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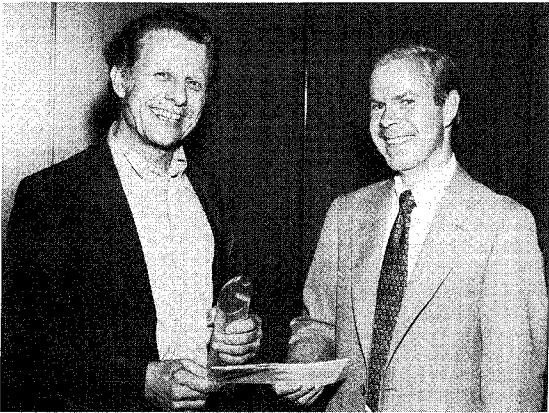
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Tilly Receives Common Wealth Distinguished Service Award



Charles Tilly (left) receives Common Wealth Award from Alan Trench, Vice President, Bank of Delaware

Problems of the Discipline Grants Made to Two Groups

The ASA Committee on the Problems of the Discipline recently approved grant applications from two groups who are planning conferences. The awards, the first for \$2,000 and the second for \$1,500, will support conferences on "Equality and Inequality in the People's Republic of China" and "Urban Theory and National Urban Policy".

Equality and Inequality in China

The conference on equality and inequality in China is being organized by Mark Selden of the Department of Sociology at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Other sociologists who

will participate are William Parish of the University of Chicago and Andrew Walder from Columbia University. A number of political scientists, economists, and historians will also be involved.

The conference will be a three stage affair involving public presentations, group discussions, and production of an interdisciplinary volume. It will attempt to assess progress in efforts to reduce and eliminate various kinds of inequality in China. It will also attempt to develop further meaningful criteria for measuring and evaluating change in this area and criteria for comparing measures of inequality in historical

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Doing Sociology in Detroit

It has been some time since the ASA annual meetings have been held in Detroit. Like Chicago, Boston, and a few other cities, Detroit has been a model urban laboratory for sociologists. In order to feature the city of Detroit at the meeting, and make that laboratory come alive, ASA President Alice S. Rossi has included a number of special features in her program. She has convened a special meeting of department chairs in the greater Detroit area to serve as advisors and hosts to highlight the sociological, culinary, and leisure activities to the membership.

This special advisory group met November 4 to explore such ideas as: city tours focusing on urban geography, ethnic settlements, ecology, and social history; visits to automotive plants and other factories which permit comparison of U.S. and Japanese (Theory Z) management styles and varying degrees of worker control; bus trips to Windsor, Ontario across the lake; a visit to a Detroit Tigers baseball game for sports enthusiasts; converting the atrium of the Renaissance Center into a social meeting place, with refreshments by day and jazz by night; bus trips for meeting participants and families to Greenfield Village, Belle Isle and other places of interest; and participation in the meetings by invited guests and city representatives from Detroit. Local advisors will assist in the preparation of a "certified" list of restaurants of all nationalities, qualities and prices.

We will keep you informed as plans develop.

Charles Tilly, Professor of Sociology and History and Director of the Center for Research on Social Organization at the University of Michigan, was given a Common Wealth Award for distinguished service during the recent annual meeting in San Francisco. Tilly received \$14,000 in cash and an engraved trophy to commemorate the award.

The Common Wealth Trust is a private foundation 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 cash awards each year to individuals and organizations throughout the world in recognition of their outstanding achievement in some eight fields of human endeavor, including sociology.

Tilly received both his Bachelor's and PhD from Harvard University. He has also studied at Balliol College, Oxford University. In a letter to the Association supporting his nomination for the Common Wealth Award, Theda Skocpol, Department of Sociology and Political Science at the University of Chicago, summarized some

of his accomplishments.

Skocpol writes, "Over an extraordinarily productive career as a scholar, teacher and organizer of professional life, Tilly has made major contributions to political sociology, to economic and demographic history and—above all—to intellectual and methodological cross-fertilization between social history and macro-historical sociology." She goes on to note that these lines of contribution extend back to Tilly's doctoral dissertation, *The Vendee*, which was "a careful study of the social sources of rural support for the

(See Tilly Page 6)

Council Considers Resolutions Passed at Business Meeting

The ASA Council faced a full agenda at the close of the 1982 meetings. Full details on its deliberations will be published in a forthcoming issue of *FOOTNOTES*. The paragraphs below focus on three of the important items from that agenda, the actions taken on the motions passed at the Business Meeting, and the recurring issues of Certification and the location and scheduling of annual meetings.

A number of motions were passed at the business meeting of the Association. The following is a brief summary of Council actions taken on these motions.

Motions passed by Council:

1. "We, as members of the American Sociological Association, call upon the U.S. Government to respect the human rights, civil liberties and sovereignty of the peoples of Central America."

2. "The American Sociological Association condemns the conversion of a research agency of the Federal Government, the National Institute of Education, to the service of political ends through the use of political criteria:

- to select research reviewers;
- to establish a research agenda and determine which proposals are to be funded;
- and finally, to select program staff members of the agency."

3. "The American Sociological Association condemns the violation of fundamental academic rights taking place in the Soviet Union, through the revocation of advanced degrees held by those who apply to emigrate."

This motion includes some special charges to the Executive Officer to seek support for the motion among other scholarly disciplines, to publicize the motion in the

media, to seek support from the U.S. Government, and to notify the Soviet authorities of this action, and to seek their response. The Executive Officer is in the process of carrying out the charge.

4. A motion urging the U.S. Government to work toward limiting and reducing nuclear armament, and moving toward a joint agreement with the Soviet Union to halt testing, production, and further development of all nuclear weapons, missiles and delivery systems.

5. A motion regarding the undermining of the integrity of the Women's Studies Program at California-Long Beach by the administration of the university was referred to the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching for appropriate action.

6. Finally, a motion from the Medical Sociology Section Council to "Take steps to make the annual meeting accessible to people with physical, auditory, and visual disabilities" was tabled, pending a further report from the Section on the extent of the need and the probable costs.

The ad hoc Committee on Certification was charged to prepare a report outlining the issues involved in certification at two levels: (1) licensure and certification of individual practicing sociologists who wish to gain access to a number of occupational fields, and (2) accreditation of specific educational and training programs in sociology to connect with certification requirements. It was pointed out that sociologists now occupy a number of positions that have specific coursework or supervised experience requirements. At the same time, job avenues have not been open to

(See Certification Page 4)

Alva Myrdal Receives Nobel Prize

This year's Nobel awards have unusual significance for sociologists because one of the prizes went to one of our own. Dr. Alva Myrdal, distinguished diplomat and sociologist, is joint recipient of the 1982 Peace Prize, along with Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico. Dr. Myrdal, who spent eleven years as Sweden's disarmament negotiator in Geneva, was honored for her "central role in the United Nation's disarmament negotiations", and for publicizing "the threat mankind faces in continued nuclear armament".

Dr. Myrdal's early professional interests centered on Family Sociology. Her publications include *Crisis in the Population Question* (with G. Myrdal); *City Children*; *Women's Work*; *Women in the Community*; and *Women's Two Roles*. Another book, *Nation and Family*, which appeared in 1941, was one of the earliest policy-oriented statements on possible national programs concerning the family.

Dr. Myrdal served as Director of the Social Sciences for UNESCO from 1950-55, at which time she became Sweden's first Ambassador to India. She also served in a number of other diplomatic posts, as well as in the Swedish parliament, before addressing herself to the cause of nuclear disarmament in the mid-sixties. Her career illustrates how sociologists in applied and policy positions can make a significant contribution to society at large, as well as to our profession.

NSF Announces Continuation of Graduate Fellowship Programs

The Fellowship Office of the National Research Council recently announced that the National Science Foundation would continue its program of Graduate Fellowships and Minority Graduate Fellowships for another year. The National Research Council serves as advisor to NSF in the selection of candidates for the awards. Final selection will be made by NSF with awards to be announced in March 1983.

Eligibility for the NSF Graduate Fellowship Program and for the Minority Graduate Fellowship Program is restricted to persons who, at the time of application, have not completed more than 20 semester hours/30 quarter hours, or equivalent, of graduate study. Eligibility for the minority grants is also limited to persons who are members of an ethnic minority group that is underrepresented in the advanced levels of the nation's science talent pool, i.e., American Indian, Native Alaskan, Black, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, or Native Pacific Islander. Subject to the availability of funds, new fellowships awarded in the Spring of 1983 will be for three years, with the second and third years being contingent on the student's making satisfactory progress. NSF expects to award 500 Graduate Fellowships and 50 Minority Graduate Fellowships.

These fellowships will be awarded for study or work leading to Master's or doctoral degrees in the mathematical, physical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science. Awards will not be made in clinical, law, education, or business fields, in history or social work, for work leading to medical, dental, or public health degrees, or for study in joint science-professional degree programs. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and will be judged on the basis of ability. The annual stipend will be \$6,900 for a twelve-month tenure with no dependency allowances.

Applicants will be required to take the Graduate Record Examination designed to test aptitude and scientific achievement. The examinations, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be given on December 11, 1982 at designated centers throughout the United States and in certain foreign countries.

The deadline date for the submission of applications for NSF Graduate Fellowships and NSF Minority Graduate Fellowships is November 24, 1982. Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

Sociologists Should Limit Criticism

Virginia M. Paulsen
Unemployed under both Democratic and Republican administrations

It is tempting in these hard times for sociologists qua sociologists to take or make policy statements about the consequences of Republican economic decisions. Huddling under the umbrella of various sociological associations, sociologists, suffering from reduced funding, can band together to address such issues as the "Ethical and Moral Considerations of the Social, Political and Economic Impact of Reaganomics". In this manner, sociologists give apparent legitimacy to private views, and protect themselves from any personal consequences of speaking out.

This mode of response, however, is bad for sociology as a discipline. Lacking a personal clientele demanding our services and providing alternative sources of revenues, sociologists are extremely dependent upon the public sector, state and federal, for funds. In this respect, they share a common fate with other disciplines in the humanities. Because of this fact, it is equally tempting not to address social issues raised by the economic decisions of either party, whether or not they are currently in power.

Open Forum

The current criticism of the Republican administration is a predictable response. People tend to whoop and holler when they lose resources or incur costs. Few criticisms were ever leveled at Democratic economic decisions because of the largesse distributed to the social sciences by that party. Democratic economic decisions could have just as easily been challenged on moral, social and ethical grounds, but other than the dauntless, who would do so? For example, it can be argued that under Democratic economic policies, illegitimate births increased greatly, stimulated by welfare benefits and other supports to single mothers. What hardy sociologist would care to analyze the short and long term consequences to individuals and to society of that economic policy? It is certainly a moral, social and ethical issue.

Sociology does have a legitimate professional function with respect to political and economic policies. This is to describe and explain the structure and functioning of society accurately and completely, at the level of the individual, familial, communal, corporate and governmental. Both Democratic

and Republican policies and choices have consequences for these various elements of the social order that ought to be analyzed. The application of methods developed in the past decade and the construction of appropriate theories is required to understand both causes and consequences. This is where sociologists can make great contributions to the body politic. Indeed, the legitimacy of the profession is directly linked to its ability to take a non-partisan view of the costs and benefits of governmental policies to all concerned. Accomplishment of this task will earn sociology respect, although probably not love, but the former is to be preferred to the latter.

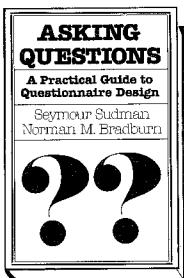
Let individuals affected by Reaganomics observe their rights and responsibilities as citizens by criticism and challenge, including sociologists. But let us carefully distinguish our personal desires and duties from our professional capacities. When we speak out forthrightly as individuals, we may bear the costs of being viewed as difficult problems. If we speak qua sociologists without an understanding of what is professionally appropriate, we jeopardize our discipline, and, in the long run, our private lives.



1967-1982

NEW BOOKS FROM JOSSEY-BASS FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

1967-1982



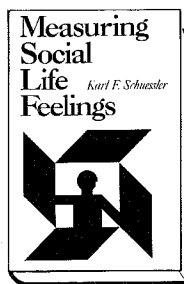
Seymour Sudman and Norman M. Bradburn
ASKING QUESTIONS
A Practical Guide to Questionnaire Design

This new book provides all the information needed to construct successful questionnaires for any subject area, whether administered by mail, by telephone, in groups, or face to face. Using many examples from actual surveys, the authors describe the entire process of questionnaire design from start to finish, showing

- how to determine information needed
- phrase questions to minimize bias and distortion
- obtain successful questions from existing questionnaires

- control level of threat in questions
- order questions to encourage response
- select the best format and method of administration
- test and validate the completed questionnaire
- evaluate and revise the questionnaire for improved results.

November 1982, \$18.95



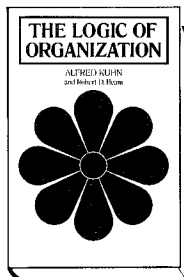
Karl F. Schuessler
MEASURING SOCIAL LIFE FEELINGS
Improved Methods for Assessing How People Feel About Society and Their Place in Society

In his new book, Karl Schuessler presents a set of twelve scales he developed for measuring the full range of *social life feelings*—such as social isolation, optimism and pessimism, cynicism, career concerns, faith in government, and hope for country's future. These scales can be used in survey questionnaires, opinion polls, evaluation studies, psychological tests,

and other research aimed at measuring mental attitudes and social trends. Schuessler presents the scales and analyzes each in detail; explains how they were constructed and how they are scored; compares them with other scales aimed at measuring feelings; and shows that scores based on the new scales are virtually free of measurement error.

November 1982, \$18.95

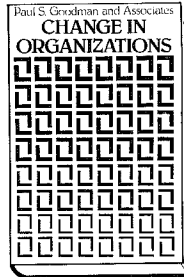
Alfred Kuhn and Robert D. Beam
THE LOGIC OF ORGANIZATION
A System-Based, Social Science Framework for Organization



This new book shows that all aspects of organizational structure and behavior can be understood with a few basic social science concepts—which include *decisions, communication, transactions, and power*. Alfred Kuhn develops social science concepts first presented in *The Logic of Social Systems* (Jossey-Bass, 1974) into an analytic framework applicable to all types of organizations. He demonstrates his theory in organizational models of varying sizes and complexity, showing that it can effectively explain the interconnectedness of organizational purpose, structure, and activity as well as the underlying logic of decision processes, methods of control, and uses of power. The concluding chapter by Robert Beam uses Kuhn's concepts to analyze management styles and productivity in real world organizations.

November 1982, \$21.95 (tentative)

Paul S. Goodman and Associates
CHANGE IN ORGANIZATIONS
New Perspectives on Theory, Research, and Practice



In ten original chapters written expressly for this book, leading authorities in organization theory shed new light on the ways in which planned, accidental, and evolutionary changes occur in all types of organizations. Drawing on the latest research and on their own work in a wide range of organizational settings, the authors describe the major considerations and difficulties in managing and facilitating change at individual, group, and organizational levels. They also present successful strategies for bringing about effective and lasting changes. The authors are: Clayton P. Alderfer, Chris Argyris, Robert E. Cole, James W. Dean, Jr., Paul S. Goodman, Robert L. Kahn, Lance B. Kurke, Edward E. Lawler III, Kenwyn K. Smith, Barry M. Staw, and Karl E. Weick.

November 1982, \$19.95

Order from address below or phone 415-433-1767

Many Sociologists Communicate to "Larger Audiences"

Sociologists get a bad rap about their ability to write. While it's true that a disciplinary vocabulary often lacks clarity to "ignorant outsiders", it is also true that many sociologists communicate very effectively, some to wide audiences and others to more specialized and focused ones. Some sociologists make a special effort to inform, seeking out channels and forms of communication, quite different from the ones conventionally used by their colleagues.

There are a number of sociologists who are widely known outside the discipline. David Reisman and Erving Goffman are two obvious examples. Their recognition comes from the fact that they deal with issues which cut across a variety of disciplines but, also, because they write well. Geoffrey Nunberg in his *New York Times* review of Goffman's book *Forms of Talk* commented that "Readers come to Goffman because he is first of all a writer who brings a mordant irony to the pretensions and theatricality of everyday interaction". That book was a finalist in the National Book Awards and suggests that sociologists can write for a wide and informed audience.

While not all sociologists can communicate to the larger "intellectual" community, many target more specialized audiences, often those sensitive to research findings, particularly those that relate to current policy problems. The number of interest groups, with specialized periodicals, is astonishing and sociologists can often target their audiences quite effectively. For example, in the

January-February 1982 issue of *Small Town*, a periodical written primarily for small town officials, Don Dillman of Washington State and his co-authors have discussed the changing "image" of the mobile home and the implications of that for future housing needs in small town America. This is an issue with which every small town official in the administration of zoning laws has to grapple.

Other sociologists have tried to increase public understanding on issues of broad social significance. Leopold Lippman of Rutgers Medical School is the author of a 1977 Public Affairs Pamphlet (No. 577) on *Mental Retardation—A Changing World*. When he left as Director of the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities, Lippman did a critique of that Council for the *California Journal*, a monthly analysis of state government.

Other sociologists add to the discussion of ideas which have current interest and applicability. With the widespread interest in maintaining social responsibility in corporations, Ritchie Lowry of Boston College wrote on "Social Investing" for the April 1982 issue of *The Futurist*. The sub-title, "Doing Good While Doing Well", reflects his belief that it's possible to be concerned with both individual and collective gain and well being.

Of course media sources, at times, report and sometimes distort research findings. Such findings are often glibly reported and used to support particular contentions. On such occasions, many sociologists feel compelled to try and set things straight. Richard Gelles of the University of Rhode Island did an article for *MS* in 1979 interpreting research on family violence. Later (June 1981) in the same magazine, he wrote a back page article dealing with the common misuse of scientific evidence by political groups.

National newspapers, such as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* can provide visibility for sociologists, when their research is reported and when they write op-ed articles. At the AAAS meetings in January 1982, the *Post* picked up details of a study by Eugene Rosa, Marvin Olsen and Don Dillman of Washington State which reported public attitudes in a Western sample. The study showed a low public evaluation of nuclear power but widespread support for other types of energy sources. The *Post* commented that these attitudes were contrary to current administration policy. Both the *Post* and the *Times* have reported research by Alejandro Portes, of Johns Hopkins University, on Latin American immigrants. Portes has found that immigrant adjustment seems to occur faster in "enclaves" than by having immigrants scattered around the country. How to settle immigrants is a key issue in current immigration debates.

The Op Ed page of major newspapers provides the expression of a diversity of topics. Mike Useem, Boston University, appears in the *Post*, May 11, arguing that "The Draft is not the Great Equalizer".

And over the years, Jackson Toby, Rutgers University, has been a frequent contributor to the *Times*, usually on issues of criminal justice. On December 27, 1981, he dealt with a call by politicians for "hard-line" solutions to crime. On April 12, 1982, he addressed the consequences of increasing calls to restore capital punishment. Toby does not restrict himself to issues of criminal justice. In August 1981, he published an Op Ed article on the difference between "traditional and non-traditional" students. He decried the passing of the traditional student—which he defined as those willing to study. The reaction and debate prompted by that article spilled over into a December 1981 issue of the *Rutgers Alumni Magazine*. The article about Toby was entitled the "Weather Vane".

Over the years William C. Martin, Rice University, has been one of the more prolific contributors to a diversity of magazines. Often writing on religious groups, Martin has contributed articles on Billy Graham, Reverend Ike, the Armstrongs and the World Wide Church of God, and other popular evangelists, to *Esquire*, *Atlantic* and *Harpers*. His frequent contributions to *Texas Monthly* range from "reviews" of church services to his reactions to rock festivals. That reaction was stated in his article "Growing Old at Willie Nelson's Picnic". Martin has the lead article in the June 1982 *Atlantic* on "Waiting for the End" which highlights the growing interest in apocalyptic prophecy in the U.S. Others who write reflective pieces on occasion include Glenn Goodman whose "On Love as the Source of Meaning" originally appeared in *The Participant*, published by Pitzer College.

On occasion a more "traditional" sociological study will get widespread media attention. Ted Caplow, University of Virginia, and colleagues' *Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change and Continuity*, just published by the University of Minnesota press, received much media attention, although much of it was centered on whether a PBS television series on the same city was "typical". The concept of a "Middletown" seems to be of great interest to the media and it is likely that as subsequent books in the new series by Caplow et al come out, they will provoke further comment and examination.

While a number of sociologists, including Peter Berger, Boston University, and Gil Geis, University of California-Irvine, have tried

their hand at fiction, often under pen names, certainly no one has been as successful as University of Arizona's Andrew Greeley. On the June 6th *New York Times* listing, his book *Thy Brother's Wife* was seventh on the fiction list and *The Cardinal Sins* was ninth on the NYT mass market paperback list. This suggests fiction informed by sociological understanding does not inhibit a wide readership. And others have used the fiction form well. Randall Collins, University of Virginia, published *The Case of the Philosopher's Ring* several years ago. It was a Sherlock Holmes novel peopled with famous intellectual figures, such as Keynes and Wittgenstein. Richard Sennett's first novel, *The Frog Who Dared to Croak*, has the theme of "how man struggles against being a victim", especially of political regimes. Sennett, from New York University, was quoted in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* to the effect that "fiction has freed me to explore the truth of social reality rather than giving simply an adequate account of it".

Creativity is not confined to writing, however. Some of our

colleagues have developed a reputation for editing. Charles Page, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, has been responsible for improving many of the texts and journals published in the field, as has Everett Wilson, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. And editors are usually good writers themselves. Carrying on in that tradition is Kai Erickson. In addition to his own writing, often in the *NYT Book Review*, Erickson now edits *The Yale Review* where he must use his judicious eye and wide knowledge to select manuscripts from a number of different intellectual traditions.

Certainly not all writing by sociologists is scintillating prose, particularly when we try to establish conceptual clarity and methodological rigor. On the other hand, the examples presented here suggest that those who make the charge that sociologists "can't write" often are those who don't read widely enough.—RRD

OBSERVING

As seen from the N Street window: I've been on the job just about two months at this writing. And so far, it has been a very pleasant, at times exciting, and generally challenging experience. One reason for the easy transition from Storrs to D.C. has been Russ Dynes' efforts to smooth the way for me. Lorraine and I are grateful to him and to Sue for their helpful hints, good advice and warm hospitality. ASA wishes Russ, Sue and their sons (who also served ASA well in various capacities during the past five years) well in their new adventure in Delaware.

Those who have had an extensive contact with the Executive Office know what a competent, loyal staff works here. It is another reason why my transition to Washington has been easy. During the coming months we will attempt to introduce our staff to you in brief vignettes. You may even decide to drop in during your next visit to D.C. and meet them personally.

The sociologists at NIMH have been warm in their welcome, and I am pleased to report that there are still funds available there for basic research. If you have a proposal, in hand or jelling in your mind, that you think may fit with their mission of understanding mental illness, get in touch. There is still much to be done before I will have touched base with all the people at NIH, NSF, NICHD, NEH and the rest, but we are on our way.

I have spent considerable time learning how the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) operates. It is a small organization run by Roberta Miller and her dedicated staff. With Roberta's help, I have begun to meet members of Congress and their staffs, and appreciate the need for continuing the outstanding work done by COSSA during its first two years in existence in protecting funding for basic research. Happily, the goals of COSSA include more than this single objective. Another objective is educating people in government to the importance of social science research for national well-being. An article on COSSA in the present issue outlines some of the steps already taken in that direction.

In addition to our efforts to protect research funds, we will also be moving to bolster the public image of sociology. I take that to mean finding ways of informing the public of the contributions which sociology has made and is making to the common weal on local, state and national levels, both public and private.

Judging from comments of colleagues, the Teaching Resources Center of the ASA is beginning to catch on. The reality is that most sociologists are given little time off from teaching to do research; for them our workshops, conferences and publications on teaching are serving their needs. We hope to expand these efforts this year, including workshops that will enable those of you who are interested to become computer literate, including how to use data sets in the classroom. Again, keep tuned, or write to Carla Howery for more information.

And finally, for those readers who have been waiting with bated breath, we now have two pamphlets designed to help sociology students find their way in the world of work. (Not exactly modeled after *DOONESBURY*, I might add.) They are on sale for \$3.00 each (special discounts for larger orders). Bettina Huber is the author of both.

If the above comments give you the impression that the people at 1722 N Street are working hard on your behalf, you have correctly interpreted my message.—WVD

New Journals Guide Available

The Executive Office has prepared a second edition of the author's guide to journals first issued in 1975. Its purpose is to assist sociologists in finding suitable outlets for their manuscripts. Entitled *Publishing Options*, the new guide profiles 258 social science journals edited in the United States and Canada. In addition to the core sociology journals, scholarly publications from the fields of economics, political science, anthropology, psychology and social work are included. Each journal profile provides the sort of information authors need in determining whether their manuscript is suited to given journals. It includes: editors' names, addresses for manuscript submission, appropriate subject matter, types of articles published, submission guidelines, publication procedures, etc. In addition to being listed in alphabetical order, journals are arranged in terms of their substantive areas of interest. *Publishing Options* can be ordered from the Executive Office at \$7.50 for members and \$10.00 for non-members.

Section News

The following election results have been reported:

Family: Graham B. Spanier, Chair-Elect; J. Ross Eshleman, Secretary; Marilyn Thinger-Tallman and William Kenkel, Council Members.

Environmental: Cynthia Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer; Donald DeLuca and David Sills, Council Members.

Population: Dudley Poston, Chair-Elect; Linda Waite and Arland Thornton, Council Members.

Minorities and Women

• During the nineteen seventies, full-time enrollment in higher education increased by 41 percent, according to figures gathered by the National Center for Education Statistics. Women made great strides during this period, going from 3.5 million students in 1970-71 to 6.2 million in 1980-81. This represents an enrollment increase of 76 percent, as opposed to 26 percent for men. The latter accounted for five million students at the beginning of the decade and 5.9 million by the end. In keeping with these enrollment patterns, the number of BAs awarded to women increased from 364,000 to 462,000, which represents a gain of 27 percent. The number of Bachelor's degrees earned by men decreased by one percent during the course of the decade, dropping to 470,000 by 1981. At the MA level, both sexes earned more degrees as the decade progressed, with men increasing their numbers by 10,000 and women by 58,000. By 1981, approximately half a million Master's degrees were awarded to each sex. At the PhD level, the number of degrees granted to men decreased from 28,000 in 1971 to 23,000 ten years later. The number of doctorates granted to women, on the other hand, doubled—from 5,000 to 10,000—but they continue to be clearly underrepresented in this advanced degree category.

• In contrast to women, minorities appear to be losing the educational gains made during the early seventies. During the first half of the decade, black student enrollment in higher education doubled, rising to 9.4 percent of the total. The last half of the seventies, in contrast, saw no further movement toward the 12.5 percent representation required for parity. Further, attrition rates are higher among black students, so that by 1980 they were receiving 6.5 percent of the BAs granted, even though they were 10.2 percent of the enrollees. At the graduate level the figures are even bleaker, with black enrollment declining from 6 percent in 1977 to 5.8 percent in 1979. According to the annual survey conducted by the Council of Graduate Schools and the Graduate Record Examinations Board, the downward movement in minority enrollment continued between 1980 and 1981. The number of entering students declined by one percent overall, but black enrollment fell by seven percent, Hispanic enrollment was down 2.8 percent, and Native American enrollment declined 8.5 percent. The only positive development in minority higher education during the late seventies was a slight increase in the number of black PhD recipients. In 1975 blacks received 3.6 percent of the doctorates granted, while in 1980 they received 3.8 percent.

• Academic women have increased their total representation in higher education over the past decade, but this does not seem to have been accompanied by improvement in their rank and tenure status, according to a new study by Helen S. Astin and Mary Beth Snyder. Using survey data collected during 1972 and 1980, the authors analyzed changes in hiring patterns, the balance between teaching and research and academic awards. They found that women made gains at both the doctoral and employment level. Between 1975 and 1980 women earned 26 percent of the doctorates granted, a considerable improvement over the 13.6 percent rate for the 1967-1972 period. Similarly, women went from being 14 percent of all academic personnel in 1972 to being 18 percent in 1980.

The data suggest that once women enter the system, they do not advance as rapidly as men. In the period from 1972-1980 the proportion of tenured

men rose from 68.5 percent to 86 percent, while the proportion for women rose from 55 to 68 percent. Thus, the tenured segment increased about 18 percent for the former, but only 13 percent for the latter. Further, detailed consideration of the promotion rates for each sex led the researchers to conclude that men may have better promotional rates than women. In addition to advancing more slowly than men, women continue to be paid less. In 1980 they earned 77 percent of men's salaries, much as they had in 1972.

These findings are discussed in more detail in the July/August issue of *Change Magazine*.

• The Business and Professional Women's Foundation has two research grants programs, each of which makes two to five awards each year ranging from \$500 to \$3000. The purpose of the awards is to support contemporary and historical research on economic issues of importance to today's working women. The Foundation is primarily interested in fostering research on the following topics: comparable worth; technological change in women's work; occupational segregation; analyses of women's cooperative efforts to improve the quality of their work lives; and work and the seasons of a woman's life. Applicants for the Lena Lake Forrest Fellowships/BPW Research Grants must be doctoral candidates whose research proposals have been approved by their department, or post-doctoral scholars. They must be citizens of the United States. Applicants to the Sally Butler Memorial Fund for Latina Research, in contrast, must be Latin American by descent or citizenship. Further, they should be engaged in pre-doctoral or advanced research on issues of importance to women.

Applications for both programs are available until December 15, 1982. To receive an application, write a preliminary letter requesting the appropriate form and providing a short statement describing the proposed research project. The letter should also specify academic level and Latina background, if that is relevant. Final applications must include a complete summary of the proposed research, a budget, three letters of recommendation and a research timetable. They must be postmarked by January 1, 1983. For further information, write to: Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

• The American Association of University Women Educational Foundation awards Postdoctoral and Dissertation fellowships to women who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents, and who have achieved distinction or promise of distinction in their fields. Awards are granted on the basis of the significance of the applicant's research and her qualifications to pursue it. Women who have held the doctoral degree for three years at the time of application are eligible for postdoctoral fellowships. Awards can be as high as \$10,000 and cover a 12-month period beginning on July 1, 1983. Women who have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation by December 31, 1982 can apply for the 70 dissertation fellowships. Awards range from \$3500 to \$8000 and are meant to cover the twelve-month period preceding completion of the dissertation. The term of the award begins July 1, 1983. The application deadline for both types of fellowships is December 15, 1982. For further information, contact: AAUW Educational Foundation Programs, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

• The Commission on the Status of Women in the Profession was created by the Modern Language Association over a decade ago. During that period it has focused on ascertaining actual employment conditions for academic women in the field of language, linguistic and literary studies. At the upcoming annual meeting of the Modern Language Association (December 27-30, 1982; Los Angeles) the Commission is holding a series of hearings designed to highlight current concerns of academic women. General issues to be investigated include the following: To what extent has the Commission affected the status of women in the profession? Are women receiving the training necessary for academic success? Are women good colleagues to other women? How do women relate to the academic power structure? For further information, contact: Professor Hortense Spillers, Department of English, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041; (215) 649-9600.

• Research on Korean and Japanese women is hampered by the inaccessibility of research materials. In light of this, a new book by Hesusung Chun Koh, *Korean and Japanese Women*, is a welcome addition to the literature. Published under the auspices of Yale University's Human Relations Area Files, the book consists of a selective and analytical bibliography with a wide range of retrieval capacities. The 600 entries provide reference information about autobiographical essays, legal codes, novels and selected books, journal articles, conference papers and dissertations. Each entry is classified in terms of time, geographical location, unit of study, subject and data quality. Further, nine indexes addressed to the research needs of diverse scholars are included. The book is available for \$65.00 from Greenwood Press (P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881) and should be a valuable addition to college and university libraries.

• The National Academy of Education has recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation to develop a program designed to provide Academy mentors for young scholars concerned with the status of women and minorities in education. Candidates proposing research projects considered promising by an Academy committee will receive professional guidance from Academy members and up to \$5,000 for research expenses. The names of possible mentors and a description of application procedures can be obtained from: Edmund W. Gordon, Chairperson, National Academy of Education Mentorship Program, Department of Psychology, Box 11A, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

• *Roots of Racism and Patterns of Racism* are new publications from the Institute of Race Relations in London. Designed for classroom use, these books are useful for use in introductory courses or as supplementary texts. The two books are being sold at \$7.50 plus \$1.50 for postage: Africa Research & Publications Project, P.O. Box 1892, Trenton, NJ 08608.

• *Science, Myth, Reality: The Black Family in One-Half Century of Research*, by Eleanor Engram, is a study of the relationship between the accepted "scientific" image of the black family, and family life as it is known and lived by millions of black Americans. Engram demonstrates that social stereotypes, racial myths and crude folkloric conceptions are evident in otherwise careful studies of the black family. She also proposes a model for understanding black family life based on fundamental human needs and cultural realities. Available from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881.

Certification, Meeting Turnout Placed High on Council Agenda

(continued from page 1)

sociologists because their training is not included as acceptable preparation for jobs.

The ad hoc Committee's report will be turned over to a special subcommittee of the Council for review; the subcommittee will then report back to Council with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

The attendance at the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco was of considerable concern to the 1983 Council members. Many associations nationwide have experienced similar declines, and the ASA Council is concerned about the reasons, because lower attendance results in higher costs in a number of ways. One of those not well understood by the members was discussed at some length to wit: hotels provide meeting room space at no cost provided that members meet a bedroom occupancy quota. Lower attendance plus the practice by some colleagues of going to hotels of lower costs mean that ASA might not meet the quota and would then pay proportionately for meeting room space.

Council discussed the desirabil-

ity of raising registration fees to cover these meeting room costs; the Association would then be free of the bedroom occupancy quota obligation. The Executive Officer will review the entire matter and report back to Council.

Council members requested that the Executive Office survey the membership about constraints to attendance at the annual meeting, in particular focusing on the timing of the year, possible conflicts with the academic calendar, and on the location preferences of the membership.

In thinking about future locations of annual meetings, Council members again endorsed the principle of regional rotation so as to preserve more equitable travel costs, to promote student participation, and to enjoy the assets of different cities around the country. Council members suggested a number of mid-sized cities as possible meeting sites with lower hotel costs, and raised the possibility of having a meeting over the weekend to reduce hotel rates as much as possible. Members should respond to the questionnaire and make their preference known.

ASA Petition Guidelines

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 legitimacy 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.

Two National Reports Highlight Need for Basic Research

Two recent reports, one in the United States and the other in the United Kingdom, have underscored the point that basic research in the social sciences should be considered a national resource. The U.S. study, initiated by the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, was supported by the National Science Foundation. The U.K. inquiry was initiated by the Secretary of State for Education and Science and many British academics anticipated the inquiry would lead to major changes in the previous pattern of support for the social sciences. Instead, both reports conclude the necessity for continued support for basic research since it is a long term in-

vestment in social capital.

In the U.S., early in 1980, the Committee on Basic Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences was established under the auspices of the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Research Council. The Committee, chaired by Robert McCormick Adams, University of Chicago, was composed of prominent social scientists, including Neil Smelser and Peter Rossi. Donald Treiman of UCLA acted as Study Director for the Committee.

The Committee was asked to assess the value, significance and social utility of basic research in the behavioral and social sciences.

On June 22, 1982, it released its report. The report, edited by Adams, Smelser and Treiman, provides an "introduction" to the subject matter and modes of research activity in the behavioral and social sciences as well as a review of a number of areas in which significant advances in knowledge have been made. It also describes a variety of applications of research findings to public policy formation and social problem solving and points to more diffuse processes by which knowledge from the behavioral and social sciences contributes to society. The report explores the relationship between basic research and its influence on practical application.

The report concludes that basic research in the behavioral and social sciences is a national resource that should be sustained and encouraged through public support. The Committee suggests that conclusion is supported by a number of considerations: (1) that basic research has already yielded impressive accomplishments and that future yield can be expected; (2) that, while the benefits are seldom, if ever, predictable in advance, investing in basic research is an investment in a process which can be expected to contribute to individual and social well being; and (3) that the contribution of basic research to public policy is seldom direct, but it has important long term and indirect effects. The report goes on to conclude that, since basic research can be seen as a public good, the federal government is an appropriate source of support for that research. The report, available from the National Academy Press at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, is entitled *Behavioral and Social Science Research: A National Resource*.

The issuance of the NRC report invites contrast to a somewhat parallel report recently published in

London (Lord Rothschild, *An Inquiry into the Social Science Research Council, Cmnd. 8554, HMSO*). The SSRC was established in 1965 and designed to support social science. Its structure buffered funding from political control by placing responsibility in the hands of a citizen board made up mainly of academics. When the Conservative government came into control in 1979, it was widely assumed that, because of Conservative criticism of types of research funded, there would be an attempt to change the structure of SSRC and its funding pattern more toward the applied direction and toward private support. Lord Rothschild was invited to make an inquiry and that initiative confirmed the fears of many academics. Rothschild's conclusion, however, was that there remained a need for such a body as SSRC to fund research for which no "suitable customer" exists. In addition, the argument was made that "civilized people need to extend rational inquiry into their own association" and that "such inquiry cannot be sustained by market forces".

The similarity of the U.S. and British reports, which underscore the social worth of basic research in the social sciences, suggests that this point, obvious to social scientists, is not necessarily self-evident to politicians. The point needs to be made over and over again by committees and inquiries, particularly in a period when the major concern of political leaders is reducing expenditures. When those concerns are dominant, it is important to point out that the cost of support is minor compared to the cost of non-support. Both of the reports make that point in different ways. The important issue, however, is who is listening and who is reading them besides the social scientists.

Three Sociologists Receive German Marshall Fund Awards

Three sociologists were among the eleven scholars recently given awards by the German Marshall Fund of the United States in its 1982 Fellowship Program. The Fellows were selected from over 245 North American and European applicants.

The sociologists who received awards and their research projects are listed below:

Harriet Friedmann, University of Toronto; The role of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community in international economic interdependence.

Lee Rainwater, Harvard University; Evolution of private social protection and the welfare state in Sweden, the United Kingdom, and West Germany from 1950 to the present.

Erik Wright, University of Wisconsin, Madison; The effects of the distribution of power and authority on social and political attitudes and behavior in the United

States, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Italy.

The German Marshall Fund Fellowship supports analysis of political, social, and economic issues of common concern to advanced industrial societies. Appointments permit research and writing on individual projects for up to one year.

An independent review panel composed of Michael Aiken, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Sociology); Robert Planagan, Stanford University (Economics); and Robert Keohane, Brandeis University (Political Science) recommended the appointments to the Trustees of the Fund.

The 1983 Fellowship Program will shift its focus significantly. For information and application forms, contact: The German Marshall Fund, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Application deadline will be November 30, 1982.

1983 Annual Meeting

Organizer for the Section on Marxist Sociology is Dale L. Johnson. His address has changed to 5-B Yorktown Square, Greenville, NC 27834.

Contact

Booth Data Set

The Intercollegiate Consortium for Political and Social Research will distribute a data set of recently computed coded data of Charles Booth. Booth collected data in the late 19th century on 80,000 households for his 10-volume series, *The Life and Labour of the People of London*. The data reclamation and recoding is being conducted by Kevin Bales, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235, and Michael Hughes, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, who would like to hear from sociologists interested in using the data.

Clinical Sociology

Information is wanted on the teaching of clinical sociology for use in the preparation of an ASA Teaching Resources Document on clinical sociology to be produced in collaboration with the Clinical Sociology Association. The following information is requested: (1) Descriptions of programs at the graduate and undergraduate level in which clinical or applied sociology is a major focus of the program; (2) outlines of courses in clinical sociology; (3) descriptions of ways in which clinical applications of sociological theory are presented as part of topic centered courses; (4) descriptions of the uses of clinical sociology, to be integrated in a chapter illustrating the use of clinical sociology. Contact: David J. Kallen, Department of Pediatrics/Human Development, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 353-0709.

Directory of Latin Americanists

Data collection is entering its final stages for the 3rd edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*. The directory will provide biographical and bibliographic information on Latin American specialists throughout the U.S. In the interest of including all qualified persons, the deadline for submissions has been extended to December 31, 1982. Copies of the questionnaire are still available from the Library of Congress, Hispanic Division, National Directory Project, Washington, DC 20540.

Longitudinal Study of Third World Scholars

Third World Scholars (of African, Asian, Caribbean, and other national origins) currently working or who have, in the past, worked in American and European colleges and universities are invited to participate in an international, longitudinal study. Please submit professional resume, vita, publication records, or any such other available documentation substantiating professional contributions to academia, teaching, research, professional and community service; also indicate actual number of years involved in each activity. Contact: Mekki Mteawa, Department of Political Science, Howard University, Douglass Hall 131, Washington, DC 20059; (202) 636-6720.

Pre-1950 Methods Texts

Pre-1950 methods texts and monographs are wanted for research on history of methods. Send details, including prices, to: Jennifer Platt, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN, England.

COSSA

One of the reasons that the social and behavioral sciences were vulnerable to political attack in the past, as well as in the current administration, is that social and behavioral science research is at best poorly understood by the public and at worst misunderstood. For this reason, the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) has placed a high priority on public education efforts at the same time that it lobbies for increased support for social science research.

A major focus of COSSA's educational effort has been its program of Congressional luncheon seminars in which social and behavioral scientists come to Washington to speak to members of Congress and their staff about research in specific areas of Congressional interest. The purpose of the seminars is to inform, not to lobby, and to illustrate how social science research can inform policy making, not to influence particular policies.

COSSA has already sponsored five seminars. The topics, speakers, moderators, and co-sponsors are listed below:

(1) Innovation and Productivity: A Human Perspective. July 28, 1981. Co-sponsors: COSSA, the House Task Force on Industrial Innovation and Productivity, the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Panel Members: William J. Abernathy, School of Business Administration, Harvard University; Robert E. Cole, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan; William G. Ouchi, Graduate School of Management, UCLA. Moderator: Kenneth Prewitt, President, Social Science Research Council.

(2) Work and Retirement in the Middle and Later Years. December 8, 1981. Co-sponsors: COSSA, the Senate Special Committee on Aging, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Speakers: Robert L. Kahn, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan; James H. Schultz, Department of Economics, Brandeis University. Moderator: Raymond H. Thornton, Arkansas State University.

(3) Health and Human Behavior. May 25, 1982. Co-sponsors: COSSA and the Medical Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association. Speakers: Frederick C. Robbins, Institute of Medicine; C. David Jenkins, Division of Socio-Medical Sciences, University of Texas; Ralph Hingson, Department of Socio-Medical Sciences and Pediatrics, Boston University School of Medicine; Marshall H. Becker, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, University of

Michigan. Moderator: Sol Levine, Boston University.

(4) The Economic Crisis and the Federal Statistical System. May 26, 1982. Co-sponsors: COSSA and the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics. Speakers: John J. Casson, Vice-President for Corporate Strategy and Chief Economist, American Express Company; Stephen E. Fienberg, Department of Statistics, Carnegie-Mellon University; Courtenay M. Slater, CEC Associates and former Chief Economist, Department of Commerce. Moderator: Katherine Wallman, Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics.

(5) Black Youth Unemployment: A National Crisis. July 15, 1982. Co-sponsors: COSSA, the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the Congressional Science and Technology Caucus, the Congressional Black Caucus, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Speakers: Bernard Anderson, Director, Social Sciences Division, The Rockefeller Foundation; Robert Taggart, III, Director, Youth Knowledge Development Project, National Council on Employment Policy. Moderator: Shirley Malcom, Head of the Office of Opportunities in Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

COSSA is now launching a series of informal publications in connection with the seminar series. The series, to be called *COSSA Occasional Papers*, will contain short essays written in non-technical language that discuss current social and behavioral science research of interest and use to policy makers. The first in the series will be the papers presented at the Seminar "Health and Human Behavior", co-sponsored with the Medical Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association. Edited by Sol Levine, Boston University, and Roberta Balstad Miller, COSSA, the publication will contain short essays on the role of the social and behavioral sciences in health care and disease prevention, alcoholism and health, and the individual's role in health care. They will be distributed to Members of Congress and Congressional staff with an interest in or responsibility for health care and research issues. The collection of essays will also be available for distribution to members of state legislatures. For further information about obtaining copies for state legislators, contact Roberta Balstad Miller at COSSA (1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; 202/234-5703).

Obituaries

CECIL LYNN FRENCH
1925-1981

Cecil Lynn French died on December 6, 1981 in Thunder Bay. He was one of the pioneers in the rapid expansion of sociology in Canada during the 1960s and 1970s, and had held posts at the University of Alberta (1960-62), the University of Saskatchewan at Regina (1962-65), and at Lakehead University from 1968 until his death. From 1965 through 1968 he was back in the United States at Stanislaus State College (1965-67) and the University of Montana. He began his career at Drury College, Missouri (1958-60).

Dr. French published in three main areas, and these coincided with three stages of his career. Early articles were taken from his doctoral research, which had been completed at Washington University, St. Louis in 1958 in the sociology of occupations area. In the 1960s, Dr. French became interested in the Indians and Metis of Canada. He was co-editor along with B.Y. Card and Gordon Hirabayashi of *The Metis in Alberta Society*, and contributed a chapter on "Social Class and Motivation". Related work was also published in his chapter "Social Class and Motivation Among Metis, Indians and Whites in Alberta" in the first volume of *A Northern Dilemma*, co-edited by A.K. Davis, V.C. Serl, and P.T. Spaulding.

After he came to Lakehead, French became interested in the Sociology of Leisure, and taught it for many years. Two pieces of research came from this. They are: "Status Components of Musical Sounds" and "Public Land Recreational Use: The Pattern for Johnson County, Wyoming".

Cecil French was chair of the department for almost half his years as a sociology professor, and he was a mainstay of the Lakehead University department in its successful drive for a graduate program (MA) in the early and mid 1970s. He also enjoyed teaching, especially the opportunity to shock naive students from parochial backgrounds with the wide disparity of behavior and beliefs demonstrated by humankind. These roles of administration and teaching were his preferred activities, although his publications included one in the *A.J.S.* plus contributions to the study of Canada's native peoples.

Apart from sociology, Dr. French was a great aficionado of classical music and had an advanced interest and knowledge of the works of Wagner and Mahler in particular. He was 56 at the point of his death.

David Nock
Lakehead University

NEAL GROSS
1920-1981

A year has passed since Neal Gross was killed in a tragic car accident. His death represents a great loss to sociology and education as well as to family and friends. His distinguished career was marked by abundant energy, intellectual clarity and presence, and courage to challenge conventional wisdom.

Neal pursued his doctoral studies at Iowa State and spent a number of years at Minnesota before joining the faculty at Harvard in the 1950s. His first major work published in 1958, *Explorations in Role Analysis* (with Ward S. Mason and Alexander W. McEachern), came after his switch from rural sociology to sociology of education, a field he would strongly influence. In *Explorations*, Neal challenged the fundamental assumption of role consensus. He offered a new language for thinking about role conflict and its resolution. Based on extensive in-

terviews with superintendents and board members in Massachusetts, he showed how studying educators could contribute to social theory as well as aid in understanding educational practice. Throughout his career, Neal espoused the principle that research should have both theoretical and practical implications, a current theme of applied sociology.

After completing this work and a year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, he mounted his national principal study. In the early 1960s, such large-scale survey research in education funded by the federal government was a rarity. It extended well over a decade from inception to concluding publication. His book, *Staff Leadership in Public Schools* in 1965 (with Robert E. Herriott) shed light on the causes and consequences of principal leadership in school affairs and pioneered the application of path analysis in organizational studies. Other published work focused on gender differences among principals, principal satisfactions, levels of aspiration, and role behavior. Overall, this research presaged several contemporary issues, particularly school effectiveness and women's studies.

The principalship study permitted the training of many students, with Neal providing the academic, emotional, and material support necessary for their initiation into the professional ranks. As a professor and mentor, he took obligations to students seriously. The endless efforts he made on their behalf were part of Neal's career little known to most of his larger circle of professional colleagues. Many of his students have since become scholars in their own right, carrying with them and passing on to their own students his enthusiasm and commitment to sociology of education.

Neal's ASA activities, particularly intense during the 1960s, included the holding of elective office as a Council Member, regular participation at annual and regional meetings, and Chairperson of the Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools Committee. As Chairperson, he gave leadership to the development of extensive curriculum materials for high school social studies teachers. With substantial funding from NSF, this endeavor involving many of the Association's most distinguished members provides a rare example of how university and public school people can work together in a sustained way on an important, educational goal.

Neal's life was also infused with public speeches and consultations. His advisory activities for various African and Latin American governments and his work for the Ford Foundation were particularly extensive. His last major work at Harvard dealt with planned organizational change. *Implementing Organizational Innovations* (with Marilyn Bernstein and Joseph B. Giacchino in 1971) anticipated the current emphasis on implementation among evaluators and change agents and remains a seminal account of why innovations fail to be properly implemented in school settings. He carried this interest in planned change with him to Penn as Dean of the Graduate School of Education and then as a professor. His last major publication, *Dynamics of Planned Educational Change* (co-edited with Robert E. Herriott in 1979), chronicled federally-funded efforts to implement planned organizational change in five rural school districts located throughout the United States. Based on the prevailing conditions in these districts, he extended his earlier implementation theory.

In the face of an extremely demanding professional life, Neal still enjoyed an active sports life and found time for needed relaxation. The love and devotion he had for his family and the pride he took in the accomplishments of his

wife for many years, Pan, and his three children, Sandy, Laurie, and Dick stood out clearly. While Neal was outgoing, he was also intensely private, seldom sharing his inner-most thoughts even with his closest associates. Because he loved the challenge of debate, some may have thought him unduly argumentative. However, most willing to be engaged benefited, often greatly, from his thoughts.

Neal's published works, of considerable value to all in sociology and education, are of critical importance to those concerned with the sociology of education. For those fortunate enough to have studied under or worked with him, his insights, unbridled energy, and efforts to do outstanding work shall never be forgotten. In abundant ways, Neal Gross will remain an exemplar of the committed sociologist, educator, and colleague.

Joseph B. Giacchino
Robert E. Herriott
Ward S. Mason

JAMES E. MCKEOWN
1919-1981

James E. McKeown, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, died in Chicago on December 17, 1981. Jim had been hospitalized at Billings Hospital of the University of Chicago for several weeks. Memorial services were held at UW-Parkside and at the University of Chicago's Bond Chapel. Jim is survived by his wife, Mary McNamara McKeown, and a brother and sister in Detroit.

Jim joined the faculty at UW-Parkside in 1970. He had been at DePaul University from 1952 to 1970, where he chaired the Sociology Department his last eight years there. Jim also had taught at New Mexico Highlands University from 1948 to 1952.

Wayne State University is where Jim received his undergraduate education. He stayed on for an MA in Sociology and that was awarded in 1945. Jim did his doctoral work at the University of Chicago; his PhD in Sociology was awarded in 1949.

The career which Jim developed included an active program of scholarship. He authored a number of books

Tilly Honored for Research, Teaching, and Work as Mentor

(continued from page 1)

counterrevolutionary revolts of the French Revolution". This work applies sociological concepts and techniques to historical archival evidence long before such an approach became fashionable in history or sociology. *As Sociology Meets History* is a recent collection of articles that sums up Tilly's contributions in this area since his dissertation.

From Mobilization to Revolution is a major work which presents Tilly's theoretical model for understanding collective action. Here, according to Skocpol, Tilly counters fashionable theories which attribute "political violence" to individual frustrations and social dislocations, and explains it instead in terms of "otherwise routine political contentions among governments and groups jostling for advantageous access to the polity".

Tilly is an expert on French social and political history since the seventeenth century and has done cross-national comparative work on England, Continental Europe, and the United States. He is also known and respected as a teacher and scholarly mentor who has

and articles on juvenile delinquency, criminal justice, aging, urban politics, social theory, and race relations. In recent years, Jim sought to convey the craft of sociology to high school students. His recently completed manuscript for a high school sociology text will be published this year.

Jim felt that his career was particularly enriched by having taught abroad. He was a Fulbright Hays Exchange Professor in Chile in 1968 and on a Smith-Mundt grant in Bolivia in 1958. His classes systematically reflected a strong comparative perspective. Jim often stated that this approach was very useful in helping students gain insight into their own culture and to help them adopt a position of cultural relativism. Student reactions to Jim's courses attest to the validity of his position.

In addition to his teaching and writing activities, Jim was profoundly committed to community service. He was active in Chicago's politics, and he maintained an active interest in the city's activities after he moved to Wisconsin. And in Wisconsin, Jim became active in a wide range of service organizations that sought to address social, political, and humanitarian concerns. His involvement reflected the highest ideals of a scholar with a strong activist bent.

Jim encouraged students to become involved in community affairs. To this end, he established courses on community volunteerism. These popular courses gave students the unique opportunity to work as volunteers in a variety of social service agencies in the community. The organization and requirements in these courses also reflected Jim's philosophy that an effective citizen is one whose involvements are guided by reasoned enlightenment.

A scholarship fund has been established at UW-Parkside in Jim's name for students pursuing advanced degrees and who have demonstrated a commitment to community service. Contributions can be made to the James E. McKeown Memorial Scholarship Fund in the Behavioral Science Division at UW-Parkside.

Lionel A. Maldonado
University of Wisconsin-Parkside

contributed to the development of numerous young sociologists and historians both at Michigan and elsewhere. Skocpol describes Tilly's energy as "collective resource for the various networks of social scientists who share in his many scholarly concerns".

Other Recipients

The first Common Wealth Awards were made in 1979. Kingsley Davis, this year's recipient of the ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship, and Robert King Merton, also a recipient of the Distinguished Career Award, received the award that year. James Coleman and Otis Dudley Duncan were honored by the foundation in 1980. Last year, Howard Becker and Peter Blau received the award.

Nominations for the award are submitted to the Common Wealth Trust by a committee that is made up of the President of the Association, the immediate Past-President, and the President-Elect. The Trust, which is administered by the Bank of Delaware, makes final decisions regarding the selection of awardees.

Meeting Calendar

December 4. *Tenth Annual Geriatrics Symposium.* Carroll Auditorium, Baltimore City Hospitals, Baltimore, MD. \$40 registration fee. Contact: Program Coordinator, Turner 22, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205; (301) 955-6046.

December 8. *Conference on Delayed Retirement: Does America Need Older Workers.* Kellogg Conference Center, Columbia University, New York, NY. Registration fee is \$15. Contact: Brookdale Institute on Aging and Adult Human Development, 803 McVicker Hall, 622 West 113th Street, New York, NY 10025; (212) 280-2513.

December 28-30. *5th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Applied Linguistics.* Sheraton Harbor Island Hotel, San Diego, CA. Theme: "Bilingualism and Language Planning". Held concurrently with the 57th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Contact: AAAL, 3520 Prospect Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

Other Organizations

Alpha Kappa Delta recently signed a contract with the University of Texas Press for the publication, advertisement, and distribution of *Sociological Inquiry*. Due to increased costs attendant to the journal, and to increased operating expenses for Alpha Kappa Delta, the initiation fee for lifetime membership in AKD will be \$20. This fee includes a one-year subscription to *SI*; subscription renewals will be \$15 per year. These price increases were put into effect on November 1, 1982. Please direct inquiries concerning the distribution of the journal to: The University of Texas Press, P. O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems invites nominations for the editorship of *Social Problems*. The term of the current editor is due to expire by Summer, 1984, and the Editorial and Publications Committee is conducting a search for the next editor. Initial review of candidates will take place in the early Spring of 1983, and the Board of Directors will choose the next editor at the 1983 Annual Meeting in Detroit in August. Persons who wish to be considered for the position or who wish to place a name in nomination for the position are urged to contact: Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 100 Cummings Street, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 353-2184. After January 1, 1983, contact Prof. Glenn at the Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 948-7693.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries", 600 words; and "Letters to the Editor", 400 words. News items and announcements are due the first of the month preceding the month of publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue) and are printed only on a space available basis.

Editor: William V. D'Antonio
Associate Editors:
Carla Howery
Bettina Huber
Jo Ann Ruckel
Paul Williams
Secretary: Herbert L. Costner

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

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Funding Opportunities

UCLA's Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the University's four ethnic studies centers, is offering graduate and postdoctoral fellowships to support study of Asian Americans, Blacks, Chicanos, or American Indians. The two-year graduate fellowships carry a stipend of \$4,200 per year plus registration fees; postdoctoral fellowships range from \$19,000 to \$21,500. Application deadline is December 31, 1982. Contact the appropriate center director at the University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024: Claudia Mitchell-Kernan, Center for Afro-American Studies; Charlotte Heth, American Indian Studies Center; Lucie Cheng, Asian American Studies Center; Juan Gomez-Quinones, Chicano Studies Research Center.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the continuation of its program for social science research fellowships in agricultural and rural development overseas. Applications are being accepted through December 31, 1982 for two-year fellowships to begin in middle or late 1983. For further information, send a letter and curriculum vita to: Ms. Annette Prezioso, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, prior to November 15, 1982.

The National Humanities Center welcomes applications from scholars in the U.S. and abroad for fellowships for the 1983-84 academic year. Fellowships are available for (1) Young Scholars—men and women near the beginning of their scholarly careers, normally 3-10 years beyond the doctorate; (2) Senior Fellows—men and women of substantial scholarly experience, normally more than 10 years beyond the doctorate; (3) Special Seminars—up to six scholars may be chosen for seminars on topics of broad scholarly interest, including the Charles Frankel seminar on Citizenship and a seminar on "Commerce and Culture". Stipend amount is based on the scholar's usual academic salary; partial funding from other sources is encouraged. Application deadline is December 10, 1982. Contact: National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

Columbia University School of Public Health, announces pre- and postdoctoral Sociomedical Sciences Traineeships in Social Stress and Mental Health for 1983-84. The program provides interdisciplinary training for researchers and teachers focused on relations among life stress, mental health, deinstitutionalization, and chronic mental illness. Training will lead to the Master or Doctor of Public Health, or PhD. Emphasis will be on research experience, and training in the application of social science and public health research methods to the program's substantive areas. Contact: Division of Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032; (212) 694-3912.

The National Research Council plans to award approximately 35 Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities in a program designed to provide opportunities for continued education and experience in research to American Indians and Alaskan Natives, Black Americans, Mexican Americans/Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans. Two categories of awards are offered: (1) *Regular*—for applicants with PhDs in the behavioral and social sciences which were awarded prior to January 14, 1980 but not before January 14, 1976; (2) *Senior*—for applicants who have held the doctorate for more than seven years, regardless of the field of study. Regular Postdoctoral Fellowships car-

ry a stipend of \$18,500; Senior fellowships offer stipends of \$25,000. Application deadline is January 14, 1983. Contact: The Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

DISSERTATION

The Council for European Studies invites applications for its Pre-Dissertation Fellowship Program. This program enables graduate students to spend a summer (or equivalent period) in Europe prior to making final plans for their dissertations, in order to explore the feasibility of dissertation topics and to sharpen needed research skills. The expected outcome of this program is the development of a dissertation proposal in the academic year following the visit. Applications are invited from all social sciences and related disciplines. Fellowship funds (max. \$2,000) may be used for transportation, living and research expenses. Application deadline is January 15, 1983. Contact: Council for European Studies, 1404 International Affairs Building, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-4727.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation announces 1983 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships. These fellowships are designed to encourage original and significant study of ethical or religious values in all areas of human endeavor. Students must be enrolled in doctoral programs in the humanities and social sciences at graduate schools in the United States and expect to complete all doctoral requirements except the dissertation by June 1983. Winners will receive \$7,500 for 12 months of full-time dissertation research and writing; 45 fellowships will be awarded. Applications must be requested by December 24, 1982; completed applications must be postmarked by January 7, 1983. Contact: Judith L. Pinch, Program Director, Newcombe Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 924-4666.

POSTDOCTORAL

Brown University's Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women announces four postdoctoral fellowships in residence for 1983-84. Fellows will participate in a research project on "Cultural Constructions of the Female", which will focus in 1983-84 on "Values, Ethics, and the Meanings of Gender". Postdoctoral fellows should have a scholarly interest in cultural constructions of the female and a strong interest in cross-disciplinary and cross-cultural perspectives on the question. The fellowships are open to anyone in the humanities or social sciences who does not hold a tenured position in an American college or university. The stipend is \$17,600. Applications are due on December 15, 1982; selections will be announced March 1, 1983. Contact: Postdoctoral Fellowships, Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women, Box 1958, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

Classified Ads

We critically review, edit, rewrite articles, technical and scholarly papers, proposals, books. Free details. Writers Research Bureau, P.O. Box 1444, West Columbia, SC 29171.

Two Conferences Get Grants From POD Fund

(continued from page 1)

and comparative perspective. The conference proposal notes that much of the conceptual work and empirical foundations needed to gauge both economic performance and the effects of revolutionary change on inequality have remained undeveloped for various reasons. However, because of recent advances in empirical knowledge, methodology, and theoretical understanding, it is now possible to reopen critical inquiry into the relationship between socialist development and inequality in the People's Republic of China.

Urban Theory and Policy

The conference on "Urban Theory and National Urban Policy for the 1980s" will be held at the State University of New York at Albany, and is being organized primarily by John R. Logan of the Department of Sociology at that university. Sociologists who are co-sponsors are Terry N. Clark of the University of Chicago, John Kasarda, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Glenn Yago, State University of New York at Stony Brook. A number of other sociologists and urban scholars from other disciplines will participate.

The conference will take place over two days in early April, 1983. Its purposes and goals are (1) to examine the policy relevance of

current theories of urbanization in several academic disciplines; (2) to confront alternative theories within the context of a concrete policy problem, providing the opportunity for direct dialogue, critique, and evaluation of assumptions and evidence; (3) to provide a forum in which contacts developed at an earlier conference in Chicago can be extended to a wider range of scholars; and (4) to provide the basis for a book or special journal issue to make material presented at the conference available to the wider social science community.

Conferences supported by Problems of the Discipline grants are aimed at bringing sociologists and members of other disciplines together to work on theoretical and methodological issues that have broad implications for sociology. The program does not support general public conferences or research projects.

The next deadline for submitting proposals for grants is January 1, 1983. An article in the March 1982 issue of *FOOTNOTES* describes the program and application procedures in more detail.

For more information about the conferences described above, please contact the conference organizers.

1983
Annual Meeting
August 31-September 4
The Westin Renaissance Center
Detroit, Michigan

Handicapped Directory Information Sought

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Project on the Handicapped in Science is updating its *Resource Directory of Handicapped Scientists*. The *Directory*, first published by AAAS in 1978, includes a listing of disabled scientists, engineers, and science students throughout the United States.

Information provided in the *Directory* is useful to school administrators and educators in identifying handicapped scientists to use as advisors, counsellors, and role models. The listings can be used as a resource for those assembling advisory bodies and peer review panels. In industry, the *Directory* serves as a source of information on accommodation at the work place. It is especially valuable to scientists and engineers who become physically disabled and wish to learn strategies others have developed for coping with disability. The *Directory* demonstrates the wealth of experience and the range of specialties represented by disabled scientists and engineers.

Disabled scientists, engineers, and science students who would like to be listed in the updated *Resource Directory of Handicapped Scientists* should write to the Project on the Handicapped in Science, AAAS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, or call (202) 467-4497, voice or TTY.

Competitions

NCSA Awards

The North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) is soliciting nominations for its Scholarly Achievement Award. Books or monographs published in 1981 or 1982 will be considered for their significant contributions to sociological theory and research. The recipient of this award must live or work in the NCSA region. Nominations should be sent by December 15th to: Sharon K. Houseknecht, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

The North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) is seeking nominations for the 1983 Distinguished Professional Service Award. This award honors a living member of the Association who has made outstanding, creative and sustained service to the advancement of the sociological profession in the

NCSA region. Send nominations by December 15th to: Alfred C. Clarke, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

Research on Women in Education Award

Women Educators' announces the Sixth Annual "Research on Women in Education" Award, to be presented at the American Educational Research Association meeting in Montreal, April 11-15, 1983. Published or unpublished research reports in journal article format on any aspect of women in education are eligible if conducted or written up during 1981-82. Deadline for entries is December 1, 1982. Send five copies of the entry (on four of which the author is not identified) and five copies of a 200-250 word abstract to: Kathryn Scott, Research Award Chair, 115 Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; (904) 644-5458.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Nominations Invited

Nominations are invited for the 1983 ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship. The Award is given for a single work, such as a book, monograph, or article, published in the preceding three calendar years (1980-1982).

The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced at the 1983 ASA Annual Meeting.

Members of the Association or other interested or knowledgeable parties may submit nominations for the Award. Nominations should include name of author, title of work, date of work, and publishers, and should be sent by February 1, 1983, to: Chair, Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Committee, c/o American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Call for Papers

PUBLICATIONS

Alternative Lifestyles invites papers for a special issue devoted to the topic of "The Politics of Family Issues." Manuscripts which examine current political conditions (including ideology, public opinion, interest group structures, legislative and policy patterns, and the like) as they relate to families, and, particularly, to alternative family forms, will be considered. Submissions that are interdisciplinary and cross-cultural, as well as those based upon more conventional sociological research strategies, are welcomed. Manuscripts (not exceeding 25-30 pages) should be sent by January 1, 1983 to: Sharon K. Houseknecht or Jerry C. Pankhurst, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 300 Admin. Bldg., 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210; phone (614) 422-8567 or 6681.

The California Sociologist: A Journal of Sociology and Social Work invites submission of original papers. Suggestions for special issues are also welcomed. Send three copies of papers in ASR format to: Lawrence K. Hong, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

Replications in Social Psychology is receiving replication manuscripts for a special section on conflict and aggression. Leonard Berkowitz will contribute the Feature Article. Contact: Editors, *Replications in Social Psychology*, University Box 301, Fort Hays State University, Hays, KS 67601.

CONFERENCES

Academy of Management 43rd Annual National Meeting, August 14-17, 1983, Anatole Hotel, Dallas, TX. The Division of Health Care Administration invites submissions of original papers covering research on all aspects of health administration and policy. The Division specifically encourages papers that make a significant conceptual, theoretical, or empirical contribution to the field. Student papers are welcome. Of particular interest are papers on organizational effectiveness and efficiency, health care competition and alternative delivery systems, management of health care professionals, the role of the business community, and multi-institutional arrangements. Submission deadline is January 10, 1983. Contact: Dr. Myron D. Fottler, Program Chair, Health Care Division, College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Alabama, P. O. Box J, University, AL 35486.

Avoid Late Charge

You can save money by paying your 1983 dues before December 15, 1982. After that date, a late charge of \$5 will be assessed.

Council instituted the late charge in 1978 because it felt that the extra costs involved in handling late payments should no longer be absorbed by members who pay their dues on time.

Membership dues notices were mailed in early October. The ASA fiscal year is the same as the calendar year. If you have not received your membership renewal form, please contact the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 833-3410.

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 15th Annual National Convention, October 22-26, 1983, Radisson Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, MO. Proposals for complete panels and individual papers dealing with Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are invited until January 1, 1983. Send submissions to the Program Chair: Professor William C. Fletcher, Director, Soviet and East European Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

9th Biennial American Studies Association Convention, November 3-6, 1983, Philadelphia, PA. The Program Committee Chair is accepting proposals for papers, sessions, workshops, panels, or other professional contributions to the program. Proposals from all constituent areas of American Studies are welcome. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1983. Eleven copies of typed, double-spaced proposals must be submitted with a cover sheet to: Prof. Michael Zuckerman, Chair, American Studies Association Program Committee, Department of History, 207 College Hall/CO, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 243-5408.

80th Conference of the Middle States Council for the Social Studies, April 21-23, 1983, Baltimore Hilton, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Revitalizing the City". Program proposals are invited. Submission deadline is December 15, 1982. Contact: Ms. Billie A. Day, 1 Brown's Court, S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

Fourth Annual Ethnography in Education Research Forum, March 25-27, 1983, University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Education, Philadelphia, PA. The Forum will be an opportunity for those interested to present and/or discuss current issues in ethnography in education research in the form of completed research as well as works in progress. Contributions are welcomed from researchers and practitioners in specific areas of interest, such as literacy, play and learning, the development of social and communicative competence, bilingualism, adult learning, et al. 200-word abstract and a 2-3 page summary of finished research must be submitted by January 8, 1983. Contact: Eleanor Childs, Coordinator, Ethnography in Education Research Forum, Graduate School of Education CI, University of Pennsylvania, 3700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Fourth International Conference of Europeanists, October 13-15, 1983, Washington, DC. Theme: "The Making and Re-Making of Europe". The Council for European Studies invites proposals for this conference. The program committee will give particular attention to the following substantive themes: state-building, class and group formation, migration, elite and mass culture, Europe and the world. Deadlines: January 15, 1983 for panel proposals; March 1, 1983 for paper proposals. Contact: Conference '83, Council for European Studies, International Affairs Bldg., Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-4172.

Gypsy Lore Society Annual Meeting, March 12-13, 1983, Ann Arbor, MI. Papers are sought for sessions on Romany Sociolinguistics, Gypsies and Interethnic Relations and Gypsy Dance. Films on any aspect of Gypsy or traveler life are also welcome. Abstracts of papers or requests should be sent to the program organizer: William G. Lockwood, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 764-7153 or 662-3460.

Eighth New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology, March 26, 1983, Providence College, Providence, RI. Sociology students are invited to submit papers for considera-

tion. Empirical, theoretical, critical review, applied and interdisciplinary analysis are invited; co-authored work is eligible. Two copies of the paper, abstract, and short biographical sketch should be forwarded along with the application form (obtainable from conference coordinator). Deadline for submission is January 10, 1983. Contact: Josephine A. Ruggiero, Conference Coordinator, Sociology Department, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences XIII International Congress, August 14-17, 1983, Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada. Theme: "The Implications of Anthropology: Ideology, Theory and Practice". The Students' Committee is organizing a symposium entitled: "The Forming of Anthropologists: The Students' Perspective". Students interested in participating are invited to send proposals for sub-themes before December 31, 1982. Contact: Professor Bjorn Simonsen, Department of Anthropology, Cite Universite Laval, Sainte-Foy, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4.

Rural Sociological Society 1983 Meeting, August 17-20, 1983, Radisson Plaza Lexington, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Agricultural Development: Paths and Policies". Proposals are invited for three kinds of sessions: Formal Papers; Seminars, Workshops, Forums, Panels; and Research Interest Groups. Proposals should include the kind of session desired, topic, brief description of content, and names of potential participants. Abstracts and proposals must be submitted by December 15, 1982. Contact: Joseph J. Molnar, Department of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology, 202 Comer Hall, Auburn University, AL 36849; (205) 826-4800.

Third International Symposium on Forecasting, June 5-8, 1983, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "Pragmatic Research". This conference, which focuses on research on forecasting methods and on the use of forecasts, is sponsored by the International Institute of Forecasters in collaboration with the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. Send abstracts of 100 words or less on any topic relating to research on forecasting to: Prof. J. Scott Armstrong, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-5087.

Southern Gerontological Society Annual Meeting, April 26-29, 1983, Sheraton-Atlanta Hotel, Atlanta, GA. The theme of the meeting is "Approaches to New Partnerships", which deals with new partnerships between industry, service providers, and academics as we deal with the uncertainties facing the aged and aging services, research, and education during the 1980s. Contact: Glenn Hughes, Center for Aging, 729 Medical Towers, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL 35294.

Theoretical Sociology Section Day, 1983 ASA Annual Meeting, Detroit, MI. At the San Francisco meeting, the ASA Section on Theoretical Sociology resolved to try a new format—a format German theorists have found useful. Instead of organizing three different sessions, we will have one session devoted to roundtables; and we will use the other two sessions for a mini-conference on "Current Cross-Fertilization between American and European Theories". Send papers by December 31, 1982 to: Edith Kurzwil, Harvard University, Center for European Studies, 5 Bryant Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

1982 Biographical Directory of Members

Members, \$15
Non-members & Institutions,
\$25 (Prepaid orders only)

Australian National Survey

A major social and political survey of the Australian population is to be conducted this year by researchers at the Australian National University and the University of Melbourne. The main aim of this study is to collect timely, high quality social and political data based on a large, representative national sample. The study will also investigate several specific questions concerning public satisfaction and dissatisfaction with government and the effects of family background, ethnicity, and gender on inequality and political attitudes and behavior. These data, based on approximately 2,000 personal interviews with a representative national sample, will be made freely available to other researchers through the Social Science Data Archive at the Australian National University and the Inter-University Consortium for Social and Political Research at the University of Michigan. It is anticipated that this survey will become one of the major academic sources of information on social and political questions in Australia.

Support for this research has been provided jointly by the Australian Research Grants Committee and the Australian National University's Research School of Social Sciences. Present funding is for a single survey which will be in the field in late 1982 or early 1983. However, it is hoped to turn this into a continuing panel study with reinterviews of the same respondents (augmented by a sample of new entrants) at three-year intervals in the future.

The survey is part of a growing tradition of multi-purpose social surveys designed for public use. Examples of these are the well-known political surveys from the

University of Michigan, the general social surveys from the National Opinion Research Center, the German National Social Survey, and the European Economic Commission's Euro-barometer surveys. The Australian survey will include many questions from these studies, so that cross-national comparisons can be made.

Most of the questions in the survey will be "core" items covering standard demographic and background information together with a wide range of social and political items of interest to a broad academic audience. These will include age, ethnicity, occupation, industry, education, income, religion, children, family background, political attitudes, and party preference. These core items will be repeated in future rounds of the survey and will eventually provide measures of changes over time. There will also be questions which are asked only once, mainly items of topical or narrowly specialized interest. Researchers who would like to suggest items, or who would like additional details, are invited to contact one of the principal investigators at the addresses given below.

The project is directed by Dr. Jonathan Kelley, Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Sociology at the Research School of Social Sciences in The Australian National University, Canberra; by Dr. R.G. Cushing, Reader and Head of the Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Arts, The Australian National University; and by Dr. Bruce Headey, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Political Science, the University of Melbourne.

People

Delores P. Aldridge, Emory University, was re-elected to the Executive Board, National Council of Black Studies, Inc.

Charles E. Babbitt, Edinboro State College, has been elected 31st President of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society.

Kevin Bales, Vanderbilt University, is spending the year at the London School of Economics.

Frank Bean, University of Texas-Austin, has been commissioned by the National Committee for Research on the 1980 Census to prepare a monograph on the Hispanic population in the U.S. Also working on the research will be **Marta Tienda**, University of Wisconsin.

Robert T. Bower, retired Director of the Bureau of Social Science Research, received the 1982 Stuart A. Rice Award from the D.C. Sociological Society. This award is given to a senior DCCS member "who has contributed significantly to the Society and the profession".

Benjamin P. Bowser, former Assistant Dean of the Graduate School at Cornell University, becomes Director of minority-education programs at the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

James Christenson, University of Kentucky, has been elected Editor of *Rural Sociology*.

C. Milton Coughenour, University of Kentucky, is now President of the Rural Sociological Society.

Mary Kay Falconer, Florida State University, was co-recipient of the 1982 Dorothy S. Thomas Award. The award is presented annually for the best graduate student paper submitted in the fields of internal migration or the interrelationships among social, economic, and demographic variables. Falconer's paper is titled "Labor Market Structure and the Relationship Between U.S. Marital Fertility and Female Labor Force Participation".

Otto N. Larsen received a 1982 NSF Superior Accomplishment Award for outstanding leadership of the Social and Economic Science Division during a period of abnormal crises and problems and for his outstanding service to the social science community and to the National Science Foundation.

Louis Levy, Southeastern Louisiana University, was given the 1982 Alumni Award for Teaching Excellence.

Charlotte G. O'Kelly, Providence College, was awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture in Japan.

Deaths

Dr. Frana S. Wendell, September 21, 1982, in Plainfield, New Jersey.