Tilly Receives Common Wealth Distinguished Service Award

Charles Tilly, Professor of Sociology and History and Director of the Center for Research on Social Organizations 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 his award.

The Common Wealth Trust is a private foundation created under the will of the late Ralph Hayes of Wilmington, Delaware. Hayes was a Cox-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 Balbol 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.

Theodore Skocpol writes, “Over an extraordinarily productive career as a social activist and community organizer, Tilly has made major contributions to political sociology, to economic and demographic history and—as 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 his doctoral dissertation, The Vector, which was “a careful analysis 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 and partial de-liberations will be published in a forthcoming issue of FOOTNOTES. The paragraphs below are abstracts of the important and 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:—
   a. To select research reviewers;
   b. To establish a research agenda and determine which proposals are to be funded; and
   c. 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. A diplomat is 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, which appeared in 1981, was one of the earliest policy-oriented statements on possible national programs concerning the disability of the social sciences. Dr. Myrdal, who served as Director of the Social Sciences for UNESCO from 1950-55, at which time he became Sweden’s first Ambassador to the United States, received the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1974. His work on social dynamics and democracy has had a profound impact on social science, both in the West and in the developing world. He was also a strong advocate of international cooperation and the use of science to solve social problems. His work has been widely recognized, and he has received numerous awards and honors throughout his career. Dr. Myrdal’s contributions to social science have had a lasting impact on the field, and his work continues to influence social policies around the world.
NSF Announces Continuation of Graduate Fellowship Programs

The Fellowship Office of the National Research Council recently announced that the National Science Foundation will 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 scientific talent. American Indian, Alaskan Native, 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 normally be for work leading to medical, dental, or public health degrees, or only 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.

Virginia M. Pautler
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 Reaganaomics". 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 bed for sociology as a discipline. Lacking a personal clientele demanding our services and providing alternative sources of revenue, sociologists are extremely dependent upon the public sector, state and federal, for funds. With 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.

Sociologists Should Limit Criticism

The current criticism of the Republican administration is a predictable response. People tend to whom and hold when they lose resources or incur costs. Few critics were ever levelled at Democratic economic decisions because of the large segment 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 political duanities, 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 has sociologists who were 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 has 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, communitarian, 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 theoretical frameworks is required to understand both causes and consequences. This is where sociologists may 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 dissenters. 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.

NEW BOOKS FROM JOSEY-BASS
FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

ASKING QUESTIONS
A Practical Guide to Questionnaire Design
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 questionnaire design from start to finish, showing how to determine information needed, phrase questions to minimize bias and distortion of successful questions from existing questionnaires, control level of threat in questions, order questions to encourage responses, test and validate the completed questionnaire, and evaluate and revise the questionnaire for improved results.

November 1982, $18.95

karl F. Schuessler
MEASURING SOCIAL LIFE FEELINGS
Improved Methods for Measuring 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 the country's future. These scales can be used in survey questionnaires, clinical interviews, psychological testing, 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 organizations—structure, behavior, and change—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 analysis framework applicable to all types of organizations. He demonstrates his theory in organizational models of varying sizes and complexity, showing that it can explain the problems of interdisciplinary, purpose, structure, and activity as well as the underlying logic of decision processes, methods of control, and use 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 emergent change occur in all types of organizations. Drawing on the latest research and on their own work in a wide range of institutional 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 M. Axelrod, Jr., Paul S. Goodman, Robert L. Kahn, Lance K. Karas, Edward E. Lawler III, Kenneth K. Smith, Barry M. Sawa, and Karl F. Weick.

November 1982, $19.95
Many Sociologists Communicate to "Lurid 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,” some sociologists communicate very effectively, some to wide audiences and others to more specialized audiences. Some sociologists make a special effort to inform, seeking out channels and forms of communication, quite different from those 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 recognizability comes from the fact that they deal with issues which cut across a variety of disciplines but, also, because they write well. Geoffrey E. Gorer, in his New York Times review of Goffman’s book Writings of Talm talk that “Readers come to be familiar with Gorer’s writing.” It is first of all a writer who brings a modern irony to the pretensions and theatricality of everyday interactions.”

The Nobel laureate in 1971, Solomon Asch, writes in the National Book Awards and suggests that sociologists can write for wide audiences.

While not all sociologists can communicate to the larger “intelleclual” community, many target more specialized audiences, often those sensitive to research findings, particularly those that relate to current policy problems. The usual message is clear, targets are well defined, with specialized periodicals, is astonishing and sociologists can often target their audiences quite effectively. For example, in the

January-February 1982 issue of Small Towns, a periodical written primarily for small-town officials, Don Dollman of Washington State University, described how the changing “image” of the mobile home and the implications of that for future housing needs in the city. The article with 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 societal significance. Leopold Lippman of Rutgers University, the author of a 1977 Public Affairs Pamphlet (No. 277) on Medial Retardation—A Crisis of Understanding, is the Director of the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities. Lippman did a critique of California's, biweekly, a monthly analysis of state government.

Other sociologists add the disinterested intellectual which has current and interest applicability. With the widespread interest in maintaining social responsibility in the world community, Richlow Loewy of Boston College wrote on “Social Investing” for the April 1982 issue of The Future. The sub-title, “Do Good While Doing Well,” reflects his belief that it’s possible to be concerned with both individual and collective good and well being. Of course media sources, at times, report and sometimes distort research findings. Such finding are at help of researchers, used to support particular contentions. On such occasions, many sociologists feel compelled to participate in the struggle. Richard Geitzel of the University of Rhode Island did an article for MS in 1979 interpreting research on fake news phenomenon. Later (June 1981) in the same magazine, he wrote a back page article dealing with the consequences of the scientific evidence by political groups.

National newspapers, such as the New York Times and the Washington Post provide visibility for sociologists, when their research is reported and when they write op-ed articles. At the AAAS meetings in April 1982, the Post picked up details of a study by Eugene Ross, Marvin Olsen and Don Dollman of Washington State which reported 1982 data on single people in a Western state. The study showed a low public evaluation of nuclear power but widespread support for the belief that 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, in the U.S. The Times has covered the increasing difficulties that these immigrants face in the U.S. Although Portes commented that second and subsequent immigrant generations may be better assimilated than previous generations, the Times has covered the difficulties that these immigrant generations face in the U.S. Although Portes commented that second and subsequent immigrant generations may be better assimilated than previous generations.

The Op Ed page of major newspapers provide the expression of a diversity of topics. Mike Useem, Boston University, appears in the Post, May 31, 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. In June 1981, he wrote an article with a call by politicians for “hard-line” solutions to crime. On April 12, 1982, he addressed the consequences of appealing calls to restore capital punishment. Toby does not restrict himself to issues of political justice. In August 1981, he published an Op Ed article on the difference between “traditional and non-traditional” students. Toby is a frequent contributor to the traditional students—which he defined as those willing to study. The rejection and debate prompted by this article occurred over a series of 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 most prolific contributors to diverse periodicals. Often writing on religious groups, Martin has contributed articles on Billy Graham, on Andrew Ik, the Armstrongs and the World Wide Church of God, and other popular evangelists, to Equite, Atlantic Monthly, and Sunflower. His frequent contributions to Texas Monthly range from “reviews of church services” to his reactions to rock festivals. That research was started in his book, “Growing Old at Willie Nelson’s Picnic,” Martin has the lead article in the June 1982 Atlantic on “Waiting for the End” which highlighted the growing interest in apocalyptic prophecy in the U.S. Others who write reflective pieces on occasion include Glenn Goodman, who “On Love as the Source of Meaning” originally commissioned an article by him, published, by Pitzer College. On occasion a more “traditional” sociological study will get published in the popular periodicals, such as Caplow, University of Virginia, and colleagues’ Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change and Continuity, and Middletown, a new book by University of Minnesota press, received much media attention, although much of it was centered around comments that the book’s presentation on the same city was “typical.” The concept of a “Middletown” seems to be of great interest to the research interest of COSSA. In subsequent books in the new series by Caplow et al come out, they will provoke further comment and excitement.

While a number of sociologists, including Peter Berger, Boston University, and Gill 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 Greerley. On June 13, 1982, his novel has hit the bookstores of New York. His book Tiny Brother’s Wife was seventh on the fiction list and The Cardinal Sin was ninth on the NYT mass market paperback list. This suggests fiction informed by sociological understanding does exist. An additional example is his own novel, written, often in the NYT Book Re., Erickson now edits The Yale Review where he must use his j udicious judgments and critical knowledge to select manuscripts from a number of different intellectual traditions.

Certainly not all writing by sociologists is praiseworthy. Sometimes, 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 do not write well are often those who don’t read widely. —R.D. 

New Guides Journal 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 and social work are included. Each journal profile provides a sort of information authors need in determining whether their manuscript is suitable for a given journal. It includes: editors’ names, addresses for manuscript submission, appropriate subject matter, types of articles published, submission guidelines, publication procedures, etc. In addition, a large alphabetical order, journals are arranged in terms of their substantive area 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, Chairman:
Chairmen: Miles L. Butcher, Marilyn Bangert-Talman and William Kendal, Council Members.
Environmental: Cynthia Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer: Donald Delgas and David Sills, Council Members.
Population: Dudley Fonton, Chairmen: Linda Waba and Ailano Thomas, Council Members.

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 Stern to D.C. has been Russ Dynes’ efforts to smooth the way for the trainee to the profession. I am grateful for his training, his support, his 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 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 further enhance public awareness of sociology. 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 they are still at the forefront of research. If you have a proposal, in hand or juggling 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 the people at NIH, NSF, NICHD, NIMH 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 promoting funding for basic research. Happily, the outlook for the first grant of COSSA includes many more people than are short of funds. 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 working to promote sociology, we are also 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. The Office.

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-open workshops—open to all—are a welcome relief. The need for more guidance on the job.

And finally, for those readers who have been 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 FROSh, but we have for 50,000—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.—WJD
Minorities and Women

- During the nineteen seventies, full-time enrollment increased by 41 percent, according to figures gathered by the National Center for Education Statistics. This made great strides during this period, going from 3.5 million students in 1970/71 to 6.9 million in 1977/78. This represents an enrollment increase of 76 percent, as opposed to 26 percent for men. By 1977/78, about half a million women students at the beginning of the decade and 5.9 million by the end. In keeping with the overall ten- dency, the number of BAs awarded to women increased from 364,000 to 462,000, with a 27 percent. The number of Bachelors de- grees earned by men decreased by one percent during the same period, while the number for women rose from 65 to 88 percent. Thus, the tenured segment increased about 18 percent for men and about 50 percent for women. But, for the latter, further. Consideration of the promotion rates for each stratum of women workers con- clude that men may have better pro- motion rates than women. In add- ition, the number of tenured men is now more than men, women can tenured for less pay. In 1980 they earned 77 percent of men’s salaries, much as they had in 1970.

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

- The Business and Professional Women’s Foundation has two re- search grants programs, each of which awards two grants each year ranging from $500 to $3,000. The pur- pose of the awards is to support con- temporary research that addresses issues of economic importance to to- day’s working women. The Founda- tion is primarily interested in under- standing the research on the following topics: comparable worth, technological change in women’s employment, and customer seg- mentation, analyses of women’s cooperative efforts to improve the quality of their lives and the world as the female perspective and the status of women. In addition, the research is intended to support the development of a viable and analytical library with a wide range of research tools and publications. The 600 entries in the Women’s Documents include: autobiographical essays, legal codes, novels and selected books, journals and conference papers and dissertations. Each entry is classified in terms of field, geographical loca- tion, publication date, and audience. All entries are accessible on-line and available for $65.00 from Greenwood Press (P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881) and should be a valuable addi- tion to college and university libraries.

- The National Academy of Education has recently received a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to develop a program designed to provide Academy men- tors for young scholars concerned with career development and mid-career educators. Candidates proposing re- search projects concerned promoting mid-career career development should apply to the Academy’s professional guidance from Academy members and up to $5,000 for research activities. Application forms and a description of application procedures can be obtained from the Academy. The deadline for Academy Members to apply is June 1, 1983. For further information, write to Business and Professional Women’s Foundation, 3927 Massachusetts Ave- nue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

- The American Association of University Women Educational Foundation awards Predoctoral Dissertation Founda- tion awards to full-time graduate students in order to support their graduate studies and their qualifications. Women who have completed the doctoral degree within 12 months of the application deadline are eligible for postdoctor- al fellowships. Awards can be as high as $10,000 for a 12-month period beginning on July 1, 1983. Women who have completed all requirements for the degree within 12 months of the application deadline by December 31, 1982 can apply for the 12-month fellowship awards. Awards of $2,000 to $5,000 are meant to cover the twelve-month period preceding completion of the dissertation. For information on the award deadline for both types of fellowships is December 15, 1982. For further in- formation, contact AAUW Education- al Foundation Program, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

ASFA Footnotes

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Certification, Meeting Turnout
Placed High on Council Agenda

(continued from page 13)

sociologists because their training is not included as acceptable pre- paration by the Administrative Committee.

The ad hoc Committee’s report will be turned over to a special subcommittee of the Council for final approval. Once the subcommittee approves the report, the Council then report back to Council with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

The problem at the ASFA An- nual Meeting in San Francisco was of considerable concern to the 1983 Council members. Many associations had experienced location- experienced similar declines, and the ASFA Council is concerned about the trend, because lower attendance results in higher costs in a number of ways. One of those not well understood by the mem- bers was discussed at some length at a meeting on how to provide meeting room space at a cost provided that members meet a bedroom occupancy question and that a mandatory peak enrollment plus the practice by some colleagues of going to hotels of lower costs mean that ASFA might not meet its room space at the hotel rates as much as possible. Members should respond to the ques- tionnaire and make their prefer- ence known.

ASFA Petition Guidelines

Guidelines designed to enable ASFA members to efficiently ex- ercise their “right to petition” or the membership regarding asso- ciation matters. These guidelines are incorporated into the ASFA By-Laws by approval of the membership on the May 1980 ballot.

The “right to petition” is guaranteed to ASFA members by the Constitu- tion (Article V, Sections 2.3 and 2.4) 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 disagrees the resolution, the Mem- bers’ 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 “authenticated signatures” which are defined as signatures that are submitted to the Secretary of the Society, not just those who attended the meeting. Otherwise, Council action on such resolutions is final.

The three categories of Associated have below deal with who may sign petitions (voting members); who may circulate petitions (voting members), the legibility of signatures (eligibility must be determined); timing of petition submission (approximately 31); and the mailing of referrals mandated by petition (once a year).

Voting members are designated by membership classification. Under the membership structure approved in the 1979 volkswagen, 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 signature must be a voting member of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and must be a member of the same town in which the signing. The signature must be written as it appears on the member roll of the Association, and signatures must provide their addresses as they appear on the member roll of the Association. The date of signing should be indicated.”

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

“These signatures are submitted by a voting member of the American Sociological Association. Any petition for which these signatures are submitted will not be signed. 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. The petition must be signed by 3% of the voting membership.

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, 1982.

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

Referenda to be submitted to the members/associate a year, usually accompanying the ASA national election ballot.

6. 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 FOOT- NOTES.

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ASFA FOOTNOTES

NOVEMBER 1982.
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 importance of basic research in the social sciences. The U.S. study, initiated by the Committee on Social Science Research in the 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 provision of support for social research. Instead, both reports conclude the necessity for continued support of basic research since it is a long-term investment 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 Academy of Sciences. The Committee, chaired by Robert McCormick Adams, University of Chicago, was composed of behavioral and social scientists, including Neil Smelser and Peter Rossi. Donald Treliman 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, was published by the National Academy of Sciences. The report makes several points: (1) that basic research is already yielding impressive accomplishments and societal benefits; (2) that while the benefits are hidden, few, if any, are not ultimately visible; (3) that the contribution of the behavioral and social sciences to society is not widespread, but it has a long-term and indirect effect. The report concludes that basic research should be considered in the public policy research. The report concludes that basic research in the behavioral and social sciences is not just important, but is essential to society.

One of the reasons that the social and behavioral sciences were vulnerable to political attack in the past, as well as in the future, was the fact that social and behavioral research is at best poorly understood by the public and often even misunderstood. For this reason, the Committee of Scientific Society Members (COSM) has been established to address public education efforts at the same time that it lobbies for increased support for social research.

A major focus of COSM's educational efforts has been its program of Congressional testimonies and public lectures, in which social and behavioral scientists come to Washington to speak to members of Congress about the social research in specific areas of Congressional interest. The purpose of the seminar is to educate members of Congress about the social research and to illustrate how social science research can inform policy making, not to influence particular policies.

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

1. Innovation and Productivity: A Human Perspective, July 26, 1981. Co-sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and Industrialization and Productivity, 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. Panel Members: William J. Almenbury, School of Business Administration, Harvard University; Robert B. Cole, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan; William J. Ochs, Graduate School of Management, UCLA; M. Elizabeth Kornberg, Provost, Providence, Social Science Research Council.

2. Work and Retirement in the Middle and Later Years, December 8, 1981. Co-sponsored by the National Research Council Committee on Aging, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Panel Members: Robert L. Kahn, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan; James H. Schuler, Department of Economics, Brandeis University; M. Elizabeth Kornberg, Provost, Providence, Social Science Research Council.

3. Health and Human Behavior, May 25, 1982. Co-sponsored by COSM and the Medical Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association. Speakers: Frederick C. Robbins, Institute of Medicine; David Jenkins, Division of Social and Medical Sciences, University of Texas; Ralph Hugos, Department of Socio-Medical Sciences and Pediatrics, Boston University School of Medicine; Marshall H. Beiser, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, University of Michigan; Sal Levine, Boston University.

The 1983 Annual Meeting

The Intercollegiate Consortium for Political and Social Research will distribute a complimentary copy of the coded data of Charles Booth's collection of maps of the U.S. population in the late 19th century for $100,000. The collection will be distributed to numbers and records in the field by Kevin Bale, Vanderbilt University. The data will be distributed to numbers and records in the field by Kevin Bale, Vanderbilt University.

Contact

The Secretary for the Consortium on Political and Social Research is Dale E. Johnson, University of Michigan. The data will be distributed to numbers and records in the field by Kevin Bale, Vanderbilt University.

Clinical Sociological Information is wanted on the teaching and research staffs of all medical schools. Information is wanted on the teaching and research staffs of all medical schools. Information is wanted on the teaching and research staffs of all medical schools. Information is wanted on the teaching and research staffs of all medical schools.

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 scholars.

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

Harvey Freeman, University of Toronto: The Role of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community in European economic interdependence.

Le Reinersee, Harvard University: Evolution of private social protection and the welfare state in Sweden, the United Kingdom, and West Germany from 1950 to the present.

J. Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison: The effects of the distribution of power and authority in 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 projects of interest for up to one year.

An independent review panel comprised of Michael Aiken, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Sociology; Ronald M. Johnson, Stanford University (Economics); and Robert Keohane, Brandeis University (Political Science) recommended the following projects 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, 1154 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Application deadline will be November 30, 1982.

Directory of Latin American Sociologists

This directory is available in digital form for the 3rd edition of the National Directory of Latin American Sociologists. The directory reflects the latest information and provides a bibliographic index for Latin American specialists throughout the U.S. in the interest of including all qualified sociologists. The directory is available for submission has been extended to December 31, 1982. Copies of the directory are still available from the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Longitudinal Study of Third World States

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 American Academy of Political and Social Science longitudinal study. Please submit professional resume, vita, publication records, or any other material in support of this subspecialization. Participants will be substaned for professional contributions to the study in fields of interest to the Academy. Third World Scholars (of African, Asian, Caribbean, and other national origins) are invited to participate in an American Academy of Political and Social Science longitudinal study. Please submit professional resume, vita, publication records, or any other material in support of this subspecialization. Participants will be substaned for professional contributions to the study in fields of interest to the Academy.

Pre-1950 Methods Texts

Pre-1950 methods texts and monographs are wanted for research on history of methods. Send details, including pricing, to Jennifer Platt, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN, England.
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 American Indians, Black Americans, Chicano, or American Initiatives. The two-year graduate fellowships carry a stipend of $18,300, and the postdoctoral fellowships offer a stipend of $25,500. Application deadline is January 14, 1983. Contact: The Fellowship Office, UCLA, 6356 Westwood, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Dissertation

The Council for European Studies invites applications for its Pre-Dissertation Fellowship Program. This program enables graduate students to complete research for a dissertation (or summer equivalent) in Europe prior to making final plans for their dissertations. Details on the feasibility of dissertation topics and to sharpen needed research skills. The expected outcome of this program is the development of a dissertation proposal for the academic year following the visit. Applications are invited from all social sciences and social sciences and humanities or those in other fields working on related projects, who will be interested in spending the academic year at Stanford. Fellowships are primarily intended to enable fellows to pursue their research at Stanford University; however, recipients are also expected to devote about one-sixth of their time to instructional activities, thus con- tributing to intellectual life at Stanford. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1983. Contact: The Fellowship Director, Stanford Humanities Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305 (415) 723-9496.

1983 Annual Meeting

August 31-September 3
The Renaissance Center
Detroit, Michigan

Two Conferences Get Grants From POD Fund

The Hastings Center, Institute of Ethical and Life Sciences, and Stanford University are offering one-year fellowships for the study of ethics and moral decision making. Applications are now being accepted for the academic year 1983-84. Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the program is interdisciplinary, open to U.S. citizens and to citizens of other advanced doctoral or professional degree. Stipend level is $12,000 (for one year before the academic year 1983-84. Application and supporting documents must be submitted by January 1, 1983. Contact: The Fellowship Director, The Hastings Center, 360 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706 (914) 478-0550.

The Stanford Humanities Center will be offering a limited number of external fellowships for 1983-84 intended for scholars and teachers in the humanities, or those in other fields working on related projects, who will be interested in spending the academic year at Stanford. Fellowships are primarily intended to enable fellows to pursue their research at Stanford University; however, recipients are also expected to devote about one-sixth of their time to instructional activities, thus contributing to intellectual life at Stanford. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1983. Contact: The Fellowship Director, Stanford Humanities Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305 (415) 723-9496.

Competition

The North Central Sociological Association is seeking nomination for the 1983 Distinguished Professional Service Award. This award honors a member of the Association who has made outstanding, creative and sustained service to the advancement of sociology in the current years of urbanization in several academic disciplines; (2) to confront alternative theories within the context of a concrete policy problem, providing the opportunity for discussion, critique, and evaluation of assumptions and evidence; and (3) to provide a forum to discuss the impacts on research design.

Conferences supported by the 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 applications 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.

Competitions

Handicapped Directory

Information Sought

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Project on the Handicapped in Science is updating its Resources Directory on handicapped Scientists. The Directory, first published by AAAS in 1976, includes a listing of disabled scientists, engineers, and other professionals throughout the United States.

Information provided in the Directory is useful to school administrators and educators in identifying handicapped scientists to use as advisors, counselors, and role models. The listings can be used as a resource for those assembling advisory boards and peer review panels. In industry, the Directory serves as a source of information on accommodation at the workplace. It is especially valuable to scientists and engineers who believe they have handicapping problems. In addition, scientists who wish to learn strategies others have developed for coping with disability. The Directory does not provide contact information on the name and 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 on the Science, AAAS, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036, or call (202) 467-4987, voice or TTY.

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

Women Students in Education Award

Women Educators' announces the Sixth Annual "Women in Education Award" likely to be awarded at the American Educational Research Association meeting in Montreal, March 1983. Individual nominations or un- published research reports in journals are accepted including such categories as health care, education, and social issues. The winner of this award will be offered a fellowship lectureship as the Sorokin Lecturer. Regional and state sociological associations may apply to ASA to receive a lecturer at ASA expense after the award recipient has been announced at the 1983 Annual Meeting.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Awards

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 calendar year (1982).

Nominations should include name of author, title of work, date of publication, and publisher, 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., Washing- ton, D.C. 20036.
American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Convention, October 22-26, 1983, Radiolm Muehlbach Hotel, Boston, Mass. Proposals for complete panels and individual papers dealing with Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should be submitted before January 15, 1983. Send proposals 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 23-25, 1983, Baltimore, PA. The Program Committee Chair is accepting proposals for papers, sessions, workshops, or round tables that make professional contributions to the program. Proposals from all categories of attendees are welcome. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1983. Eleventh copies of typed titles, abstracts, and complete bibliographic information (including author, address and institution) must be submitted with a cover sheet to: Prof. Michael Zuckerbraun, Chair, American Studies Association Program Committee, Department of History, 207 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, (215) 898-4589.

80th Conference of the Middle States Council for the Social Studies, April 21-23, 1983, Sheraton-Midtown Hotel, New York City. MD, Theme: "Revitalizing the City," Program proposals are invited. Submit proposals to: Dr. Donald T. Smith, Program Chair, 1205 W. Hawk Street, State College, PA 16801.

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 in social and critical current issues in ethnography in education research in the form of completed research as well as in progress. Contributions are welcomed from researchers and practitioners in specific areas of interest, such as literacy, play participation, school and family models, and educational and social development. The page size of finished research must be submitted by January 3, 1983. Contact: Dr. Robert D. Frey, Program Chair, University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Education, 36th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Fourth International Conference of Euro-Europeans, October 18-23, 1983, Dublin, Ireland, Theme: "The Making and Re-Making of Europe." The Conference for European Studies in Ireland proposes to confer with the Euro-Europeans on the following topics: "Euro-Europeans and Other Euro-Europeans." The program committee will give particular attention to the following subtopics: "Euro-Europeans and the national and international scene;" "Euro-Europeans and the European Community;" and "Euro-Europeans and the European Union." Contact: Dr. Kevin M. Foy, Program Chair, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

Australian National Survey

A major social and political survey of the Australian public 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, community, family, personal and political issues, and with the political and social background 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 follow-up surveys and will eventually provide measures of changes over time. There will also be questions which are asked only once in any survey, and these will be repeated in carefully designed follow-up surveys.

People

C. Milton Coughenour, University of Washington, Director of the Rural Sociology Laboratory.

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 field of internal migration or the interregionalities among social, economic, and demographic variables. Falconer's paper is titled "The Labor Market Structure and the Relationship Between U.S. Marital Fertility and Intermarriage." Otto N. Lassen received a 1982 NSF Superior Accomplishment Award for outstanding leadership of the Social and Economic Research Laboratory during a period of abnormal crises and problems and for his outstanding service to the social science community and to the National Science Foundation.

Deaths

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