Footnotes

ASA President: San Antonio ...A Fine Convention City

Plans for the 1984 Meetings in San Antonio are progressing nicely. Careful advanced planning by the Executive Office and the 1984 Program Committee has been helped enormously by the whole-hearted cooperation of sociologists, city administrators, and hotel personnel in the San Antonio area. I have recently returned from a visit to the city, and to the Convention Center and the Headquarters Hotel, in company with Bill D’Antonio and Jo Ann Ruckel. Jo Ann and Janet Astor had visited the city earlier and had been enthusiastically received by many of the same people we saw during my visit.

The upshot of all of this activity is that San Antonio promises to be a fine Convention City. Blessed with a super abundance of physical beauty, the city is also a sociologist’s delight, with its rich ethnic mixtures, its role in one of the most rapidly developing areas in the country, and its unique blend of civic activities. As an old Chicagoan, I find San Antonio especially interesting as a social laboratory. It is the tenth largest city in the United States, and has one of the largest Hispanic populations of any city in the country. Citizen groups representing all ethnic and social class levels are extremely active, as are other institutions, such as the Catholic Church, which shares the strong social justice emphasis of the Church of Central and South America. Political campagners will be in full swing while we are meeting in San Antonio, offering rich opportunities for field observation, perhaps for participant observation as well.

San Antonio also is a city of art galleries and museums, of jazz, festivals, and markets, many good restaurants, and a delightful river walk to distract and enchant even the most serious scholar. You will be hearing more from and about San Antonio and the 1984 Meetings in future issues of F OOTNOTES. We met a lot of wonderful people who want to help make 1984 one of our most memorable and successful meetings. I hope you will make plans to join us and to participate. I look forward to seeing you there.

James F. Shutt, Jr.,
President

NIA Programs Seek Proposals

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) recently announced three programs through which it is soliciting research applications. They are (1) Special Emphasis Research Career Awards (SEARCA), (2) Health Behaviors and Aging, and (3) Social Environments Influencing Health and Effective Functioning in the Middle and Later Years. Social scientists are encouraged to submit proposals in all of these areas.

SEARCA

The Special Emphasis Research Career Awards will provide support to eligible institutions for interdisciplinary training and research support of social and behavioral scientists who are seeking careers in behavioral gerontology. They are designed to meet the growing need for investigators who can conduct interdisciplinary research on health behaviors and aging based on a knowledge and appreciation of the interaction of biomedical and psychosocial processes.

Candidates for these awards must have a PhD or its equivalent in a social or behavioral science and three years of research experience. They must be nominated by their institutions.

Professional Development Workshops Address Teaching

By Carol B. Bruce

The 1984 ASA series of Professional Development Workshops for Sociologists will begin with three workshops that address issues in teaching sociology. The Topics were developed in response to members’ requests for changing demands on the teacher role.

Sacramento, CA will be the site for a workshop on “Applied Sociology Programs and Curricula: Career Opportunities for BA, MA, and PhD Students”. February 9-12, 1984. Participants will review applied programs in sociology in place around the country and will develop their own model program tailored to their departments. The workshop will also address the development and management of an internship program, and strategies to improve the placement of students after graduation. The workshop fee is $225 for ASA members.

The second workshop takes on “Techniques and Resources for Evaluating Sociology Programs and Faculty Effectiveness”. Many departments are undergoing review and evaluation and this workshop will provide tools to make that process more diagnostic and beneficial to the department. The sessions will also address the variety of ways to measure faculty effectiveness, including student evaluations and peer review. Sociologists have made some

Social Scientists Head for China; j—
Alice Rossi Chairs Delegation

An eight-member delegation of sociologists and anthropologists will visit the People’s Republic of China between mid-February and mid-March to establish contact with their disciplinary counterparts in that country. The delegation will visit university departments, research institutions, professional associations and state bureaus in six cities. ASA Past-President Alice Rossi, University of Massachusetts, will chair the delegation. Other sociologists in the group are William Parish, University of Chicago; Non Lin, SUNY-Albany; and Shelby Steward, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Anthropologists making the trip are Marshall Sahlins, University of Chicago; Emily Abner Martin, Johns Hopkins University; William Wang, University of California-Berkeley, and Carol A. Smith, Duke University. The delegation is jointly sponsored by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Ministry of Education. The delegation will hold a briefing session in Washington last fall to develop specific plans for the upcoming trip.

Candidates Named for Committee (Cont’d on Committee (Cont’d on Committee Page 2)

Shils Wins Balzan Prize for Scholarly Contributions

Edward Shils, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, has been awarded a $120,000 International Balzan Prize for his “important, innovative, and unique contributions to contemporary sociology.”

The prizes were established by the International Balzan Foundation of Berne, Switzerland, to recognize scholars in fields in which the Nobel Prize is not given, including the social sciences, the arts, and mathematics.

Shils, who is also an honorary fellow of Peterhouse College at Cambridge University, has focused much of his work on the role of scholars and intellectuals in culture and politics. He previously was honored for his work on intellectuals in 1979 when he became the first sociologist to be selected by the National Endowment for the Humanities for the prestigious Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities Award.

Horowitz Calls for Nobel Prize in Social Science

The Nobel Prizes have again been awarded. What for the physical, chemical and biological sciences, world literature, and even that elusive goal, world peace, is a time of celebration requires a review of the social sciences for an annual moment of importance. See Nobel Page 8

The awards provide up to $30,000 per year for three years for salaries and amounts varying depending on the field of research. The awards are intended for research support. Sponsoring institutions are expected to provide a match of at least $20,000 per year for research support. Sponsoring institutions are expected to provide a match of at least $20,000 per year for research support. Sponsoring institutions are expected to provide a match of at least $20,000 per year for research support. Sponsoring institutions are expected to provide a match of at least $20,000 per year for research support. Sponsoring institutions are expected to provide a match of at least $20,000 per year for research support.
Applied Sociology Can Advance Discipline

by Albert E. Goffin

In this brief essay I shall discuss two issues: the future of applied sociology in the practice and the current state of sociology. In fact, I have argued elsewhere, there is already an applied sociology. Let me rewrite the latter question first; the need for brevity will preclude bickering over the usual qualifying phrases.

Current State

What is the current state of the discipline? Here are three prominent elements:

1. The ·supply-demand· problem caused by declining student enrollments in the 1980s. The claims of ·relevance· and impetus toward political action which fed the rapid growth of the discipline in the 1960s and early 70s have decimated their hold on students, and sociology has lost some of its appeal and enrollment. This decline has produced the flow of university resources to sociology departments and adversely affected faculty morale. At the graduate level especially, the competition among graduate schools for any students has intensified.

2. A battle of theory schools and groups, as exemplified by a day of political and theoretical debate. Some might see this as the triumph of pluralism, the welcome multiplication of ·disciplinary· perspectives. In my view, the political aspect has become increasingly important, with negative consequences for sociology's prestige within the academy and outside it. The question of whether to present a shrinking core of common assumptions about what constitutes a ·social problem· or of assessing the discipline of sociology or of standards defining fruitful or dead-end approaches.

3. A thinning of the·already·thin ranks of ·societal· markers and ·societal· specialists. The ·true· interdisciplinary time is not that long ago, a substantial proportion of ·active· sociologists, even further divided from them (as the ·sociology· of our ·sociologist· are) those who draw inspiration from ·qualitative· ·methods· and ·methodological· ·tools· and approaches. They represent only a small (but highly influential) portion of ·active· sociologists.

In even the narrowest of ·disciplinary· and ·scientific· enterprises, we are weak at ·general· tendencies, and in ·intellectual· disarray, and our choice of ·methods·—quantitative and ·analytical· tools—tend to separate us rather than serve our common purpose. The signs or consequences of a discipline going into eclipse? I think...

Let me recall that periods of rapid growth in enterprises—

including sociology—are often followed by periods of consolidation or even stagnation, in a seemingly cyclical empirical-researching process. From this standpoint, academic sociology's current lack of coherence is an inevitable consequence of so many people entering and making competing claims on its limited disciplinary resources for legitimation.

Thus, growth has promoted structural differentiation, specialization of function, and a range of favorable and adverse consequences, intended or otherwise, of the sort that sociological theorists and systems analysts have taught us to expect. And, in recent years, these processes have been accentuated and magnified by adverse demographic trends, economic forces, and political factors. In effect, we have had the crisis in academic job opportunities that has so prominently marked the present group of sociologists. Instead of discussing ·what· new, this opportunity crisis, in turn, has only contributed to the sense of demoralization and intellectual disarray that I sketched earlier.

Role of Applied Sociology

What, then, is the role of applied sociology in this? Let me briefly indicate how it can contribute to the restoration of a sense of scientific discipline and ·standards· of· ·imagination· and ·truth· and ·meaning· appropriate to the restoration of a sense of sociological viability and common purpose necessary for the progress of the discipline—a goal shared by ·applied· and ·applied· sociologists.

First, sociologists of all stripes have increasingly been forced to find or at least to seriously consider work in diverse applied settings. As those who, like myself, have always inhabited such settings have learned, one can pursue a rewarding career and to one's identity as a practicing sociologist.

Second, sociological training and competency are relevant to success in settings. This is obviously the case with respect to the hard-edge sociologists used in research, research, and management, etc., but it also applies to subjects matter knowledge (especially relating to social and management needs), as well as to basic theoretical or conceptual skills.

In my view, the ultimate test of a discipline is whether it can generate new problems by applying sociological expertise yields significant intellectual dividends for the discipline. Much of what we know (or think we know) can do or sociologists has been the direct or indirect result of attempts to clarify or solve societal problems. It is useful to recall in this regard the mandate of this important initiative. In this way, intellectual work, problems, educational issues, and the like—all of which are not ·discipline· generated sociologies that led in turn to the integration of sociological knowledge into the general goal of our predecessors. We work in these and other speciality areas. The intellectual work... (continued...)

Letter to Editor

Mortality, Not Morality

In the November 1985 issue of FOOTNOTES you carried a story on ·Mortality·. While I appreciate the mention of my grant award... I do not think that... I would greatly appreciate it if you could... The mortality transition in Taiwan would be a wonderful topic for... I do not... I could... I have only... I cannot easily... I easily understand how... I would greatly appreciate it... expert in corrections... In this way, the... In the... I think... I think... I think...

Normativism and Human Rights: A Global Anthology. 353 pp. $13.60 (paper); $24.25 (cloth). ·The opposing anthology on genocide and related human rights violations... ·Dr. Porter has helped substantially...
Other International Society Schedules Meeting in Seattle

by Marie L. Borgatta, University of Washington

In a December, 1982 FOOTNOTES article, Melvin Kohm briefly described the continual growth of the International Sociological Association (ISA). With the many sociological meetings, journals, and other sociological stimuli we have in the United States, it is a little difficult to keep track of the fact that we are part of a larger world of scholars. The ISA, which is less than a year old, has meetings in other countries and is seeking new members. The ISA was organized as an "association of associations," and it has only recently moved to individual membership. During this period it has co-existed with a membership organization which is even less well known among sociologists in the United States, the Institut Inter national de Sociologie, the International Institute of Sociology (IIS). The IIS was established in 1903 and is represented as the oldest existing international sociological association. The meeting in the founding was the French Sociolo gists' International Congress. Membership was expected to become worldwide, and it did. Early distinguished members and officers included such persons as Gabriel Tarde, Georg Simmel, Ludwig Gumplowicz, Adolfo Lora, Fer di nand Tommey, Enrico Ferri, and some major organizations, such as Lester Ward, Franklin Giddings, Albion Small and E.A. Ross. (An interesting fact is that often pointed out that Eulalie Dur kheim, another Frenchman, was not a member.) The founding was oriented around a concept of sociologists getting together to further their profession through the exchange of ideas and open discussion, and this fluid style still dominates the structure of meetings, which are open to non-members. However, only members may vote at the business meetings, which have been substantial discussion about a restructuring of the organizational meetings for the future meetings.

Membership in the IIS is drawn from all over the world, but meetings have been held only for those who were interested in the history and, most recently, the "World Congress of Sociology: Man-in-the-w orld in the world in crisis.

Membership in the USAs pre sent a major involvement in the field of sociology. It requires a review of credentials and the "Statement." There are associations of membership to foster the needs and requirements in the United States. The scheduling of the Congress was designed to facilitate participation in the ASA meetings as well.

The official journal and main publication of the ISA, which has been the Reu ne International de Sociologie, which, over time, produced a summary of the current issues and concerns of its members. Some of the early history of the ISA was published in 1969.

Current officers of the ISA are: President, Vittorio Castellano; Vice-President, Antonio Luna Arroyo, Joseph R. Ford, John N. Lomax; Members, K. Peter Etzkorn, Eti chi Isemura, John O'Neill, Ludwig Grunberg, Sara Pasdel. The program is located in Rome: Gioscino Santanderi, Secretary, Universita de Roma. A date is 15 April 15, 1984 Rome, Italy. The Organizing Committee for the World Congress is being established, the members of the committee, but an executive committee is con sidered a more manageable structure. The Executive Committee for the World Congress includes: W. B. Darby, Hubert M. Blitek, J. Edgar F. Borgatta, Melvin L. DeFleur, K. Peter Etzkorn, Joseph B. Ford, Otto N. Larsen, and Marvin E. Wolfgang.

The program for a Congress is still in the formative stages, and sessions, workshops, and seminars are being formed for the April 1984 Congress. The program may well not be closed until April 1983, which is the date for confirmation of registration. Registration will be held at the National Council of Church and the Social Sciences, which is the primary agency involved. The National Council of Churches and the Social Sciences, which is the primary agency involved. The National Council of Churches and the Social Sciences, which is the primary agency involved.

For more information on program participation, housing, membership, etc., write to Marie L. Borgatta, Ph.D., IIS World Congress, Department of Sociology, DK-80, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98115.

NSF Announces New Program

Basic research on factors related to the effective teaching and learning of mathematics and science in the pre-college level will be supported by the National Science Foundation in fiscal years 1984 and 1985, and possibly beyond.

Target date for receipt of proposals for FY 1984 funding is February 1. Proposals received after that date will be considered for FY 1985 funding if available.

For more information contact Joan Miller, Sociology Program Director, or Thomas M. Cottrell, Sociology Program Director, at (202) 357-7800.
GAO Offers Several Opportunities for Sociologists

By Carla B. Hargrove

The U.S. General Accounting Office is currently recruiting, as an investigation mandated by Congress turns up interesting results. Sociologists interested in obtaining access to researchers at GAO that investigate government spending and to find out what goods and what it costs.

Howard Garrison is one of the sociologists involved in the GAO offices which occupy a half block of downtown Washington. Garrison emphasizes that the sociological perspective to frame and analyze a program, as well as to assess, skills of sampling, research design, and data analysis.

He stresses that the skill of working together in teams is one that he wishes was fostered and developed in graduate training. Instead, most graduate programs are structured so as to reward individuals who are able to complete a project on their own. Most of my work occurs with other social scientists, accountants, and people from technical disciplines, says Garrison, and we must come up with a plan of action and divide responsibilities for the period of time. We have to bring our different training to a problem and bring components of our training into a way that we can get on with the project.

"Some of the projects are very interesting," says Garrison, "but our efforts to investigate whether single parents in the welfare system are likely to be mobilized for active duty than are dual-parent households. We found the single vs. dual variable was not, in fact, related to readiness to the many other variables analyzed, as no provision, were much more important in assessing performance of duties. As a result of the report, the military decided against using parental status as a disqualification for re-enlistment that saved a lot of people's jobs.

How does a sociologist get a position at GAO? First, GAO is looking for people with a graduate degree in sociology or PSY. Sociologists may apply for an internship slot in the year in which they complete their degree. This offers an excellent opportunity for the terminal MA student, or for the student between jobs before looking at a job in social work. Interns may be placed in any program or office of the Executive Branch of government, covering departments at the state and local level, as well as federal sites.

What would the experienced intern receive the intern experiences convert to internship positions to different levels within the agency. In many cases, the inability up the GS ladder is much less a problem for postgraduate employment channels. For example, the intern is typically hired at GAO at GS-3 level and moves to GS-11 at the end of one year, and to GS-12 at the end of the second year. Interns are usually dispatched to local office back, the internship program goes on, as these positions do not count against agency employment ceilings.

Interested applicants submit an application to the program. About 250 interns are chosen. Each intern then looks through the list of internship positions for placements of interest and approaches these supervisory for a possible "match." The intern will then apply to a program site if it has a specific area of interest. Within the two year internship experience, the student may move from one agency to another in order to gain exposure to a wide variety of projects. For example, Leslie Christov is a political scientist with experience in public administration. Her current assignment is to work within the GAO on a project on comparable worth of federal jobs, with implications for pay scales.

Christov stresses that intern applicants must take part of this program seriously. "It should show a commitment to public service, an ability to work in teams, and interest or experience in management. Social scientists should stress research skills as well.

TRG Campus Visits Cover Range of Topics

The Teaching Research Group (TRG) is in five years and old, strong. Over forty sociologists skilled in consultation on teaching topics, comprise the TRG, which is a part of the GAO's Teaching and Learning Group.

The Teaching and Learning Group consists of sociologists and sociological societies can request a visit from the Teaching Research Group to a wide range of topics.

Last year, the Teaching Research Group made over twenty visits to provide advice and feedback on curricula, teaching skills, new programs, and faculty development and evaluation. The range of topics discussed included faculty development, the variety of settings in which the consultation took place are discussed in this and at a meeting of the state sociological society of TRGs could make a presentation there.

Visitors are matched to the department or school's agenda. To the extent possible, visitors are selected by geographic proximity to reduce costs and from an institution (e.g., community college, 4-year college), which is similar to the host. After a TRG visit has been completed, the host is asked to evaluate the visit and to provide feedback to the consultant's services. Department are asked to cover travel expenses for the visit and to pay a reasonable honorarium. Although department funds make the trip.

For more information and application forms, please contact Carla B. Hargrove, TRG Coordinator, 3517 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. (202) 533-3500

Teaching Workshops Slated for Spring

(continued from page 1)

... past contributions to the issue of evaluation, bringing their measurement skills to a controversial problem. The workshop will be held March 8-11, 1984, in Chicago, Ill. The fee is $225 for ASA members.

American University (Washington, D.C.) will hold a workshop on "Issues of Sexism and Racism in Teaching Sociology" from March 30-April 1, 1984. The workshop will include discussions on how to manage incidents of sexist and racist behavior among students, as well as how to monitor our own teaching for unconscious biases.

Curriculum materials that show how to teach topics of sex, gender, and race will be widely shared among the participants. $175 in the fee for ASA members.

For more information and application forms, please contact Carla B. Hargrove, TRG Coordinator, 3517 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 (202) 533-3500.
American Journal of Community Psychology announces a special issue on Organizational Perspectives in Community Psychology. The goal of this refereed special issue is to present current research on organizational psychology and practice focusing on community systems and on quality of life and wellness in community psychology. The special issue will be made for non-refereed, non-research publications. Acceptance of papers is on a first-come, first-served basis. The deadline for receipt of papers is May 1, 1984. For more information, please contact: Dr. Sarah L. B. Teague, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

11th Annual Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, April 11, University of Santa Clara. Empirical, theoretical and review papers are sought. Abstracts (100 words) should be submitted by March 24, 1984, to Professor K.S. Kimes, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, CA 95053. Deadline: April 11, 1984.

Full Form and Culture Research: Approaches and Implications in the Sociocultural Aspects of Built Environments Forum, October 19-20, 1984. University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS. Proposals for paper and workshop presentations are invited from scholars and professionals in the humanities, social sciences, and design fields. A $500 travel grant will be awarded to the most outstanding paper presented. Submit $25 abstracts by February 15, 1984. Contact: Dr. W. Daniel, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Teaching Sociology announces a special issue on "The Sociology of Teaching". The special issue will be made for non-refereed, non-research publications. Acceptance of papers is on a first-come, first-served basis. The deadline for receipt of papers is May 1, 1984. For more information, please contact: Dr. Sarah L. B. Teague, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

The Wisconsin Sociologists will publish a special issue in 1984. Students are invited to submit papers on the sociology of moral inquiry. The deadline for submission is November 1, 1983. For more information, please contact: Dr. Sarah L. B. Teague, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

The University of California, San Francisco announces a new special issue on "Sociology and Human Services". The deadline for submission is November 1, 1983. For more information, please contact: Dr. Sarah L. B. Teague, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

The National Council for Soviet and East European Research invites proposals for research contracts in East European political, social, and economic development. The deadline for submission is November 1 of each year. The Council is a non-profit educational corporation which conducts a national program of research dealing with major policy issues and questions of Soviet and East European social, political, economic, and historical development. Eligibility for funding is limited to U.S. citizens. Applications for the postdoctoral level or with an equivalent degree. Applications from U.S. universities for collaborative or individual projects no longer than two years. Contact: National Council for Soviet and East European Research, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036. (301) 370-0189.

The Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, announces annual postdoctoral fellowships in survey research and social and mental health. The program includes a seminar in survey research (July 6-August 12, 1984) on psychiatric epidemiology. Stipends are based on need. Applicants are invited to apply. Stipends are based on need. Applications are due December 1, 1983.

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Sociology, offers postdoctoral positions in the sociology of human development for the 1984-85 academic year. Applicants are invited to apply. Stipends are based on need. Applicants are invited to apply. Stipends are based on need. Applications are due December 1, 1983.

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Obituaries

RAYMOND ARON (1919-1983)

The death of Raymond Aron marked an end of an epoch in thought. He was an intellectual giant of the modern world, a man of many interests and talents, spanning the political, social, cultural and intellectual domains.

Aron was born on December 28, 1919, in Paris, France. He began his studies at the University of Paris, where he was a philosophy student. He later moved on to the École Normale Supérieure, where he obtained his doctorate in philosophy in 1942.

Aron was a member of the French Communist Party from 1940 to 1948, and he was also a member of the French Resistance during World War II. He became a professor at the University of Paris in 1949 and later founded the Institute for Advanced Study in Political Science.

Aron was a prolific writer and published over 50 books and hundreds of articles on a wide range of topics, including politics, philosophy, literature, and psychology. His works included "La Révolution vertueuse," "La Raison romaine," and "La Conjoncture politique: 1955-1975." He was known for his critical approach to political ideas and for his ability to connect different areas of knowledge.

Aron was a member of the French Academy of Sciences from 1969 and was awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1976. He was also a recipient of the International Peace Prize in 1974.


Robert O. Richards (1950-1983) was a social scientist and author known for his work in the fields of international relations and cultural anthropology. His research focused on understanding the complex interactions between different societies and cultures, and he was particularly interested in the role of language and communication in these interactions.

Richards was born on May 4, 1950, in New York City, and he attended Harvard University, where he received his A.B. in 1973. He went on to earn his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1979.

Richards was a professor at the University of Chicago and at the University of California, Berkeley, where he was a member of the faculty in the Department of Sociology. He was also a research fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California.

Richards' work was characterized by his interdisciplinary approach, combining insights from anthropology, linguistics, and political science. He was particularly interested in the role of language in shaping social and political relationships, and he argued that understanding these relationships was crucial to the study of international relations.

Richards died on January 27, 1983, after a long battle with cancer. He was survived by his wife, Ann, and their two children, Sarah and David.
Nobel Prize Should Recognize Unity of Social Sciences

(Continued from page 1)

embarrassment suffered in silence lest serious questions be asked about whether social science is entitled to even the verbal encomiums of the word "science" much less prestigious awards.

The five main areas of social science are, and have been throughout the twentieth century, anthropological, economic, political science, psychology and sociology. And while perfectly legitimate claims can be adduced for each as far ranging as geography and history, and while one might also argue that the social sciences are now being redefined in new ways, policy analysis, decision theory, behavioral modification, evaluation research, etc., the fact is that only since 1968, by a special decree of the Swedish Academy, has one of the social sciences, economics, been considered to participate in the Nobel Prize award system.

Without wishing to create dis- confusion about the nature of social sciences, it is an established fact that economics shares its methodological approaches—both from mathematical modeling to historical crises—with the other social sciences. Like the other social sciences, economics provides an exclusive emphasis on human subjects. Furthermore, economics shares the same matrix of variables: class, ethnicity, race, gender, etc., at the stratification level; and motivation, norms, habits, impulses, etc., at the psychological level.

To be sure, emphasis on the use and circulation of money, the functioning of the financial market, fluctuations in business cycles, the structure of economic development in underdeveloped societies, and the character of monetary exchange remain largely the domain of economics. Still, not one of these areas for which awards have been given, would have been possible without research efforts in crucial branches of psychology, sociology, anthropology, and political science.

The Nobel Prize in economics is announced and featured on the business pages of major daily and weekly publications. This suggests that the award is not for scientific discovery, but for business application. To be sure, recipients of these awards, in their formal acceptances, dearly tend to confirm the initially disguised premise. The Nobel Prize for economics, in one fell swoop, dis- enfranchises all other social sciences, rewards a special variety of business analysis as they uniquely penetrate to corporate systems, and ultimately negates the scientific aspect of social research apart from such heuristic values.

To think that the efforts of a Claude Levi-Strauss in anthropology, or a Harold Lasswell in the study of institutional power relations, or a Robert K. Merton in the identification of the structural components of social deviance at one end and scientific discovery at the other are as unimportant or insignificant as those of the worthy economists receiving Nobel Awards is manifestly in the extreme. The networking of information in social sciences is such that the discoveries of non-economists in decision theory, motivational research, and developmental stratifications are presupposed in nearly every award thus far rendered to an economist.

One clear consequence of the present Award system is the virtual disqualification of scholars working in the same research area, but lacking the presumed legitimacy of economics. Thus, W. Arthur Lewis' work in development theory and underdevelopment issues is so interwoven with the work of sociologists working in modernization, political scientists working on mobilization and political scientists working on cultural and political sciences that development economists would not be considered to be an economist.

At a point in time just about the only way a social scientist of any regard [or from any political spectrum] can achieve Nobel level recognition is either through the Peace Prize or the Literature Prize. Hence, several years ago Henry Kissinger received a Nobel award for his work in bringing about an end to the Vietnam War, and more recently, Abba Mandy received a Nobel award for her efforts on world poverty and disarmament. The fact remains that the social science community in the only case that a rule must take a back seat to a Nobel prize. It is the only group of scientific professionals that receives a prize not because of its research efforts but because of their contribution to the field of economics in the promotion of a better business and commercial climate and not for their contributions to the social sciences. It would seem time to rectify this serious imbalance in this unique international award, one that carries prestige and publicity beyond all others. Either there should be a single award for an outstanding achievement in applied social science whether it contributes to business, labor, or human personality issues having links to do with either, or there should be five awards for theoretical contributions in the main branch of the social sciences as they are now constituted. I contend to a preference for a single award in the social sciences. The social sciences are undergoing profound alterations in internal organization no less than research subject matter. And it would not be wise for the Nobel Committee to be taxed with yet a third revision of the award, any dozen years hence. However, either approach can be viewed as acceptable or certainly an alternative to the present mode which is intellectually untenable and pro- cessingly insulting.

The Nobel Prize and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences are to be congratulated for their capacity to adapt, to recognize that the world of 1969 was not that of the world of 1901. The economics prize established as it was by the Central Bank of Sweden, is the only one not directly linked to the legacy bequeathed by Alfred Nobel himself. If for that reason alone, it should be an award worth re- formulation. It is time to recognize that 1982 is not 1901. The environment in which economic-0 operates is not exclusively a matter of commerce, but one of science and more specifically, social science. The recategorization of the award system would not in any way detract from those who have thus far re- ceived the award in economics. But to persist in the mystic that economists alone merit special con- sideration within the social sciences would only lend precisely to the cheapening of the award, to the pre- sumption that one social science stands a priori higher than all others. All of us in social research stand on the shoulders of the inner intellectual giants. It would be a great step forward in the Nobel Prize system to recognize the unity of the social sciences in theory and in application.

Irving Louis Horowitz
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