NSF Merges Basic & Applied; No Social Science Directorate

by Lawrence J. Rhodes

The Division of Social and Economic Sciences will be expanded with the new Economic Foundation is reorganized this spring, but a social science directorate will not be created.

Donald L. Langenberg, NSF Deputy Director, and Eloise E. Clark, NSF Assistant Director for the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science (BBS), announced that outcome of the reorganization effort during a recent interview with FOOTNOTES.

Langenberg said the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (SES), headed by Otto N. Larsen, will be expanded by transferring several applied programs from the former Directorate of Engineering and Applied Sciences (EAS) plus the decision and management sciences program from cross-directorate administration. These programs are expected to add about $6 to $7 million to the FY 1981 SES budget.

Programs to be transferred to SES from the Division of Applied Research in EAS are (1) Law and Public Policy Research, (2) Public and Private Management Service Delivery, (3) Public and Private Management Service Delivery, (4) Economic Resources, and (5) Micro-Economic Policy and Regulation. Besides the SES additions, BBS will experience further growth through the transfer of the Division of Information Sciences and Technology (IST) from the Directorate of Scientific, Technological and International Affairs, to be augmented by the Telecommunications Policy and Regulation Research Program currently in the Division of Applied Research.

Finally, the Applied Experimental Psychology program will move from the Division of Applied Research to the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences in BBS. Consequently, for the first time all NSF behavioral and social science programs will be housed in BBS, adding $10 to $15 million to its FY 1981 budget.

Langenberg said he was unable to reveal further details of the reorganization until the plan is reviewed by the union representing NSF employees and the FY 1982 budget is submitted to Congress.

The changes made in SES and BBS are part of a larger reorganization plan that created a Directorate for Engineering and integrated applied research into the basic research directorates.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Langenberg said the new arrangement should have beneficial results for the social sciences because the reorganization represents "ideas and philosophy" being discussed within NSF and the National Science Board and not merely a reshuffling of the organizational chart.

Clark believes the reorganization will enable the social sciences to make a "coherent argument from a more substantial base" in the future. She also believes that the reorganization effort has mobilized interest in the social science community by clearly signaling to that community that it has a role to play in the Foundation's programs. She further expects the social science community will be more vigorous in "vocating the positive benefits of research in the social sciences."

Langenberg also said that NSF, "gratified that there is a growing

Social Inventions Featured in '81 Annual Meeting

Social inventions aimed at solving human problems related to economic development, health care delivery, agricultural development, substance abuse, and war are among the topics to be explored in the eighteen thematic sessions scheduled for the 1981 ASA Annual Meeting, August 24-28, at the Sheraton Center in Toronto.

Topics for the thematic sessions were selected by William Whyte, ASA President, and the 1981 Program Committee to reflect the theme selected by Whyte for the 76th Annual Meeting: "Exploring the Frontier of Social-Semiotic Inventions for Solving Human Problems."

Whyte's overall aim is to focus on a direction of research and theory that will advance science and also strengthen the capacity of sociologists to discover solutions to human problems.

Besides Whyte, members of the (1981) Program Committee are Irene Bernstein, Herbert L. Costner, Jacques Dofrey, Renee C. Fox, Howard Freeman, Melvin Kohr, Peta Sherif, and James E. Short Jr.

Titles of the thematic sessions and their organizers are listed below:

Innovations in Local Economic Development—Stewart Perry, Fessbridge, Massachusetts
Mental Health and the Prison System: The Interchangeability of Prison Clients—Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California
"Radical" Innovations in Health Care Delivery—William Shattil, McMaster University
Rebuilding Domestic Agricultural Development—William H. Friedland, University of California-Santa Cruz
Rethinking Third World Agricultural Development—Stillman Bradfield, Kalamazoo College
Changing the Resistance to Change: Occupational Participation of Women—Karen O. Mason, University of Michigan
The Courts as Sources of Social Change: Portentuality and Limitations—Richard Lemper, University of Michigan
Technology and Health—Robert Simmons, University of Minnesota
National Movements as Innovation: Process and Product—Jacques Dofrey, University of Montreal
Social Movements as Innovation: Race—Rene Fox, University of Pennsylvania
Social Movements as Innovation: The Women's Movement—Lorna Manden, University of Toronto
Worker Cooperatives and Employer-Owned Firms—Steven Deutsch, University of Oregon
Innovations in Regulation and Self-Regulation of Substance Abuse—Dean Genest, National Academy of Sciences

Comparative Perspectives on Governmental Commissions—Martin Bulner, London School of Economics and Political Science
Uses of Communications Media for Community Development—Rose Goldsen, Cornell University
The Role of the Scholar—Alfred Alpert, Lane County, Oregon
A National Peace Academy: Social innovations for the Problem of War—Elise Boulding, Dartmouth College

New Staff Needed in Executive Office; Apply Now

Personnel changes in the Executive Office will create openings for three professional staff members to begin in the Fall of 1981.

The three openings have new job titles created as substitutes for the current titles of Associate Executive Associate for Programs and Executive Associate for Careers, Minities and Women. The realignment of positions was recommended in a recent report of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget which called attention to the need for additional professional staff in the Executive Office and for professional staff responsibilities to be conceived in a flexible and non-compartmentalized way if the Office is to be responsive to increased demands for staff attention to a variety of special concerns.

One of the new job titles is Assistant Executive Officer. The position who fills this position will work under the general direction of the Executive Officer in discharging the full range of responsibilities of the Executive Office and will also have special responsibility for integrating the concerns of women and minority sociologists into the daily operation of the Office. The term of appointment and the salary for this position are negotiable. As a rough guideline, it is anticipated that the salary will be the 12-month equivalent of an Associate Professor in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. It is expected that this will be a longer-term position, so that the person should be prepared for a minimum of two years. Applicants for this position should send a curriculum vita, a list of no less than three persons who have been asked to send letters of reference, and a statement (2-page maximum) outlining the special roles the applicant envisions playing in the Executive Office and the skills and experiences that are especially relevant to those roles. These materials should be sent to Russell Dynes at the Executive Office no later than March 25.

In addition, two new staff members will have the title of Professional Associate. The persons who fill these positions will work under the direction and supervision of the Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer. It is not anticipated that either Professional Associate would focus exclusively on a single area of Association activity but would be assigned to one or more areas of activity by the Executive Office for a specified period. Areas expected to require special efforts by Professional Associates in the near future would include women and minority concerns, the development of uncontrived professional training, careers, non-academic sociologists, and special assignments for FOOTNOTES by the Office. The multi-faceted role of Professional Associate suggests candidates who have broad interests in Association activities and who can assist in a variety of functions of the Executive Office. The term of appointment for Professional Associates is negotiable, but, again, a minimum term would be for two years. Salary levels are negotiable but it is anticipated that the salary for Professional Associates will be the 12-month equivalent of an Assistant Professor in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Applicants for Professional Associate positions should send a curriculum vita, a list of no less than three persons who have been asked to send letters of reference, and a statement (2-page maximum) outlining the special roles the applicant envisions playing in the Executive Office. These materials should be sent to Russell Dynes at the Executive Office no later than March 28.

The Executive Office is operated.
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In 1953, the late Harry Alpert became the first sociologist on the staff of the National Science Foundation. In 1958, he published an article, “Congressmen, Social Scientists, and Federal Support for Social Science Research” in the American Sociological Review, 23: 682-686. In view of the continuing discussion of the role of the social sciences in NSF, it is appropriate to look back at some of the issues he identified and his comments on these issues.

"Still, it may be asked: With all this support, why are the social sciences not more advanced in the National Science Foundation and other governmental agencies? The answer lies in the persistence of many of the attitudes and viewpoints identified... a score of years ago.

"In reviewing the types of objections to social science voiced by scientists, administrators, executives, and congressmen, I have been able to identify nine major themes or issues which appear with greatest frequency in the various debates and deliberations. The following summary statements of these issues and the accompanying comments are presented with special reference to the National Science Foundation, but they have, I believe, wider implications.

(1) Vagueness: One cannot identify the social sciences or know just where and how far one is going in a social science program, since the social sciences are vague and indeterminate. The phrase "social science" is used quite loosely in some quarters, it has been found possible to be both specific and concrete in identifying the precise areas of the social sciences which are included in a given program. The confusion is based on a misunderstanding of the term "social sciences" covers a wide range of activities. These activities may be thought of in terms of a continuum. At one end of the continuum lie the hard-core scientific studies of human social behavior. These include the use of experimental techniques, controlled experiments, laboratory studies, statistical and mathematical models of the design techniques, development of measurement devices and instruments such as standardized tests and scales, the empirical testing of hypotheses and concepts, and other characteristic features of the natural sciences. At the other end of the continuum lie philosophical, ethical and political studies and interpretations of human social conduct, including interpretations of social welfare, concern with the amelioration of social problems, and similar considerations relating to social values and the good life. A social science program within the general framework of scientific objectives can properly be limited to the hard-core scientific end of the continuum.

(2) Debasement of Human Dignity: Social science provides powerful weapons for "hidden persuaders," "brainwashers," and other manipulators of human psychosocial power to control and manipulate the human lives. Comment: The social sciences do not differ from the natural sciences in the utilization of scientific knowledge. The objectives toward which knowledge is directed and the controls over knowledge are determined by a complex of societal forces. Whether the atom is used for peace or destruction, whether bacteria are mobilized for purposes of health or disease, whether knowledge of human motivations is used to provide happiness or to sell soap, are alternatives which the scientist as seeker of knowledge and truth cannot determine. It should also be noted that one of the tools used against the manipulators of the human spirit is the understanding of their techniques and weapons which social science provides.

(3) Partisanship: The social sciences are in an early stage of development as sciences and hence are characterized by schools, philosophies, and perspectives, each of which has its group of ardent supporters and detractors. Despite the broad support for a program of social science, the different perspectives on the behavior of a program often lead to conflict and confusion in the decision-making process. Comment: By careful selection of Advisory Panel members and research referees who are catholic and broad in their orientation of their respective social science disciplines, the influence of narrow-ray partisan competition can be avoided. There is ample evidence that the quality of men and of proposals can be identified regardless of their political commitments to this or that school of thought or array of perspectives.

(4) Applied Research: The social sciences are applied and there is no place in a program dedicated to support of basic research and education. Comment: Like other scientific disciplines, the social sciences have an identifiable basic or fundamental component as well as an applied or developmental orientation. Although the line between basic and applied research is often difficult to draw in many scientific areas, experience over several years has indicated the possibility of a satisfactory operating division of labor between applied and basic research. In the field of the unknown in social science and those whose major responsibilities lie in applied areas such as mental health, delinquency, marketing, social security, and illegitimacy.

(5) Magnitude: The needs of the social sciences are tremendous and consequently a social science program would be costly. Comment: An agency dedicated to promoting the advancement of science in all fields. Comment: A major limiting factor in the ability of a scientific field to spend funds expeditiously and effectively is the quality of trained personnel in that field. The manpower differentials between the social sciences and other sciences are such that the social sciences could profitably command a strong percentage of the available manpower.

In addition, a more general point is that the "cutting edge" of the natural and social sciences is integrally connected. What the biologist and the physicist are not. It would be desirable to limit the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences— "a successful, well led and positively oriented single agency.

The bottom line, according to Langenberg, was the Washington axiom: "If it is not broke, don't fix it." Asked if the reasoning used by the critics precluded the eventual establishment of a social science directorate, Langenberg said, "It may come a time, fields shift..."

Eventually, NSF management decided on a "real" intellectual basis for separation of the social and behavioral sciences and the problems associated with the social sciences might be placed in an expanded SES were sufficiently complex that the additional burden of organizing a new directorate would not be placed on the social sciences."
1980-81 Fulbrights Awarded

Twenty-seven scholars from seventeen countries are in the United States to teach or do research in sociology under the 1980-81 Fulbright program. Many of these scholars welcome opportunities to lecture or participate in special programs on campuses other than their principal location. Arrangements for such visits should be made directly with the scholar.

The scholars, their disciplines, institutions, topics, hosts and terms follow:

- Colin E. R. Abraham, Sociology, University of Sains, Malaysia, race relations, Council University, Program on Southeast Asia, 890-981.
- Hose P.M. Adrianauma, Sociology, Tilburg University, Netherland, volunteers and the welfare state, Smith College, 880-981.
- Shuichi Bio, Sociology, University of Japan, social roles of American intellectuals since 1940's, Columbia University, 879-980.
- Laura Bilecco, Sociology, University of Italy, urban sociology, University of California-San Diego, 980-981.
- David Bles, Australian Institute of Criminology, research in criminology, University of California, Los Angeles, 890-981.
- Francesco Paolo Cerese, Sociology, University of Rome, structure of state bureaucracy, public participation in decision-making, Columbia University and various institutions, 681-891.
- Hong-Kee Chee, Sociology, Seoul National University, Korea, rural and urban sociology and Korean social structure, University of Wisconsin-Madison and Stanford University, 980-981.
- Roger Clower Harrison, Public Administration, University of Costa Rica, social change, peasant societies in Central America, University of Oregon School of Public Affairs, 980-981.
- Eduardo Coronado Gomez, Sociology, National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, lecture on sociology, El Paso Community College, Department of Latin American History, 878-581.
- Jo E. Ellermans, Sociology, University of Groningen, Netherlands, power, decision-making, and problems of applied sociology, University of California, Berkeley, 980-981.
- Peter Ester, Free University, Netherlands, environmental concern and consumption, Claremont Graduate School, 381-681.
- Kazu Fujisawa, Asahi Shimubu magazine, Japan, social ecological and environmental studies, University of California-Irvine, Program in Social Ecology, 680-681.
- Sudha Gogate, Sociology, Women's University, India, communication and integration in Indian society, University of Philadelphia, Department of South Asian Studies, 980-981.
- Shio K. Lai, Sociology, University of Jodhpur, India, urban elite recruitment and role in development, UCLA, 980-981.
- John Law, Sociology, University of Keele, United Kingdom, research in sociology, University of New Hampshire, 980-981.
- Frank L. Leuven, University of Leiden, Netherlands, theories underlying population policies in industrialized countries, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Population Center, 980-1981.
- Tak H. Lee, University of Sains, Malaysia, Malaysian and Asian peasant studies, Columbia University, Institute for South Asian Studies and other institutions, 980-981.
- Silvia M. Maranhao, Philosophy, Federal University of Paraiba, Brazil, Third World Studies, St. Edward's University, Division of Social Sciences, Austin, Institute for Latin American Studies, Southwest Texas State University, 180-981.
- Shunj Malhotra, Institute of Journalism, University of Tokyo, sociological study of disaster, especially the effects of disaster warnings upon individuals and society, Ohio State University, 980-981.
- Bronislaw Mirotz, Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, urban sociology and social differentiation, University of Chicago, 980-681.
- Yang Lynn Oda, Sociology, Fushan National University, Korea, migration and aging, role of mass socialization and social development in developing nations, Utah State University, 980-881.
- Bartlew Powys Oketo, Sociology, Latin American Institute for Social Sciences, Chile, comparative sociology and aid in teaching seminar on development in Latin America, University of Minnesota, 981-981.
- Joseph P. Sofani, Sociology, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, social and economic factors affecting the aged and disabled, University of Michaels, Institute of Gerontology, 880-1280.
- Estela M. Salato, retired Secretary General, South Pacific Commission, problems of development in the small, isolated Pacific Island nations, University of Hawaii, Program on Pacific Island Studies, 1981-981.
- Moses O. Shiremi, Sociology, University of Lagos, Nigeria, introductory sociology, comparative study of family-social problems and urban sociology, Ohio University, Program of African Studies, 860-781.
- Talko Sato, Sociology, Ochanomizu University, Japan, social gerontology; especially work, adjustment and family relations of the aged—adjustment to retirement and effects of pre-retirement programs, National Council on Aging, Washington, D.C., 980-681.

Liaison Representatives Needed for World Areas

The following nations or groups of nations are a first list by the CWS of potential position for liaison representatives. Some of these now separate nations may be linked in order to be serviced by a single Liaison Representative (L.R.) if either a) L.R. has experience and knowledge of multiple nations or b) insufficient L.R.'s are found for all these separate nations.

For most areas, temporary Liaison Coordinators have been appointed. These coordinators will be responsible for the initial screening of nominees for the CWS.

1. Canada—Dr. Thelma McCormack, University of Toronto

2. Latin America—Dr. Louis Goodman, Yale University
   a. Caribbean: including Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, and Jamaica.
   b. Central America: including Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.
   c. Northern South America: Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru.
   d. Southern Cone: Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay.

3. Western Europe—Professor Edward Tirpakian, Duke University
   a. United Kingdom and Ireland.
   b. France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
   c. Federal Republic of Germany and Austria.

4. Arab World—Professor Janet Abu-Lonly, Northwestern University
   a. North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya)
   b. Egypt
   c. Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic
   d. The Gulf and the Peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, People's Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic, etc.)

5. Non-Arab Middle East—
   a. Turkey
   b. Iran and Afghanistan
   c. Israel

6. Africa—Dr. David Willey, Michigan State University
   a. Nigeria
   b. Francophone West Africa (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta, Benin, Togo, Guinea, Ivory Coast)
   c. Portuguese Central Africa (Cameroon, Central Africa, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, and Malagasy Republic)
   d. Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau
   e. Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone
   f. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan
   g. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
   h. Burundi, Malawi, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
   i. South Africa

7. East Asia—Dr. William Liu, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle
   a. Peoples Republic of China
   b. Republic of China (Taiwan)
   c. Japan
   d. Hong Kong
   e. Korea (Democratic Peoples Republic and Republic of)

8. Southwest and Australia—University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Dr. Barbara Papneak
   a. India and Nepal
   b. Pakistan
   c. Indonesia
   d. Philippines
   e. Bangladesh
   f. Burma
   g. Thailand, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos People's Democratic Republic
   h. Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Macao
   i. Sri Lanka
   j. Australia
   k. New Zealand

9. Eastern Europe—
   a. Poland and Czechoslovakia
   b. Yugoslavia
   c. Hungary
   d. Romania, Bulgaria, Albania
   e. German Democratic Republic
   f. USSR

ASA Problems of the Discipline Grants
Deadline: May 1, 1981

NSF Chautauqua Courses

Four sociologists are teaching NSF Chautauqua Short Courses for College Teachers during the 1980-81 academic year.

The sociologists, their institutions, and course topics follow:

- Marvin Swinman, University of Delaware, Aging, Family, and Bureaucracy.
- Dudley L. Poston, Jr., University of Texas, Austin, The 1980 Census in the Undergraduate Classroom.
CWS Seeks Liaison With Social Scientists Around World

The ASA Committee on World Sociology (CWS) is seeking nominations for three-year appointments as "Liaison Representatives" with sociologists and social science professional associations in foreign nations.

The liaison system of the Committee on World Sociology is a mechanism to increase the personal contacts and the flow of information between individual sociologists, departments, and the national sociological associations in the United States and other nations. The system is comprised of national liaison representatives (L) and world region liaison coordinators (LC). Both types of appointments are made by the Committee on World Sociology (CWS) for a period of three years, which may be re-nominated.

A. Qualifications

The liaison representatives and coordinators normally are expected to be sociologists with considerable experience in the nation or world region of responsibility. Sociologists and their academic and professional organizations in the foreign area, and with a strong commitment to increase the exchange between sociologists in the USA and the foreign area. The representatives and coordinators must be members of the American Sociological Association (ASA). Normally, the representatives should be resident predominantly in the United States for the period of liaison. A major criterion of selection will be promise of commitment and effort to the liaison task.

Liaison Representatives and Coordinators are selected to serve the entire profession and the ASA. A person who has priority interest to serve in or her own institution in relationships with the foreign area and foreign sociologists over the profession or the ASA should not be nominated.

B. Selection

The Liaison Representatives will be selected by the CWS after initial screening of nominations by the Liaison Coordinators listed in accompanying box.

C. Nomination Process

Nominations of one or another ASA member may be made by any member of the ASA. A letter of nomination and curriculum vitae should be sent to: Professor David Wiley, Chair, Committee on World Sociology, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Before nominating a second party, the nominee's permission to be nominated should be obtained.

D. Duties and Responsibilities of the Liaison Representatives

Liaison activities with the sociological profession could easily become a full-time responsibility; therefore, the CWS has separated the "duties" into mandatory and recommended categories to describe the minimal duties and the possible areas for activity.

1. Mandatory Duties and Responsibilities

In general, the LC and the LC will seek to become as familiar as possible with the sociological scholars in the foreign area, their research and teaching interests; their departmental, colleges and universities; their professional organizations; and their needs, interests, and customs. The LC and LC should be familiar enough with the area to readily suggest names, addresses, and fields of interest to the foreign sociologists and other social scientists from the nation or region who might be invited for seminars or meetings in the United States, or for whom, upon request, visited by U.S. sociologists traveling abroad, or solicited for information on research priorities and access to faculty in the United States considering travel or research abroad.

The LC should also have a good grasp of the institutional research and teaching needs of the foreign sociologists in order to seek methods of extending scholarly exchange of data, documentation, and other resources to further the sociological enterprise here and abroad. A written report to be submitted to the CWS annually.

2. Possible and Recommended Liaison Activities

The following are possible additional avenues of liaison activity:

- Exchange of Information

- Contacts and resources for funding opportunities for travel to, research, and conferences attendance in the U.S.

- Exchange Programs

- Language Program

- Scholarships and fellowships

- Research grants and fellowships

- Publications and journals

- Conferences and meetings

- Distribution of information on U.S.

- Conferences and publications of the foreign liaison or any sociological associations.

- Consultation and advice to the foreign sociologists on matters of interest or concern to them.

- Exchange of information on U.S.

- Conferences and publications of the foreign liaison or any sociological associations.

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1981 ASA Committee Appointments Announced

After a major revamping last year, the ASA committee structure gained its stability this year under the leadership of its newly elected chair, James A. Dowdell. This committee structure was dissolved after it presented its one-time award while the function of the other ad hoc committees, Employment and Unemployment Statistics, was incorporated into the charge of the standing Committee on National Statistics.

The Committee on Certification of Sociologists was moved to ad hoc status to prepare a report (or Council) while the other, SSIC, was dissolved after completing its inquiry into the selection of sociologists to serve as directors of the Social Science Research Council.

A listing of 1981 committees, their chairs and members, as well as ASA representatives to various organizations are presented below. Additional members for the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations will be elected this spring.

Appointments to non-elected posts are made by Council upon the recommendation of the Committee on Committees which in 1980 was composed of Judy Corder-Bloch, Chair, Nicholas Balchuk, Albert D. Biderman, Raul Lesser Blumberg, James A. Geschwender, James S. House, Lyn H. Taggart, and Walum Richardson. Saltzman Chaletz, Bart Landry, Joan Steling, and William V. D’Antonio.

**COUNCIL**

Officers
President: William Foote Whyte
President-elect: Irving Grunfeld
Past President: Peter H. Rossi
Vice President: Renee C. Fox
Vice Presidents: Emily Cosman, Arthur G. Seidman, Society Herter: Herbert L. Costello.

Members-at-Large

**STANDING COMMITTEES**

(Elected by Council with rotating membership; Chair designates a Council Liaison)

Committee on Awards Policy
Chair: Robin M. Williams, Jr.

Committee on the Profession
Chair: Helen Z. Lopata

Standing Committees

*Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology*
Chair: Joyce A. Kaczek

*Committee on Teaching*
Chair: Charles A. Goldfried

*AD HOC COMMITTEES*

(Appointed or elected by Council or the President with a termination date for reporting)

Annual Meeting Study Committee
Chair: Milton Young

Committee on Certification of Sociologists
Chair: Jonathan A. Freedman

Committee on Preparatory Opportunities in Applied Sociology
Chair: Albert J. Slavin

Task Group on Homosexuality
Chair: Joan Huber

Committee on Professional Ethics
Chair: Patricia V. Miller

Committee on the Status of Sociologists
Chair: Janet G. Hunt

Correct nominations are to be submitted to Janet Hunt, Chair, Joan A. Cullen, Barbara Kate Rothman

Committee on Classification
Chair: Sylvia Clavir

Committee on Conferences
Chair: Janet S. Chafetz

Committee on the Executive Office and Budget
Chair: Herbert L. Costello

Committee on Nominations
Chair: Renee C. Fox

Committee on Publications
Chair: Charles M. Bronson

Committee on Research and Teaching
Chair: David Willey

Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program
Chair: James P. Pitts

Task Group on Resource Development
Chair: Louis J. W. Holloway

Committee on the Profession
Chair: Helen Z. Lopata

Committee on Sociology
Chair: Kathleen S. Crittenden

Committee on Educational Policy
Chair: Patricia V. Miller

Committee on Research and Teaching
Chair: Charles A. Goldfried

Committee on Unemployment Statistics
Chair: James J. Parent

Committee on theStatus of Women in Sociology
Chair: Joyce A. Kaczek

Medical Sociology presented the 1980 Leo G. Reeder Distinguished Medical Sociologist Award to William W. Anderson for significant contributions to our understanding of the financing and organization of health services in our social contexts. The Section has established a Distinguished Service Award to honor sociologists and individuals who might be interested in the services of a medical sociologist.

For a complete listing of all ASA members, contact Richard Anderson, Center for Health Administration Studies, 570 S. Woodlawn, Chicago, IL 60666.

Theoretical Sociology seeks nominations for its annual award Theorex Prize. The prize is awarded for published or unpublished works, limited in length to 2,000 words, that make a contribution to sociological theory. Published works that have appeared in sociological theory published in 1981, and who have not yet been reviewed. Self-nominations are not allowed.

Social Psychology elected the following officers: Howard Beigel, University of Michigan, Chair-Elect; Chad Gordon, Rice University, Secretary-Treasurer; Philip Blau, University of Washington, and Lyn Lottland. University of California-Davis, Council.

A standing Committee on ASA Annual Award has been established. The Committee announced George Caspar Homans as recipient. The Award will be given this year at the 1982 Annual Meeting. Maryn Kampers and Ralph Turner, co-editors of Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives, report that the volume is scheduled for publication by Basic Books next June. The volume provides a comprehensive review of sociological contributions to the field of social psychology.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements announced its current officers with the following: Charles K. Glass, Chair-Elect; Gary Marx, Amherst; Joseph McCarthy, Clark McKnew, and Carl Mueller, Council members; and Jack Wellner, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Student Fulbright Awards**

Nine graduate students in sociology or social psychology have received 1981-1982 Fulbright Awards for Overseas Study.

The students, their institutional affiliations, and their host countries are:

Jeffrey P. Blackburn, Harvard University, Japan; Stephen Carlin, University of Scranton, Chile; Diane E. Davis, UCLA, Mexico; Carol Delaney, University of Chicago, Israel; Robert Fishman, Yale University, Spain.

Maryann Heckman, University of Scranton, Uruguay; Robert Heneghan, University of Massachusetts, Philippines; Elaine Koli, Georgia State University, Australia; and Kim Nemény, University of California-Santa Cruz, Italy.

For information on the Fulbright graduate student program contact: Institute for International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.
Kingley H. Birge died last July at his summer home on Indian Print, Georgetown, in Maine. He had been a long-time participant in the taught sociology at Colby College since 1916 and chaired the department from 1933.

Birge was born in Worcester, Mass., February 15, 1916, the son of educators. He spent much of his youth in Istanbul, completing his education at Dartmouth (BA 1930) and receiving his MD from Yale in 1946.

Birge was a social theorist—his writings were in this area—but most of all Birge was devoted to his students. Among his students, he inspired a number of new and innovative faculty members. On no idea was trivialized nor inconsequent. Wrong, perhaps, nebulous maybe, Birge provided patience until realization was reached. No student was unaffected by this gentle learning experience.

The love came easy, filled with humor as well as vivacity. Birge was a compassionate man, deeply committed to students, deeply felt responsibility to humanity. His home was open to students and, along with his wife, to visiting scholars. His daughter, Dottie, he treated an intellectual salon marked by drollery as well as intellectual honesty.

Colby College lost Albion Small to the University of Chicago but held S. Kentigern Smith, with his work and his personality. On his departure from Colby in 1952, he was succeeded by James H. Birge Memorial Fund at Colby. The intent is to create an endowed chair to celebrate this wonderful and peaceful man.

James R. McIntosh
Lehigh University

HENRY J. BROWNE (1919-1980)

Harry Browne was a man for all seasons—Catholic priest, scholar, sociology professor, and social activist. In the decade he knew intimately as a colleague in the University College Sociology Department, I cannot in this essay do him justice. Born in the small town of St. Albans, Vermont, Henry Browne was a man for all seasons. He was a man who lived his life in the service of his faith and his students. His love for sociology and his commitment to social justice were his life's work.

Harry Browne was born on May 18, 1919, in St. Albans, Vermont. He attended Colby College and received a B.A. in 1941. He served in the United States Army during World War II and was awarded the Purple Heart. In 1945, he returned to Colby College and received a M.A. in Sociology.

In 1946, Browne accepted a position as an instructor in sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. He remained there until 1951, when he was appointed an associate professor. In 1955, he was promoted to full professor. During his time at Berkeley, Browne was involved in many sociological research projects, including studies on urban sociology, social inequality, and the sociology of development.

Browne's research focused on the social and economic conditions of the poor, particularly in urban areas. He was particularly interested in the role of families and neighborhoods in shaping social and economic outcomes. His work on urban sociology contributed to the development of the field, and his research on social inequality helped shape the understanding of how social and economic conditions affect individuals and communities.

Browne was a committed sociologist who believed in the power of research to inform policy and social change. He was a member of the American Sociological Association and served as president of the organization in 1965. He was also a founding member of the National Committee for Social Education, which was established to promote the teaching of sociology in schools.

In addition to his work as a sociologist, Browne was active in a number of social justice movements. He was a member of the American Friends Service Committee and worked to support the civil rights movement. He also served on the board of the United Farm Workers, which was founded to improve the working conditions of farm workers.

Browne's contributions to sociology have been recognized with numerous awards and honors. He was the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Service Award in 1967 and the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980. He was also the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980. He was also the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980. He was also the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980. He was also the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980. He was also the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980. He was also the recipient of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in 1980.


Margaret T. Gordon became Director of the Center for Urban Gordon at Northwestern University in Septem-

ber 1980. She previously served as De- puty Director.

Carroll L. Estes, University of California at Los Angeles, has been ap-

pointed Director of the National Aging Health Policy Center in the School of Public Affairs. The Center is funded by a four-year grant from the Administration on Aging.

Niall O’Regan, University of Texas-Austin, has been elected to a four-year term on the Board of the The University Center for International Studies.


Judith L. Blalock, University of Michigan, has been appointed to the Board of the International Social Science Council. She is the first female member of the council.

Gary Nigel Howie, University of Kansas, is a Visiting Professor at American University this academic year.

Joachim Singelmann, University of Texas at Austin, has been appointed to the Board of the Population Division. United Nations this academic year on work on the Division in Africa and Latin America.

Judith Marcus, New York University, has been appointed to the Board of the National Council on Family Relations. She will be a member of the council for three years.

Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas at Austin, has been appointed to the Board of the International Social Science Council. He is the first female member of the council.

Deborah J. Siegel, University of California at Santa Barbara, has been appointed to the Board of the International Social Science Council. She is the first female member of the council.

Robert G. Allen, University of California at Berkeley, has been appointed to the Board of the National Council on Family Relations. He will be a member of the council for three years.

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Sandra Fasson is the new chair of the Department of Sociology, American University.

Jan Fritz, Georgetown University, has been awarded a Rubenstein Biennial Grant for a study of women in Sweden.

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Constitutional

PUBLICATIONS

The Committee held four meetings during 1979-80. Voting members and editors and, on November 29, 1979, and on August 24 and 25, 1980, met jointly with the Committee on Executive and Budget. Their reports were presented on November 30, 1979, and on August 27, 1980.

Committee activities were of two major types: (1) assembling, discussing, and ranking lists of nominees for the editorship of the various association publications, and (2) revising and clarifying the standing rules of the committee.

The Committee revised the procedures for the editorial nomination process by (1) deleting the requirement that the chair and/or Executive Officer chair the call for nominations and (2) contacting the chair or Executive Officer for appropriate ASA Sections for suggestions on editorship procedures. The nomination procedures were held to be a longer lead time between issuing and assembling the dates they would assume their positions.

The rationale for these changes was to attempt to enlarge the pool of voting members, to make the group more effective in improving the effectiveness of the selection process.

The standing rule of the Committee concerning the nomination of editors was revised. The rule now requires that editors be named from the nominations of sections, and that editors be named from the nominations of editors. The rule also requires that the nominations of editors be presented to the Council at least three months before the meeting at which the nominations will be considered.

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to appear in ASA FOOTNOTES and SWIS SETA NEWS.

It was also agreed that, since the ASA Annual Meetings are the only opportunity for ASA members to meet and organize together, the importance of being able to attend these meetings should be stressed to all ASA members.

Since the meeting in August, the Chair has corresponded with all committee members regarding responsibilities and procedures for the next award selection. Four new committee members have been appointed, bringing committee membership to eight. We have currently one active nomination for the position of Zollinger-Calef Woman of the Year, which is being screened by two committee members. Nominations will begin to come in higher volume after publication and distribution of the announcement.

Janet G. Huis, Chair

MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The major work of the Minority Fellowship Program Committee during 1981 has involved management of program staffing, efforts to more fully integrate ASA Fellows into the activities and expectations of the discipline. The Committee has received the Federal government's diligent grantmanship and negotiation with NIMH assured that in 1980-81, 12 new minority fellows under the Minority Fellows Program were added to the number of ASA-sponsored minorities in graduate training. In November, the number of new Fellows appointed for 1979-80 was announced along with number of fellows who were received only one or two years of support and a much needed increase in the stipend to $8,500 per year.

The Committee has since been committed to continue this improvement. At the meeting in August of 1980 the Committee was charged with evaluating the efficiency of the Fellowship Program, by November the number had risen to 26.

Two years of experience in selecting applicants for the MFP. Applied Sociology Committee and to have improved the Committee to some extent. Our discussions of the applicants who want training in applied sociology have the Committee to some extent. Our discussions of the applicants who want training in applied sociology have the Committee to some extent. Our discussions of the applicants who want training in applied sociology have the Committee to some extent. Our discussions of the applicants who want training in applied sociology have the Committee to some extent. Our discussions of the applicants who want training in applied sociology have the Committee.
10th World Congress To Be Held In Mexico City

Program planning for the Tenth World Congress of Sociology is well under way. The Congress, to be held in Mexico City, August 16-21, 1982, will have as its theme Sociological Theory and Social Practice. A major subtitle is the examination of theory and practice related to pressing global problems.

The program will contain plenary sessions and symposia as well as sessions arranged by the standing research committees. A limited number of sessions can be arranged by ad hoc groups and other organizations under the supervision of the Program Committee. Ad hoc groups are similar to research committees but do not belong to any continuing organization or ISA. To qualify for a place in the program, the potential ad hoc group must contain at least 20 substantive members and must be approved by the executive committee of the Society.

The deadline for applications is June 1, 1981, and should be sent to the ISA secretary: C.P. 719, Succ. "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2C 3V2, or to the chair of the Program Committee, Professor J. Gold, Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

POSTDOCTORAL
School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, is offering a limited number of postdoctoral fellowships in conjunction with the postdoctoral program in Quantitative Methods in Criminal Justice. Program participants will engage in research related to the content area and involvement in an active empirical research program, with access to a number of fundamental data sets; (3) participation in a joint seminar focusing on research approaches to the phenomena involved in criminal justice and on the evaluation of the relevant policy issues; and (4) study in relevant courses in the fields of demography, econometrics, statistics, stochastic processes, and computer simulation.

All participants are expected to produce several published papers as a result of their participation in the program. All training costs and research resources are provided by the NIMJ training grant, plus a stipend of at least $30,000. Applications should be submitted as soon as possible before July 1, 1981. Contact: Professor Robert A. Berk, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

City University of New York Graduate Center announces two year postdoctoral fellowships in the Sociology and Anthropology Department. The postdoctoral program requires participation in three courses and a pre-seminar the first year. The second year, Supervised research at a major corporate or university site is available. Funded by a Ford Foundation grant, stipend varies between $3,180 and $4,780 depending upon year degree received and includes free tuition. Applicants must be willing to go into teaching or research. Application should include curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, major project, and a proposal indicating specific interests in women or work. Fellowships start either September 1, 1981, or April 15, 1981, application deadline is April 15, 1981. Write: Professors Gaye Tuchman or Vivian Winick, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

OTHER
Institute for Educational Leadership, The George Washington University is recruiting applicants for its Education Policy Fellowship Program (EPF). The Program provides a year-long opportunity to work and learn under the direction of career experienced policy makers in education and related agencies at the federal, state and local level. EPF pays relocation expenses, Fellows and most of the recruitment costs; salaries will be paid by sponsoring agencies and will correspond with previous earnings. For application forms and deadline, contact: Director, Education Policy Fellowship Program, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

ASAS FOOTNOTES
Published monthly except June, July, and August, with membership in the ASAS. Annual subscriptions to nonmembers: Single copy: $1.00. Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words. "Obituaries," 600 words; and "Letters to the Editor," 400 words.

Editor: Russell R. Dynes
Associate Editors: Lawrence J. Bechhofer
Midge Miles
Paul Willimas
Secretary: Herbert L. Costner
Send communications on material, manuscripts, correspondence, and suggestions to: ASAS, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.


New Program in Mental Health Management

The Division of Management in Human Services of Lehigh University has established a new award which will be presented for the first time at the 1982 Annual Meeting. The AAAS Mental Health Management Award will recognize and publicize important work by scientists and practitioners whose works have outstandingly exemplified principles of scientific freedom and responsibility. Members of the AAAS or its affiliated professional societies are invited to nominate distinguished contributors. Nominations should include the name and address of the nominee, a 100-word statement describing the contribution, and a list of works which merit recognition, general background information on the nominee, and names and addresses of one or two others who support the nomination. Deadline for receipt of nominations is June 30, 1981. Write to: Scientific Freedom and Responsibility Award, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Alice & Elith Hamilton Prize

The $1,000 prize for the best original scholarly work on women is awarded annually through the University of Michigan's Hormel Institute for Women and Development. The manuscript must be a work of synthesis and interpretation; an original design. The prize is open to all, but only one individual per manuscript. It may be the work of a single author, or of co-authors. Essays collected, for instance in a series, are not eligible. Two-page prospectus for proposed manuscripts are requested. The selected manuscripts whose initial entries are selected for further review will be considered for publication. The winner is announced at the 1981 University of Michigan Press expects to publish the winning manuscript in its Women and Culture series. For guidelines, write: Hamilton Prize Committee, 204 Lorch Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.
Problems of the Discipline Grants Available: Deadline May 1

Proposals designed to promote collaborative scholarship among sociologists and members of other disciplines are invited by the ASA Committee on Problems of the Discipline Grants Program.

The collaboration, however, must be focused on theoretical or methodological issues that have broad implications for sociology or the synthesis and evaluation of a given area of sociological knowledge.

The program does not support general public conferences or joint research projects.

Proposals will be reviewed by the 1981 Committee on Problems of the Discipline composed of Morris Rosenzweig, University of Maryland; Chair; Norman Birnbaum, Georgetown University; Law Center; Matilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging; Peter H. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; and Russell R. Dynes, ASA Executive Officer, ex officio.

The next submission deadline is May 1. Guidelines and additional information about the program are presented below.

Purpose and Guidelines

The purpose of the Problems of the Discipline Program is to make grants to small groups of social scientists to facilitate intellectual exchange and to help integrate work into a more productive future.

Proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a summary of the implications of the project for the development of sociology as a discipline, plans for disseminating results, and a brief bibliography.

The Committee does not wish to suggest theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities or specific modes of operation, but applicants may be guided by the following considerations. Preferences will be given to:

(1) Proposals that involve theoretical and/or methodological issues that promise to have implications of general interest to the entire profession and beyond a narrowly defined substantive field.

(2) Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together several theoretical and/or methodological approaches, as for example those that cut across several different substantive fields.

(3) Proposals that are of a stocktaking, integrative, synthetic, and/or evaluative nature, with respect to a given area of sociological knowledge.

(4) Proposals submitted by groups who have established effective communication and have a shared focus on the problems they wish to address.

(5) Proposals that can specify mechanisms for preparing for the proposed conferences by the groups they are submitting prior to their meetings.

(6) Proposals that can describe procedures to follow-up their meetings and present their results and conclusions to appropriate audiences.

Annual Meeting Space Requests: Other Groups

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the ASA during the 1981 Annual Meeting in Toronto should submit requests before March 15, 1981. The request must include an exact time and place specifying the number of people meeting per group. In the event that space exceeds demand, requests for a second meeting will be considered. As soon as space is allotted, participants will be notified.

Space requests must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

NIE Grant Proposals Due

A new deadline of May 6 has been set for submitting grant proposals to the research on knowledge use and school improvement program by the Research and Experimen-
tational Practice Unit, National Institute of Education.

The new deadline was set in response to the delays experienced in mailing the program announcements. No preliminary proposals will be required for major grant applications to this program.

Arthur W. Chickering and Associates

THE MODERN AMERICAN COLLEGE

Responding to the New Realities of Diverse Students and a Changing Society

Education for personal development and for the advancement of society as a whole are not new concepts. But in recent years they have often been lost in the complex machinery that now runs our schools and universities. Thus the increasingly diverse student body—diverse in age, ethnicity, economic status, preparation, and educational purposes—poses serious problems for colleges. To be effective, education must be anchored in an understanding of these students—the life-cycle challenges they face, their reasons for enrolling, the knowledge and skills they require, and the ways in which they learn. Fortunately, all the social sciences are now contributing new knowledge about the many factors that affect human development. The major task, then, is to eliminate the discontinuity between sociological knowledge and our current higher education system.

In this book, Arthur Chickering and more than twenty authorities from various academic disciplines set out to redefine the overall purpose of higher education. They argue that human development can meet the modern college’s need for a unifying principle and that by giving proper attention to developmental needs, colleges can design programs that will better prepare students for working in an environment of rapid social change. In forty-two carefully coordinated chapters, the authors summarize our knowledge of human development and build on that knowledge to spell out the implications of this knowledge for education in all major disciplines (including the social sciences) and in professional programs, such as human services. They also explain how college policies can be developed to facilitate student, faculty, and staff development. Sociologists and others who are interested in reshaping higher education to meet the needs of a changing society will find this book of value.

January 1981, $29.95

THE CARNEGIE COUNCIL

On Policy Studies in Higher Education

A Summary of Reports and Recommendations

Over the past six years, the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education has issued findings and recommendations on every major issue facing colleges today—including the future of higher education, effective management, and leadership, the costs and benefits of college attendance, and student development and career preparation. As George Bonham observed in an editorial for Change, the Carnegie publications "represent an accumulation of knowledge and projections about the American academy that can only be termed a national treasure. Few other American institutions have applied such intelligence and social thought to a single facet of American life."

The Council's findings and recommendations, however, are contained in over fifty separate publications, and few people have the time or resources to study more than a sample of the collection. The new book remedies the problem by providing a one-volume summary of all the Council's publications—including the sixteen major books authored and endorsed by the Council, the twelve books sponsored by the Council and written by experts on the topics, and twenty-eight special studies that contain valuable facts and findings but have only limited dissemination (and are mostly unavailable now). Each publication's digest includes significant details, allows readers to grasp the main development and conclusions as well as the specific findings and recommendations. In addition, these digests provide the main facts, data, projections, and other information reported in each study. At 500 pages in an oversize 7-1/2-by-11-inch format, this book is a valuable reference tool for everyone else concerned with higher education who will benefit from becoming better acquainted with the wealth of information that the Council has assembled.

January 1981, $25.00