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Footnotes

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Fog Lifts As

Council Moves at Golden Gate

The ASA Council met in its first quarterly session in San Francisco on December 2-3, 1972. Reported in capsule form, Council—

- Reaffirmed its support of a proposal to NIMH for an ASA Graduate Fellowship Program for Ethnic Minorities and pledged personal aid in working with departments and universities to make proposed program effective.
- Authorized the return of *The American Sociologist* to a journal format to be published quarterly starting in February, 1973.
- Asked the Publications Committee to review and clarify the mandate of *The American Sociologist* in their March, 1973 meeting.
- Authorized the Executive Office to continue to publish a newsletter in an appropriate format nine times a year.
- Clarified the mandate of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching by passing a resolution concerning investigation of grievances.
- Appropriated \$5000 for the 1973 operating expenses of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.
- Conducted an "Open Forum" to discuss a wide range of issues bearing on the probable and possible future of the discipline including what the ASA could or should do about—
 - ... facilitating the quality of inquiry and teaching
 - ... initiating dialogue about publication standards
 - ... improving ways of retrieving information
 - ... providing forums for debate and channels for the expression of diverse views.
- Completed the transformation of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession from an Ad Hoc to a Standing Committee by appointing new members to the Committee; allocated \$2500 to the Committee for 1973.
- Sent a message of congratulations to Professor Fred Cottrell, who was being honored for his contributions to Miami University, to the Scripps Foundation, and to the discipline of sociology.
- Completed the transformation of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession from an Ad Hoc to a Standing Committee by appointing new members (a budget of \$2500 had been allocated earlier).
- Established the Stouffer Award Selection Committee as a Standing Committee and appointed members.
- Completed appointments to the Sorokin Award Selection Committee.
- Referred the Report from the ASA Reader Series Committee to the Publications Committee for action in March.
- Approved a request from the Section on Organizations and Occupations to raise that Section's dues from \$3 to \$5 annually.
- Approved a request from the Methodology Section authorizing ASA sponsorship of a series of methodology training institutes and allocated

\$100 for publicity costs.

- Reaffirmed the earlier decision to terminate the Social Psychology Section with the understanding that the Section has one year, from the last Annual Meeting, to appeal the decision or reorganize the Section.
- Instructed the Executive Officer to make relevant distribution of a motion deploring the imprisonment of Professor Samuel L. Popkin of Harvard University and urging colleagues and the general public to take action appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such arbitrary and oppressive use of prosecutorial and judicial power against scholars.
- Referred resolutions passed at New Orleans Business Meetings bearing on grievance cases (Collfax-Schevitz and Andres Bello Univ. of Caracas) to Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.
- Considered two resolutions from New Orleans Business Meeting calling for ASA nominations and elections to be based on representation by districts. Rejected both proposals on basis of opposition in principle to geographical representation.
- Responded to New Orleans Business Meeting resolution calling for the right of members to nominate candidates for all elective ASA offices by petition by forming a Council sub-committee (Rita Simon, Ruth Useem, Jack Gibbs, and Joseph Gusfield) to develop several proposals for revising nominating procedures which Council will consider in March meeting.
- Rejected, on grounds of impracticality, resolution from New Orleans Business meeting asserting that as a basic policy no more than one current officer should come from one institution. Current procedures are essentially in accord with the spirit of this proposal.
- Responded to resolution from New Orleans Business Meeting calling for opposition to productivity speed-ups and cutbacks in education by instructing Executive Officer to inform Radical Caucus and members of the current state of ASA activities in related areas including work on expanding employment opportunities for sociologists.
- Instructed the Executive Officer to prepare proposals for the next meeting concerning budget and staff requirements in the Executive Office as they relate to all functions including the New Orleans Business Meeting resolution calling for an appointment of a separate officer for Women's Equity.
- Approved a resolution from the Business Meeting that all section organizers and Committee heads be designated by a sexually neutral term.
- Agreed to continue to call to the attention of all ASA editors the need to appoint more women to editorial boards.
- Reaffirmed the policy that all members of the ASA should have equal access to all facilities to be used during the Annual Meeting.
- Approved a resolution calling on the Ethics Committee to provide guidelines concerning the publication

A NOTE ON FOOTNOTES

When a tabloid changes its name, it hardly calls for an essay on labelling theory. Rather, a brief note should suffice to post the direction we intend to go under the rubric of *ASA Footnotes*.

A change in title was required by recent action of the ASA Council. In response to widespread demand and favorable changes in publishing economics, Council reassigned the old title, *The American Sociologist*, to its original use—that of specifying a quarterly journal presenting scholarly articles on the state of the discipline and problems in the profession. Starting in February, 1973, *The American Sociologist* will once again appear as a quarterly journal of the ASA. The new editor is Leon Mayhew of the University of California, Davis.

At the same time, Council authorized the continued publication of a tabloid from the Executive Office to convey current items of information from the ASA to members. Thus, starting with this issue, and for nine months of each year (every month except June, July, and September) members of the Association will receive *ASA Footnotes* and three other publications (*American Sociological Review*, *Contemporary Sociology*, *The American Sociologist*) as a privilege of membership.¹

But why call this publication *Footnotes*? Why not, for example, return to the title *Socio-Log* that was used for four editions in 1971?

Apart from difficulties that some members had in spelling *Socio-Log*, the

editors of this tabloid wanted to break the confusion that arose when it merged with *The American Sociologist*; we also wanted to do it with a term that portrayed the positive but auxiliary function of this tabloid in the whole offering of ASA publications.

We all know that sociological writing is heavily spiced with footnotes. Indeed, many sociologists check the footnotes before they read the body of the text. This habit is deeply ingrained; we pursue it not only to find out whether we have been cited but also to get cues from comments and explanations that whet our appetite for a more demanding effort.

In some cases, footnotes carry an even greater burden. For example, in a recent review by Steven Kelman of the book *Inequality* by Christopher Jencks, et al. (*Washington Post*, Dec. 31, 1972), the reviewer cites the authors' conclusion that there does not seem to be any mechanism available to most upper-middle-class parents for maintaining their children's privileged economic position. The reviewer then adds this telling commentary on the function of footnotes: "In support of this curious proposition, we are given a footnote that leads in turn to some statistical calculations at the end of the chapter. This technique is common in *Inequality*, and the authors use it to keep their book both accessible and scholarly. Assertions are shot off in the text; anyone interested in derivations is referred to lengthy footnotes. The non-technical reader must accept or reject the assertions on faith; there is little attempt outside the footnotes to prove them."²

It remains to be seen whether this publication can ever bear the burden of proof. In the meantime, as we bring you official reports and proceedings, employment notices, and other news and notes on the discipline, its actors and their actions, we invite you once again to respond with comments and observations.

If your response appears here, you can always put a footnote in your next article to indicate that you have been cited in *FOOTNOTES*.

¹Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary offers two definitions of the term *footnote*: (1) a note of reference, explanation, or comment placed below the text on a printed page, and (2) something subordinate or added to a larger statement or event.

²Webster's second definition of a footnote prescribes the intended relationship of this publication to these three and to the three other major journals of the ASA—*Sociometry*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Sociology of Education*. (It should also be noted that no other learned society offers its members as many as four publications as part of the dues package.)

rights of all participants in research projects.

- Approved in principle the request for cross-filing married and maiden names of women members in Directory; authorized Executive Office to implement when feasible.
- Passed a resolution stating that the ASA censures any exploitation of human beings as subjects in sociological and other research.
- Approved a recommendation from the Committee on Regional Affairs calling on certain other committees of the ASA—Freedom of Research and Teaching, Undergraduate Sociology, Secondary Schools—to stimulate the creation of counterpart committees, where appropriate, in each regional society.
- Authorized the Executive Officer to undertake correspondence to explore the possibility of a joint meeting with Pacific-rim sociologists in Honolulu in 1975 following the Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

The Council will meet again in Washington, D.C. on March 3-4, 1973. Just prior to that winter session, the Publications Committee and the Committee on the Executive Office and the Budget will hold their mid-term meeting.

456 New PhD's Seek Employment

A total of 456 newly-minted PhD's from 81 graduate departments of sociology have indicated that they will be available for employment in 1973. Upon request to the Executive Office, a roster containing these names and other pertinent information will be sent to prospective employers.

Information for the roster was collected by the ASA via questionnaires sent to all PhD-granting departments of sociology in the United States and Canada in October, 1972. Data were collected from individuals on a standardized form signed by the graduate student and the head of the department. Responses to items on sex and minority status were posted as optional. Respondents were informed that the information would be compiled and circulated to all sociology departments and other prospective employers.

The information is presented by degree-granting institution, with department head and address indicated, and includes for each PhD entry specific items in the following order: name, dissertation title, principal reference, two major fields, sex (optional), minority identification (optional).

Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching Gets Guidelines for Go at Grievances

High on the agenda of the December Council meeting in San Francisco was the long-standing issue of how the ASA might begin to respond to the increasing number of grievances registered by members alleging discrimination in employment or professional mistreatment.

To arrive at a policy and a set of procedures workable within the limited resources of the ASA, Council explored a range of proposals and problems posed by resolutions from Business Meetings, committee reports, and accounts of the search for mechanisms employed by other Associations.

After extensive discussion and deliberation, Council passed the following resolution as a statement of policy and a set of guidelines for the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching currently chaired by Professor Karl Tauber of the University of Wisconsin:

WHEREAS, the purpose of the ASA is the furtherance of the scholarly and professional aim of the discipline, and

WHEREAS, the teaching and research essential to these aims can only be conducted in an environment of free and responsible inquiry, and

WHEREAS, concern for the maintenance of that environment and for the Association's role in its defense has been expressed by its members,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Council shall in conformity with its pur-

poses assist members who request the Association to investigate alleged discrimination such as improper grounds in hiring, salary, or other aspects of employment.

The Council or any of its Committees or any members of the ASA shall request investigation of a grievance by the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching with instructions that members of the Committee, or other qualified persons designated by the Committee, act as limited fact-finders in the dispute.

The purposes of the limited fact-finding are to recommend to the Council one of the following: (a) That the ASA take no further part in the dispute, (b) That the Committee refer the case to an appropriate remedying agency, Committee, or organization such as the AAUP, the ACLU, etc. (c) That in exceptional circumstances, the Committee recommend to the Council that the ASA assume a more direct role in the dispute.

The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching shall inform the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities, the Committee on the Status of Women and other appropriate Committees of all such grievances.

The Council shall appropriate an annual budget for the Committee's operating expenses.

Free Scholarly Inquiry

How is the sociologist to freely pursue his investigation of sensitive areas of modern life if he cannot protect the confidentiality of his sources?

How is the Government's duty to investigate crime—and the courts' responsibility to enforce the law—to be balanced against the damage done to a free society by the imprisonment of scholars?

How is the individual researcher to balance his citizen's duty to report criminal acts against the often crippling effect such a report would have on his very ability to investigate areas beyond the pale of the law?

Such vexing questions, posed in a *New York Times* article ("The Popkin Case—an Ominous Chill," November 26, 1972) reporting that a Harvard Political Scientist was the first American scholar ever to be jailed for protecting his sources of information, became the focus of a probing discussion by Council in San Francisco that led to the passage of the following resolution:

WHEREAS the ASA deplors the recent imprisonment of Professor Samuel Popkin of Harvard University, who was held in civil contempt of a Federal Grand Jury for refusing to disclose the names of persons with whom he had discussed the secret war study carried out by the Pentagon; and

WHEREAS the ASA Council applauds Professor Popkin's courage in resisting the attempt to extract confidential research information from him upon pain of imprisonment; and

WHEREAS we conclude that the Department of Justice, both in pressing this case and imposing the sanctions of imprisonment, has taken a serious and oppressive step in chilling free scholarly inquiry;

THEREFORE be it resolved that we as a professional association of social scientists urge that our colleagues and the general public be aware of and take action appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such arbitrary and oppressive use of prosecutorial and judicial power against scholars.

In passing this resolution, Council also instructed the Executive Officer to make relevant distribution of this statement to the press, to members of Congress, to the President of the United States, and to the Solicitor-General of the United States.

Sex and Publication Credit

The D.C. Sociological Society's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession is planning a study of the assignment of credit in the publication of research. Practices vary from complete ignorance of contributions of co-workers or staff to joint authorship. In many cases a considerable amount of the analysis has been done by women who are accorded only as much recognition as the project director decides to give. In physics it is common for everyone who has made any contribution to be given joint authorship. In work published under NSF auspices, on the other hand, no names are used. The D.C. Sociological Society's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession feels that in many cases women do not receive adequate recognition and are therefore deprived of credentials for use in their vita.

As a preliminary step, the Committee invites persons who feel they have not received adequate recognition for their contributions to send reports to: The D.C. Sociological Society's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, c/o Maurice Jackson, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036



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Migration & Mobility

Franz Adler on leave from California St. U., LA to U. of California, Riverside—**Linda Bourque** on leave from California St. U., LA to UCLA—**John Georgiopoulos** from Wayne St. U. to SUNY, Potsdam—**Arjan Jhangiani** from U. of Hawaii to California St. U., LA—**Harry Kienle** from Miami U., Ohio to SUNY, Potsdam—**Ed Lafontaine** from U. of Kentucky to SUNY, Potsdam—**Mark Lefton** to Chmn., Case Western Reserve U.—**Richard Levinson** from Indiana U. to Emory U.—**Donald McCalister** on leave to U. of Alabama—**Sidney Peck** on leave from Case Western Reserve U. to Associate Dean of the Labor College, SUNY—**Richard Nahrendorf** retired from California St. U., LA—**John Saxe-Fernandez** on leave from California St. U., LA to National U. of Mexico—**John Snodgrass** from U. of Pennsylvania to California St. U., LA—**Marvin B. Sussman** to Selah Chamberlain Professor of Sociology, Case Western Reserve U.—**Ralph Thomlinson** on leave from California St. U., LA to the Center for Demographic Research and Study in Rabat, Morocco—**Ronald Tsukashima** from UCLA to California St. U., LA—**Eugene Uyeki** to Provost for Behavioral and Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve U.—**Lee Wagner** from Miami U., Ohio to SUNY, Potsdam—**Patricia Wild** from UCLA to California St. U., LA—**Joseph Yenerall** to Chmn., SUNY, Potsdam—

People

Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, president of the Social Science Research Council has recently been elected as a trustee to the board of The Rand Corporation of Santa Monica, California. Dr. Sheldon has been a consultant to Rand since 1968.

Honor Roll of Donors

During the month of November, the following persons volunteered financial contributions to the ASA. These donations are gratefully acknowledged.

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Filler . . .

Birthdates to Remember:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| February 14 | — Thomas R. Malthus |
| April 15 | — Emile Durkheim |
| April 21 | — Max Weber |
| May 5 | — Karl Marx |
| November 10 | — Jay Demerath |

Economizing Be Hanged; We Need to Add Some New Functionaries on Our Campuses*

By Kenneth E. Eble

A time of austerity, when administrations are lopping off assistant vice-presidents to retain assistant professors, may be a poor time to suggest new academic positions. Yet, even in hard times, higher education should not stand still. Some of these officers and offices are long overdue; others are additions which may quickly prove their worth. The names are tentative. Better or worse titles can be found once the position is established.

The Approbation Officer, or Acclaim Adjuster. This position would be filled by a large, benevolent, and respected academic figure whose sole function would be to go around the campus singling out and rewarding each of us for our special virtues which have so often gone unnoticed. Too many of us live out our lives vaguely aggrieved because no one has recognized our true worth—or, in some instances, in fear someone will.

The Academic Auditor. Universities, with some exceptions, are scrupulous about their financial affairs. Laws make them so, and there are always accountants coming around to examine the books. Academic matters, like teaching and learning, seldom get audited. Figures are added up, grade-point averages computed, but no one goes around to find out about the truth or falsity of the entries.

The Metaphysical Plant. Socrates observed that men commonly pay more attention to their physical wants than to the care of their souls. Universities have not had souls for some time, and there should be a Lost Properties Division somewhere to assist in the search. In other ways this office would model its operations upon those of the physical plant. It could supply hot air to all campus gatherings and monitor the presence of cant, fustian, and persiflage in the classroom air. The sweeping and

cleaning staff would give round-the-clock maintenance to the calendar, curriculum, catalogue, and university regulations. Time freed for teaching and research should easily pay for the operation.

The Common Scold, or, in the East, University Natterer. This is a position unofficially occupied by a few faculty members on each campus. Such a figure is commonly referred to as the conscience of the university, and about as commonly is invited to exercise his conscience somewhere else. The position needs official status, the dignities of office.

Ministry of Information. The communications gap, like the generation gap and the credibility gap, is a feature of our national life. A ministry would not so much attempt to solve as to sanctify the problems. An ability to pray and to swear is a requisite of the office as is an ability to speak in tongues. Besides the customary presidential speech writers, there would be room for articulators and implementers, obfuscators and dissemblers.

The Importunity Officer. Though this figure might be attached to the Office of Recrimination, the many signs of disaffection on campus argue the need for a separate position. Equal importunity is important, as is the recognition that a faculty member may need someone to whom he can importune without seeking relief from recrimination.

These are enough new positions to suggest at one time. In the interest of improving the quality of university life, which, like the national life, is much in need of improvement these days, other positions should follow. Surely we could use aglossiators, flocillationists, overslaughers, and directors of flouting and flouting. Perhaps a return of beades and mastiffs is in order, as is the creation of a bureau of agnolistics.

*From *The Chronicle*, November 20, 1972. Reprinted by permission.

East Europe Turning to Sociologists for Some Answers*

Robert G. Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Last year nationalism swept through the republic of Croatia, creating pressures that developed into one of the worst crises in modern Yugoslav history.

By December, President Josip Broz Tito realized he had to act. He gathered his senior colleagues in a secluded hunting lodge outside Belgrade for urgent consultations.

Tito opted for strong measures—a thorough purge of the Croatian communist party, starting at the top. His decision was risky. The Croatian leaders enjoyed substantial support among the Croats, who comprise 23 per cent of Yugoslavia's 21 million people. Would their removal cause a political rebellion, or even a violent upheaval?

To find out, one of Tito's men placed an urgent phone call to Belgrade's Institute for Social Research. He asked the institute to immediately begin a "blitz" public opinion poll to sample reaction to the President's stern policy.

The Institute had anticipated the call. Its pollsters had already begun a three-day sampling that would find that Tito had sufficient support for his action, even in Croatia itself. The poll persuaded the President that Yugoslavia need not fear a violent counterreaction.

Yugoslavia is ahead of the other communist countries in its use of polling, but Tito's reliance on the techniques of modern sociology is by no means unique. The old communist belief that the "scientific laws" of Marxism-Leninism are all that is needed to explain all social behavior has been discredited in most of Eastern Europe, and is even losing ground in the Soviet Union.

This growing use of western sociological methods is one of the more esoteric ways to measure the enormous changes now taking place in the communist world. The Polish, Hungarian and Yugoslav inclination towards western-style sociology reflects a general movement toward what westerners would regard as the real world.

(The irony of the communist attitude toward sociology is that the intellectual godfather of the study as it has developed in the west, especially in Germany and the United States, was Karl Marx with his class analysis of society and his stress on the alienation of the working man. Even in the Latin countries of Europe, sociology has only attained intellectual respectability as a recognized university study in recent years. References in this article to the new interest in sociology in Eastern Europe relate primarily to the sociological techniques such as polling and statistical analysis which have been developed in the west largely since World War II.)

The East Europeans are trying, in effect, to substitute factual information for ideological mythology. This is not likely to overthrow communism, but it could lead to a kind of communism that Msrs. Lenin and Stalin would barely recognize.

Polish and Hungarian scholars are conducting research on such subjects as the economic deprivation of their cities and the "restratification" of society. And they are publishing their findings.

Yugoslavia has completed a four-volume research on its elite, showing how the top men of the press, political life and economy interact. One finding: the mass media has more, the factory managers less influence than anticipated.

The emergence of sociological research that strives for objectivity, and for at least a little independence from political dogma, has been one of the most significant though quiet developments since the Stalin era, when sociology was banned. Even in the Soviet Union, there are those within the academic establishment who are struggling for a non-dogmatic approach.

Soviet sociology is far behind the East European vanguard. As a Yugoslav philosophy professor observed, the study of Soviet society was "long ago incorporated into the ideology of Marxism-Leninism." The Russians don't cope with important questions like the emergence of new classes, or the exploitation of workers by managers and technocrats, the professor said.

Nevertheless, the old communists who grew up under Stalin are uncomfortable when a sociologist reports that Soviet society is not moving toward the classless ideal Lenin foretold, or that ordinary workers are not held in great esteem in the "workers' state."

The opposition of these old communists

has kept Soviet sociologists on the defensive, and has hindered the growth of their science. There is still no recognized professor of sociology in any Soviet university, and no courses in the subject open to ordinary university students.

And yet, sociological research is underway all over the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party itself has learned to exploit the techniques of this social science, and local party organizations now commission their own surveys and polls.

The recent history of sociology in the Soviet Union appears to prove that many within Soviet society are unwilling to accept the prevailing intellectual conformity on social issues. Soviet sociologists themselves confide to foreigners that they are "creative Marxists" fighting against "dogmatic Marxists" inside the establishment. The public reaction of the "dogmatists" confirms that a fight is going on.

The fight against empirical sociology is all but over in much of Eastern Europe. Hungarians openly exploit sociologists to promote their economic reform. Poland's new leader, Edward Gierek, has included sociologists in his personal brain trust. The reports of Belgrade's Institute of Social Research are regular reading for President Tito.

In those three countries, at least, the western orientation of sociology is barely disguised. Though they write as Marxists and certainly do not suggest the overthrow of communism or the revival of capitalism, the best East European sociologists are using methods developed in the west, based on the theories and categories of western social scientists.

Six Polish professors of sociology are now studying in the United States. Dozens of East Europeans have already perfected their skills in American universities.

East European scholars have already made a halting first excursion into the decidedly western field of games and game theory—a mathematical approach that seeks to predict human behavior in political situations. In the west, games have been used to better understand the decision-making process.

For the East European countries, whose decisions were supposedly made within rigidly structured communist institutions, this is a major departure.

(Of course, many of these techniques of social management can be turned to the purpose of reinforcing the status quo, preventing social revolutions, and generally establishing more reliable means of controlling unstable societies.)

Besides the sheer fun of playing them, games are obviously meant to lead to some conclusions about how men in power balance private interests with public obligations, or, at its most basic level, how politics works.

This sort of work is unhindered by any ideological preconception of how one or another political system works. Its implicit assumption is that the political impulse is universal, and not governed by the economic means of production which—according to Marxism-Leninism—determine all social relations.

This sort of theoretical work in East Europe trends dangerously close to the fundamental communist doctrine which justifies the power of every regime in the region, and is therefore still sacrosanct.

That still leaves enormous room for sociological work in practical fields. The increasing acceptance of applied sociology in East Europe is perhaps best personified by Jan Szczepanski, Poland's preeminent sociologist. When Edward Gierek began assembling his new team to lead Poland in 1971, he chose Szczepanski as his resident intellectual.

"We analyze 'groups' in society. We don't use the term 'social stratification' because the philosophers argued with us for a long time about that."

—A Soviet sociologist

"Once the importance of public opinion research is recognized, you go all the way . . . I have no doubt the Russians will be surveying the popularity of the individual members of the politburo soon . . ."

—Yugoslav sociologist

"The process of dissolution of group cultures is far from complete. The urban middle class, the gentlemanly, the peasant, and the working class ways of life still differ today . . ."

—Istvan Kemeny, Hungarian sociologist

Szczepanski, however, is the antithesis of the stereotyped intellectual. He tells friends that his peasant origins instilled a wary, country wariness that enabled him to avoid the political snares that trapped some of his more emotional colleagues. Whatever the reason, he is in a unique position in the Polish academic world: an activist with political access.

Szczepanski's new status also reflects the temper of the times in Poland. "In ordinary times," one Polish social scientist recently observed, "politicians and social scientists see the world differently. The politicians look as it in terms of keeping their own power—the social scientists are less involved, more empirical. But at this unusual moment in Polish history, the politicians know that they have to use the social scientists to preserve their power, so they're listening to us."

Long before the workers' riots in Gdansk and Szczecin in 1970, Szczepanski had broached the controversial viewpoint that workers in a socialist country are still "hired labor." Though they no longer work for capitalists, he wrote, their relationship to their machines and their position within the factory are unchanged.

In the "workers' democracies," that acknowledgment amounts to a revelation.

Szczepanski's point of view has been the basis of extensive Polish research on the worker and his condition.

Zygmunt Bauman, another well-known Polish sociologist, now living abroad, has studied the generation gap within the Polish community. (The Soviet Union officially denies the existence of any generation gap, in the party or outside.)

Bauman's surveys found that local party leaders who got their jobs because of early service to the communist cause during and after World War II were sentimental, not always practical men who tended to frustrate industrial progress.

Old and new communists were asked what they would do if they had a single apartment to distribute as local party secretary—give it to an elderly widow or a young engineer. The older communists opted for the pensioner, but the younger communists favored the engineer. One said, "Give it to the engineer—he would build a house for the widow."

Bauman concluded this study with the observation that in Polish society there is "a tendency away from politically minded, traditional and past-oriented people to managerial, rational and achievement-oriented men."

"Surely," Bauman adds, "this second kind of people suits the conditions of economic growth much better."

Another Polish sociologist has written that "the classical and generally valid formula of Lenin (is) inappropriate for Polish countryside." In other words, Lenin isn't applicable. Such heresy would not be possible in the Soviet Union.

Poland's sociological education is probably the best in communist Europe. At Warsaw University, 80 students a year are admitted to the sociology department. Universities in Cracow and Poznan also have departments. Numerous other institutions teach sociology as a subject in the curriculum. Polish universities grant 15 to 20 PhD's in sociology each year.

Hungarian sociologists also feel few restrictions on what they can study and write. They have faced up to some of the problems of modern urbanism which plague all of communist Europe, especially the Soviet Union, but which are not much discussed elsewhere.

For instance, Hungarian sociologists have studied the de-humanizing aspects of massive new housing developments. In Budapest one can see new, smaller developments of apartment blocks, scattered among old neighborhoods, along with the mammoth neighborhoods of public-housing-style construction that are typical of the communist world.

According to the pattern established in Moscow, a communist country's pronouncements about itself are supposed to accentuate the positive. Victories on the road to communism should get the most attention. Sociology, on the other hand, tends to be a refuter of myths, a nay-sayer.

A 1971 study by two Hungarians into the real nature of urban problems in their country provides a sharp example of the role sociology can play as a critic.

These sociologists concluded that their country's planners were operating under preconceived notions that bore little resemblance

to reality. Most important, they rejected the theory that the last 20 years were a period of urbanization. Instead they showed with empirical evidence that it was more a time of "pseudo-urbanization," marked by artificial limitations on the development of such crucial urban facilities as housing and transport.

By restricting artificially the population of cities (especially Budapest), they found, the planners had created a vast underprivileged class of worker-peasants who commuted from the countryside to urban jobs, and got none of the cultural, educational or social benefits of normal urban life.

The direction which development was to take, they contended, usually remained the "private concern" of the "planners' club"—a group they accused of an anti-city bias. They also had sharp words for the social consequences of this kind of urban development:

"A situation comes into being where, in a particular factory, the major part of the executives, technicians, clerical staff and skilled tradesmen live in town, and the bulk of semi-skilled and unskilled have to commute. One could well say that in this way, urban accommodation turns into a feudal right, and that categories of first and second class citizens come into being . . ."

Hungarian sociology is well-entrenched. Social scientists have been deeply involved in the economic reform in Hungary, which is trying to introduce more free-market mechanisms into a socialist, planned economy.

Hungarian Radio and Television supports a staff of 77 people in an office of public opinion research. (Three years ago the staff was 31.)

A permanent corps of field workers polls the population on all kinds of questions, from market research to sensitive political topics.

But the results of the political polls aren't published in Hungary, or anywhere else in the communist world except Yugoslavia. Though sociology is growing in scope and influence, it is still limited in Eastern Europe—and this is one of the taboos.

In all these countries, sociology has become a tool of state power. Research work on the government's behalf proceeds without difficulty; more critical work is more dicey.

Polish sociologists admit that it is still "too soon" to do a study of the causes of 1970's workers' revolt, for instance.

A Hungarian's damning portrait of life in a Budapest slum neighborhood was suitable for an English-language Hungarian journal that is sent abroad, but it was not published at home.

Though the Hungarian Communist Party's Central Committee has its own staff of sociologists, its director is too conservative to be useful, foreign sociologists report. Party bureaucrats all over East Europe continue sniping at sociologists.

A Yugoslav sociologist dismisses Polish sociology as "co-opted." He says it has been much less interesting since 1968, when several important Polish sociologists of Jewish origin were purged from the staff of Warsaw University. The Poles seem to acknowledge their difficult position by teaching the theory of Marxism simultaneously with empirical socialism.

A handful of western scholars who have begun studying communist sociology—per-
 See EAST EUROPE, p. 4

East Germany's Public Opinion Research Institute conducts regular polls. They often touch on sensitive matters but the questions, in the words of a West German expert, "tend to be educative as well as inquisitive." In other words, some multiple choices suggest what the respondent ought to feel. For instance, respondents were asked to assess West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, but with a limited choice of viewpoints:

- "A politician who is striving for good relations with the socialist countries, but who is being obstructed in following such a policy by other forces." . . . or
- "A politician who represents the interest of monopoly capital but—in contrast to his predecessors—is trying to strengthen the imperialist position through more flexible tactics."

*From The Washington Post, December 23, 1972. Reprinted by permission.

EAST EUROPE

Cont. from p. 3
haps with biases formed in earlier years—are skeptical about how much change sociology can bring to societies that remain under the control of communist parties.

Certainly the development of East European sociology cannot be described as progress toward western-style liberalism. Rather, it seems an acknowledgement by these regimes that they have to improve upon their past records, or continue to face serious social instability. It appears that the most reformist East Europeans have turned to sociology to better understand social realities and the dynamics of their own power.

The consequences of party control in Eastern Europe are tiny compared to those in the Soviet Union. There sociology is in constant difficulty. Only rarely do Soviet sociologists enjoy the breadth of freedom to enquire and publish their findings that is already common in Eastern Europe.

Honest sociology invariably reveals the shortcomings of a society, but the tradition in Soviet Russia is to minimize shortcomings and emphasize accomplishments. Freer sociology would produce sharper challenges to the official image of Soviet society, and to the conventional wisdom of its leaders.

A Hungarian sociologist wrote recently that "Marxist social science of the personality cult era (i.e., under Stalinism) can be described as (presenting) . . . certain social ideals as if they were a reality . . ." That inclination still exists in the Soviet Union.

For all of that, sociology has made great progress in the Soviet Union since it emerged from the Stalinist shadows in 1956. The pragmatists who defend and promote it have shown great resourcefulness. They constantly emphasize the practical uses of sociology for the Communist party, and they will take allies wherever they can find them.

One of the most interesting projects Russian sociologists have undertaken, for instance, is one on the "sociological problems of labor and production" which they are producing jointly with Polish sociologists. Poles speak of the project as a way for them to help their Russian colleagues.

Soviet sociology was firmly established during the 1960s. The Soviet Academy of Sciences recognized it, then formed an "Institute of Concrete Social Research" to oversee the new science throughout the country.

One member of the Academy of Sciences—the crucial organization in Soviet intellectual life—Alexei M. Rumyantsev, played a major role, and was the first director of this institute. Sociological "laboratories" were established in about 100 different parts of the country.

Though no university has been allowed to teach or confer degrees in sociology, there is a Soviet sociological association with a membership of more than 1,500 people who were trained in fields like economics or Marxist philosophy, but doing sociological work.

Despite the progress, opposition remains, and the sociologists seem to be in constant turmoil. One reason for this, according to an East European sociologist with many Soviet connections, is that young sociologists "promised too much" when they began serious work in the 1960s, forgetting that the taboos of Marxism-Leninism would make it impossible to conduct unfettered empirical research.

Whatever the reasons, Soviet sociology operates in a world of unexpected ups and downs. Rumyantsev himself was replaced as director of the Institute this year, in a shuffle apparently intended to make the sociologists more responsive to party officials in the Central Committee.

The politicians also decreed that the word "Concrete" be dropped from the Institute's name, apparently a signal that its research should be less empirical, and more responsive to party ideology.

This followed a purge at the Institute conducted by a special Central Committee commission which reviewed the professional qualifications of all the sociologists—a tricky assignment, since there is no one in the Soviet Union with a degree in sociology.

One important consequence of sociology's difficult position in the Soviet Union is that many sociological findings are kept secret. The Institute of Social Research has "open" bulletins and "closed" ones. The dissemination of sociological findings is further limited by the fact that the Soviet Union has no journal of sociology. Poland has five.

Many of the studies that are published devote long pages to demonstrations of what seem obvious facts—for instance, that the second generation of factory workers in a Siberian city are more accustomed to factory life than the first generation, who were all former peasants.

East German sociological works, by the same token, have produced such findings as, "the goal of the free German youth is to educate young class strugglers."

Other studies provide fascinating statistics surrounded by analysis of questionable relevance. This is especially true of the popularized sociology that appears in the Soviet press.

For example a story about a study of broken marriages was recently published in a newspaper for young people. The article went on at length about the need for love in marriage. But it also included a pair of startling statistics.

In the survey, 1,000 recently divorced people were asked why their marriages had failed. "Two hundred fifteen of the 1,000 answered that drinking was a reason for divorce. One hundred sixty-six mentioned beating," the story reported.

For Westerners, Soviet sociology is probably most interesting when it disputes conventional Marxist-Leninist wisdom.

According to that body of theory, Soviet society is unique, developing by scientific laws of socialism toward perfect communism, in which the differences between classes disappear.

In fact, the sociologists seem to have shown already that Soviet society has its unique aspects, but is generally comparable to any developing industrial society.

For example, studies have shown the existence of an intelligentsia which has a higher standard of living than regular workers (30 to 50 per cent higher among factory employees in Lvov, for instance), and which sustains itself from one generation to the next.

The children of the intelligentsia in Novosibirsk are many times more likely to get a higher education than are workers' children.

Young people appear to want to escape from membership in the proletariat which, Lenin said, embodies the interests of all society. When asked about their career preference, Soviet youths put scientific professions at the top, manual labor positions near the bottom.

Workers in the workers' state—supposedly on a new level of satisfaction because they work for the state, not for the capitalists—show a high degree of alienation. More than 40 per cent of workers surveyed in a Leningrad poll were apparently dissatisfied with their work.

Writing for a book on East European sociology recently published in America, a Soviet sociologist described her profession's task in this way:

"To develop scientific recommendations concerning the social changes to take place in the present and following five-year periods (i.e., plans), as well as to develop scientific principles for tackling the social and sociopsychological problems of management . . . and for the efficacy of ideological work."

That is hardly a Western-style prescription. But even if Soviet sociologists concentrate on producing the "social plan" that the government's planning agency now wants from them, the effects of their work seem destined to have a modernizing influence on Soviet society.

Awards & Grants

•THE FORD AND ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATIONS jointly announce the third year of a program of awards in support of social science research and legal research on population. Between 10 and 30 research proposals will be funded. Decisions will be based on 1) the relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population policy; 2) the current contribution to understanding the determinants and consequences of population policy; and 3) its use of the most appropriate and powerful analytical methods. Clarity and effectiveness of presentation will be important. For further information write: The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations Program in Social Science, Law and Population Policy, 329 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017.

•INSTITUTE FOR ECUMENICAL AND CULTURAL RESEARCH announces research grants available. The purpose is to provide scholars of a variety of disciplines and religious faiths with the facilities and atmosphere conducive to cross-disciplinary and theological research. Tenure is usually one academic year, but summer and six month Fellowships are also available. Scholar must be freed from other employment and reside at the Institute where rent-free housing will be provided. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1973. For additional information or applications write: Rev. Killian McDonnell, O.S.B., Executive Director, Institute for Ecumenical and Cultural Research, Collegeville, Minnesota 56321.

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**THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ANNOUNCES
THE EIGHTH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY
"Science and Revolution in Contemporary Societies"
Toronto, Canada—August 18-24, 1974**

Plenary Sessions: Formal presentations with prepared discussants around central theme.

The Scientific and Technological Revolution
Sociologists in a Changing World: Observers or Participants?
Population Changes and Social Development
Poverty and Social Inequality

Working Groups: Aspects of central Congress theme to be elaborated in fourteen working groups meeting simultaneously for three mornings in structured sessions with formal invited papers; a general chairman has been designated but has not yet been accepted. Papers by invitation from general chairman only, but write ISA Secretariat for more information.

Science, Technology and New Forms of Social Differentiation and Integration
Functions and Changes in Power Systems in Industrializing Societies
Science, Technology and the Development of New Professions
Science, Technology and Problems of Education
Sociology of Public Policy Re Science and Technology
Problems of Social Relations and Personality in a Technological Society
Industrial Leadership, Entrepreneurship and Economic Development
Problems of Technological Innovation in Non-Industrialized Societies
Sociology of Old Age in Industrializing Societies
Sociology of Youth and the Generation Gap
Emerging, Established and Declining Social Classes in the World
Comparative Sociology of Civilizations
Trade Unions in Contemporary Societies
Changing Occupational and Family Roles of Women

General Symposia: Less structured sessions to meet twice during Congress with invited panelists and discussants sharpening the issues for discussion from the floor, a moderator designated but not yet committed. For possible participation write ISA Secretariat.

Comparative Analysis of the Development of Sociology as a Discipline
Epistemology of Sociological Knowledge
National Dependence and Independence
Decision Making Processes
Formalization in Sociology
Programming and Computer Utilization in Sociology
Current Research on the Issues of Canadian Society

Round Tables: Ten morning sessions are planned with minimum structuring and maximum openness on stimulating topics meeting once only during Congress; issues to be pointed up by a short presentation to be discussed by panelists chosen by moderator followed by general discussion from the floor. Moderator designated but has not yet accepted. For possible participation write ISA Secretariat.

Is there a Crisis in Sociology?
International Tensions and Disarmament
The Construction of Social Indicators
New Technologies and Possible Changes in Working Conditions
Intellectual Elites and Power
Issues of the Quality of Life
Resurgence of Ethnic and National Identity Issues
Comparative Analysis of Social Structures in North America and Western Europe
Reasons for the Impotence of International Research in the Social Sciences
Changing Functions of School Systems

ISA Research Committee Sessions: The afternoon sessions of the Congress are reserved for the thirty Research Committees and a few Ad Hoc Program Groups organized for this Congress. Meeting several times during the Congress these groups vary in format, but are generally organized around critical discussion of methodology and content of formal research papers. Write the research committee chairman or designated program chairman about possible participation at address given below. For organizing a special Ad Hoc session write to the ISA Secretariat.

Armed Forces and Society: Chairman, Morris Janowitz, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637

Aspirations, Needs and Development: Chairman, P. H. Chombart de Lauwe, Center for Social Ethnology and Social Psychology, 1, Rue du Onze, Novembre, 92, Montrouge, France

Community Research: Chairman, Terry N. Clark, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637

Sociology of Education: Chairman, Pierre Bourdieu, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France

Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations: Chairman, Pierre Bessagnet, IDERIC, 34 Rue Verdi, 06 Nice, France

Family Sociology: Program Chairman for North America, Luis Lenero, Mexican Institute of Social Studies, Avenida Cuauhtemoc 1486, Mexico, 13 D.F., Mexico
Futurology: Chairman, Eduard A. Lisle, CREDOC, 45 Blvd. de la Gare, Paris 13e, France
History of Sociology: Chairman, Igor S. Kohn, Tipanova 5/32, Leningrad M-142 (USSR)
Innovative Process in Social Change: Chairman, Orlando Fals Borda, Apartado Aereo 51012, Bogota, Colombia 2

Sociology of International Relations: Chairman, F. Bourlitzki, Soviet Sociological Association, Novoheremunshinskaya 46, Moscow, (USSR)

Sociology of Law: Chairman, Renato Treves, Via Lusardi, 2, 20122 Milan, Italy

Sociology of Leisure: Chairman, Joffre Dumazedier, Center of Sociological Studies, 82 Rue Cardinet, Paris 17e, France

Sociology of Mass Communication: Chairman, Edgar Morin, 38 Rue des Blancs Man-teaux, 75 Paris 4e, France

Sociology of Medicine: Chairman, Mark G. Field, 40 Peacock Farm Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Sociology of Migration: Chairman (provisional), Anthony H. Richmond, York University, Downsview, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Sociology of National Movements and Imperialism: Chairman, Anouar Abdel-Malek, Centre d'Etude des Mouvements Sociaux, 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France

Sociology of Organization: Chairman, Michel Crozier, Centre de Sociologie des Organisations, 20 Rue Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Paris 5e, France

Political Sociology: Chairman, Juan Linz, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520

Sociology of Poverty: Chairman, S. M. Miller, New York University, Washington Square, 1 Washington Mews, New York 10003

Psychiatric Sociology: Chairman, John A. Clausen, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720

Sex Roles in Society (Ad Hoc Program Group): Chairman, Elise Boulding, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80302

Sociology of Regional and Urban Development: Program Chairman, Ray Pahl, Faculty of Social Sciences, Darwin College, University of Kent, Canterbury, England

Sociology of Religion: Chairman, Norman Birnbaum, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01001

Sociology of Science: Chairman, Robert K. Merton, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027

Social Ecology: Chairman, Mattei Dogan, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 82 Rue Cardinet, Paris 17, France

Sociolinguistics: Chairman, Rolf Kjolseth, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80302

Sociotechnics: Chairman, Adam Podgorecki, Wydział Filozoficzny, U1 Krakowskie Przedmiescie 3, Warsaw, Poland

Sociology of Sport: Chairman, Guenther Lueschen, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

Social Stratification: Chairman, Kaare Svalastoga, Sociological Institute, University of Copenhagen, 15 Rosenborggade, 1130 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Sociology of Work: Chairman, Anton Zworikin, Institute for Applied Social Research, Leningradsky Prospect Bloc 14, Ap. 19, Moscow a-40 (USSR)

Hosts for the Eighth World Congress of Sociology: The hosts for the International Sociological Association's Eighth World Congress at Toronto in 1974 are the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association and the University of Toronto. The dates have been timed to occur just before the American Sociological Association 1974 meetings in Montreal so that North Americans and foreign scholars can attend both sets of meetings over a two week period. The dates also occur in the closed period of the University of Toronto to permit utilization of the beautifully appointed facilities of the several colleges of the University of Toronto campus including auditoriums, classrooms, seminar rooms, and residence halls. Questions about housing, local facilities and the programs of tours, receptions and fiestas being planned for delegates and spouses should be addressed to Professor Harry Nishio, Department of Sociology, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 179, Canada, who is serving as acting chairman of an army of colleagues making up the Canadian Local Arrangements Committee.

For general information about the Congress address inquiries to the Secretariat of the International Sociological Association: Dr. Guido Martinotti, Executive Secretary, 7 via Daverio, Milan 20122, Italy.

Meeting Calendar

• March 21-23, 1973 Behavior Mod Conference, 2nd National Conference. For program brochure write: Behavior Mod. Conference, Jefferson County Mental Health Center, 7622 Grandview, Arvada, Colorado 80002.

• March 22-24, Southwestern Sociological Association. Annual Meeting, Convention Center, Dallas, Texas. Mhyra S. Minnis, Department of Sociology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

• April 13-14, Southern Sociological Society. Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Biltmore, Atlanta, Georgia. T. Stanton Dietrich, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306

• April 13-15, Eastern Sociological Society. Annual Meeting, New York Staller Hilton Hotel, Margaret Donnelly, CUNY, Herbert Lehman College, Bronx, New York 10458

• April 14, 1973 The Maine Sociological Society. Annual Meeting, Westbrook College, Portland, Maine. Fred J. Parent, Secretary-Treasurer, Maine Sociological Society, Nasson College, Springvale, Maine 04083.

• May, D. C. Sociological Society. Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. John Pease, Department of Sociology, University of Mary-

land, College Park, Maryland 20742

• May 3-5, Midwest Sociological Society. Annual Meeting, Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. John J. Hartman, Department of Sociology, Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas 67208

• May 3-5, Pacific Sociological Association. Annual Meeting, Camelback Inn, Scottsdale, Arizona. Leonard Gordon, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281

• May 10-12, North Central Sociological Society. Annual Meeting, Netherlands-Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dean Knudsen, 1805 Sheridan Road, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

• August 19-25, Fifth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy. Zurich, Switzerland. Dr. J. L. Moreno, 259 Wolcott Avenue, Beacon, New York 12508

• August 25-26, Association for the Sociology of Religion. Annual Meeting, New York Hilton Hotel, Brother Eugene Janson, 1403 North Saint Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas 78215

• August 27-30, American Sociological Association. Annual Meeting, New York Hilton Hotel, Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

Other Organizations

• **CHERION: THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES 5TH ANNUAL MEETING.** To be held at State University, College of Arts and Science, Plattsburgh, New York and Valcour Educational Conference Center, June 7-10, 1973. Address submitted papers or requests for additional information to: Dr. Noel W. Smith, Department of Psychology, State University, College of Arts and Science, Plattsburgh, New York 12901.

• **LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE OF THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA,** July 5 - August 28. The theme of the Institute will be highlighted in a wide variety of courses, lectures, and conferences. For further details write: Linguistic Institute, Department of Linguistics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

• **LA JUNTA DE SOCIOLOGOS CHICANOS.** Nick C. Vaca, University of California, Santa Cruz, is the new chairman of La Junta de Sociologos Chicanos. Jaime Sena Rivera, University of Texas, Austin, is chairman of the National Caucus of Chicanos Social Scientists.

• **THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY** will take place at Zurich University (Switzerland),

Short Skis to Cast Editor

Two years ago, James F. Short, Jr., Editor of the *American Sociological Review*, broke his shoulder as he came crashing down the Cascade ski slopes in Washington State.

Now the schussing Short has done it again. This time he catapulted off the skis to break both the tibia and the fibula so that his leg is cast from the ankle to the hip.

The forced convalescence will leave our fearless Editor with much time to ponder manuscripts. We wish him a speedy recovery—and a slow return to his beloved snow slopes.

August 19-24, 1973. The main subjects include the varied interactions between group activities and the social environment. Group work outside psychiatric clinics and the recent development of community therapy will also be emphasized. Present finds about defective group-development and problems caused by aggression from within and from without the groups will be considered. For further information write: Congress Office, c/o Mr. A. Uchtenhagen, M.D., Secretary General, Lenggstrasse 31, CH - 8029 Zurich.

Obituaries

THOMAS JACKSON WOOFTER 1893-1972

Thomas Jackson Woofter died following a brief illness on September 4, 1972, at the age of seventy-nine. After his retirement from Federal service in 1958, he and Mrs. Woofter moved to Montgomery, Alabama, to be near members of her family. Mrs. Woofter survives her husband.

Jack Woofter was born in Macon, Georgia, June 18, 1893. He was graduated from the University of Georgia when only nineteen years of age. He carried out research on Negro education for the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the then Bureau of Education, 1913-17. He served as an officer in the United States Army, 1917-19. After special study at the Sorbonne, University of Paris, he received the Ph.D. degree in sociology from Columbia University in 1920.

Then followed a series of activities which enhanced his detailed knowledge of the Southeast, with emphasis upon rural trends and race relations. He was research secretary for the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, 1920-27; Director of the study of St. Helena Island for the University of North Carolina and the Social Science Research Council, 1927-28; professor of statistics and population problems with the Department of Sociology and the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina, 1927-35. During this period at the University he contributed to the President's Research Commission on Social Trends and directed the Tennessee Valley Study, 1933.

In 1935, Jack Woofter left the academic setting for what was to become longtime service with the Federal Government. His first position was coordinator of rural research for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Work Projects Administration, and its

successor the Works Progress Administration, 1935-39. In this position he was responsible for the surveys which resulted in a series of monographs on rural life and for Federal research funds distributed to State A and M Colleges for rural research projects. He served as economic advisor to the Farm Security Administration, 1939-40 and in 1941 became Director of Research for the Federal Security Agency. He left this position in 1949 to carry out population studies for the Central Intelligence Agency until his retirement in 1958.

Besides membership in the American Sociological Association, Rural Sociological Society, and International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Woofter was active in the American Statistical Association and served as President of the Population Association of American in 1940.

His long list of publications reflected his research productivity in a field particularly his own. Among these were *Negroes in Athens, Ga.*, 1913; *Negro Migration*, 1920; *The Basis of Racial Adjustment*, 1925; *Negro Problems in cities*, 1928; *Black Yeomanry*, 1930; *The Plight of Cigarette Tobacco*, 1931; *Races and Ethnic Groups in American Life*, 1933; *Landlord and Tenant on the Cotton Plantation*, 1936; *Seven Lean Years*, 1939 (co-author); *Southern Race Progress*, 1957; and articles in such journals as *Social Forces*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, and the *Social Security Bulletin*. Only a few weeks before his death Jack Woofter sent a memorandum on "Population Changes in 11 Slow Growth States, 1960-1970" to some of his former colleagues. Indeed it was in the specialized field of population research that he became best known nationally.

Jack Woofter had a wide circle of friends and colleagues who respected his ability to plan and carry out research projects requiring broad knowledge and the highest level of technical competency. At the same time his reports were uniformly written clearly and focused directly on the problems attacked.

Those who worked with Jack Woofter found him gentle and courteous with an ever present wry humor. He both provided encouragement to the younger sociologists and economists who worked with him and gave them full credit for their contributions to the various publications for which he carried administrative responsibility. Appearing older physically than his years, he was ever a highly professional sociologist in the best liberal tradition, dedicated to understanding and amelioration of basic social problems.

Ellen Winston
Former U.S. Commissioner of
Welfare, HEW

MORRIS GILMORE CALDWELL 1893-1972

Morris G. Caldwell, professor emeritus of sociology, University of Alabama, died September 22, 1972, in his seventy-ninth year. Although death came after an extended illness, he was alert intellectually and active in academic life through most of his nine years of emeritus status. After retirement at the University of Alabama, he developed courses and participated in the teaching program in sociology at Stillman College from 1963 to 1969.

Born in Arlington, Wisconsin, February 20, 1893, Morris Caldwell received the A.B. degree at Carroll College, the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1927 and 1929 respectively at the University of Wisconsin. Later he did post-graduate study in the School of Social Science Administration of Ohio State University. The teaching positions he held were Professor of Sociology and Economics at Ashland College 1929-34; Professor of Sociology and Economics at Westminster College 1934-35; Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky 1935-39; and Professor of Sociology at the University of Alabama 1946-63. He served with distinction in two administrative positions extending over a period of five years. These were Director of the Div-

ision of Corrections of the State Department of Public Welfare, State of Wisconsin, December 1, 1939 to July 1, 1943; and National Chairman, Council on Youth Delinquency of the National Civic Federation, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1945.

Dr. Caldwell contributed to research in the fields of criminology and penology and published numerous articles in professional and scientific journals. He was the author of a college textbook, "Analysis of Social Problems". Active in many regional and national professional organizations and societies, he organized and established the Alabama Correctional Research Association and served as first Editor of the Alabama Correctional Journal. Among his professional activities were consulting and advisory services to numerous community and state agencies of Alabama relating to prison and correctional programs and to systems of probation and parole. Students and colleagues will remember Morris Caldwell as a devoted and faithful teacher with a deep concern for the welfare of those in our society who need rehabilitative service. Many of his students have gone on to professional careers in systems of probation, parole, and prison administration. In a joint resolution passed by the house and senate of the Alabama Legislature in 1963, Dr. Caldwell was recognized for his contributions to the state in correctional research, promotion of progressive correctional programs for Alabama prisons, and teaching and counseling in probation and parole.

The most recent honor for distinctive service came to Morris Caldwell in 1966 when he was selected for inclusion in the Executive and Professional Hall of Fame, a national recognition for those people making outstanding contributions to their country, community, and profession. This is a fitting tribute to the career of a scholar and teacher of sociology and criminology.

Henry L. Andrews
University of Alabama

EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

FORMAT: Please list in the following order.

For vacancy listings:

- Title or rank of position
- Description of work to be done and/or courses to be taught
- Abilities, training, experience and any other qualifications desired in applicant
- Geographic region
- Approximate salary range
- Address to which applicants can write
- Starting date

For applicant listings:

- Type of position desired
- At least two areas of competence
- Highest degree
- Awards
- Experience
- Publications
- Location desired
- Other personal information (optional)
- Date available

DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSIONS:

Deadline for submission of listings is the 15th of the month prior to publication. The Employment Bulletin is published monthly except June, July, and September.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

The American Sociological Association endorses equal employment opportunity practices,

and we reserve the right to edit all copy and to refuse ads that are not in consonance with these principles.

FEES:

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY LISTINGS	
Vacancy listing	\$15.00
Applicant listing	\$ 3.00

CONDITIONS:

Starting dates and employers are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of their listings. The ASA reserves the right to edit or exclude all items. Please type the listing (double spaced) and send it with a check for the appropriate amount to: Employment Bulletin, The American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

RESPONSES:

Replies to listings with box numbers should be individually addressed, stamped, and sent to the appropriate box number in care of the American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. These replies will be forwarded, unopened, to the individuals, institutions, or organizations which have placed the listings. Responses must be received in the Executive Office within two months of the date of publication.

according to experience and seniority; write: Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Ottawa, 550 Cumberland, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, telephone: 231-2348; July 1, 1973.

City University of New York, City College. Department of Jewish Studies seeks sociologist of Modern Jewry; rank flexible depending on distinction of qualifications and publications; 9-hour teaching load, top rated AAUP salary scale; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: Department of Jewish Studies, 104 Shepard Hall, City College, 138 Street and Convent Avenue, New York, New York 10031.

Saint Mary's University. Lecturer to associate professor; PhD preferred; undergraduate teaching, various specialties considered; write: G. B. Hallett, Dean of Arts, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; September 1, 1973.

University of Washington. Director of Women Studies; appointment is half-time administrative, half-time in an academic department of the College of Arts and Sciences; senior person only with evidence of creative work in women studies; must be eligible for tenure in an academic field; apply: Donna Gerstenberger, Professor of English, Chairperson Women Studies Search Committee, GN-30, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.

St. Francis College. Assistant or associate professor; to teach introductory and advanced courses; PhD with interests in social problems, criminology, or industrial; salary \$9,200-\$14,500 plus good fringe benefits; direct vita or inquiry to: David McMahon, Chairman, Department of Behavioral Sciences, St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania 15940; fall, 1973.

University of Minnesota. Assistant professor to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in social organization; PhD required with strong interest in research; salary is competitive; women and minorities are encouraged to apply; write: Dr. Robert Fulton, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

Sir George Williams University. Two positions, rank commensurate with experience and training; to teach urban sociology, social psychology, statistics, sociology of deviance; PhD and teaching experience required; write: Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107, Quebec, Canada.

Rochester Institute of Technology. Instructor; to teach both lower and upper division courses in introductory sociology as well as a range of courses in the upper division that would be primarily left to the discretion of the instructor; an example of possible course offerings would be juvenile delinquency, intergroup relations, family, social change, sociology of learning, etc.; there are also possibilities for teaching at the graduate level; a normal teaching load is 9 hours per quarter with usually no more than 2 preparations in relatively small class sizes; private, educational college of approximately 6,000 students located 7 miles south of the center of the city of Rochester; salary depends upon qualifications; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: Dr. John H. Humphries, Associate Dean, College of General Studies, 1 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, New York 14623, 716-464-2446; September, 1973.

Harvard University. Developmental, experimental,

personality, and social psychology; The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is planning appointments in the 4 areas; tenure and non-tenure; Equal Opportunity Employer; inquiries to: Office of the Chairman, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

University of Rhode Island. Assistant professor; to teach social problems and family; areas of specialization open; PhD required; send resume and letters of recommendation to: Carl Gersuny, Chairman, Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.

University of Missouri, St. Louis. Assistant professor; to teach courses in criminology/deviance; secondary interest in complex organizations, evaluation research, or stratification; priority given to those with advanced quantitative skills; salary competitive; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: George J. McCall, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri 63121; fall, 1973.

Eisenhower College. Assistant professor; to teach urban sociology, deviant behavior and complex organizations, also to give occasional lectures and to lead seminars in world studies-social sciences, general education program; must furnish evidence of ability as outstanding teacher; liberal arts college background helpful; PhD and some undergraduate teaching preferred; private, 4 year liberal arts college in Seneca Falls, New York; salary and fringe benefits competitive; write: Albert J. Ossman, Jr., Director of Division of Social Sciences, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York 13148; September, 1973.

Denison University. Assistant professor interested in teaching introductory sociology, social organization (social stratification) and deviance, 3 course load, 9-month year; PhD preferred, teaching experience desirable; small well-established liberal arts college in central Ohio, 7 person department, good teaching essential, research encouraged; excellent fringe benefits, salary competitive; write: Irving E. Mitchell, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Blair Knapp Hall, Denison University, Granville, Ohio 43023; September, 1973.

University of Waterloo. Senior scholar and chairman; to administer rapidly growing and innovative academic department of 12 faculty and 350 students, to provide leadership for developing graduate program, and to make scholarly contributions to related field; PhD, with academic experience, particularly graduate thesis direction and scholarship and research record in field related to recreation and leisure; applicants will be considered from both recreation and related fields, particularly the social and behavioral sciences. Administrative experience and knowledge of Canadian scene would be desirable; located in southern Ontario as part of metropolitan area of 200,000, 65 miles west of Toronto and 160 miles east of Detroit; salary: associate professor—\$15,200, full professor—\$20,200; write: Gerald S. Kenyon, Dean, Faculty of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; deadline for applications: February 15, 1973; starting date July 1, 1973.

George Mason University. Several positions for sociologists at assistant professor level to teach courses in undergraduate sociology and in criminology, delinquency, etc., and a sociologist at as-

VACANCIES

TEACHING

Teachers College, Columbia University. Assistant professor; to teach and direct research in the sociology of education, courses in urban sociology and social research methodology; interest in comparative studies of education and society is welcomed; PhD required in either sociology or sociology of education; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: Professor George Z. F. Bereday, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027; September, 1973.

Millikin University. Assistant professor with specialization in research methods, urban sociology, deviance, or criminology; PhD and some teaching experience required; 3 course teaching load per semester with opportunity for summer teaching; introduction, methodology and own specialty; small but vigorous interdisciplinary department committed to innovative, action-oriented programming; salary from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for 9 months, depending upon background and experience; write: Henry F. Gromoll, Chairman, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois 62522.

New York Institute of Technology. One full-time permanent position; instructor, assistant or associate professor depending on training and experience; interdisciplinary department. Strong interest in being involved with Criminal Justice Program newly developed; share teaching load with others in introductory, criminology, and juvenile delinquency; excellent opportunity for program develop-

ment, research and involvement with local and metropolitan communities. Private college on Long Island, New York; salary dependent upon qualifications but will be competitive; write: Dr. John Galicchia, Chairman, Behavioral Sciences Department, New York Institute of Technology, Wheatley Road, Old Westbury, New York 11568; February, 1973.

Ramapo College. Assistant professor with PhD to help develop interdisciplinary behavioral sciences program; specialty area open, but preference given for quantitative orientation and science background, particularly psychology, biology, and anthropology; new state-supported 4-year liberal arts college on rural campus 25 miles from Manhattan; salary starts at \$10,994; write: Roger N. Johnson, Ramapo College, Mahwah, New Jersey 07430; fall, 1973.

University of Michigan, Dearborn. Anticipate position, contingent upon state appropriations, for a junior level faculty member to teach in 2 of the following areas: demography and ecology; theory and social organization, stratification, and industrial sociology; a non-discriminatory, affirmative action employer; forward resume to Mrs. Martha Weier, Secretary, Faculty Search Committee, The University of Michigan—Dearborn, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48128; September, 1973.

University of Ottawa. Full professor and chairman of department; teaching, research, and chairmanship; PhD with experience in university teaching and research required; experience and interests regarding Canadian society, especially minority group and inter-ethnic relations; bilingual (French and English); salary starting at \$19,250, to negotiate

VACANCIES, Continued

ciate professor level to teach sociological theories; Washington, D.C. suburbs; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: Professor Nehemiah Jordan, Department of Behavioral Sciences, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030; 1973-74 academic year.

Michigan State University. Assistant professor for teaching-research position in organizations and/or the sociology of economy; PhD required, salary competitive with excellent fringe benefits; direct vitae and letters of recommendation to: William A. Faunce, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823; September 1, 1973.

University of South Carolina. Three openings for assistant professors, one with training and interest in theory; two with a structural theoretical emphasis with priority given to speciality in social stratification, minority group relations, complex organization, social control, and collective behavior; PhD required; salary competitive; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: David L. Hatch, Chairman, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208; fall, 1973.

Glassboro State College. Associate or full professor, with election to department chairperson a possibility; to teach basic courses and 1 or more of the following specialties: demography, medical, industrial, formal organization, small groups; associate requires PhD plus minimum of 5 years professional experience; professor requires PhD plus a minimum of 8 years professional experience; college is located in southern New Jersey, 20 miles SE of Philadelphia; salary levels start at \$13,363 for the associate, and \$16,244 for professor (10 months); write: Dr. Frank Bretz, Acting Chairman and Provost, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey 08028; summer, 1973, but no later than September 1, 1973.

State University of New York, Buffalo. Junior/senior position; PhD with interest in sociology of religion, race relations, demography, law, contemporary theory preferred; applicants should solicit at least 3 letters of recommendation from appropriate faculty members familiar with their work; in accord with TAS policy, there will be no routine acknowledgement of applications; Equal Opportunity Employer; all materials should be sent to: Chairman, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Buffalo, 4224 Ridge Lea Road, Amherst, New York, 14226.

University of North Carolina, Greensboro. Assistant or associate professor, major teaching and re-

search interest in any one or combination of the following fields: deviancy, formal organization (health, occupations), research methods (evaluative, statistics); interest in social psychology desirable but not mandatory; PhD in sociology required; salary dependent upon rank and experience; Equal Opportunity Employer; include vita with letter of application; write to: Alvin H. Scaff, Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Graham 337A, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412; August, 1973.

University of South Carolina. Professor and chairman of 22-member department of anthropology and sociology; 11-month appointment; Equal Opportunity Employer; persons interested in applying should send a vita and references to: Frank K. Browne, Secretary, Dean's Search Committee, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208; September, 1973.

Appalachian State University. One full-time position, instructor or assistant professor, to teach in 2 of the following areas: delinquency and criminology, corrections, social welfare, with occasional sections of introductory sociology and social problems; other areas will be considered; a unit of the University of North Carolina, located in northwest North Carolina in the Blue Ridge Mountains; salary will be competitive and commensurate with background and experience; Equal Opportunity Employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply; write: A.M. Denton, Jr., Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28607.

Indiana University. Assistant professor; (2) to teach courses in theory, social psychology, gerontology, family, comparative sociology; teaching experience required; must have research interest and commitment; PhD or ABD required; salary competitive; Equal Opportunity Employer; direct inquiries to: Arnold O. Olson, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Indiana University, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805; September, 1973.

Montclair State College. Assistant or associate professors; 3 positions in a growing department with 15 full-time faculty members; teaching undergraduate and graduate courses; all areas—especially demography, human ecology, methodology, crime and delinquency, and applied sociology; PhD required; teaching and research experience preferred; salary and rank dependent on qualifications; women and minorities are encouraged to apply; excellent fringe benefits; summer teaching available; located in a New York suburb; write: Dr. Byong-Suh Kim, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043; June or September, 1973.

Alfred University. Permanent position with rank dependent on qualifications; opening for individual with concentration in sociological theory with expectation that courses in other areas will also be offered; recent PhD preferred, but ABD considered; small private college in western New York; full undergraduate major in sociology offered; salary competitive; fringe benefits include aid in moving expenses; write: Dr. Robert Heineman, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Box 545, Alfred University, Alfred, New York 14802; September, 1973.

Utica College of Syracuse University has broad-based community service, career-oriented program for which it is seeking a sociologist with a concentration in urban sociology and methodology. Criminology, social stratification, and racial and cultural minorities are desired additional preparations. Assistant professor rank with PhD; 12-hour teaching load; salary open. Utica College is committed to strong affirmative action guidelines. Send resume to: Dr. Richard Rosen, Chairman, Division of Behavioral Studies, Utica College of Syracuse University, Utica, New York 13502; September, 1973.

Cornell University. Assistant or associate professor; research and teaching in the social aspects of housing and in community development related to housing; PhD required, solid professional experience desired; competitive salary; direct inquiries to: Jean Robinson, Acting Chairman, Department of Consumer Economics and Public Policy, College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850; September, 1973.

V 140 Assistant or associate professor; urban, minorities preferred as specialties but general sociology background important; liberal arts college with denominational background; Chicago-Milwaukee area; prefer near PhD; fall, 1973.

V 141 Instructor or assistant professor; introductory social stratification, formal organizations, small groups, collective behavior, social movements; 10 hours, 3 terms of 10 weeks, 9 months; PhD or near; salary depends on rank and qualifications, generous fringe benefits, \$9,000-\$11,500; South Atlantic states, 1100 student body, church affiliated, 20 miles from metropolitan center; Equal Opportunity Employer; September, 1973.

V 142 Professor or associate; to teach general sociology, with special teaching and research interests in analysis of concrete organizational and/or community groups; strong interest in working to develop uniquely focused basic and applied undergraduate and PhD programs; salary and rank dependent upon qualifications; women and minorities are encouraged to apply; Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer; September, 1973.

V 143 Two openings for assistant or associate professor; all specialties considered, but priority given to individuals with skills in research methods, deviant behavior-criminology, social psychology, urban sociology; PhD required for both positions; private university (3,000 students) in southeastern region; competitive salary, excellent fringe benefits, summer teaching available; June or September, 1973.

V 144 Senior faculty position with rank (full professor or associate professor) and salary (competitive) dependent on qualifications; PhD with experience, teaching competence, and demonstrated creative scholarship in research required; specialization in any 2 of the following fields preferred: sociology of law, religion, formal and complex organization, methods; main campus of New England state university; September, 1973.

RESEARCH

Southwest Center for Urban Research. Openings for research director and project director in an interdisciplinary, multi-university sponsored research center in the Southwest. Research director must have a PhD with several years of experience in organizing and supervising research programs, applying social science methodologies, preparing research proposals and reports, etc. A minimum of 3 years post-doctoral research required. Project director must have a PhD or ABD with specialties in organizational theory and research methodology. Responsibilities associated with this position include supervision of social science research projects, especially survey research efforts. Salary range (12 months) for research director to \$22,000, for project director to \$15,000. Contact: Dr. Jonathan P. West, Southwest Center for Urban Research, 1200 Southmore, Houston, Texas 77004. Immediate openings.

University of Maryland. Social scientist—recent PhD interested in applying strong research training to problems involved in the use of drugs by prescribers and patients. Assistant professor, 12-month appointment, salary open, July, 1973. Send inquiries with curriculum vitae to: David A. Knapp, PhD, School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, 636 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

University of Maine at Orono. Director of social science research institute; responsible for administering the institute and for coordinating the work of faculty, graduate students and staff involved; director is expected to play a major role in developing the institute and its research capabilities, guiding and assisting in preparing proposals for research, in obtaining funds for them, and in furthering their successful completion; position calls for a PhD in 1 of the social sciences, demonstrated

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This text was conceived within the premise that sociology deals with and should convey people's lives, attitudes, hopes, confusions, and fears. Avoiding excessive sociological terminology, the author focuses on such relevant areas as urban crises, women's liberation, race problems, and counter-culture. Instructor's Manual available.

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Focusing on the constants of the social order and their relation to one another, this truly systematic text presents a logical presentation that will help the introductory student form a clear picture of the structure that society itself exhibits.

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Evolutionary framework, social change emphasis and a comparative societal approach characterize this innovative introductory text. The evolutionary aspect provides a remarkably effective vehicle for pulling together not only the scattered materials of sociology, but the basic findings of biology, anthropology, history, political science, and economics as well. Instructor's Manual available.

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VACANCIES, Continued

achievement as a creative scholar, and several years experience in the management of research groups (e.g., director or assistant director of a survey research center); position includes a regular faculty appointment in an appropriate social science department, with limited teaching responsibility; rank and salary open; write and send curriculum vitae to: Dr. Bruce R. Poulton, Vice President for Research and Public Service, 21 Coburn Hall, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473; appointment to begin September, 1973; apply by March 1, 1973.

ADMINISTRATION

University of Nebraska. School of Public Affairs and Community Service seeks director of research and planning. Position entails direction of Center for Applied Urban Research, coordination of research efforts in the school, development of new research and grant proposals, and of interdisciplinary curricula as well as training and community service programs. Applicant should possess terminal degree, preferably in public administration, social work, criminal justice, or urban studies, but minimally in the social sciences. Applicant should possess a good research background and experience in grantsmanship as well as commitment to interdisciplinary instructional programs in public affairs. Position will carry academic rank on one of the four divisions of the School (social work, public administration, criminal justice, or urban studies). Rank and salary open. Send pertinent materials to: Professor Harry W. Reynolds, Jr., Department of Public Administration, University of Nebraska at Omaha, P.O. Box 688, Omaha, Nebraska 68101; February 1, 1973.

Eastern Illinois University. Assistant or associate professor; to direct an interdisciplinary Afro-American Studies program and teach part-time in sociology/anthropology department; PhD preferred, MA will be considered; salary commensurate with training and experience; write: Ken Hadwiger, Assistant Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

Wright State University. Chairman with 3 hours of teaching; associate or full professor with PhD and some experience required; 16-person combined department, plus part-time instructors, about 400 majors; new, urban, 10,000-student university adjacent to Dayton, Ohio; salaries at A and B levels, AAUP; Equal Opportunity Employer; write: Dr. Lawrence J. Cross, Sociology-Anthropology-Social Work, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45431.

V 145 Chairman of the department of sociology in a small liberal arts woman's college in New England; PhD and several years of teaching experience required; interest in urban affairs and social stratification; fall, 1973.

V 146 Administrative officer for scholarly society; salary \$12,500 plus benefits; full-time assistant; background in social science desirable but not indispensable; access to university or college space for office desirable but not required.

URBAN STUDIES SPECIALIST

Millersville State College. Urban Studies Specialist to develop program in urban studies; PhD in urban studies or a related field as well as some experience in program development are required. Position open at associate or assistant professor rank. College located near Lancaster, Pennsylvania in the heart of Pennsylvania Dutch country, a rural setting close to eastern metropolitan centers. Salary open, depending on qualifications. Write to: Dr. M. K. Hamid, Dean, Social Sciences Division, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania 17551.

APPLICANTS

PhD WITH EXPERIENCE

A 410 Teaching and research; social psychology and research methods; PhD; various grants and fellowships; consulting editor for journals; 8 years teaching; numerous publications; prefer West; fall, 1973.

A 411 Teaching or research; research methods, statistics, demography; PhD; 7 years teaching, 1 year research bureau; location open; September, 1973.

A 412 Teaching, research, and/or administration; urban, inter-group relations, social movements, population; PhD; pre-doctoral fellow; 12 years experience, currently full professor; books, articles; location open; 37, married, children; summer or fall, 1973.

A 413 Well-known, well-published young (40) full professor would like to consider a permanent half-time appointment in an urban location. Enjoy teaching; dislike the bureaucratization of education; fields: prejudice and intergroup relations, social psychology (attitude theory and role theory), political sociology (power, group conflict, protest movements), a growing interest in mass communications; books and article publications in all areas of specialization.

A 414 Teaching and/or administration; criminology, methodology, deviance, social problems; PhD; 7 years of teaching, some administration; September, 1973.

A 415 Teaching or teaching and research; theory, social stratification, political, collective behavior, ethnic and minority relations; special interest and research on collective violence and non-violence; PhD; AKD, fellowships; 4 years college teaching, administrative research experience in community mental health and higher education, have resided and researched questions in India, also lived in

Puerto Rico; articles; location open; 38, married, 2 children; January or September, 1973.

A 416 Teaching and/or research; urban, industrial, complex organizations, social change, research methods, statistics; PhD; Danforth Fellow; 3 years teaching experience; research grants; publications; location open; 36, married; fall, 1973.

A 417 Teaching; family, aging, sex roles, life styles, others; PhD; 12 years teaching undergraduate and graduate work, 2 years as chairman currently in Mexico to study Spanish; wish opportunity in Southwest or Florida, will consider others; woman, 50, single; available for summer or permanently.

A 418 Teaching and opportunity for research; theory, methodology, urban, social psychology, sociology of education, interdisciplinary interests; PhD; 9 years teaching including research; moderate climate; location open; summer or fall, 1973.

A 419 Teaching and/or research, will accept administration; theory and urban community; PhD; NIMH and other grants; 17 years experience in teaching, research and administration; articles and chapters; Southeast; married; 3 children; summer or fall, 1973.

A 420 Teaching and research; computer applications for instruction and research, methods, social organization, sociology of education; PhD; AKD, Manfred H. Kuhn Award, NSF grants; 5 years teaching experience; articles, papers, manuals; location open; married, 2 children; June, 1973.

A 421 Teaching and/or research; methodology and statistics, criminology and juvenile delinquency, collective behavior and deviant behavior; generalist with a specialization in the methodological and theoretical problems of delinquency analysis and research; PhD; excellent credentials and references; extensive research experience plus 3 years full-time university teaching (graduate and undergraduate levels); papers; articles in progress; Pacific or Mountain states; 29, married; June or September, 1973.

A 422 Applied research and development, community or institutional corrections, delinquency and crime; PhD; 15 years applied research and teaching experience; contributor 2 books, 30 publications; location open; 49, married, 3 children; June, 1973.

A 423 Teaching or teaching and research; theory, history, social organization; PhD, Fulbright scholar; 4 years research, 10 years teaching; publications; location open; fall, 1973.

A 424 Teaching and research; deviance, urban, social psychology, sociology of leisure, ethno-methods; PhD; Fulbright exchange student, scholarships; 6½ years teaching, research and field experience; journal articles, 2 books forthcoming; location open; fall, 1973.

A 425 Teaching and research, possibly chairman; university or liberal arts college; methodology, social psychology, statistics, deviance, others; PhD; 12 years teaching at graduate and undergraduate levels, considerable research and administrative experience; 2 books, numerous articles; location open; 41, married; June or September, 1973.

A 426 Director of evaluative research; research methodology, social psychology; PhD; 14 years research experience, currently full professor; books, articles; available full-time April-August, flexible availability September-March.

A 427 Professor and chairman; social interaction and methodology; PhD; full professor at eastern university; 3 books, 20 papers.

A 428 Teaching and/or research supervision, assistance, evaluation, performance, any balance suffices; assistant to associate professor level or research organization counterpart; measurement, survey research, social psychology, electoral institutions, assimilation, language conflict, social and political issues, more; PhD; government research employment (non-military), undergraduate and graduate teaching and research supervision, consultation to individuals and organizations as social service; diverse personal research; published, writing stage for 3 long-term, time-tabled major projects; married, 33, well-traveled; locate anywhere in US for satisfying position; summer or fall, 1973.

A 429 Teaching; urban, political, social stratification, introductory; PhD; fellowship and research grants; 8 years undergraduate and graduate teaching experience; publications; Northeast area preferred; 45, married, children; fall, 1973.

A 430 Teaching, research, administration; social stratification, social organization, political; PhD; research grants, AKD; 54 years teaching-research experience; several publications; location open; July, 1973.

A 431 Teaching and research; introductory, political, social problems, social change, peasant society, South Asia; PhD; 9 years teaching and research experience; articles and other publications; 36, married; location open; January, 1973.

A 432 Teaching and research, will consider administration; marriage and the family, industrial occupations and professions, social deviance, social control, social change, social problems; PhD; AKD, Phi Kappa Phi, NSF Fellowship; 4 years university teaching experience including undergraduate and graduate courses, 2 years research and consulting experience; papers, journal articles, monographs; location open but prefer Southeast or Midwest; 31, married; summer or fall, 1973.

A 433 Teaching and/or research; introductory, social organization, ethnic relations, social problems; PhD; fellowships; several years teaching experience; prefer small, peaceful college; 34, married; September, 1973.

A 434 Teaching and research; human ecology, social gerontology, sociology of health and medicine;

PhD; NSF, NIMH Fellowships; 3 years public health research experience, 7 years university teaching experience; location open; 36, married, 2 children; summer or fall, 1973.

A 435 Teaching and research; education, field and survey research methods, deviance; PhD; NIMH Postdoctoral Fellowship; teaching and field and survey research experience; publications; location open; 29, married; June or September, 1973.

A 436 Visiting professorship (after retirement); deviance, delinquency, symbolic interaction, psycho-sociality, mass communication; family; PhD; Fulbright professorship; 25 years undergraduate teaching including Hong Kong and Philippines; about 15 professional papers, 2 books, plus forthcoming book on process of delinquency and social change; location open; LLB and practiced law in Boston for 10 years, published papers include material on Chinese and Philippine social structure, published book on theory of Sigmund Freud; September, 1973.

A 437 Teaching and research; introductory, social problems, family, statistics, theory, and others; PhD; research grant; 3 years full time university faculty; papers; location open; 36, married; fall or summer, 1973.

A 438 Teaching/research/administration; theory, methods, social change, others; PhD; 18 years teaching; 45, married, 4 children; location open; September, 1973.

A 440 Teaching and research; fields of dominant research interest: concepts of the social sciences (methodology of integrated social sciences), social linguistics, social theory; teaching experience; introductory sociology, classical and contemporary social theory, stratification, methodology, social philosophy, interdisciplinary courses; PhD; teaching experience in German and English universities and in an American college; several publications; universities preferred; 32, single; September, 1973.

A 441 Teaching and/or research; sex roles, urban, family, occupations; other standard courses; PhD; Wilson, NIMH Fellowships, PBK; 14+ years major university teaching experience, other research experience; papers; any metropolitan area; 30, married, female; summer or fall, 1973.

A 442 Teaching and/or research; stratification, urban, race, theory, other standard courses; PhD; NDEA, PHS Fellowships; 3 years major university teaching experience, other research experience; papers; any metropolitan area; 29, married; summer or fall, 1973.

A 443 Teaching with or without research; possibly part-time administration; PhD; 20 years academic employment, taught typical range of under-graduate subjects and several graduate courses in 9 colleges and universities (2 of which were foreign-Fulbright); above average number of research grants from foundations, agencies, industry; 4 years administrative experience; moderate range of publications; early 50's, family; fall, 1973 or later.

MA OR NEAR PhD

A 459 Aspiring young sociologist looking for teaching and/or research position; introductory, social psychology, social problems, social deviance, medical sociology, suicidology, sociological theory, sociology of science; MA, PhD candidate; awards; 7 years teaching experience, community college and university level; papers in progress; salary open; location open; 31, married.

A 460 Teaching; undergraduate social welfare content, introductory, social problems, deviant behavior (particularly delinquency/criminality); strong interest in criminal justice curriculum, especially field of corrections; Master of Social Service (ACSW membership) plus graduate work in higher education; 12 years experience in juvenile and adult corrections, 7 years teaching in a school of social work (field instruction—corrections), 2½ years undergraduate social welfare; 2½ years sociology; location open; September, 1973.

A 461 Teaching and/or research at assistant professor level; research methods, political, marriage relationships, others; MA, PhD candidate; 7 years teaching with 4 years research, presently chairperson of liberal arts department; book, articles, papers; 30, fall, 1973.

A 462 Teaching; introductory, social problems, ethnic minorities, theory, cultural anthropology; MA; 4 years experience at junior and church-related colleges; location open; 31, married, 2 children; September, 1973.

A 463 Teaching; marriage and family, social psychology, theory, methodology, mass communications; PhD candidate, degree expected in spring, 1973; 6 years teaching experience; prefer eastern U.S.; 29, married, 2 children.

A 464 Teaching and/or research; urban studies and theory of knowledge; cosmopolitan, multi-disciplinary vantage point; near PhD; outstanding grants; teaching, research and in-field experience; publications; will develop curriculum; 31, married; June, 1973.

A 465 Teaching and research at assistant professor level; political sociology, stratification, race and ethnic relations, economic sociology, China and Southeast Asia; MA; NDEA IV (Chinese language study), Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship; 2 years research assist, teaching experience at university level, presently engaged in field research in Far East; monograph in progress, articles submitted, paper; location open; married, 1 child; September, 1973.

A 466 Teaching; criminology, penology, correctional community; ABD; NIMH Fellow; past journal editor, 3 years teaching experience, presently directing criminal justice program; published study of

indefinite sentence, dissertation research on temporal strategies of prisoners; desire West Coast or Boston area; September, 1973.

A 467 Teaching and research; sociolinguistics, socialization, medicine (mental illness), education, sociological theory, family, social problems, religion; MA, PhD expected March or June, 1973; NIMH Traineeship; 2 years teaching experience; 27, married; fall, 1973.

A 468 Teaching and research, assistant professor level; occupations and professions, deviance, social psychology, environmental sociology; PhD candidate, excellent references available; 4 years teaching experience, Master Construction Electrician; location open; 30, married, 2 children; September, 1973.

A 469 Teaching; criminology, methodology, statistics, stratification, social problems; ABD; 4 years teaching experience; location open; 27, married; June or September, 1973.

A 470 Teaching and research; social theory, political economy, Black and Chicano studies, studies in post-industrialized societies, anthropology, sociology and economics of poverty, women studies; strong interdisciplinary interests; PhD May, 1973; Ford Foundation Fellow; some teaching experience; some applied research experience; languages; articles, papers; prefer East, married, woman, permanent resident alien; fall, 1973.

A 471 Teaching; introductory, urban, family; MA+; 3 years junior college teaching; article and book review; location open; 26, married, 1 child; September, 1973 but flexible.

A 473 Teaching or teaching and research; racial and ethnic minorities, American Indian and society, urban minorities and political activism, urban Indian, social problems, juvenile delinquency; near PhD; 2 years assistant professor, 4 years social and market research, 4 years computer analyst-programmer; article; woman, 35, American Indian, single; fall, 1973.

A 474 Teaching or teaching and research; deviance/criminology, methods, family, collective behavior; MA; AKD; 4 years teaching experience at small liberal arts college, research experience; articles in preparation; location open; 29, married, 1 child; June or September, 1973.

A 475 Teaching and/or research; racial and ethnic minorities, marriage and family, introductory; MA; 2 years military teaching experience; MA thesis submitted for publication; prefer California; 26, single; April, 1973.

A 476 Teaching and research; quantitative research methods, social stratification, population, human ecology; MA, PhD candidate; Ford Foundation grant, NIMH Traineeship; 2 years full-time teaching experience, research assistant in sampling; papers, book reviews; location open; 31, married, 3 children; September, 1973.

A 477 Teaching and/or research; social psychology, research methodology, interdisciplinary teaching and research, small groups, collective behavior, marriage and the family, personality theory, information-systems theory; ABD (PhD expected August, 1973); NIMH intermediate pre-doctoral fellow, dissertation research grant; assistant professor for 2 years; 3 published papers; September, 1973.

A 478 Teaching; introductory, social problems, family, ethnic relations, stratification; ABD; PBK, NSF traineeship; ½ year teaching; article; 27, married, 1 child; prefer New York City, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Maryland; September, 1973.

A 479 Teaching; community-urban, mass behavior, social problems, others; MA, plus classwork for PhD; history minor; 3 years TA; seminary degree and 12 years in ministry; location open; 39, married, 3 children; June or September, 1973.

A 480 Teaching and research or teaching; Chinese society, social change, comparative, political, methods; PhD expected August, 1973; NDFL and FAPP grant recipient; teaching experience; prefer Midwest, East, will consider other locations; September, 1973.

A 482 Teaching and/or research; ecology/demography, methods, statistics, occupations/work, urban; MA, all course work for PhD; 5 years teaching as TA, working experience with 6 different statistical software packages, research on migration, poverty; 1 minor publication, several manuscripts submitted and in progress, several papers accepted for 1973 regional association meetings, national survey research in progress; location open; 32, married, 1 child; available immediately if relocation paid.

A 483 Research and/or administrative; industrial, complex organizations, evaluation research; MA, PhD candidate; Unidel and Andelot Fellowships; 3 years teaching and research experience at the university level, 6 years industrial administrative experience; location open; 34, single; February or September, 1973.

A 484 Teaching and/or research; introductory, social problems, stratification, Eastern religions, family, political, organization; MA; 2 years research experience as research assistant; location open; February, June, September, 1973.

A 485 Teaching and research; stratification, historical, political, military, social psychology; PhD expected August, 1973; PBK, AKD, US Public Health Service Trainee, Arnold M. Rose Award for graduate student paper; 2 years teaching; prefer Northeast, will consider other locations; August, 1973.

A 486 Research; social psychology, methodology, political sociology, with growing interest in evaluative research; ABD, PhD by August, 1973 from University of Michigan; numerous research assistantships; considerable independent research with several forthcoming publications; prefer West Coast and Washington, D.C.; woman; Fall, 1973.