Submissions for the Candace Rogers Award of \$200 for a paper by a graduate student on a current social issue should be sent to: Richard Robbins, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125. Requests for roundtables may be sent to: Doris Wilkinson, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059.

First International Symposium on Representing Understanding, February 25-26, 1982, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, England. Advances in computer technology, software design and mathematical modeling directed at data derivation, analysis and representation are providing a wealth of new tools for representing understanding. The symposium is concerned with theoretical issues, research and techniques with cross-disciplinary applications. Papers are invited on representing understanding with relevance to: medicine, psychology, sociology, politics, education, philosophy, etc. Submission deadline is November 2, 1981. Send papers to: Dr. E.W. Shepherd, Department of Psychiatry, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, London, England SE1 9RT.

The Editorial Staff of National Forum: Phi Kappa Phi Journal, an interdisciplinary periodical published quarterly by the National Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, announces the following themes for special issues of its publication in 1981-1982 (issue, topic, deadline): Winter, 1982—"Sports in America", October 20, 1981; Spring, 1982—"The Quality of Work Life", November 20, 1981; Summer, 1982—"Leisure & Entertainment", January 1, 1982; Fall, 1982—"Aging and the Aged", March 1, 1982; Winter, 1983—"The Scientific Imagination", May 1, 1982; Spring, 1983—"Science and Religion", July 1, 1982. Inquiries regarding manuscript requirements should be sent to: Stephen W. White, Editor, *National Forum: Phi Kappa Phi Journal*, Box 19420A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.

Michigan Women's Studies Association Tenth Annual Conference, April 2-3, 1982, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Women in the Family and the World: Conflict and/or Integration Between Public and Private Spheres". Proposals for papers, panels, or workshops are invited, particularly those dealing with such issues as: workplace dynamics, flextime, shared time, multiple roles, household division of labor, child care, effects of public assistance or unemployment on the family, life cycle changes, displaced homemakers, historical or cross-cultural perspectives, Third World experiences, ethnic experiences, women and religion, reproductive rights, sexuality, interpersonal and managerial skills, and others. Proposals should include name, address, and affiliation of person(s) presenting, topic to be covered, format, amount of time necessary for presentation, and a one-page description or abstract as fully detailed as possible. Deadline for proposals is November 1, 1981. Send submissions to: MWSA Program Committee, Women's Studies, Lorch Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting, April 7-9, 1982, Des Moines, IA. Theme: "The Sociologist as Critic". Deadline for submission of papers is December 1, 1981. Those interested in participation are requested

to write to: Scott McNeill, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Missouri Valley History Conference, 25th annual conference, March 11-13, 1982, Omaha, NE. Papers and sessions are to be presented on topics in virtually every field of history, in various area and interdisciplinary studies, and on questions of research, quantification, and teaching methodology. Proposals for panels, papers and commentators should be submitted by December 11, 1981, to: Bruce M. Garver, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

Society for Cross-Cultural Research Eleventh Annual Meeting, February 19-21, 1982, Minneapolis, MN. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is November 15, 1981. Send submissions to: Leigh Minturn, Psychology Department, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, April 14-17, 1982, Memphis, TN. Papers are solicited for all regular and special sessions at the meeting. Persons wishing to participate on the program should contact session organizers no later than November 16, 1981. For further information or for submitting papers for a topic not listed, contact: Lewis Rhodes, SSS Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

SSS Special Session: "Artistic Creativity of Sociologists", to be held during the SSS Annual Meeting. For this poster-type session, sociologists are invited to submit slides or b/w photos of their visual art creations (e.g., paintings, photos) for possible inclusion in this exhibit-and-discussion session. Rush materials and SASE to: H. Wayne Hogan, P.O. Box 842, Cookeville, TN 38501. Participants must be selected before November 16th.

Southwestern Sociological Association Annual Meeting, March 17-20, 1982, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "The Sunbelt in Transition". Participants and paper contributions are invited. Two copies of the paper or abstract must be submitted to the appropriate topic organizer by November 1, 1981. For information on the program, contact: Elizabeth Maret, 1982 Program Chair, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

Statistical Analysis System User's Group International Conference, February 14-17, 1982, San Francisco, CA. Papers are requested in the areas of social science educational and research applications of the Statistical Analysis System. Papers relating to classroom instruction at all levels, innovative research applications, academic computing consultations and the impact of statistical program packages on the development of research exemplars and on paradigm formation in the social sciences are encouraged. Deadline for submissions is November 1, 1981. For further information or to submit an abstract, contact: Kimball P. Marshall, Director of Social Science Computing, Box 1063, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130; (314) 889-5859.

Fifth Annual Conference on the Small City and Regional Community, March 25-26, 1982, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Theme: "Small City Energy Futures"; many other topics will be examined. Deadline for submissions is November 1, 1981. Contact: Robert P. Wolensky or Edward J. Miller, Center for the Small City, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481; (715) 346-2708 or 346-3130.

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A report of a recent survey of doctorate recipients conducted by the Commission on Human Resources of the National Research Council challenges the widely held view that unemployment is not a problem for minority scientists. Although the rates are lower than those found in the general population, the report indicates that in 1979, unemployment among U.S.-born minority PhDs in science and engineering (2.2 percent) was more than twice that found among U.S.-born whites (0.8 percent). U.S.-born white females and U.S.-born minority females also have rates of unemployment (2.7 percent for both) that exceed the rate for U.S.-born white male scientists and engineers. The study also shows that the proportions of scientists and engineers who have withdrawn from the labor force and are no longer seeking employment are also higher among minorities and women. The report emphasizes that these differences continue in spite of efforts by the government to foster equality and eliminate discriminatory practices against minority group members.

Other highlights of the report include findings that:

* Of the 395,500 science, engineering and humanities PhDs in the U.S. in 1979, about 2.4 percent were U.S.-born minorities and 5.7 percent were foreign-born minorities.

* U.S.-born minority PhDs are disproportionately concentrated in the behavioral sciences. Foreign-born minority PhDs tend to be concentrated in the fields of chemistry, the biological sciences and engineering.

* Approximately 91 percent of PhDs earned by minorities were awarded during the past twenty years, compared with about 78 percent of all PhDs being awarded during this time.

* U.S.-born minority PhDs are employed primarily in academic settings, but analysis of data for 1960s and 1970s graduates suggests that larger proportions of minorities and whites are moving away from academic employment.

* In general, salaries for U.S.-born whites are higher than salaries for minorities. With only a few exceptions, this difference exists even when academic rank and length of time since earning the PhD are controlled.

The report, *Employment of Minority PhDs: Changes Over Time*, was written by Betty D. Maxwell and published by the National Academy Press. Copies are available from: Survey of Doctorate Recipients Office, Commission on Human Resources, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Women's Culture/Women's Politics: conference to be held in Fall, 1981 and sponsored by the Upstate New York Women's History Network, as well as the SUNY-Binghamton History Department. For information, contact: The Women's History Conference, History Department, SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13902.

The Political Economy of Gender in Education: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education conference, October 29-30, will explore relationship between school/family/labor market. For more information, contact: Allison Griffith, Department of Sociology, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1V6.

Gender and Society: 1982 conference to be held at Manchester University, April 5-8. Organizers welcome ideas for sessions, paper abstracts and suggestions for plenary sessions/invited speakers. Suggested topics are: conceptualizing the gender order;

production and reproduction of gender order in the family; sexual division of labor; the relationship of class and gender; social reproduction of the gender order; the state, law and gender; racism and sexism; production and reproduction of sexualities; cultural representation of the gender order. Send papers and ideas to: 1982 Conference Committee, BSA Office, 10 Portugal Street, London WC2 2HO, England.

CALL FOR PAPERS

A special issue on "Women and the Built Environment" is being planned by the *Women's Studies International Quarterly*. Send papers to: Jan Walbe, Assistant Editor, 95 Allison Road, London N8 0AP, England.

PUBLICATIONS

Recently published catalog to assist educators and others in selecting up-to-date films on women and sex roles can be obtained for \$1 from: Women's Resources and Research Center, University of California, Davis, CA 94616. Catalog briefly describes films and includes subject index and list of distributors.

Centre for Research on European Women is publishing new fact sheet entitled CREW Reports which focuses on news from the EEC and European Parliament. Write: 22 rue de Toulouse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Urban Institute Minority Fellowship Program. The Urban Institute, a private, non-profit policy research organization in Washington, D.C., is initiating a minority fellowship program for black and Hispanic doctoral students who are interested in a career in public policy analysis. The program includes a summer work assignment at the Institute and a modest stipend during the following academic year to support the student's dissertation research. Application deadline is February 1, 1982. For further information or application form, contact: Director, Minority Fellowship Program, The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037; (202) 223-1950.

Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Minorities Fellowship Program in the Social Science. Eleven Midwestern universities cooperatively offer fellowships to minority graduate students in sociology and other social sciences. Twenty-five fellowships providing full tuition plus a stipend of \$5,000 for up to four years will be awarded. Application deadline is January 15, 1982. For more information, contact: CIC Minorities Fellowship Program, Kirkwood Hall 111, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, or call TOLL FREE from outside Indiana (800) 457-4420. In Indiana, call (812) 337-0822.

The Family Section announces publication of a book sponsored by the Section: *A Social History of American Family Sociology, 1865-1940*, by R.L. Howard, edited by John Moge, with an additional chapter on "Early Family Sociology in Europe" by Louis Th. van Leeuwen. The publication is available for \$22.50 from: Greenwood Press, Westport, CT 06881. Editor's royalties for the book go to ASA for the benefit of the Family Section.

Organizer for the **Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities** program sessions for the 1982 Annual Meeting in San Francisco is *John Moland*, 2133 78th Avenue, Baton Rouge, LA 70807.

W. Timothy Austin, formerly of North Carolina State, has been appointed Associate Professor of Sociology at Montana State University.

Nicholas Babchuk, University of Nebraska, has been named Carl Adolph Happold Professor of Sociology at the University.

Richard Devine, Senior Research Consultant for the New England Board of Higher Education, continues part-time with the Board while serving as Senior Planner with the City of New Bedford, MA.

Carolyn R. Dexter was appointed to the Board of Governors of the Academy of Management at the annual meeting in San Diego in August. She holds the position of Director of Membership.

Joshua A. Fishman, Distinguished University Research Professor at Yeshiva University, received an NEH grant to support a summer seminar for college teachers entitled "Language Maintenance and Language Shift Among American Ethnolinguistic Minorities".

Billy J. Franklin, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor of Sociology at Stephen F. Austin State University, has been appointed President of Texas A&I University.

Ronald Freedman, University of Michigan, received the 1981 Irene B. Tauber Award in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments in demographic research.

Vaughn L. Grisham, University of Mississippi, has been elected President of the National Council of State Sociological Associations.

Robert B. Hill, long-time Director of Research for the National Urban League, has been named Research Associate at the Bureau of Social Science Research.

Kenneth C. Land is now Professor in the Department of Sociology and Associate in the Population Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin.

Charles Lemert, Southern Illinois University, has become Professor of Sociology at Wesleyan University.

Lois A. MacGillivray, formerly Director of the Center for Population and Urban Rural Studies at the Research Triangle Institute in Durham, NC, is now President of Holy Names College, Oakland, CA.

David Mechanic, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Rutgers University, has been appointed as Dean.

Harold L. Orbach, Kansas State University, is now serving as Vice President and Chair of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Section of the Gerontology Society of America.

Carl E. Pope has accepted a position as Visiting Distinguished Professor in the Criminal Justice Administration Program at Atlanta University during the 1981-82 academic year.

Walter C. Reckless, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, received a 1981 Distinguished Service Award from Ohio State University. He helped form and direct OSU's criminology and criminal justice program, was President of the American Society of Criminology from 1964-66 and consultant to the President's Crime Commission in 1966, and a co-founder of Buckley Boys Ranch, an alternative group home.

Richard A. Rettig has been appointed Professor and Chair of the Department of Social Sciences at Illinois Institute of Technology. Rettig was formerly a senior social scientist with the Rand Corporation in Washington, DC.

Lloyd H. Rogler, Director of Fordham University's Hispanic Research Center, has received the 1981 Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award, the highest honor conferred upon an alumnus by the University of Iowa. Rogler was also given the 1981 Eugenio Maria de Hostos and Jose Marti Award by the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists in "recognition of outstanding research contributions to the understanding of mental health problems and strengths of Puerto Ricans and for the humanness and affection that infuses his work, leadership, and relationship with peers and students."

Martha E. Thompson, Northeastern Illinois University, and **Mary Jo Deegan**, University of Nebraska, edited the second volume of *Midwest Feminist Papers* for the midwest chapter of SWS. The volume focuses on the works and intellectual biographies of women sociologists, including the new ASA President-Elect Alice S. Rossi.

Ronald C. Wimerly is now serving as Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at North Carolina State University.

Clinical Research Training Fellowships. Harvard Medical School Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts Mental Health Center offers two-year postdoctoral fellowships to psychiatric residents, other MDs, and PhDs in social, psychological and biological sciences. Program directors Stuart Hauser, MD, PhD, and Robert McCarley, MD. Starting date: July 1, 1982. Application deadline: December 1, 1981. Stipends: \$13,380 to \$19,600. Write: Karen Lyon, Clinical Research Training Program, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, MA 02115. (617) 734-0031.

For Sale: Copies of *ASR*, Vols. 21 through 39. \$5.00 per issue. John B. Mitchell, Department of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1099.

Free List. Bibliographies on stress related topics including health effects, substance abuse, cognition, heart disease, cancer, health instruction. Example—our best selling trio: *Stress & Physical Health, Vol. II; Stress & Mental Health, Vol. I; Stress & Substance Abuse*. 30 pp, 500 refs ea. \$29.95 postpaid for 1500 entries total. We also would like to have your ideas for new titles and services. Human Behavior Research Group, Box 17122, Irvine, CA 92713 (Dept ASA 1081).

Harvard University. The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is searching for junior appointees (initially for a five-year term, beginning July 1, 1982) in the areas of social, personality/psychopathology, and social/developmental psychology. In each case a secondary competence in multivariate analysis of data is welcome but not essential. Applications should include a current curriculum vita, and applicants should ask at least three individuals familiar with their work to write directly to: R. Duncan Luce, Chair, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Applications received after November 1, 1981 may not be considered. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

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TAMME WITTERMANS (1906-1981)

Tamme Wittermans, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Hawaii, died on June 8, in Honolulu, one month after suffering a minor heart attack and three days after undergoing triple-bypass heart surgery, at the age of 75. A warm, gentle, and vital man, he had been in excellent physical and mental health right up to this time. He is sorely missed by the many friends, colleagues, and students who knew this classic gentleman and scholar. He is survived by his loving wife, companion, and co-worker, Professor Elizabeth Pino Wittermans, in Hawaii, and by two children and seven grandchildren in The Netherlands.

Professor Wittermans' main areas of sociological research and teaching were in social change, social control, ethnic groups, and the sociology of religion. Most of his publications developed sociological insights while documenting social patterns in the cultures in which he lived: The Netherlands, Indonesia, and Hawaii. He was especially interested in the emerging nationalism of minorities and the role of language with respect to assimilation or separatism. He co-authored scholarly work with Professors Noel P. Gist, Elizabeth Wittermans, and Irving Krauss. He spoke Dutch, German, Indonesian, as well as English.

Tamme Wittermans was born in Idaarderadeel, Friesland, The Netherlands, in 1906, and maintained ties to the Frisian culture; in 1967 he published an article on the Frisians as an ethnic group within Dutch society. He was a life-long Dutch citizen, while a permanent resident of the United States from 1959. He received a Headmaster's Certificate from the Teachers Training College in The Netherlands, and taught in various secondary schools there and in Indonesia. During World War II, he was a navigator with the Royal Netherlands Naval Air Force. Tamme Wittermans earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Indonesia in 1950, and his PhD in 1955 from the University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science. His graduate work was in social anthropology, under the direction of Professor Raymond Firth; his thesis was on the refugee "Ambonese in The Netherlands", and he was consulted in later years when that Indonesian ethnic group became well known as Molucans protesting continued integration problems in Holland. During that same period of the 1950s, Tamme and Elizabeth Wittermans published the first standard English-Indonesian, Indonesian-English dictionary, in addition to several textbooks for Indonesian schools.

From 1955 to 1959, Tamme Wittermans served as Head of the Educational Department of the Museum of Ethnology in Rotterdam. He also did research on the social impact of new urban development in Amsterdam. He accepted a position as Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Hawaii in 1959, and was subsequently asked to stay on in a permanent position, where he remained until his retirement in 1971.

Professor Wittermans was a member of the American, Pacific, Netherlands, and Hawaii Sociological Associations, and was a founder and first elected Vice President of the latter. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and of the Royal Ethnological Institute of The Hague. Besides the 15 years he lived in Indonesia, and the four in England, he spent a year each in Australia and Ceylon, and had visited India, Japan, and most of the countries of west-

ern Europe. In retirement, the Wittermans traveled widely, settled in Seattle for a couple of years, and then returned home to their beloved Hawaii where they maintained continuous social and intellectual ties to the Sociology Department. To the month before his death, Tamme Wittermans was an avid golfer and a regular participant in his neighborhood recorder (block flute) musical group.

Michael G. Weinstein
University of Hawaii, Manoa

JANE ALISON WEISS
(1943-1981)

Early in the morning on June 5, 1981, the life of a remarkable woman, Jane Weiss, ended in a car accident near her home in Iowa City. Born October 19, 1943, Jane received her bachelor's degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1965, and her master's and doctorate from Stanford University in 1979. At Stanford, Jane worked on a variety of research projects combining her interests in cross-national methodology, and income and gender inequality. While at Stanford, Jane firmly established her reputation as an enthusiastic scholar and genuine friend to nearly all she knew; there was always time to listen to someone else's personal troubles.

Following graduate work at Stanford, Jane joined the Sociology Department at Tulane University in 1976 where she became active in the teaching and organizing of various programs on political economy and the status of women. She also managed to maintain solidarity for the dispersed Stanford friendship network by serving as the undisputed "sociometric star" for her own and several following graduate cohorts.

In 1978, Jane went from Tulane to the University of Iowa as an Assistant Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies. Here, as before, Jane had a full schedule of organizing research, teaching classes, and mentoring students.

Jane was a born organizer, and at Iowa, she set up conferences (such as the Big Ten Conference on the Impact of Development on Third World Women in 1980), arranged lecture series, and served on numerous university and departmental committees. Within and outside the university, she was associated with various feminist and political groups unified by their commitment to changing conditions of social inequity.

At Iowa, she was, at the time of her death, working on cross-national, longitudinal projects on women's labor force participation, and (with colleague Fred Pampel) on age stratification. She was also continuing to work with Howard Aldrich on the nature of the United States class structure. Another collaborative project with Virginia Kerns that Jane was working on shortly before her death was concerned with the public commemoration of women.

Her teaching as well as her presentations at ASA meetings were always lively. The enrollments in her classes such as Women and Development, and Women in Society were impressive, and it soon became clear at Iowa that she had both an intellectual and a personal impact upon her students. She was a stimulating mentor for graduate students, particularly women students, for whom she was a special supporter and advocate. By demanding students' best efforts, she often obtained them. Not willing to settle for the usual list of rationalizations and excuses from students regarding work not done, she would simply respond, "do it". (And they did).

In her research and teaching, Jane

was guided, thanks in large part to the influence of Michael Hannan at Stanford, by a human ecological, competitive perspective that emphasizes materialist, macrosocial, and structural aspects of social processes. Having a coherent theoretical framework lent structure to her research and teaching, revealing to students how society works. Alongside this intellectual tradition, Jane Weiss often chose research and teaching topics on the basis of deep-seated ethical and political ideals that complemented her organizational involvements. She held a strong belief in the need to eradicate social and economic inequities whether associated with gender in developed states, or with disparities between nations.

Because of her premature death, much of Jane's work had not yet been committed to paper. She tackled big ideas that took time to work through, and that time was unfairly cut short. Her impact within sociology will now be through her many students, colleagues, and friends, who were so often challenged and stimulated by her contagious energy and humor.

The picture of Jane Weiss that is perhaps most typical is that of her dashing from one meeting to the next, a few minutes late, stopping to discuss "just one more thing" with someone, particularly if there were an injustice to be set right.

Throughout most of her graduate and professional career Jane Weiss also juggled the burdens of being a single mother, an unmarried woman, a committed political organizer, an exciting teacher, a professional person, and an unremitting friend. Never in her always overcommitted schedule would she refrain from stopping to ask how your life was going, or would she refuse a plea for help with a problem. She was never too busy with her own professional or personal life to give more to others, and as such, as a friend, daughter, and mother, she will be missed as a very special and unforgettable person.

The Jane A. Weiss Memorial Scholarship Fund has been established for dissertations at the University of Iowa. Those interested may send contributions to the Iowa Foundation, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

Francois Nielsen
University of Chicago

Susan Olzak
Yale University

Rachel Rosenfeld
University of North Carolina

Kathy Ward
University of Iowa

The Department of Criminal Justice, Oklahoma City University, announces two new Master's degree options. The first is in Criminology, a degree designed to equip students with methodological skills and a good background in sociological theories of deviance. The second degree option is in Security Administration. Students will learn to administer security programs for large corporations. Depending on the specialty chosen, students completing the program will be well-suited for work as project directors, security directors, and research directors of criminal justice agencies. The program is designed to be completed in 1 1/2 years and applications are accepted from qualified students in any undergraduate major. Contact: Howard A. Kurtz, Director, Department of Criminal Justice, Oklahoma City University, 2501 North Blackwelder, Oklahoma City, OK 73106; (405) 521-5045.

Applied Sociology Main Line of Defense

(continued from page 6)
able direction of Howard Freeman, that committee has planned for December 4-6 in Washington a conference focusing on the teaching of applied sociology. Since a growing number of colleges and universities have been developing teaching programs in applied sociology, this seems an opportune time to exchange experiences and ideas, to consolidate what we have learned, and to plan the future. As a way of indicating that applied sociology can encompass diverse research styles and also a range of technical assistance and consulting activities, Peter Rossi and I have agreed to jointly author the opening paper on "The Scope of Applied Sociology". While the conference is oriented toward teaching, we don't want this to be simply an exercise in teaching teachers how to teach applied sociology. By involving colleagues currently practicing sociology outside of academia, we hope to lay out the kinds of ideas and methods that will be needed if our students are to use sociology outside of the class room. Neither Rossi nor I have committed ourselves to putting out a volume based on our annual meetings, but instead we propose to work together with the committee to draw out of this conference the kind of volume that can guide and stimulate the teaching of applied sociology and the practice of sociology in the field.

The Reagan proposed budget cuts for the social sciences make the development of applied sociology more urgent than ever before. We are all indebted to Russell Dynes for the leading role he has played in activating the Consortium of Social Science Associations and organizing a campaign in Capitol Hill and throughout the country to roll back Ronald Reagan. Our Executive Officer sounded the alarm at the first announcement of the budget cuts and then got together with his counterparts in other social science associations to form an executive committee, which he continues to chair for COSSA. With Roberta Balstad Miller operating on Capitol Hill and Joan Buchanan coordinating grass roots efforts to influence strategic congressmen and senators, COSSA has been more effective in this campaign than we could have expected.

While we have gained important ground politically in recent months, the budget battles for the social sciences will resume again before too long. Administration spokesmen have made it clear that massive tax cuts will necessitate further budget reductions in non-essential programs in the future. Having encountered more opposition than they expected, the administration budget cutters may now be more circumspect in attacking social science budgets, but we may expect them to try to take some further slices out of those budget items or, at the very least, to bar even the increases that would compensate for inflation.

In future budget struggles, I see applied sociology as our main line of defense. I share the belief that good research that has no aim for

application should continue to be strongly supported, but I don't think that the argument in favor of "basic research" in the social sciences has much impact upon Congress. When the physicist or chemist pleads for the support of basic research, this argument has a high degree of credibility to politicians. They recognize that many important practical results have flowed from basic research in the hard sciences.

We can make a convincing case to our colleagues regarding the ultimate payoffs of basic sociological research, but that case is much more difficult to make to politicians. Some of them are inclined to think that social science is mainly common sense—and that what is not common sense is likely to be subversive.

We can help ourselves to win support in the political arena in so far as we bring forward concrete examples of the way in which sociological research can help practitioners to deal with practical problems. We can help our cause even more to the extent that we can get politicians themselves and leaders of labor, management, and community affairs to step forward with examples of the practical utility of sociological research. We should also make a point of reaching out to the churches for understanding and support. The impact of the Moral Majority should have opened our eyes to the potential political power of organized religion. We can expect no help from spokesmen for the Moral Majority who claim to know the answers to our problems already. However, all the evidence indicates that the Moral Majority has the support of only a small minority even of regular church goers. I assume that

many Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Quaker leaders are alarmed over the growing political influence of dogmatic religious fundamentalism and would welcome our efforts to help them apply their religious values to our complex and changing social and economic problems.

Finally, looking ahead to the Toronto meeting, I persuaded Russell Dynes to print in FOOTNOTES an old essay of mine, "On the Culture of the Academic Meeting", which was originally put out in mimeographed form in Marcello Truzzi's *Subterranean Sociology*. That journal had sunk without a trace well before I became president-elect, but I had not observed any change in academic meetings in the intervening years. I was pleased to learn that the officers of the Southern Sociological Society had reprinted that essay for everyone registering for their 1981 meeting.

In my introduction to the *Preliminary Program*, I wrote, "The 1981 meeting should be especially lively. Instead of presenters reading papers aloud, under presidential order the speakers will SPEAK to their audiences. Come to Toronto and see if it actually happens."

Since it falls to the lot of the President to be behind the scenes in committee and Council meetings throughout almost all of the annual meeting, I could not observe whether this meeting was as lively as our Program Committee sought to make it. If speakers actually did speak and members found they enjoyed being spoken to rather than read at, I hope that this change will help to shape the way we communicate with each other at future meetings.

Human Subjects Catch-22?

The Office for Protection from Research Risks of the Department of Health and Human Services has circulated to universities a sample general assurance for them to submit to HHS.

Warning: that catch-22 draft is hazardous to the health of universities.

The 21 page so-called "general" assurance drafted by OPRR formulates procedures as detailed (and sometimes more so) as the regulations which HHS has issued for research that it funds. A university signing the sample assurance or one like it would suffer the following consequences:

(1) It would incur thousands of dollars a year of expense for staffing to handle the massive activities required by the assurance, not to mention the man days of faculty and administration time.

(2) Should the university later wish to change any of the detailed procedures in the assurance, it could do so, after it has signed the assurance, only with the consent of HHS. The university thus surrenders its autonomy to HHS, which acknowledges that it has no authority by law to establish regulations on human subjects for research that it does not fund. It is asking universities to voluntarily place themselves under HHS control on this matter.

(3) If a different funding agency, other than HHS, sets different conditions for its grants, a university sign-

ing the suggested assurance could find itself caught in conflict between the requirements. HHS is attempting to pre-empt control of the rights of other funding agencies.

(4) Since many social science faculty members and students, as a matter of First Amendment principle, will refuse to submit research on social and political matters to prior censorship by a review board, universities which sign assurances like that suggested by HHS will find themselves in the dilemma of either having to discipline faculty or student body members or risk losing their HHS grants or contracts. No university should choose to get into that kind of controversy.

Many major universities, such as Harvard, are declining to follow the HHS suggestions and are writing short assurances that are truly general and which do not surrender their rights to run their own affairs. Some of the major educational organizations such as the American Council of Education are engaged in consideration of appropriate language for an assurance, which will both confirm the university's determination to protect human subjects and retain its own autonomy.

There is no urgency. No university should sign an assurance until it has consulted its lawyers, the major educational associations and its faculty in the social as well as behavioral and biomedical departments.

Ithiel de Sola Pool

DOCTORAL

Social Science Research Council Program of Fellowships for Doctoral Research in Employment and Training is soliciting proposals to develop greater capability in the social and behavioral sciences related to employment and training and to increase the availability of experts as program administrators, specialists, and researchers. The Program, supported by the U.S. Department of Labor, is open to doctoral candidates and requires the submission of applications through accredited institutions. Deadline for applications is December 1, 1981. Guidelines for submission of proposals may be obtained through: Dissertation Fellowships in Employment and Training, Social Science Research Council, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 410, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 667-8884.

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is offering Women's Studies Research Grants for Doctoral Candidates 1981-82. Grants are intended to encourage original and significant research about women on such topics as the evolution of women's roles in society and particularly contemporary America, women in history, the psychology of women, and women as seen in literature. Students in doctoral programs who have completed all pre-dissertation requirements in any field of study in U.S. graduate schools are eligible. Grants average \$1,000 and are for research expenses connected with the dissertation. Deadline for receipt of all application materials is November 13, 1981. For application forms, write: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Dept. W.S., Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540.

POSTDOCTORAL

The Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center is offering a full-time two-year postdoctoral training program focused on the areas of biological and social/developmental psychiatry. This interdisciplinary program is designed to foster greater understanding of, and competence in, clinical research. Clinical research is broadly defined as research involving clinical psychiatric populations or research otherwise bearing on normal and pathological conditions relevant to psychiatry. Five stipends ranging from \$13,380 to \$19,600 will be offered to psychiatrists, residents in psychiatry, other physicians and PhDs in one of the social or biological sciences. Application deadline is December 1, 1981. For application forms and more information, contact: Ms. Karen Lyon, Program Assistant, Clinical Research Training Program, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 734-0031.

OTHER

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC) announces opportunities under the National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars in the natural sciences, engineering, social sciences, and humanities for 1982-83. This program makes possible long-term study (10-12 months) or research (3-12 months) in affiliation with Chinese universities and research institutes. Application is open to citizens of the U.S. regardless of national origin, sex, or religious affiliation. Grants, the number of which depends on available funding, include transportation to and from China, stipend, living and travel

allowances while in China, and a limited research and educational materials allowance. Dependent travel or support is not provided. The program has two components: application should be made either to the Graduate Program or to the Research Program. Address inquiries to: CSCPRC, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418. Applications must be postmarked before November 6, 1981.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces extension of the application deadline until November 1, 1981 for one or two research awards in Japan in international or cross-cultural education. Grants are for nine months starting in the summer of 1982. Assignment may involve on-the-job observation, consulting and occasional lecturing. Grant allowances payable in yen include a maintenance allowance, family allowance, housing allowance, settling-in allowance, school allowance for children, plus roundtrip economy air fare for the grantee (only), standard baggage allowance, and a research allowance. Contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-4950.

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education solicits proposals for its Comprehensive Program. Grants are awarded for a wide range of projects which contribute to better learning, which are cost-effective, and which have the potential for far-reaching influence. Issues of high priority are described in the application booklet. Grants vary in size between \$10,000 and \$150,000/year; projects can last from 1-3 years, beginning in Fall, 1982. Deadline for preliminary proposals is December 1, 1981. To request application materials, contact: The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3123, Washington, DC 20202; (202) 245-8091.

Judicial Fellows Program invites applications for 1982-1983 Fellowships. The Program, patterned after the White House and Congressional Fellowships, will choose two fellows to spend 1982-83 observing and contributing to projects attempting to improve judicial administration. Candidates should have at least one post-graduate degree, two or more years professional experience, and familiarity with the judiciary. The one-year Fellowships begin in September, 1982; stipends will be based on comparable government salaries. Application deadline is November 9, 1981. For further information and literature, contact: Mark W. Cannon, Executive Director of the Judicial Fellows Commission, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, DC 20543.

National Institute of Justice announces the 1982-83 Visiting Fellowship Program which sponsors research projects of academic scholars and senior-level policymakers in the criminal justice field. Fellowship grants are awarded only to single individuals and only support projects that are research in nature. Fellowship benefits include a stipend, fringe benefits, travel, supplementary expenses, and computer facilities. The postmark deadline date for the submission of a preliminary proposal, resume, and letters of recommendation is November 15, 1981. For information on application procedures, write: Visiting Fellowship Program, National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20531.

American Civil Religion: An Assessment is the third volume in the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion (SSSR) Monograph Series. Authored by sociologist Gail Gehrig of Lew University, the book provides a comparative analysis of theoretical writings and empirical research involved in the so-called civil religion debate. Volumes in the series are priced at \$5.50, postage included. Write: SSSR Business Office, Box U-68A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys, 1981 edition, has just been completed by the National Data Program for the Social Sciences. This 200-page bibliography cites over 650 scholarly papers, articles, government reports, and books that use the General Social Surveys as a data source. Each citation includes a list of the variables and surveys used and an abstract. In addition, there is a mnemonic index which allows the user to quickly locate literature using variables of interest. The bibliography can be ordered for \$5.00 from: Patrick Bova, Library, National Opinion Research Center, 6030 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment is a new international journal intended to bring together and present advances in the monitoring of the environment and the assessment of environmental data. The journal emphasizes the use of scientific principles in the design, development, and implementation of monitoring systems at the local, regional and global scale. Particular attention is devoted to methods and procedures for the synthesis of monitoring with ecological, toxicological, epidemiological and health data and with pre-market screening. For subscription rates and other information, write: D. Reidel Publishing Company, 190 Old Derby Street, Hingham, MA 02043.

MELUS, the journal of the Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States, contains basic discussion of the relationship between literature and society in its 1981 series. The Spring issue is Tension and Form; the second and third issues have historical continuum: Ethnic Literature and Cultural Nationalism of the 60s and 70s versus the Cultural Consciousness of the 80s. The last issue will be devoted to the American Dream in Ethnic Literature as interpreted by American writers. Individual subscriptions for the entire series are \$8.00. For further information, contact: Editorial Offices of MELUS, c/o Department of English, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Social/Political Education in Three Countries: Great Britain, West Germany, and the United States is based on the proceedings of an international conference of social/political educators held during the summer of 1980 in Guildford, England. Twenty leading educators from the three countries contributed to the volume, edited by Irving Morrisett and Ann M. Williams and published by the Social Science Education Consortium. Prepaid

orders or institutional purchase orders for \$14.95 per book may be sent to: SSEC Publications, 855 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80302.

State-Tribal Agreements: A Comprehensive Study is a 96-page survey on cooperative agreements between the nation's Indian tribes and state, county, and local governments. This unique publication represents a first attempt to provide a comprehensive view of both the formal agreements and informal arrangements reached by Indian tribes with state and local authorities to achieve the everyday tasks of the administration of government in areas of overlapping jurisdiction. A two-year study preceded the report which focuses on tax collection, wildlife management, environment protection, social services delivery, implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act, and law enforcement. Send \$10.00 per book ordered to: Commission on State-Tribal Relations, NCSL, 1125 17th Street, Suite 1500, Denver, CO 80202.

Two new releases and three update releases of public use data files from the Continuous Longitudinal Manpower Survey (CLMS) became available July, 1981. These public use tape files contain primary socioeconomic, demographic, and programmatic data on samples of January 1975-September 1977 enrollees in programs under CETA. Interested persons may request an order form or a copy of the CLMS Handbook for Public Use Tapes. Contact: Mr. Jaime Salgado, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20213.

Red Feather Institute has a set of papers on the study of mass media by cultural marxists in Great Britain. The work of Nicholas Garnham in London, Golding and Murdock in Leicester, the Birmingham School as well as the Glasgow Media Group are represented. There is also an Introduction to Cultural Marxism by T.R. Young in the set. Free to members of ASA this month. Write: Red Feather Institute, Livermore, CO 80536.

ASA Guidelines for Exercising Right to Petition

Guidelines designed to enable ASA voting members to efficiently exercise their "right to petition" Council or the membership regarding associational affairs are presented below. The guidelines were incorporated into the ASA By-Laws by approval of the membership on the May 1980 ballot.

The "right to petition" is guaranteed to ASA members by the Constitution (Article VII, Sections 2 and 3) and the By-Laws (Article II, Section 10).

The Members' Resolution provision in the By-Laws states that Council must consider a resolution that is supported by a petition signed by 3% of the voting membership. If Council disapproves the resolution, the Members' Resolution and any alternative authored by Council will be published for consideration by the membership and then submitted to a vote by the membership in a mail ballot.

The Constitutional provision applies the referendum requirement to Business Meeting resolutions that are supported by 3% of all voting members, not just those who attended the meeting. Otherwise, Council action on such resolutions is final.

The enabling guidelines listed below deal with who may sign petitions (voting members); who may circulate petitions (voting members); the legibility of signatures (eligibility must be determined); timing of petition submission (December 31); and the mailing of referenda mandated by petition (once a year).

Voting members are designated by membership classification. Under the membership structure approved in the 1979 referendum, only the categories of "Member" and "International Member" carry voting rights. The three categories of Associates have no voting privileges.

PETITION GUIDELINES

1. The introduction of all petitions shall contain the following statement:

"For signatures to be valid, the signee must be a voting member of the American Sociological Association as of December 31 of the year of the signing. The signee's name must be written as it appears on the membership rolls of the Association, and signers must provide their addresses as they appear on the membership rolls of the Association. The date of signing shall be indicated."

2. Petitions sent to the ASA shall include the following statement on each sheet:

"These signatures are submitted by _____, a voting member of the American Sociological Association."

Without the above statements, the petition will not be valid.

3. Signers of the petition must print their names legibly in addition to their signatures, and must also provide addresses and date of signing as indicated in the petition introduction.

4. All petitions must be gathered within a calendar year and must be sent to the Executive Office of the Association postmarked no later than December 31.

5. The results of the counting shall be verified by the Secretary before being sent to Council.

6. Referenda mandated by the petition procedure will be mailed to the membership once a year, usually accompanying the ASA national election ballot.

7. Petitions shall be preserved at the ASA office for 18 months and then destroyed.

8. A statement of these guidelines shall be published annually in FOOTNOTES.

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