

imminent fall deadline, some applicants may request an extension of the schedule we have outlined if fully-developed draft proposals can be submitted for staff review prior to November 18th.

All requests for additional information about the program and about application procedures should be addressed directly to the Research Tools Program, Division of Research Grants. The Division may be reached by telephone at (202) 382-5857.

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### **1975-76 White House Fellowship Program**

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The President's Commission on White House Fellows is accepting applications for the twenty available White House fellowships to be granted for the 1975-76 year.

To date, 169 women and men have been selected to participate in this program since its inception in 1964. They have come from many professions, backgrounds, and cultures; and return to their private lives with a deeper understanding of public service and the active role each individual must play. A number of political scientists have served as White House Fellows.

General requirements are as follows:

- Applicants must be citizens of the United States who will be 23 years old but not 36 years by September 1, 1975, the commencement of the program.
- No employees of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government are eligible for the program except career military personnel of the Armed Services.
- Applications must be postmarked no later than December 2, 1974.

For further information, write: President's Commission on White House Fellows, Washington, D.C. 20415; or call: (202) 382-4661.

## **Announcement of Awards**

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### **Fulbright-Hays Awards**

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Eighteen political scientists were among 806 winners of Fulbright-Hays Awards for the 1974-75 academic year recently announced by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Fulbright-Hays awards are granted under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the Fulbright-Hays Act). In accordance with this Act, the Board of Foreign Scholarships, made up of prominent American citizens appointed by the President, supervises the exchange program administered by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and approves the selection of candidates for the academic awards. The awards are funded by annual appropriations of the U.S. Congress with some financial contribu-

tions by 22 of the countries with which the United States has educational agreements.

Since the program began with the original Fulbright Act of 1946, more than 110,000 U.S. and foreign participants have been awarded grants to study, teach, do research and lecture in the United States and abroad.

The political science winners and the countries they will either study, teach, conduct research and/or lecture are:

Larry L. Wade, University of California, Davis, Japan.

Doyle McManus, Stanford University, Belgium.  
David Apter, Yale University, Italy.

Renee Joyner, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, United Kingdom.

Edwin P. Morgan, Emory University, Botswana.  
Ladd Thomas, Northern Illinois University, Thailand.

Donald J. McCrone, University of Iowa, United Kingdom.

James A. McHenry, Jr., University of Kansas, Turkey.

George H. Gadbois, University of Kentucky, Australia.

Walter D. Burnham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United Kingdom.

Gregory Francis, University of Southern California, Korea.

John G. Gunnell, State University of New York, Albany, Nepal.

Se-Jin Kim, North Carolina Central University, Korea.

Donald O. Schoonmaker, Wake Forest University, Germany.

Robert A. Mortimer, Haverford College, Algeria.

Henry S. Albinski, Pennsylvania State University, Australia.

Richard T. Robol, University of Virginia, Italy.

Leon D. Epstein, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Finland

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### **Joint Center for Political Studies Public Policy Fellows**

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Two political scientists, Robert G. McGuire III of Howard University and Milton D. Morris of Southern Illinois at Carbondale have been selected as the first Public Policy Fellows under a new program done cooperatively with the Joint Center for Political Studies, Howard University and the Metropolitan Applied Research Center. The program, supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is designed to provide Black scholars and other professionals who demonstrate a commitment to research and analyses the opportunity to improve the quality of life in urban America during an extended fellowship period. The Public Policy program is under the direction of the Joint Center's Director of Research, Harrington J. Bryce. For further information on the program,

write to Dr. Bryce at the Joint Center for Political Studies, 1426 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

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### **Ford Foundation Grants for Research on Problems Common to Advanced Industrial Societies**

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The Ford Foundation has awarded grants totaling \$1.3 million to eleven universities in the United States and Canada for research on problems common to advanced industrial societies. The grants were made through a competition to encourage cross-national, multidisciplinary, collaborative efforts in important common problems or public policy issues. The competition was designed to encourage new talent and new ideas, and to determine how much and what kind of cross-national research is either under way or contemplated in the field of common problems.

The Foundation also hoped through the competition to generate new multi-disciplinary efforts in comparative research that incorporate United States, European, Canadian, and Japanese data.

This is the second series of awards to be made under such a competition; thirteen institutions received grants in 1973. As a new element this year, the invitations were sent to 124 universities with significant graduate programs in the social sciences and the humanities in the United States and Canada. Each university was limited to one proposal. The eighty-six proposals submitted were evaluated by Foundation staff and outside experts. A final selection committee composed of Professors James March of Stanford University, Michael Kirby of Dalhousie University, and Robert Cole of the University of Michigan recommended the awards.

The proposals were classified into the following research categories: social services and social policy (23); energy, technology, and the environment (14); industrial planning and relations (9); theories of social change and modernization (9); ethnic and regional conflict (9); domestic and international economics (5); urban affairs (5); communication and information policy (4); role of women (2); supranational integration (2); education (2); defense policies (1), and the budgetary process (1). Eight of the projects chosen are concerned with aspects of the performance of government institutions and public policy.

Scholars involved in the eleven projects represent the fields of political science, law, economics, and sociology, as well as chemistry, criminology, geology, geography, history, management science, physics, and psychology.

Description of the eleven projects follow:

*University of California (Davis)*, \$180,000 over three years.

A group of social scientists will conduct a cross-cultural study of social control and delinquency by examining the definitions of, and methods for handling, delinquency in Japan,

the United States, Mexico, and Italy. They will study such control processes as the influences exerted by government agencies, educational and other social institutions, cultural values, the family, peer groups, and personal experiences. They will try to determine whether minority group offenders are more likely than others to be passed on to a government adjudicating agency, whether the race or cultural background of an arresting officer seems to play a role in the handling of a case, and the significance of the conduct and demeanor of delinquents after their arrest. Agencies that process delinquents will be studied in terms of the types of decisions available to them, how decisions are made, and the comparative effectiveness of these decisions from the point of view of social control. The study, under the general direction of Professor Edwin Lemert, will be conducted jointly with the United Nations Social Defense Research Institute in Rome.

*Yale University*, \$155,000 over three years.

Many studies of regional integration in Western Europe have started from the premise that successful integration entails the development of supranational institutions and a concomitant decline in the power of nation-states. The proposed study, however, will examine the premise that there may be a direct relationship between the strength of states and the successful development of regional institutions. Such an approach suggests that a regionally integrated Europe remains a viable goal if integration is defined as the strengthening of transnational institutions by national elites who view them as devices to solve national problems in the pursuit of essentially national interests. The study group, which includes scholars from Yale, Columbia, and Rutgers Universities, will examine the ways in which different national elites interact by studying the links among government, industrial, agricultural, financial, and trade union elites within Britain and Belgium. In addition, general Common Market policies will be examined in terms of the degree to which middle-level national administrators comply with them. Professors Joseph LaPalombara and Richard Cooper will direct the study.

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*, \$150,000 over three years.

This study will examine the political and economic implications of the projected growth of the international nuclear power industry. Major programs for development of nuclear power systems are planned or under way in many countries, including the United States, Britain, Russia, France, Japan, and West Germany. Higher world oil prices may speed such development. This study will concentrate on global problems raised by such growth, as well as on developments within the countries. The project will consider the technology, raw materials, and economic costs involved in such growth; the scale, economic structure, and likely organization of the production and exchange of nuclear equipment and fuels, including the role nuclear power will play in the world energy economy; domestic and international regula-

tory instruments, and the international political implications of growing nuclear power capabilities. The study is expected to provide insights into similar issues arising in such other industries based on new technologies as food production, bio-engineering, ocean resources, and telecommunications. Professor Henry D. Jacoby of the Sloan School of Management will direct a team that includes scholars from the departments of political science and economics.

*University of Western Ontario*, \$147,000 over three years.

Modern governments now manage large microdata files of reasonably complete personal information in individuals and households, collected through such devices as the census and vital statistics registries. The information could afford social scientists new opportunities for research on major social problems. However, the technological advances for collecting, processing, and disseminating such information have not been matched by legal and administrative mechanisms for ensuring the protection of the privacy of citizens. This study, therefore, will examine current practices of central statistical agencies in Canada, Sweden, Britain, the United States, and West Germany concerning the protection of the confidentiality of microdata they collect. It also will survey the needs of social scientists for access to microdata in order to evaluate the adequacy of existing mechanisms for legal protection. D.H. Flaherty, associate professor of history, and E.H. Hanis, director of the social science computing laboratory, will conduct the study.

*Kent State University*, \$144,000 over two years.

The International Social Science Council is sponsoring a seventeen-nation study on the effects of automation on the automotive industry, including research in Austria, England, France, Japan, Poland, Sweden, Russia, and the United States on the impact of automation on working conditions, work content, and workers in the steel industry. To prepare the U.S. portion of the study, this project will determine the impact of various levels of technology on job content, working conditions, worker's attitudes, and social and civic relationships on and off the job. The project will try to explain whether the level of technology, type of management, patterns or worker motivations, or some combination of these factors are closely associated with productivity and costs in the steel industry. The results will be coordinated with studies in the other countries. S. Lee Spray, a sociologist, will direct the study.

*Clark University*, \$100,000 over three years.

The production of nuclear energy poses a variety of risks, including the failure of nuclear reactors, accidents in the transportation and processing of nuclear material and fuel, unwise policies in the siting of nuclear plants, waste disposal, sabotage, theft, and terrorism. This project will study how such risks are assessed by experts, decision-makers, and the public in Canada, Britain, and the United States. At the national level, the study will analyze the state

of scientific knowledge on the assessment of risk, how such knowledge is used in public policy, and how it is disseminated to public officials and citizens' groups. At the local level, it will determine the patterns of the information flow to and characteristics of participation by various groups and political support or opposition. Professor Roger Kasperson will direct the study, with participation by scholars from the Universities of Bristol and Toronto.

*Columbia University*, \$100,000 over three years.

This project will study how new modes of industrial organization, production, and distribution associated with the emergence of high-technology industry and global marketing are prompting significant changes in the values and life styles of advanced industrial societies. Because of the significant role engineers play in the industrial process, the study will determine differences in attitudes and perceptions between engineers in "old" industries, such as extraction, refining, smelting, and milling, and "new" ones, such as electronics, communications, and computers. The study, which expects to draw on data from the United States, Britain, and France, will develop useful generalizations on the links between technology, industrial organization, and broad social and political structures. Professor Allen Silver of the Institute on Western Europe will direct the study.

*Louisiana State University and A & M College*, \$100,000 over two years.

Pollution arising from offshore marine transportation, oil and gas development, and the movement of populations to coastal areas endangers coastal wetlands, which constitute one of the most important support systems for the world's fishery resources. The central policy issue in wetlands management is the trade-off between urbanization and marine productivity. As one of the few comparative studies of coastal wetlands management, this project will examine control policies and programs for the delta systems of the Rhone River in France, the Rhine in the Netherlands, the Mississippi in the United States, and the Thames in England. It will analyze land-use laws, government agencies, research and technical expertise, planning efforts, procedures for resolving disputes, government spending, and human impacts in order to assess the art of coastal-zone planning and suggest common language and definitions for future comparative work. The study will be undertaken by the Law Center and the Center for Wetlands Resources at Louisiana State, under the direction of Professor William G. McIntire.

*University of California (Santa Barbara)*, \$75,000 over one year.

The deaths last year in U.S. highway accidents that were directly attributable to drunkenness exceeded the total number of combat deaths during the entire Vietnam conflict. There is a wide variation in policies to control this problem in several countries, and therefore varying results. West Germany, for example, has a

higher traffic-death rate than the United States, more than a fifth of which is attributable to alcohol, but the Scandinavian countries have significantly reduced such fatalities. This project will examine and catalog the various methods used to minimize the problem in the United States, Britain, France, East and West Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia; compare and contrast European and American methods and effectiveness, and indicate the control options available to policy-makers in the different countries, with consideration as to how policies are constrained by cultural and political attitudes. A group of criminologists, economists, political scientists, and sociologists under the direction of Professor Harold Votey, Jr., will conduct the study.

*New School for Social Research*, \$75,000 over two years.

This study will examine the impact of the petroleum shortage on Sweden, the United States, and West Germany, all countries whose citizens have become accustomed to rising standards of living. Because each country has adopted different strategies to meet the common challenge, such key experts as social scientists, industrialists, and journalists, as well as the general public, will be interviewed to discover the degree to which the shortage has been viewed as temporary or permanent, whether it has affected the legitimacy of political parties and governing institutions, how it has changed attitudes toward less developed nations, and whether it has been regarded as a source of slight or major inconvenience. The study will try to determine what sacrifices and tradeoffs people at various socioeconomic levels are willing to make to meet the crisis, and what prerequisites, social rights, and life styles they will refuse to surrender except under conditions that strain social stability. Correlations will be drawn between the willingness to make personal sacrifices and such variables as socioeconomic status and expressions of belief in the fairness of economic allocation mechanisms. David Yankelovich, a survey expert, will direct the study, and economist Robert Heilbroner will be a consultant.

*University of Tennessee*, \$75,000 over two years.

Although current projections suggest a major resurgence of coal mining in the United States and other industrialized countries as a response to critical energy shortages, few serious comparative studies have been made of the coal industry in major producing nations. A team of faculty in economics, law, chemistry, and sociology, therefore, will study the industry in Britain, West Germany, and the United States, building on studies already conducted in Appalachia by the university's Environment Center. This project will examine environmental and health aspects of coal production, labor relations, and manpower problems in order to determine the links among these issues, identify the most successful practices, and assess the possibilities for transferring current recommendations for government, labor, and industry. The study will be directed by Professor J.R. Moore.

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#### **ACLS Grant-In-Aid Program**

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Peri Ethan Arnold of the University of Notre Dame is one of one hundred and one scholars awarded an American Council of Learned Societies Grant-In-Aid for post doctoral research. His project is the History and Theory of Executive Reorganization.

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#### **Ford Foundation Faculty Research Fellowships on the Role of Women in Society**

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Two political scientists were among sixteen Ford Foundation faculty Research Fellowships on the Role of Women in Society. The two winners are: Carole Smith Freeman, University of Denver, for a study, *Power and the Female Child* and Gayle Durham Hollander, Hampshire College, for a study, *Political Equality for Russian Women: Social Democratic Aspirations and Unfulfilled Promises of the Revolution*.