Committee on Publication Evaluates JHLS

Two years ago when the Committee on Publications conducted its general review of the Journal of Health, Leisure, and Social Behavior (JHLS), it was announced by the Committee on Nominations. They are:

President-Elect: William H. Farm, University of Illinois-Urbana
Matilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging
Vice President-Elect: Rose Lashover, State University of New York at Stony Brook
Joseph Gusfield, University of California, San Diego

Additional candidates may be nominated by ASA voting members through the open nominations process as outlined in the By-Laws. Petitions supporting candidates for the above offices must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the Association. Nominations must be received by the Executive Officer, 1722 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, no later than December 31, 1985.

Committee Names: 1984 Candidates

Candidates for President-Elect and Vice President-Elect for the 1986 annual meeting were nominated by the Committee on Nominations. The next meeting of the Committee will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Volume II contains the working papers that were commissioned by MIRM and the panel. Among the social scientists who contributed to this volume are Bertrand Cohn, University of Chicago; Michael Green, University of California-Los Angeles; James Greenley, University of Wisconsin; Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan; William Liu, University of Illinois-Chicago; David Mechanic, Rutgers University; Martin Mincer, Institute for Scientific Analysis, California; and Leonard Pearlin, University of California-San Francisco.

Proposal Submissions Down

Gary S. Fosler, Eastern Illinois University
Edward W. Gregory, Jr., Kansas State University

The number of research proposals received by the Journal of Health, Leisure, and Social Behavior has shown a substantial decline since 1981. While some sociologists have addressed career opportunities for under-graduates (e.g., Cobb, 1983; Green et al., 1980; Huber, 1985; Stevens and Reynolds, 1983; Wegmann, 1983) and prestige placement for PhDs (Schirok, 1979; Stott, 1974), most attention has been directed toward the decline in the number of research proposals. Some sociologists have empirically examined the academic job market to document the increasing scarcity of employment opportunities (e.g., Desmarais, 1971; Finstein, 1975; 1976; others need no documentation to bemoan the market as tight (e.g., Tolbert, 1981). In the face of this declining market, the effects of affirmative action practices (e.g., Lucas, 1979; Mangold and Watkins, 1979; Man and Berry, 1976; Welch and Lewis, 1980) and part-time employment programs (e.g., Tufts University; Van Arsdale, 1978) have been examined, though the greatest response seems to be an examination of alternative employment opportunities (e.g., ASA FOOTNOTES, 1978; Coughlin, 1977; Fosler, 1974; Collins, 1972; Huber, 1980; Kay, 1977; Mancher, 1978; Orzech, 1974; Parlan and DeFleur, 1974; Squires and Lyson, 1981; Waliser, 1977; 1978). In deed, in March of 1982, the ASA Employment Bulletin began organizing positions by "Categories of Academic Settings" and "Positions in Applied Settings." Finally, some sociologists have provided insight into the personal im- pacts of the declining academic market (e.g., Anonymous, 1976)
Peace Academy Legislation Debated in Congress

The long-awaited Senate Bill S. 564 (to establish a National Peace Academy) is headed for Senate debate after having been approved favorably out of Committee on July 20, by a vote of 11 to 9. At present 58 senators are listed as either co-sponsors or supporters, but many will be under pressure to lobby colleagues to change their votes. During the next eight weeks, supporters are urged to contact each and every U.S. Senator, to gather as much support as possible before the upcoming floor vote. Here is what you can do:

1. Address the House
   — The Honorable
   U.S. Senator
   Washington, D.C. 20510
   Dear Senator,
   2. Call your Senator's offices, both in Washington, and at home.
   1-800-224-3124 for all Senate offices.
   3. Visit your Senator's home dis- trict office. Speak to the legislative aide in charge of the Peace Academy Bill. Urgent support for the bill with no amendments.
   The American Sociological Association has been a long-time supporter of the Peace Academy legislation, which is designed to further U.S. expertise in the areas of conflict resolution and peace learning (to be achieved through an expanded and focused research effort and a wide variety of courses and information to a wide variety of people).

According to the leaders of the NPA Campaign, "Crucial to the research effort is a national institution which can take a leadership role in the currently fragmented state of work being done in the field and provide some coordination and focus. Grants to universities doing relevant research and visiting scholars working at the Academy would be both part of the effort to coordinate and expand current research in conflict resolution and peace learning."

The House supporters of H.R. 1249 now number 151, and it is expected that the House will take up the bill as soon as it passes the Senate.

The following Senators are still uncommitted: Lloyd Bentsen (D), David L. Boren (OK), Alan J. Dixon (IL), Daniel Evans (WA), William Proxmire (WI), and Edward Zenerd (NE). Supporters but not yet sponsors include John Glenn (OH), Howell Heflin (AL), Sam Nunn (GA), Robert Pack- wood (OR), and Ted Stevens (AK).

Harvard University announces a new CED program in Organization Behavior, a doctoral program offered jointly by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and Business Administra- tion. The normal period of study is five years. Students select a program option in either the Department of Sociology or the Department of Psychology and Social Relations. Contact: Harrison White, Department of Sociol- ogy, William James Hall 470, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Classified Ads

I can help you with your article, book, or paper. Expert editing for style, clar- ity, mechanics. Experienced in socio- logical methods. Contact: Steve Trench, 5795 Nahnht, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 563-8928.

Kenneth E. Eble
THE AIMS OF COLLEGE TEACHING

In his new book, Kenneth Eble draws on nearly three decades' experience as a professor, ad- ministrator, and department, and as a consultant on college-level teaching. Eble shows how mem- bers and administrators recognize the challenges they face, organize their priorities, and meet the real aims of college teaching. Uncovering the problems resulting from narrow specialization as well as current attitudes and practices in the academic community, Eble clarifies the nature of teaching to indicate the approaches teachers should take. The book covers the objectives the students and their objectives the ways that teaching is presented in the class. In this new book, Kenneth Eble offers practical advice to help faculty in their teaching practices. Aids for higher purposes. October 1983, $12.95

CONTENTS
1. Teaching with Style
2. Character — The Foundation of Style
3. The Joys of Teaching
4. The Pleasures of the Subject
5. Conflicts Between Scholarship and Teaching
6. Theoretical and Practical Knowledge
7. Seven Deadly Sins of Teaching
8. Teachers as Learners
9. Teaching's Highest As
10. The Sixties and Now

New Programs

The Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado, Boulder announ- ces a Concentration in Social Conflict. The program, which pre- pares students in the analysis, manage- ment and resolution of conflict, leads to degrees at the BA, MA, and PhD levels. For further information, contact Professor Paul H. Light, Department of Sociology, Campus Box 327, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-4247.

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The Washington Scene: During its recent meeting in Detroit, ASA Council voted unanimously to support a stand taken by the Council of the American Historical Association protesting the federal government’s new orientation towards the classification of government documents. According to AHA documentation, President Reagan’s most recent Executive Order (12330, issued in 1982) on the subject reverses a pattern dating back to the Eisenhower Administration. Rather than easing restrictions on government documents, and reducing the number of years before declassification, the new policy increases restrictions and seriously threatens public access to information. Thus, ASA has now joined AHA in urging that records be opened not closed; all classification actions include an initial expiration date; the conventional classification period be reduced from 20 to 20 years; and that authority to close records once opened be severely circumscribed. A bill recently introduced into the U.S. Senate (S. 589) and U.S. House of Representatives (HR 3907) would restore the independence of the National Archives by separating it from the General Services Administration. Thus, the burden of declassification would be put directly on the National Archives, for it to do its job, it must be free of political influence, a major thrust of this bill. We urge you to contact your senators and representatives in support of this legislation and of the need to enhance rather than restrict freedom of information.

Elsewhere it is noted that ASA’s first Congressional Fellow, Dr. Carol Weiss, has been appointed to the NIH Center Study Group on Policy—NEI has also announced the appointment of several sociologists to a study panel which is to review the operations of research about higher education put together by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, and suggest ways in which it can be fruitfully expanded. Among those named to the panel are Alexander Astin of UCLA; James J. Barlow of U.C.-Santa Cruz; and Zaida Gerson of the University of Michigan.

COSSA continues its lobbying and educational activities on capital Hill and throughout the Washington bureaucracy. During the past 7 months, 14 social scientists gave testimony before a wide range of House and Senate Committees including our own Richard D. Schwartz, Morris Rosenberg, Peter H. Rossi, James F. Short Jr., Marvin E. Wolfgang, and James J. Zircher. That COSSA’s lobbying efforts are bearing fruit is evident from the language adopted by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee during its deliberations on the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget for FY 1984.

“Evidence presented to the Committee, and in other forums and publications suggests that the scientific potential and economic payoff of the social and behavioral sciences has been underestimated in recent years. Over the next several years the Foundation is requested to make every effort to provide resources for the social and behavioral science programs to enable them to meet their scientific potential.”

It may be noted that the budget approved for NSF for FY 1984 was about $8 million less than the Administration had requested. Yet the social and behavioral sciences received a total of $5 million in additional funding above the requested amounts for specific areas, $3 million of which is a one-time grant for studies on teaching and learning. (Contact Dr. Joanne Miller at NSF for details about this grant.) The other $2 million has been allocated to the behavioral and social science division. Sociology received a 10% increase in its specific budget, from $2.4 million in FY 1983 to $2.775 million for 1984. Other budgets to which sociologists look for support (for example, Law and Social Science, and Measurement Methods and Data Resources) were also increased above the 1983 levels. COSSA’s efforts in contributing to these outcomes have been substantial.

In September COSSA brought out the first publication in an Occasional Papers series. The papers in the Health and Human Behavior Monograph were the outgrowth of a Spring 1982 seminar sponsored jointly by ASA’s Medical Sociology Section and COSSA; the papers were edited by Sol Levine and Roberta Miller. Copies are available on request to COSSA, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Also in September, the COSSA Executive Committee paid an official visit to Dr. James H. Wyngaarden, Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Dr. Wyngaarden emphasized the view that the primary mission of NIH is “the development of new biomedicai knowledge,” with social and behavioral science research supported heavily in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), and the National Institute on Aging (NIA), and to a lesser but increasing degree in the National Cancer Institute (NCI). To this listener NIH’s concentration on “new biomedicai knowledge” appears to represent another case in which the potential contributions of the social and behavioral sciences are being underestimated; COSSA representatives tried to convey this point to Dr. Wyngaarden in several ways. As Roberta Miller noted in the discussion, “It has recently been estimated that lifestyle influences as much as 50% of the mortality from the ten leading causes of death, yet NIH spends less than 3% of its annual budget on health-related social and behavioral science research.”

In addition to this formal visit, COSSA sponsored a welcoming reception for Dr. T. Franklin Williams, the new director of the National Institute on Aging in October. As with the reception for Dr. Manuel Justin of the National Institute of Education (NIE) in June, the reception was designed to introduce an agency head to social scientists in the D.C. area, and to indicate the research community’s interest in the agency’s programs. —WVO
Section on Review NIMH Report

(continued from page 1)

cisco.

NIMH Response

The report is now under review at NIMH. In a brief article published in the newsletter of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAHA News, July 22, 1983), the administration noted that the report is "the most comprehensive evaluation ever of behavioral science research relevant to mental health."

The report goes on to cite Clauser, who noted, "The NIMH behavioral research portfolio is vast, ranging from basic studies of cognition, memory, and perception to anthropological cross-cultural research." Clauser also pointed out that basic behavioral research often has to fight clinical applications of related cognitive therapies which have evolved from basic studies of cognitive processes, and human studies ranging in size from results from earliest basic animal research.

The report also stressed the need for long-term studies of human behavior as a means for developing the kind of understanding that will help eliminate the "short-circuit or prevent pathology."

Such studies also make it possible to examine behaviors which, while not considered to be health disorders, are believed to look at those which change at various stages. The report also emphasized that the human behavioral sciences are sometimes thought to not have the exciting 'breakthroughs' of other sciences, the many advances that it notes came about through the steady accumulation of new knowledge. The report emphasizes that knowledge as it becomes available. The report is organized into sections on evolution of behavioral science research during the past thirty years and a very strong recommendation for continued support over a number of years into the future. While it does not address specifically the issue of how 'relevant' the sciences being by the institute, it seems clear that it does not support a narrow definition of such relevancy.

Section Responses

Soon after the Clauser report was made available, copies were sent to persons from the various sections of the ASA who were asked to comment on how the report might be relevant for members of their sections. Representatives from the sections on Family, Medical Sociology, Methodology, Sex and Gender, and Sociological Practice responded, and excerpts from their comments are printed below.

FAMILY

"The report established the critical role of family research in furthering the mission of NIMH. It documents the importance of family research to several priorities for behavioral science research. The report also outlines family research needs of relevance to mental health research." Family scientists are necessary for research on the interaction of biological and psychosocial factors in relation to mental health. Major research issues include loss of parents, attachment and bonding, and reciprocal effects of family life. The stated trend toward problem-oriented rather than descriptive research is appropriate for family research which is in transition from descriptive to nature. Dealing with new and larger scale social phenomena, the significance of family research as a means of understanding connections among levels, and the report recognizes the overlapping of at least on categories of research: family health research and the crucial role of family research for understanding other areas.

The section on Family Processes outlines the areas of research within three traditions: socio-cultural, psychosocial, and behavioral. Family-related mental health research in the sociocultural tradition needs to go beyond traditional understanding of the many hardships, e.g., economics, migration, and ethnic and racial problems. The importance of family structure in family structure; the role of family ties in social networks; and intergenerational family relationships. Interactional systems research requires more specific analysis of developmental and socialization-oriented research. In the context of complex family relationships, research is needed to conceptualize and specify ways that interactions with un- expected and chronic stressors and the relationships between individual and family relationships. Research in the behavioral tradition needs to specify infant-caregiver relationships among normal and high-risk families, investigate bonding and other infant-caregiver relationships, and examine human development from the perspective of animal models.

The report is a comprehensive analysis of behavioral research in mental health which provides a useful context for viewing the role of family research. In addition, the suggested areas for new and continued research provide an agenda for the coming years. What is needed is, if possible, will increase understanding of how family life contributes to mental health and illness.

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

"There are a number of elements in the report which offer a hopeful perspective for the discipline of medical sociology. Some of these elements are reminiscent of earlier NIMH research support in medical sociology. Some of these areas are the result of new developments."

"Staging the earlier period, the report's emphasis on the importance of basic research is promising. The threat of more mental illness involves disturbances in basic development, and that much knowledge about mental illness comes from accumulated knowledge rather than instantaneous breakthroughs. Recent trends, and it appears that federal officials have been hearing these demands for some time, which was irrelevant to actual needs. In attempting to fill government funding for medical research, the authors have followed similar beliefs in their current funding practices. The report's view of the long-range need to return to basic research support."

"Another area of concern which bear on the community mental health systems is the research of studies of cross-cultural differences in mental illness, the use of indigenous practices, and the study of class, ethnic and racial variations in mental illness and illness. There are important research directions which have been studied by medical sociologists, and we excluded those which have been studied by medical sociologists, and we excluded those which have been studied by medical sociologists, and we excluded those which have been excluded (though epidemiology found its way into the section on Sociocultural Factors and Processes). Sociologists have made important contributions to the social structuring of health and illness, and the interaction of mental health policy with other sectors of society. This report may be that such work will be covered in another research review, but it is difficult to imagine how this review could be easily adapted to more explicit focus on mental health and illness, or the social construction of mental health policy. It is not explicitly mentioned in the report; contextual analyses of the support environments available to sociologists are also mentioned. A variety of other techniques are equally applicable."

"Supports and Networks—There is currently a great deal of interest in the participation by social networks in promoting health and well-being. Mental health researchers have been more interested in talking about social support than social networks—focusing more on the experience of being cared for than the structural properties of the social world which shape these feelings—but two perspectives are increasingly coming together. There is great interest among network researchers to use the mental health arena as one in which to refine, apply, and develop new techniques. One outcome, again, though, that this must be done with a serious commitment to substantive areas."

"A few comments on substantive areas. First, it's obvious that most of this work is promising. We would like to see more work on structural and psychological orientations. By far the most space in pages and descriptions of demographic data. For example, cross-cultural analysis can be found in the sections on psychological processes. Work that is now under way in the areas of: social structure and personality work or work on identity formation is on the life course, where sociologists are well represented."

Ronald C. Kendz University of Dayton

SEX AND GENDER

"There are several trends running through this report which suggest extensive relevance to work for sociologists, and trends which will be of special interest to those concerned with gender roles. There are issues raised in the section on sex differences which have special relevance for sex role and minority sociologists as well."

"Throughout the report there are calls for the development of methodologies which indicate increased interest in and acceptance of research designs favored by sociologists. They also call for the use of non-clinical populations, naturalistic settings and secondary analysis of large data. Longitudinal studies and ways of distinguishing between age and cohort effects are called for, as an interaction studies."

See Comments on Page 5

Yale Student Receives Newcombe Award

Ellen Louise Elder, a PhD candidate in sociology at Yale University, was one of 46 winners of 1983 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships endowment for Study by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Elder's proposed dissertation title is "Cohesiveness and Coherence: Religion and the Health of the Elderly."

The Newcombe Fellowships are the only dissertation awards in the humanities or social sciences offered in a national competition. The 37 new fellows were selected from 498 qualified applicants at 49 graduate schools by committees of scholars. Each of the five new winners will receive a stipend of $7,500 plus dependency allowances.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is a private foundation created in 1917 under the will of Mrs. Newcombe, a Philadelphia socialite. The foundation is dedicated to scholarship programs in higher education. The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation endowment is the primary source for the Newcombe Foundation. For additional information about the Newcombe Foundation, call (202) 334-5000. The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 924-4666.
Comments on Report

(continued on page 4)

The section labeled "sex roles" is fairly explicit in its analysis, but it only compares the research needed in this area, but it is a useful guide to some important issues. The authors note that more research is needed on gender differences in mental health, and there is a generalization about mental health needs to be established independently for each gender. Measurement instruments which have not been independently validated for females and males can be revised to accommodate single-sex research design can create a need for a comparable study of the other sex. There is a lack of sufficient knowledge in the report, but there are enough acknowledgments of gender differences which need to be added.

"One new area mentioned in the impact of high technology on people's lives. This should be especially interesting to those concerned with work and gender because a sexual division of labor is already developing with regard to the use of high technology. This ties into questions about abortion and contraception, as well as gender and technology. The study of the relationship between gender-specific traits and efficacy within women and men can increase in importance.

Social Science Proposals Off

(continued from page 3)

Following the initial social and behavioral science budget cuts and reductions in early 1981, the number of research proposals submitted to federal agencies by social and behavioral scientists declined dramatically. Efforts by some research program staffs to stimulate proposal submissions were successful in increasing the number of proposals by FY 1982. However, when compared with FY 1980, proposals submitted in FY 1982 remained depressed. Only the Division of Social and Economic Sciences at NSF has shown an increase in the number of proposals submitted between FY 1980 and FY 1982, and that only by 9%. The Division of Social and Behavioral Science at NSF, while sustaining an overall decrease in submissions of 15% between FY 1980 and FY 1982, has seen the number of submissions in one of its programs, Social and Developmental Psychology, fall by 6%. NCHSR, by proposal submissions for FY 1982, NIMH, where proposals in the social and behavioral sciences fell by 26%; and NIE, where an increase in proposals in FY 1982 could not overcome an overall decline in proposals submissions by 1980 of 35%, were the agencies most affected by reduced proposal pressures.

Social and behavioral scientists should be aware that research funds are available from these federal agencies, and that they are encouraged to contact program officers in those programs where their research proposals are of interest. Funds for social and behavioral science research are engendered when scientists do not elect to compete for them. An article in The New York Times on how to improve their proposal skills for social and behavioral science research can be found in The New York Times.

Grant Proposal Submissions in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

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*Calendar year*

ASA Applied Sociology Collection Now Available From Jossey-Bass

About two years ago over 100 sociologists from a variety of applied and academic settings held a workshop in Washington, D.C. focusing on Applied Sociology. The workshop had been organized by Howard Freeman, University of California, Los Angeles, in his capacity as Chair of the ASA Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology. After the workshop, in putting the workshop together were Russell Dynes, then ASA Executive Officer, Peter Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and William Feote Whyte, Cornell University. Both Rossi and Whyte had recently completed terms as President of the ASA during which issues regarding applied sociology were foremost in discussion.

A book containing the major papers from that workshop is now available. "Applied Sociology: Research and Activities of Sociologists in Different Settings," edited by Freeman, Dynes, Rossi, and Whyte, was published this year by Jossey-Bass, Inc., as part of its Social and Behavioral Sciences Series.

The book provides a contemporary view of applied sociology, detailing the broad range of opportunities available for sociologists in business, government, education, health care, human services, and other non-academic work settings. It also evaluates the training of students who are planning to pursue careers in applied sociology.

Contributors to the volume share their experiences and insights into their work and advice to persons interested in doing applied work. They describe satisfactions and frustrations associated with various forms of applied work, skills that are needed, varieties of appropriate academic preparation, and so on.

Description of Contents

Applied Sociology is divided into four parts:

PART ONE examines major differences between applied and academic work, and provides suggestions for those interested in applied sociology is essential to the discipline for idea development, substantive research, and methodological advancement, and uses supply-and-demand data to identify specific areas of growth and decline in employment of sociologists.

PART TWO presents detailed, first-hand accounts of the breadth of applied sociology and activities available to sociologists. The authors describe the different positions that are open to sociologists, identify key research, analytic and communication skills required to perform these tasks, and explain how their work is used by organizations in such diverse areas as advertising, health care, law, and government administration. In addition, they point out special demands and difficulties of applied work and discuss adjustments that can make work effectively in non-academic settings.

PART THREE assesses current undergraduate and graduate educational programs for training sociologists and suggests how they can be improved to better prepare students for applied work. The authors spell out the knowledge and skills needed by applied sociologists, compare the relative merits and usefulness of quantitative and qualitative research, and present career opportunities and job-hunting strategies to succeed in non-academic settings.

PART FOUR places applied sociology in its historical context and outlines prospects for growth and professional development.

In addition to the four editors, contributors include, among others, Ronald Mander and Matthew Greenwald writing on occupational approaches to sociology, Paul Roberts on industrial relations planning, John Spain on social and demographic analysis, David Silverman and Anthony Stenhouse, and William Kornblum on training in qualitative methods. The final summary section, "The Course of Applied Sociology: Past, Present, and Future," is by Albert Gollin.

This collection is an official ASA publication. The price is $25.95. However, it is available to ASA members for $19.95, prepaid (until December 31, 1983). For additional information about this and other ASA volumes that are published by Jossey-Bass, contact: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 423 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

Tilly's PhD Fellowship

Charles Tilly, Center for Research on Social Organization, University of Michigan, was one of three applicants to receive German Marshall Fund Fellowships in the Fund's ninth annual competition. The awards are designed to provide fellows with the opportunity to pursue significant contemporary economic, political, and social developments in Western Europe and the United States. They employ full-time research and writing for up to one year.
Complexities of Job Market Are Increasing

(continued from page 1)

Lyson and Squires, 1978; 1979), while others have offered their experiences and findings, with the intention of advising those entering the academic job market for the first time (e.g., Biblarz, 1982; Grier, 1985; Wagner and Nevery, 1976). While such advice is most welcome, it must be offered more frequently to be beneficial because of the market's changing nature; observations made in 1976 were relevant for employment in 1976-77, but may have little relevance for 1983-84. However, two questions remain universally relevant for the potential job candidate, though the answers may vary over time: "What is the job market like?" and "What can I do to enhance my employment opportunities?" These two questions are interrelated; one must only know what the market is like to enhance employment opportunities. The following analysis provides some cogent answers.

Data Collection

Data collection was facilitated by making application to thirty schools advertising vacancies at the assistant professor level for the Fall of 1981; the first application was made in September of 1980, the last, in June of 1981. Schools advertising positions in the Chronicle of Higher Education and the ASA Employment Bulletin were selected by substantive area(s) sought (i.e., applications were made if one or more of the areas coincided with social psychology, quantitative methods, community, and rural sociology, or if the areas sought were open). The sizes of schools applied to ranged from small private, four-year liberal arts colleges to major PhD-granting universities. No two schools were applied to, and all but three of the positions were tenure-track. Data for this research then encompasses characteristically applications applied to and subsequent responses (if any) generated by the applications.

In applying for academic positions, Biblarz (et al., 1980) would advocate an informal, personal letter, almost as an attention-getting device. Using a more formal letter of application to accompany vita and supporting materials, seven of the thirty schools applied to issued invitations to interview, suggesting that the method of application was not the factor that made the unknown influence of letters of recommendation acknowledged. The implication is that a simple letter cannot be credited solely to the vita (as a presentation of self), as it was fairly typical of most new PhDs, nor to the institutions and presentations of professional meetings.

Analysis and Findings

The complexities of the academic job market are increasing because of its rapidly changing nature. Professors of only ten or twelve years' experience recall the oral history of sociology by telling of departmental chairs routinely coming into graduate student offices to assure available jobs for both the new PhD and the ABD, i.e., schools had to actively encourage candidates to apply. And as recently as December of 1977, the ASA Employment Bulletin carried an "Applicants" section, briefly describing the qualifications of those available for employment. Such procedures are alien in today's market. However, Baderman (1980:157), writing in 1980, said that: "...few of those now applying for academic positions in sociology and few of those called upon to support those applications have made the necessary adjustments to the new conditions. Most of the people I encountered still operated with, or at least desired attitudes more appropriate (if even there) to a seller's market."

The market is changing so fast that unless applicants are being advised by someone who, themselves, were on the market in the last two years, the advice they are receiving is probably not relevant. Therefore, many sociologists just beginning their academic careers are "...disoriented...about some of the bureaucratic steps to be taken when applying for an academic position." (Bodemann, 1980:157). Such discrepancies between advice and the actual market are learned too late to benefit most candidates.

In analyzing the obvious charge that seems to be occurring is that the market is shrinking. Several years ago, six- and eight-page ASA Employment Bulletins were common-place. Now, the person on the job market eagerly awaits the publication of the three- or four-page Bulletin. For example, the March, 1972 Bulletin listed 42 teaching positions, a decrease of 52.3%; Cere- tera, the number of positions per-iods does not necessarily con-stitute a trend, and a 52% decrease is perhaps more dramatic than actual, but the number of academic job market is decreasing. There is little that the candidate can do about a shrinking market, but it makes it all the more important for the candidate to recognize and address the other changes in the job market.

Another change that seems to be occurring is that the market is "breaking" later each year. Of the thirty schools in our data, nine (30%) had closing dates after April 1. In another change, when examining the new pattern of closing dates was not represented in the ASA Employment Bulletins from August, 1977 to July, 1981, sometimes the positions had closing dates after April 1. It is not our contention that there is a statistically significant difference between the anticipated direction of change (a greater percentage now than in the past) since it would seem that the market is breaking later; and this can be socially sig- nificant to those on the market, no matter what the anticipated change. With applicant deadlines occurring later, the interviewing and hiring processes are delayed. This delay according to seven of the nine (77.8%) departments extending their search beyond April 1, occurs because of the advertised positions are becoming more tenacious, and declining en- rollment and financial pressures are threatening; the other two departments involved extended their searches beyond April 1 because the candidates unant- iipated changes in their faculty rosters (e.g., unexpected retirement).

Many schools are forced to wait later in the normal legislative approval of funding is slowing in coming. Sometimes, the funding does not materialize; five schools (16.6%) in our data lost their posi- tions. Obviously, without a benchmark or baseline datum, this percentage means left by itself. However, it has given some sig- nificance in the contest of the contending candidates. With those departments losing the positions advertised; all said that lost funds, resulting in lost positions, seemed to be "the norm" of the poor economy. Such losses generally occur later in the job search year, particularly once faculty allocation and redistribution of funds for the next fiscal year; four of the five schools announced their positions after June 1. Thus, a number of positions advertised may quite often be tentative. In that activity results are slow to break into April and May, the message to those on the market should be clear. You cannot let up in your job search after March or you may well omit a considerable chunk of the market. Later closing and interviewing dates also have another impact upon the potential candidate: schools acting early may have a week or two advantage then, rather than the traditional two weeks, to decide to accept or decline an offer. The applicant is then under increased pressure to act, and as much as possible, as quickly as possible, about the schools in order to finalize their decision. Ideally, this should be done prior to any interview or job offer. The candidate then has greater similarity with the student candidate and can ask more relevant questions. Much can be gleaned from the ASA's Guide to Graduate De- partments of Sociology and various guides to colleges and universities (e.g., Peterson's and Barron's). However, more can be learned by perusing the student catalogues from each school, the library of any Ph.D-granting institutions that normally have not only U.S. college and university catalogues on microfilm. Any informational source can be of tremendous assistance when one is faced with a job offer and less than a week to reply.

Many schools, regardless of the number of applicants, are failing to send any notification to those not making the "short list." Many schools do not even acknowledge the receipt of applicant materials. Some pattern of response appears when the terminal degree granted by each department is considered, and when school size is considered, though admittedly, the terminals of degree offered is often a function of school size.

While all graduate degree- granting departments acknowled- ged receipt of application mate- rials, 4 of the 21 BS/BA only de- partments (19%) did not. This pat- tern is interestingly clear in con- sidering the failure of schools to notify candidates that their positions had been filled—all such failures (8) involved departments with only undergraduate program. In addition, the majority of graduate departments is quite small (9), and this pattern of response is "verified" by considering response rates and school size. Only 75% of the terminal degree granted and school size are often related. All schools having 10,000 or more stu- dents did not acknowledge re- ceipt of the applications, while only 88.9% of the middle-range schools (4,000-9,999 students) and only 50.0% of the smallest schools (3,999 students or less) acknowledged re- ceipt of the applications. All of the schools less than 5,000 students that had been filled, while only 77.8% of the middle-range schools and only 50.0% of the smallest schools notified candi- dates that their positions had been filled; Biblarz, Richardson and Biblarz (1980:165), while obtaining similar results ".were surprised that there was so little correspondence."

We suggest an alterna- tive rationale for the patterns of response. Responding to job ap- plicants is itself a bureaucratic process and will become more so as the number of applicants increases. With each position increases, larger schools have traditionally re- ceived larger numbers of applications of sociology and are geared to cor- responding with larger numbers of applicants. With the tight market, smaller schools are receiving in- creasing numbers of applications, and they lack the mechanisms and the personnel to respond to such large numbers of applicants. This interpretation of findings seems to be supported by phone calls placed to each of the schools.

1984 Teaching Workshops

The ASA Teaching Services Program has tentatively set up the 1984 schedule for workshops on teaching sociology. Topics, dates and places are listed below. Watch FOOTNOTES for more details, or write: Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association, 722 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, for more information. These workshops provide useful information on teaching sociology and a chance to interact with colleagues who share a commitment to effective teaching. Make your plans now, and approach teaching as a professional discipline.

February 9-12, Sacramento, CA. Applied Sociology Programs and Curricula: Career Opportunities for BA, MA and PhD Students.

March 8-11, Chicago, IL. Techniques and Resources for Evaluating and Applying to Graduate Programs and Faculty Effectiveness.


July 19-22, Muncie, IN. Teaching Sociology Using Main Frame and Microcomputers.

July 26-28, Kenosha, WI. Helping Sociologists to be Effective Chairpersons and Deans.

October 24-27, Greenville, SC. Sociology's Service Mission: Strengthening the Lower Division and Introductory Courses.
Job Applicants: Now Must Be Active

(continued from page 6)

not responding. Such de-
partments indicated that only two or three candidates receive
interviews would be (had been)
notified. The number of appli-
cants for the positions at the thirty schools ranged from 400 to
2,000.

Some might contest our conten-
tion, as well as that of Bilbao
(1980) and the others, that re-
sponse are impacted by the tight
target market and suggest that
guaranteed schools are no less
responsive today than seven
ten or more years ago. A limi-
timate contention is that such dif-
ferential response patterns are
less recognized because they will
afford their market the mar-
et. These patterns of response
talent a greater responsibility
for those actively on the market.
After sending in application materials,
one cannot sit back and assume
that there are no more opportunities
will follow. Becomes as import-
ant as the initial application;
without any follow-up, the can-
didates may lose some of their
only “alive” in all of the smaller
schools, when in fact, they have
already been given a lower con-
ter consideration at half of them.
If the candidate applies signifi-
cantly before the closing date,
a written indication of a status
might be sent prior to the closing
date. This implicitly renates the
candidate’s interest in that particular school and in a means of again presenting
the candidate’s name (and possi-
ble the candidate’s application
to) to the appropriate advisory
chair. Further, such inquiries might prompt responses from those
generally interested in potential
(since there would probably be
fewer follow-ups than applica-
tions). As the deadline
approaches, a phone call to the
recruitment chair might determine
your status. Perhaps a second
phone call a couple of weeks later
will be required. Whatever is re-
quired, it is increasingly the re-
sponsibility of applicants to de-
terminate their own recruitment
process, and this cannot be done
without taking a more active
role in the job market.

Conclusions and Summary

Forecasting the academic em-
ployment market in sociology is
difficult. A survey by the So-
southern Sociological Society of
35 Ph.D.-granting institutions
suggested that the sociological job
market is “fairly vigorous” (The
Southern Sociologist, 1981:10). The
survey found that 96% of all doc-
and 90% were engaged in sociological
work. Some 79% had academic
employment; this compares favor-
able to Panzar and DeFleur’s
(1976) contention that 75% of sociol-
n employment (see also, Huber,
1983). However, when the 79% is
decomposed, practice seems to
dissociate itself. Only 50% had full-time teaching, 11% re-
search and postdoctoral fellow-
ships, 9% part-time teaching,
training 22% part-time research (The
Southern Sociologist, 1981:10). One must
wonder how many are in part-
time jobs or in postdoctoral
d beetle for whom other em-
n was not found.

A similar survey done
(December 1978) and 1981
Employment Bulletins also
suggests that the market is
vigorously. We examined only
positions in the United States.
Advertised positions in 1979 were
226 different positions ad-
ished in the six-month period
of 1978, and 23 (11.1%) of these
positions were non-tenure.
Advertising for the Fall of 1982,
150 positions were advertised in
the month period from 1981, 19
(12.7%) were non-tenure. This is
an overall decrease of 33.6%.

Discouraging, yes. But we can-
terminate that there will be no
ASA Employment Bul-
tins. However, applicants
take note, must take an active
search process; they must be
involved in the job search as
they are (were) in the dissertation.
Questions should include the fol-
owing: (1) those inquiring the job
market should present re-
cently on the market; (2) with a
shrinking market, it is important
to begin applying early and to con-
tinue applying. To be job
search; (3) pursue active follow-up
to determine applica-
tion status at each school; (4) be
familiar with those who applied to
in the event an offer is
made requiring a prompt reply.
Ultimately, perhaps de-
partments should offer—or
students demand—the inception of a
“pro-seminar” addressing the
other procedures, the issues for
secure employment. As sociolo-
gists, we have the research skills to
assess the job market and should
instructing students whether
informally or informally,
preparation, initial applica-
tion, full-time teaching,
and so on. Some might
content that we have no
business teaching job search
iciencies; rather, let those who can
figure out the intricacies of
market by themselves get the jobs.
While their recommendation
superficial merit to this argument,
it assumes a necessary
among general sociological
language and the ability to
employment. Through a
seminar, procedural knowledge
job market can be more
“standardized.” Most
groups express concern that
students be informed
to sociological theory and
methods. We can be no less
concerned that students not
ngs and the exigencies of the
job market.

Quality of the Journal

In reviewing the general quality
of the journal, the subcommittee
considered (a) the availability of
sufficient suitable and high-quality
material to sustain each publica-
tion and (b) the intellectual im-
portance and impact of the
material to reflect the advanc-
ificance of the advancement of
knowledge.” To assess these, the
subcommittee reviewed several
volumes of the journal, the publica-
tions of Wright State University for
inspiring some of the suggestions
made in this report.

Editor’s Note: For a full list of references, a copy of the letter of application, and tables showing departmental response patterns, contact the first au-

Publications Committee Considers “Mix” of Articles in JHSB

The current editor of JHSB, Leonard Pearlman (University of California, San Francisco), was present for the discussion. A new editor to

to the Journal of Health and Social Behavior. The editor is urged to stimulate submission to the broad field of education.

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The current editor of JHSB, Leonard Pearlman (University of California, San Francisco), was present for the discussion. A new editor to

Obituary

CRISTOT BOHNKR
(1903-1983)

On May 26, 1983, Ernst Bohmke died in Jackson, Mississippi. He was buried the next day on the campus of Tougaloo College, to which he had devoted his last 35 years. His career teaches us that a person can make an impact as a sociologist and at the same time as a committed activist on behalf of human rights. Because we believe other sociologists can learn a lot from the example of his life, we want to present this as a full account of it.

He was born in 1901 in Upper Silesia, an area in Central Europe that was majority Polish but under German control until after World War I. His German background contributed to his emerging interest in world affairs. He spoke several languages, infusing most of them with a twining Teutonic accent. He traveled widely all his life, including recent trips to Russia, China, and the Middle East, and the breadth of his knowledge helped him counter the isolationist postures that sometimes afflicted central Mississipi.

After earning degrees at Halle, Munich, and Berlin, he saw the deterioration of conditions facing Jews under Hitler and escaped to the United States in 1939. He served with the U.S. Army in North Africa during World War II. Then he enrolled in the University of California, where he earned a MA in Sociology.

In 1941 he began teaching at Tougaloo College, Mississippi, even during the same time completing a doctorate at the University of Pittsburgh. His dissertation, The Social Structure of Southern Blacks, showed his life's remaining work in civil rights and the sociology of education. In the beginning he taught as many as seven courses a semester—four in sociology, two in German. In 1951 he received his PhD and began recruiting young PhDs to strengthen all of the social sciences. Tougaloo College provided Ernst with a sense of mission and an institutional environment that supported his challenges to the civil rights movement and celebration of his life will be held at Tougaloo October 21, donations can be sent to the Ernst Bohmke Fund, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, MS 38664, to endow a scholarship fund in his honor. His larger monument on that day will be seen in the profound influence of his programs in sociology and related social science knowledge.

Bohmke's never-failing optimism was summed up in his aphorism: "Life is what you make of it, you do not know." Ernst used that phrase to restrain frustrated Northern liberals who were questioning the probability theory from blaming rural black Mississsippians for not knowing algebra, and then he would note the way in which a situation reappeared with the anti-intellectual white-dominated public schools which he found a family back- ground of their victims. Ernst also used the phrase to help all of us understand the origins of the color line that surrounded Tougaloo at times, thus leaving us open to continue building bridges.

Another saying of Bohmke's had immense importance for hundreds of his students. "Unless we help them go out, everything we do have no meaning." So he helped students connect with different aspects of Tougaloo's curriculum and work opportunities all across America. In 1956, for example, he was awarded a fellowship to Harvard, Dordt, Woodrow Wilson, and ASA Minority Fellowship, and your experiences favored a thesis on Tougaloo's most prestigious schools in America.

In reference to his innovative work, Bohmke made a significant contribution in his own race and status, which he called "promoting equality, justice, or freedom in people's words. "It is a new experience to the formerly,1960s. Support for our work has been extensive. I was in the group of black Mississsippians at the same time the Forum recruited Mississippians to the campus to broaden the organization. I am still involved with black Mississsippians. At the same time the Forum forced white Missississippians to confront their prejudices and to understand how the black experience, in an integrated setting, or main- taining their prejudices at the cost of being.

Bohmke also helped Tougaloo help itself and to student exchange programs and his exemplary effect on the sociology of education. His obituary is an extensive list of his contributions to Tougaloo's innovative programs, and he gave Tougaloo the opportunity to help white peers not attainable in any other way at Tougaloo.

Bohmke's impact on sociology increased with the fascinating papers he delivered at the Southern Sociological Society and with his teaching engagements at Duke, North Carolina, Vanderbilt, and other Southern states. Several hon- ours came to Ernst, including the first Sprach Award of the ASA, the election to the presidency of the South Central Sociological Society and Hall of Fame, and his work on the Mississippi in the early 1960s. Mississippi is no longer like that, and part of the credit for his changes goes to remarkable men.

Ernst left no close family—the Third Reich saw to that—but his legacy remains. As Ernst Bohmke, he has left the network of friends and former students, his assistance to Tougaloo College, and his exemplary support to the national vocation of sociology. It is this last that we have tried to magnify through his

Obituary

LIONEL E. DANNICK
(1910-1983)

Lionel E. Dannick, 50, Vice President for College Relations and Development at Tougaloo College, was killed in a 1966 plane crash while driving it in a 1946 car while driving on an icy road, January 26, 1983. He is survived by his wife, Frances Dannick, and a son, William Dannick, who was director of the social science faculty at Louisiana State University in 1961.

Dannick was noted for his passionate interest in social justice, his zeal in the cause of education for all, and his support of Tougaloo College. He made significant contributions to the social science curriculum in the small college setting.

GREGORY PRINTZ-COTE
(1921-1988)

Gregory Printz-Cote, 67, was a professor of sociology at the University of Illinois at Chicago, where he taught for 30 years. He was a founding member of the department of sociology at the University of Illinois at Chicago, where he served as chair from 1972 to 1974. He was also a published author of over 50 articles on topics ranging from race and ethnicity to the sociology of science.

Printz-Cote was known for his work on the sociology of science, particularly his study of the sociology of science in the United States. His research focused on the relationship between scientific research and society, and he made significant contributions to the understanding of how scientists interact with each other and with society. Printz-Cote was also a key figure in the development of the sociology of science as a field of study.

Printz-Cote received his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1969, and he went on to become a professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, where he remained until his death in 2001. He was also a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Political Science Association.

Among his many accomplishments, Printz-Cote is perhaps best known for his work on the sociology of science in the United States. He was a leading figure in the development of the sociology of science as a field of study, and his research focused on the relationship between scientific research and society. Printz-Cote's work on the sociology of science has had a significant impact on the way we think about the relationship between science and society, and his contributions continue to be widely cited today.

Printz-Cote's death was a great loss for the field of sociology, and his legacy continues to be felt through his many publications and contributions to the field. His work on the sociology of science has helped to shape our understanding of the role of science in society, and his contributions continue to inspire new research and ideas in this important area.

Five Sociologists Receive ACLS Awards

Earlier this year the American Sociological Association announced the winners of awards in eight separate competitions that it sponsors. There were five awards for individ- ual scholars, and 15 awards for rec- ipients of grants and fellowships. Mary Ann Cawson, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, received a fellow- ship through the competition that makes awards to recent reci- pients of the PhD for research in the humanities and social scien- ces. Her research project is "The 19th Century English Other: Masculinity, Pluralism, and Profi- teer." Albert A. Sinukoski, Assistant Professor of Social Work at the University of Michigan, received a grant from the ACLS program on the history of American Studies. His re- search project is "Comparative Social Stratification in Eastern Eu- rope: A Study of Social Stratification in Eastern Europe."

Richard E. Barrett, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago, was one of 12 recipients of grants for postdoc- toral research made to Chinese scholars. Professor Barrett's re- search title is "The Morality Trans- formation of the Chinese Working Class: An Intervention in Chinese Society."

Naomi Aronson, Assistant Pro- fessor of Sociology at Bucknell University, received a grant to study "American Nutrition Research in the Wartime Woes: 1938-1952." Janet W. Salaff, Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto, received a grant for a study on "The American Political Economy of Strikes: 1960-1970: Social Factors and Strikes for the 1970-1975." These grants will support research on a wide range of topics, including the history of American sociology, the sociology of science, and the sociology of work and labor.
Funding Opportunities

PRE- AND POSTDOCTORAL

American Statistical Association’s Census Bureau Research Fellowships and traineeships provide an opportunity for graduate students to identify research opportunities to make major advances in methodology and applications in such areas as education, social sciences, and evidence to support statistical methods, and design. The purpose of the award is to provide financial assistance to students pursuing doctoral degrees who are engaged in research that could potentially impact statistical research. The recipient will receive a stipend to conduct research on a topic of their choosing that aligns with the goals of the Census Bureau. Additionally, the recipient will be required to present their research findings at a professional conference. The award is open to full-time graduate students enrolled in a program leading to a doctoral degree. The application deadline is December 1, 2023, and the recipient will be announced in March 2024.

NIAS Invite Grant Applications

The National Institute on Aging invites grant applications for research projects designed to examine age-related differences and changes in visual perception, as these relate to the effective functioning of older people in everyday life. Laboratory research has demonstrated age-related declines in visual function (e.g., acuity, darklight adaptation, contrast sensitivity, or visual acuity), but further studies are sought on visual perception—i.e., on how older people interpret and understand the world in the light of their social and psychological experiences and expectations, and within the context of their everyday lives at work, in the household, and in the community. Applicants are encouraged to submit their projects by March 1, 2024.

Research Council To Award 35 Minority Fellowships

The National Research Council plans to award approximately 35 Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minority Research in a program designed to provide opportunities for continuous education and experience in research to American Indians and Alaska Natives (including Eskimos or Aleuts), Black Americans, Mexican Americans/Cicanos, and Puerto Ricans. Fellows and applicants will be selected from among students, engineers, and scholars in the humanities who show promise of becoming productive and successful in an academic research and scholarship in higher education.

Dental Institute Supports Social Research

The NIDR is currently seeking proposals from researchers to examine the impact of dental sealants on the health outcomes of children. The proposed projects should focus on the long-term effects of sealants on caries prevention and the potential role of sealants in preventing other dental conditions. The application deadline is June 1, 2024, and the recipient will be announced in August 2024.

Other Organizations

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) has just completed the tenth General Social Survey. The survey contains extensive variables and continuous variables including survey data on occupation, employment, and education, as well as information on attitudes, socialization, and voting; attitudes towards political and economic issues, crime and punishment, national spending, foreign policy, and various forms of happiness, satisfaction, and anonymity. The 1985 release contains three separate files, each containing one questionnaire (e.g., a sample of blacks conducted in 1982), a special section on military recruitment, a special section on the role of minorities in the military, and a supplement on images of God and Heaven from the 1982 survey. The data set is available from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Questions about the survey may be directed to the Center for Social Inquiry, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.
Meeting Calendar

December 15–16: National Conference on the United States and the World Economy, Los Angeles CA. Contact: Melki Mekis, Ph.D., P.O. Box 22324, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 585-4400

January 3-4: International Conference on Computer Alcohol Studies Conference, Berkeley, CA. Theme: "The Social History of Alcohol". Contact: Conference Coordinator, Alcohol Research Group, 1816 Secrist Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709


January 26-28: Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy Conference. Theme: "Democracy in America: Alexis de Tocqueville Observes the New Order". Contact: Claremont Institute, 480 North Indian Hill Boulevard, Claremont, CA 91711

January 26-28: Winter Institute for Teacher Education, Retirement Meeting, Dolphin Beach Resort, St. Petersburg, FL. Contact: Cheryl Burris, School of Education, University of South Florida, Florida, 34210

February 5-7: Annual Student Social Network Conference. Hotel Westcourt, Phoenix, AZ. Contact: Roll T. Wingard, Center for Public Affairs, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287


Annual Meeting

The Medical Sociology Section invites submissions to the Section’s Eight 1984 program sessions: (1) Medical Sociology: An Area of Focus, to be jointly sponsored by the Section on Aging, Organizers: Carroll Eates, Health Policy Center, and Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94112; (2) Stress, Coping and Social Support, Organizers: Harowitz, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901; (3) Applications of Sociology to Clinical Medicine and Health Policy, Organizers: Paul Clary, BIAC Admin., Beth Israel Hospital, 330 Brookline Avenue, Boston, MA 02115. Papers or abstracts must be submitted by February 1, 1984.

Competitions

Scholarly Achievement Award

The North Central Sociological Association is soliciting nominations for its Scholarly Achievement Award. Books or monographs published in 1983 and 1984 that are considered to have made a significant contribution to sociological theory and research. The recipient of this award will receive $250 to be used in the NCSC area. Nominations must be received by December 15, 1983 to: Donald S. Walker, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

Stress Research Prize

The Journal of Human Stress, published by the Helen Drinnin Red Educational Foundation, will award a $250 prize in June, 1984 to the best research-based paper on a topic concerning the basic and clinical medical sciences, and the social and behavioral sciences dealing with stress. Only previously unpublished manuscripts will be selected. The contest is open to graduate students and faculty members to submit entries. Entries should include a cover letter indicating that the manuscript is being submitted for the Stress Research Prize. Entries not selected for the award will also be considered for regular journal publication. Submission of manuscripts is due by March 1, 1984 for articles to be published in 1984. Call for Papers is due by January 1, 1984. For further information, contact Bette Conron, Managing Editor, at the above address, or by telephone at (212) 962-6445.

C.S. Ford Award

The Harris Relations Area will present a cash prize of $250 and an additional $100 worth of HRAF publications for the best paper submitted in the area of cross-cultural research.

People

René Chigier is serving as General Director of the Association Internationale des Comités de Coordination Culturelle et Technique, Paris.

Randall Collins will be a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of California-Riverside for the 1983-1984 academic year.

Paul M. Gustafson, Hiscox College, received the 1983 Distinguished Service to the Profession Award of the North Central Sociological Association.

David J. Harson, SUNY-College at Purchase, is recipient of the New York State Sociological Association.

Wendy Jone-Moncreif, Iowa State University, has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor and appointed as Chair of the University Committee on Women.

Mirra Komarovsky, Professor Emerita of Sociology at Barnard College, was one of four winners of the Barnard Medal of Distinction.

Marlene E. Lockhead, Educational Testing Service, has been named Vice President of the American Educational Research Association and will head AERA Division G, Social Context of Education for a two-year term.

Donald Martindale was honored at a reception to mark his retirement from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

William J. McAuley, Virginia Center on Aging, has been appointed Director of the Center for Gerontology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Charles G. Monks, Northwestern University, was awarded a 1983-84 Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowship; he also received a two-year grant from the Friends of a Twentieth Century Fund to conduct a study on national service in America.

Lusie A. Ziercher, University of Texas, Austin, has been named Ashley Smith Professor of Social Work and Sociology at UT-Austin.

Clinical Sociology Collection at Georgetown U.

The Sociology Department at Georgetown University recently announced the establishment of a special collection in clinical sociology (1933-1981) at Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.). Clinical Sociology is defined as the application of a sociological perspective to intervention to change at any level of social organization. This encompasses work with individuals, organizations, communities, and social institutions.

Clinical sociologists are consultants, sociologists, social policy analysts, organizational development specialists, gerontologists, social impact analysts and teachers, to name but a few areas. Clinical sociologists work as change agents, researchers, teachers, and evaluators.

COSA Newsletter Available

The COSA Washington Update, the biweekly newsletter of the Consortium of Social Science Associations, is available on a subscription basis to individual social and behavioral scientists.

For additional information, please contact Janet Fritz, Department of Sociology, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057; (202) 625-4205.
SSRC Workshop

The Social Science Research Council’s Working Group on the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is an ongoing effort for potential users of the data from this major new survey, now being conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The workshop will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., December 10, 1983. Persons attending the NBER Conference on Income and Wealth will be invited to participate. There is no fee, but reservations are required. Please write to Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, indicating your desire to attend.

The workshop will provide an opportunity for researchers to inquire into the analytical potential of the SIPP longitudinal design, monthly measure, detailed socioeconomic content, and individual sample description. Analytical papers will be based on research using data from the 1979 Research Panel of the Income Survey (the SIPP) and the 1979 (BDP), which was the pilot study for the SIPP. These papers will consider new insights into income distribution, methodological problems in analyzing these data, and future activity on the SIPP. The meeting will follow both the main SIPP and ISDP data researchers. From academicians, institutions, research institutions, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and other government agencies will speak and answer questions.

The SIPP has been designed as an ongoing series of national panels, each composed of about 22,000 interviewed households and having a duration of 2 years. Every four months the Census Bureau will interview each individual of age 15 years or older in the panel. Information will be collected on a monthly basis for most sources of money and nonmoney income, participation in various governmental transfer programs, labor force status, and household composition. During the life of the panel, information will also be collected on assets and liabilities, household wealth, and marital status and work history. The SIPP begins field work in October, 1983.


Letter to Editor

Zimmerman as Applied Sociologist

Sociologists working in applied fields and those concerned about comparisons with other social sciences may feel some disappointment that Charles P. Loomis’s remembrance of Carle C. Zimmerman did not focus in equal measure on what he has termed “Zimmerman’s most important contributions. In 1931 when he was Associate Professor at Harvard, Zimmerman published Siam: Rural Economic Survey, 1930–31 (Bangkok: Bangkok James Press, 1931). This study, based on interviews in 40 sample villages throughout Thailand, was among the very first efforts to bring social science to bear on health and development problems. Zimmerman and his colleagues conducted investigations on more than 9,000 villagers. He concluded that the “country people of Siam,” and hence all the benefits of Western or “scientific” medicine…unlike a new system of distribution of medical treatment in the United States. Their system is…just not sufficient nor can the country people afford to use the doctors.” Zimmerman proposed programs to deliver health auxiliaries to provide care in rural areas. His work anticipated by almost a generation the conclusions and drawings by numerous other observers. Zimmerman’s proposal to use health auxiliaries to provide medical care in the rural areas was supported by many Thais, but at first, it was rejected by the government and by the newly-trained Western physicians and the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided financial assistance to Thailand. The failure to develop a new medical system was...