

MILLION DOLLAR MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, Division of Special Mental Health Programs, NIMH, has approved a proposal for a Graduate Fellowship Program for Ethnic Minorities to the ASA which, when fully funded, will involve approximately one million dollars for a six-year period.

The grant for the first year (July 1, 1973—June 30, 1974) has been awarded and will be devoted to establishing procedures and selecting the first of three cohorts of ten minority students who will enter graduate study in sociology.

Each of the 30 persons selected for the program will be eligible for full support, up to a maximum of \$7,500 per year, for three years of graduate training. The allocation for each fellowship will include tuition, dependency allowance money for books, research materials, thesis and dissertation supplies, and an annual stipend of \$3,800.

The program is designed to develop and enhance the capacity of minority individuals to conduct research in sociology and mental health and to develop and enhance the capacity of institutions to prepare, sustain, and expand research opportunities for minorities in these areas. Thus it is anticipated that the program will increase university and agency activities to recruit additional minority students who will be funded from other sources.

How will the program be administered? The Council has authorized the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology to "devise a governing body and procedures for implementing the grant." To this end, seven persons, the majority of whom will be drawn from the Committee, will serve as the governing body of the fellowship program. The lines of responsibility will be from the governing body to the Committee to the Council to the membership of the ASA.

Working with the governing body will be a Project Director. The search for candidates for that position is the responsibility of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Any person interested in that position may write to the Committee or to the Executive Office (notice of the position is posted elsewhere in FOOTNOTES).

The governing body of the grant will, after consultation with the Committee, the Executive Specialist, and the Executive Officer of the ASA, be responsible for the selection of students, universities, and agencies to participate in the program. Selection criteria, guidelines, and procedures for participation will be publicized well in advance of the decisions that will inaugurate the entry of students into the program by fall, 1974.

See FELLOWSHIP, p. 4

Small Grants for Big Issues

GUIDELINES FOR FUNDING NEW APPROACHES TO PROBLEMS OF THE DISCIPLINE

Following consultation in New York at the Annual Meeting, the new ASA Committee on Problems of the Discipline issued the following statement concerning its purpose and procedures—

This Committee proposes that small grants be made to sociologists who believe that the discipline could be moved forward by encouraging interchanges among sociologists who share similar theoretical and methodological interests in some reasonable delimited topic or substantive field.

The rationale for this development is simple: sociologists meet as a collectivity but once a year and the evidence is overwhelming that the Annual Meetings encourage academic discussion, intellectual competition, and ideas-that-need-to-be-developed. The evidence is equally overwhelming that many sociologists leave the Annual Meeting with a sense of frustration and an inchoate need to keep in touch with "significant others."

Consequently, the ASA will make small grants (probably not to exceed \$2,000) to small groups of sociologists who want to meet occasionally, exchange working papers, plan research, prepare Annual Meeting sessions, or otherwise test out each other's ideas—all to the end of moving the science of sociology on both theoretical and methodological fronts into a more productive future. (Policy issues are obviously not unrelated, but the main thrust of this experimental program is upon the development of sociology as a scientific discipline.)

The members of this Ad Hoc Committee are:

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.

Gary T. Marx, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

Matilda White Riley, Department of Sociology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011.

This Committee will receive proposals from any small group of sociologists (of the order of three to six members) who, with a spokesman/applicant, will set forth an objective, a modus operandi, together with a budget for helping to defray the costs of developing their plan.

The committee does not wish to suggest theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities or specific modes of operation, but applicants may be guided by the following considerations. Preferences will be given to:

(1) Proposals that involve theoretical

See GUIDELINES, p. 3

New Appointment to ASA Office. . . .

JOAN R. HARRIS NAMED EXECUTIVE SPECIALIST FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN

To continue and extend its efforts to improve the status of women and minorities in sociology, the ASA has appointed Joan R. Harris as the new Executive Specialist to succeed Maurice Jackson, who has returned to his academic post at the University of California, Riverside.

Joan Harris launched her new career in New York in a series of Council and committee meetings that moved her to report that "while important progress has been made, I am impressed by the challenge that lies before us to move sociology into a position of real leadership among the disciplines concerned with genuine affirmative action."

As Executive Specialist, Joan Harris will draw on a rich background of relevant experience to meet the demands of the position. For the past two years she has been at Howard University where she offered courses in advanced statistics, graduate methods of research,



See HARRIS, p. 4

Membership Categories May Be Revised As

CANADIAN CALL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION HEEDED

Today persons may join the ASA as Members, Associates, Student Members, Student Associates, or International Associates. These various categories pay various dues, but all receive the same set of publications (now 26 mailings per year). However, only Members and Student Members vote and are eligible to hold office in the ASA.

Following recent Council action in New York, a new category, "International Member," may soon be added to the options available. In addition, the right to opt for this category, or that of International Associate, may be extended to Canadians who are now excluded by constitutional provision from that choice.

Whether or not these changes are made depends on the vote of Members

and Student Members in a forthcoming referendum where they will be asked to consider an alteration in Article I, Section 1 of the By-Laws. The present wording of one phrase in that Section reads as follows: "Citizens of all countries, except the United States and Canada, may become International Associates." The proposed substitute wording would read: "Persons who are not citizens of the United States may become International Members or International Associates provided they meet the qualifications of the counterpart Member or Associate categories."

Thus, Members and International Members would have the same qualifications (PhD in sociology . . . or three years of graduate study, etc.), would pay the same dues, and have the same rights and privileges (voting, office-

holding, etc.). On the other hand, Associates and International Associates would continue as at present in terms of qualifications (interest), dues (\$20 and \$12) and rights and privileges.

The impetus for this proposed change came in a recent communication from colleagues in the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association who, through President Gillian Sankoff, requested that the ASA initiate appropriate steps to permit Canadians to have the option of membership in the ASA as International Associates. If the revision in the By-Laws is made, sociologists in Canada, as well as all other countries, who are not U.S. citizens, could opt to become either International Members or International Associates. Currently there are approximately 600 persons residing in Canada who are

listed on the ASA membership rolls.

The present ASA membership roster also includes approximately 1,000 International Associates from more than 70 countries, not including Canada. For \$12 annual dues, International Associates receive all publications sent to other member categories of the ASA (Incidentally, for postage, the average cost for the 26 mailings to members in the USA is \$1.07 as compared to \$2.58 for mailings to Canada and \$3.20 for mailings to members in other countries).

Despite such differential costs, Council, in New York, did not recommend any change in the dues for International Associates because it was deemed important to continue to make every effort to circulate our publications and to extend membership privileges to our international colleagues.

Open Forum

The Sociological Condition: A Response To Blalock

In the March, 1973 issue of the ASA FOOTNOTES, Professor Blalock issued a challenge to sociologists to respond to his sincere frustrations about the inadequacies of our research and to explore the potentials for rectifying the deficiencies. His presentation moved and concerned me as it must have any aware sociologist that read the commentary.

The following represents my rationale as to why efforts such as he proposes will not solve our dilemmas, why the problems may never be amenable to solution, and why their non-solvability may be inherent and even desirable. I have reached such a radically divergent view after years of struggling with the theoretical, definitional, and methodological diversity in our field, having encountered study upon study that were discordant or unrelated, and when related, were too frequently contradictory. All students of sociology have been led to ask if such discrepancies are due to the youth of our field and if we can expect that in time our expertise will improve; or if it is the complexity of the subject matter for which, in time, we shall develop the sophisticated methodology to clarify and unify our findings; or if sociologist, as man, has difficulty in objectively studying himself? The latter we hope to conquer by improved ethical, objective, and methodological controls. Professor Blalock chooses to focus upon the first two considerations and as most sociologists is too ready to disregard the implication of the third, the issue of human values and perspectives and the fact that they have a devastating impact upon our studies and work.

I concur with Blalock's opening statement that, "the purpose of sociology is to develop theories and a body of knowledge that will help us understand a complex reality." I also agree when he proceeds to state that diverse study findings will not add up (can not be cumulated) unless there are rather general theories under which they can be subsumed. Also agreed with is a latter statement that fundamental to the accumulation process are adequate conceptualizations and measurements. **We part company when Blalock proceeds to reduce theoretical conceptualization to a focus on definitions, vocabulary, operations, and measurement, and when he offers suggestions about how we can, as a profession, arrive at some parsimony by focusing upon the above.**

Let us back track one moment to the question of perspectives and notice how the general theoretical orientation of a researcher influences his approach, his definitions, his preference for certain methodology, and how it influences his very findings. The theoretical perspective, often unstated, acquired by imitation and subtle inculcation by prior teachers and mentors, by attendance in departments at specified universities; buttressed by personality preferences, political inclinations, and ideals held by the sociologist, coalesce and subtly predispose the researcher to operate in a fashion not amenable to an easy reconciliation with those in other theoretical camps.

Assumptions of Durkheim and Marx

Let us take for example, the divergent theoretical assumptions of a Durkheim and Marx and briefly see how they operate to create differential approaches, findings, and recommendations for social action. Marx assumed man's nature to be essentially good and man to be cooperative, given that he was not in an alienated state. Man free from external dominance, in a socialist society, was expected to get along happily and creatively with his fellow men. For Durkheim man was basically difficult,

prone to excesses which could hurt him if the societal bond was not strong and did not constrain the human passions. Marx chose to enter the social world at the level of man's work relationships within social classes and Durkheim chose to analyze the division of labor and the social cohesion that resulted from a non pathological work arrangement. One theorist found conflict in the division of labor the other cohesion. Marx believed that man, ultimately, was the moving force in society and systems existed for his liberation, and Durkheim that only society was real and that men alone, apart from the system, were not human. In short their positions, although seldom explicit on the issue of free will versus determinism, were critical to subtle differences in their approaches. Marx chose to focus upon social structure and the realities of the work world as the determinants of man's ideas whereas Durkheim, in his work on religion, looked at man's values as experienced in the social bond and practiced en masse, or as taught to societal members, as the ultimate social force. Marx believed in a dialectic and conflictual schema of life and Durkheim in a cohesion or equilibrium-stability model.

Now, as Blalock would have it, shall we attempt to synthesize the approaches of these men? Perhaps if we add the diverse assumptions of a Weber and a Simmel our job would become essentially impossible. The reason the task is difficult is because theorists disagree in their views about: 1) the nature of man, 2) the most meaningful level of entry into the study of society, be it psychological, the group, the institution, culture, etc., 3) the degree of free will or determinism felt to be operative in society 4) whether human values or social structure are the prime explanation for social behaviors or 5) whether society evolves lineally, cyclically, dialectically, remains in equilibrium, or has social laws that may be found to be true for all systems at all times.

Many sociologists say that the old theoretical masters such as Marx and Durkheim are irrelevant to our times for they predate real scientific approaches; that theories today are stated in forms that can be tested and substantiated or rejected . . . but this is only partially true. I would like to say to my fellow sociologists that today, even with our more manageable hypotheses we operate on a priori assumptions and theoretical bases that make a synthesis or cumulation of our work most difficult.

Obstacles to Unification

Blalock believes our difficulties are solvable by using agreed upon operational definitions (at least vocabulary), consistent measures, more sophisticated methods, longitudinal studies, larger samples, in short more organizational endeavors. In some limited areas this may be helpful but in terms of the cumulation of sociological knowledge or for an interpretation and a synthesis of results it will not.

Let us examine, for example, the situation in the area of research in mental health, and hypothetically call together a conference of major contributors in the field: 1) a labeling theorist such as Thomas Scheff 2) a Freudian, Bruno Bettelheim 3) an existentialist such as R. D. Laing 4) Talcott Parsons a structural functionalist, and 5) a behaviorist such as B. F. Skinner. Let us give these gentlemen a period of time in which to unify their approaches to mental illness so they can begin to gather some long term hard data on American society or some specific sector thereof.

At the onset our difficulties would begin with their inability to agree on a definition of the problem or even on the meaning of the term mental illness. The labeling theorist would say that every one is mentally ill or peculiar to some degree and this fact is irrelevant, for deviance is a matter of power and of

who is running the system; social elites define illness and those they wish to treat as deviant. The definition then varies depending on the power structure in any given society. The Freudian, in contrast, would say there is in fact such a thing as mental illness. It is an intrapsychic phenomenon; a personality has become maladapted due to particular events in the past life of the individual and further such disorders can be found and examined in almost any society. The existentialist might say, as Laing has, it is society today that is insane; the so called schizophrenic is acting normally and adaptively and the insane person may in fact be normal. The structural-functionalist could view the mentally ill deviant as functional for the system and would begin by analyzing how the deviance fits in the system (helps to maintain it) for the best of all worlds. The behaviorist would operationally define the disordered behavior and then research how it is a learned and conditioned response . . . ultimately to be eliminated (extinguished) given it is deemed undesirable by society.

Our group of experts would have great difficulty in mutually defining the problem and would therefore be unable, or may even refuse, to operationalize the question. Their views on the nature of men and society differ so ostensibly that they would approach any study from widely divergent and categorical views of reality. Their methodology therefore would differ as would their findings. A reading of their works defies integration due to these basic differentials.

Each theoretical school can be likened to a religious denomination with beliefs and views about the world which are not easily subjected to research. How does one define and research cooperation if as a conflict theorist it is viewed as imposed by a dominant power or if as an order theorist it is viewed as inherent in all men and natural to society. When Blalock calls for unification in the field of social psychology the problem is precisely as outlined above. Symbolic interactionists, existentialists, Freudians, behaviorists, etc., have their own theory, assumptions, vocabulary, utopias, and followers; each has gathered adherents that believe their perspectives are more true than others, and their basic assumptions are not amenable to empirical tests, much less to theoretical unification or to coordinated research efforts and therefore to cumulative results.

Conclusion

The final question then becomes one of, is this a situation over which we ought despair? When I first entered the field I believed this was definitely so but I now believe that such differences are not only good but essential for our field and our society. Recalling that theories are merely ways that men choose to categorize reality, approach research, and ultimately explain their world, further recognizing that many theories are in fact erroneous reflections of reality, or at best partial or one sided reflections, theories become useful only to the extent that they assist men in functioning in their world. If by some miracle all of us were to view the world unilaterally or similarly we could all be incorrect, even with substantial research support, and seriously so. The consequences of unanimous miscalculations about our condition could result in our inability to perceive danger and could act as a liability to our survival. **Without the dialectic and conflict inherent in our theories and our controversies we would be like men with tunnel vision following a leader over a potential abyss.**

Our social and human existence depends upon contradiction, challenge, contrast, and dissensus. How else, as Hegel suggested, would we ever perceive, comprehend, or appreciate anything, or supersede it? Sociologists are human beings and our ongoing effort is

to learn as much about society as we can to assist us and society in adaptation. Since life often dictates adaptation via struggle and contrasts it appears that the sociological enterprise reflects this same condition. The most we may be able to do is clarify the issues and their content as much as possible so that we can use reason, judgment, objectivity and restraint whenever possible.

In a practical vein I would suggest that we hold more national and regional workshops where the leaders in their fields can meet to argue some of their findings and perspectives based not only on research but also on some of their assumptions and beliefs. In an arena of openness about our values and biases we may be better able to confront and cope with them. Students and teachers alike need to be more open about political leanings and idealistic commitments so that in bringing them forth the arguments will become more honest and we can see that which we confront and those we confront. Students should be taught how to evaluate their own assumptions as well as those of their teachers. Most importantly, in preface to our research publications we should explicitly state the theoretical bases upon which we stand.

The intentions I have are not to reduce sociology to a philosophy or to negate the objectivity and the methodological tools we have so long fought to develop but instead to add the above aspect to our expertise to help us understand more clearly what sociology is, its limits, and the resources it offers.

Ann E. Davis
Miami University, Ohio

Section Resurrection:

Social Psychology Lives Again

More than two hundred members of the ASA petitioned Council during the Annual Meeting to re-establish the Section on Social Psychology. After reviewing plans for Section activity, Council authorized the Section to proceed with an election and other activities for 1973-74.

An interim governing body of the Section is headed by Norman F. Washburne and includes Thomas Hood, Gordon DiRenzo, Thomas Oakes, and John B. Kervin.

A preliminary survey of potential members indicates substantial interest in forming sub-units within the Section on Social Psychology to deal with topics like Personality and Social Structure, Collective Behavior, and Symbolic Interaction. Other plans will develop following a larger survey, and the election of officers.

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"Fun City" Follies . . .

EVERYTHING HIGH AT 68TH ANNUAL MEETING

The temperature, the prices, and the registration all rose to new highs in New York City as the ASA gathered in mid-town Manhattan for its 68th convention in the closing days of August, 1973.

Midst a sweltering heat-wave, with temperatures holding in the high 90's over all four days, a record-breaking 3,804 sociologists registered for the meeting. This was the ninth time that the ASA has held its annual sessions in New York. The most recent meeting in 1960 attracted 1,976 registrants. Incidentally, 84 persons who participated in the 1960 New York program also participated in the 1973 program.

The mood of the 1973 meeting was perhaps less political and more scholarly and professional than in recent years. Attendance at the business meetings dropped to less than 200 for the first session and to less than 60 for the second. On the other hand, more than 1,500 persons were present to hear President Mirra Komarovsky deliver an incisive address on "Some Problems in Role Analysis" in the first of three plenary sessions. Despite their length, large numbers managed to stay for the two plenary sessions that dealt in de-

tail with the experience of sociologists on government commissions and concluded with penetrating analyses of the linkage of sociology to social policy by Professors Ray Mack, Paul Lazarsfeld, and Robert Merton.

The first time that sociologists met in New York for their Annual Meeting was in 1909 when William Graham Sumner delivered the Presidential Address on "Religion and the Mores." The entire program that year consisted of 13 papers and involved as authors and discussants a total of 33 participants. Among the timely topics discussed were "The Teaching of Sociology," "Sociology and the State," and "The Outlook for American Statistics." This year additional topics were explored as there were 504 papers on the program (down from 515 in 1972) and 1,053 (up from 949 in 1972) persons participating in regular sessions, seminars, plenary meetings, luncheon roundtables, etc. The changing status of women in the discipline is reflected by the changing percentages of their participation in the New York programs as follows: 1909: 0%; 1960: 8.5%; 1973: 21%.

Three general social events followed the plenary sessions and proved to be

popular despite the heat and the high cost of liquid refreshment. The traditional "Dutch Treat Party" was held on Monday night followed by the equally traditional annual Jazz Session performed by the Society of Sociological Musicians on Tuesday night. On Wednesday evening an innovation was launched with the first annual DAN party—short for "Departmental Alumni Night," which in turn is an abbreviation for an affair billed as a "Departmental Alumni Students and Faculty Cash Bar Cocktail Stand-up Conversation and Meet-Your-Old Friends under Your University Standard Night." Thirty-five departments paid \$20 each to share the expense of the bartenders and for the privilege of raising their standards so that alumni and old friends could gather at the designated place to renew the loyalties of yesteryear. The experiment seemed a success and, with refinements, may be tried again in Montreal in 1974.

This overview of the 68th session must end on a final harsh note of reality. The Employment Service at the convention reported that 550 sociologists registered as job applicants. However, only 124 employers indicated they had openings available.

\$10,000 to ISA for 8th World Congress

The ASA Council has authorized the expenditure of \$10,000 to assist the International Sociological Association in organizing the 8th World Congress of Sociology in Toronto in 1974.

The decision by the Council in New York followed a presentation of needs by Reuben Hill, President of the ISA. In awarding the funds, the ASA granted \$2,000 to the ISA Secretariat for mailing and administrative operations of the Congress and earmarked the remainder, \$8,000, for a special travel grant to assist young scholars from developing countries selected by universalistic, scholarly criteria to attend the Congress.

ASA Presidents Parley in New York

Up to the present, 66 persons have been elected to serve as President of the ASA. One-fourth of this total was included in the record turnout at the 68th Annual Meeting in New York.

Of necessity, this distinguished gathering included the current incumbent, Peter Blau, the immediate Past-President, Mirra Komarovsky, and the President-Elect, Lewis Coser. This trio had important official duties to perform, especially Mirra Komarovsky who organized the 1973 program and delivered the presidential address. At least 14 other persons present really knew what that meant—they were the Past-Presidents in attendance.

Listed by the year of their presidency, the following Past-Presidents participated in the New York meeting: Stuart Q. Queen (1941), Talcott Parsons (1949), Donald Young (1955), Robert K. Merton (1957), Robin M. Williams, Jr. (1958), Robert E. L. Faris (1961), Paul F. Lazarsfeld (1962), Everett C. Hughes (1963), George C. Homans (1964), Wilbert E. Moore (1966), Charles P. Loomis (1967), Ralph H. Turner (1969), Reinhard Bendix (1970), and William J. Goode (1972).

A Profile of the Annual Meeting: Selected Statistics

Year and Place of Meeting	Paid Registrations	% of Total Membership	No. of Sessions	No. of Papers	No. of Persons on Program	Students on Program	Women on Program	Members on Program	Non-Members on Program
1964: Montreal	1725	25	72	211	329				
1965: Chicago	2399	29	84	261	442	(No Data)			
1966: Miami Beach	1593	18	95	354	530				
1967: San Francisco	2659	24	101	362	690				
1968: Boston	2888	25	76	245	598				
1969: San Francisco	2835	23	112	347	804	57			
1970: Wash. D.C.	3515	27	83	320	622	67	67	531	91
1971: Denver	3060	24	142	429	790	61	105	492	224
1972: New Orleans	2470	19	180	515	949	49	146	769	180
1973: New York	3804	30	172	504	1,053	88	218	847	206

GUIDELINES, cont. from p. 1

cal and/or methodological issues that promise to have implications of general interest to the entire profession and beyond a narrowly defined substantive field.

(2) Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together or integrating several theoretical and/or methodological approaches, as for example those that cut across several different substantive fields.

(3) Groups of scholars who have already evidenced a degree of prior communication and common focus, as for example through exchange of papers.

(4) Groups that can specify how they intend to follow up on their meetings and to present their results or conclusions to appropriate audiences of sociologists.

(5) Groups that can find ways to economize on travel and other expenses, as for example by linking their meetings with regularly scheduled professional meetings.

Applicants must send five copies of their proposal to the ASA office on or before January 1, 1974 in order to have it considered.

The Committee will oversee the evaluation of the various proposals, drawing upon expert advice as appropriate, and an announcement of successful applications will be made prior to April 1, 1974.

Questions and Answers from the New York Program

Once again we ask: did you ever wonder what to do with the printed program that you carry home from the Annual Meeting?

Once again we reply: why not take one last look at this year's white-covered 208-page booklet and follow the suggestion from our committee on "Games for Sociologists" by matching questions and answers posed in the titles of the papers presented in the 172 sessions that were ground out in New York. This year as last, the titles of many papers posed provocative questions and the titles of other papers provided cogent answers. To get you started, we offer the following illustrations:

Question (Session 23): "Pornography and Other Anti-Human Models: Have They a Function?"

Answer (Session 148): "Photography in Sociological Research."

Question (Session 144): "What Do We Teach?"

Answer (Session 133): "Student Activism, Benign Racism, and Scholarly Irresponsibility."

Question (Session 144): "Whom Do We Teach?"

Answer (Session 113): "Pariahs, Court Jews, and Governments."

Question (Session 144): "How Do We Teach?"

Answer (Session 72): "System Shock."

Question (Session 71): "Human Sexuality: What Are the Important Sociological Questions?"

Answer (Session 71): "Do Socializees Ever Socialize Socializers? How Can We Find Out?"

Question (Session 124): "Empathy: Affective or Objective?"

Answer (Session 148): "Why Communes Fail."

Question (Session 78): "The Role of Mothers in the Social Placement of Daughters: Marriage or Work?"

Answer (Session 167): "Forcible Rape: The Victim."

Question (Session 126): "Where Does the Responsibility Lie? The Social Problem of Pesticides in Agriculture."

Answer (Session 148): "The Military Corporatist Welfare State and Development."

Question (Session 110): "The Contributions of Area Studies to Sociology and Vice Versa: What Have We Learned?"

Answer (Session 112): "The Management of Conflict in One Sociology Department."

Question (Session 109): "What's New About New Towns?"

Answer (Session 109): "Drinking on Skid Row: The Case of the Homeless Woman."

Question (Session 100): "Strikes in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia: Is There a Socialist Pattern?"

Answer (Session 96): "Secrecy and the Polity."

Question (Session 141): "What Makes a Good Neighbor?"

Answer (Session 148): "The Dysfunctional Consequences of Present Drug Laws."

Question (Session 159): "So You Really Want to Hire Blacks and Women?"

Answer (Session 3): "Social Theory and the Relativistic Paradigm."

Question (Session 23): "What Are Sociological Facts?"

Answer (Session 151): "Poverty, Uncertainty, and Childbearing."

Question (Session 148): "Evaluation Re-

search: A Task for Social Scientists—or a Technician's Cop-Out?"

Answer (Session 66): "The Anomic Cop."

Question (Session 84): "The Structure of Power: What Have We Learned?"

Answer (Session 167): "Rape and the Masculine Mystique."

Question (Session 25): "Undergraduate Exposure to Introductory Sociology: What Difference Does the Teaching Make?"

Answer (Session 72): "Anticipating Disaster: The Long View."

Question (Session 23): "Women Executives in the Business World?"

Answer (Session 31): "Drowning: A Communicable Disease."

Question (Session 9): "Trends in Some Survey Measures of Political Alienation in America, 1952-1968: What Do They Mean?"

Answer (Session 53): "Movements Without Masses."

Question (Session 71): "Are There Enough Sociology Graduate Programs or Too Many?"

Answer (Session 160): "Correlates of Effective Response to Disaster."

Question (Session 23): "Age-ism: The Next Bias to Come Under Fire?"

Answer (Session 72): "Countdown: Response to the Unlikely."

Question (Session 71): "What Do We Know About Charismatic Leadership?"

Answer (Session 152): "Parental Perceptions of Their Retarded Children."

Question (Session 33): "Intra- and Inter-organizational Studies: Do They Require Separate Conceptualizations?"

Answer (Session 109): "Why Day-Care Centers and Women's Liberation Are Antithetical."

Letters

COMPETITION FOR WHAT ALES US

Sociology as an academic discipline has been obsessed with record keeping. Articles are constantly being produced which show which departments have the most productive students, faculty, or departmental secretaries. The problem is that all of these data are scattered and it is my proposal that some stout-hearted brewery produce something like *The Guinness Book of World Records in Sociology*.

Possible categories for inclusion in the record book are—the shortest sociologist, the tallest sociologist, the most unexplained variance in a single study, the largest sociogram, the greatest number of independent variables in a single study, the largest path diagram, the worst selling introductory sociology text of all time, the largest number of self-citations in a single article, the most computer time used in a single study, the longest tenure of a single (or married) departmental chairman, the oldest continual graduate student, and the most (and least) racially, sexually, and ethnically balanced sociology department.

In the good old days, we used to compete with each other for jobs, graduate students and research funds but with a paucity of all three, if we are to survive as a discipline, we must now compete on other grounds. What better way than to compete for new entries in the world record book of sociology?

Saul D. Feldman
Case Western Reserve

ASA MEMBERSHIP TRENDS: CORRECTION

The Report of Executive Officer (ASA FOOTNOTES, August, 1973) contains an inaccuracy which merits comment and correction. In a discussion of ASA membership data where it is noted that a 3.6% decline had occurred in 1973, it is stated that this represents the first such single-year loss in the history of the Association. A survey of membership trends reveals that this is not, in fact, the case. During its sixty-nine year history, the Association has experienced at least eleven years when total membership fell relative to the preceding year. The most recent instance of this was in 1962 when a net loss of 28 members (.4%) was recorded. The largest proportional loss occurred in 1932 when membership fell by 14.5%. An error of this type may be considered insignificant, but is important for it conveys the impression that the ASA has enjoyed continuous and uninterrupted growth. Actually, long-term expansion masks the fact that there have been alternate periods of growth and contraction. These trends are fairly well defined and are worth reporting in brief detail.

The overall history of the Association reveals three periods of differential growth and decline. The first period extended from the founding of the ASS in 1905 with 115 members to 1929 when membership reached 1530. While this was a period of long-term expansion, it was erratic growth marked by a number of sudden fluctuations in the early years. Membership doubled between 1905 and 1910, and doubled again by 1913, however, it took until 1928 for another doubling to occur. The slower growth between 1913 and 1928 was actually marked by four separate years in which membership actually declined and then increased the following year. It may be that the mixed growth patterns of ASS membership during these years were related to problems encountered in establishing professional and academic status.

A second discernible period—one of general decline—commenced in 1930 and continued until 1945. Membership at the end of this sixteen-year span was actually lower (1309) than at the beginning. Total membership declined six times, and in six of the ten years that it did increase it was by less than three percent. The period of most severe decline was between 1932 and 1939 when the Association suffered a net loss of one-third. Here, it would seem likely that the economic and social disruptions which were occurring in the U.S. during this period were having an impact on professional membership patterns.

The beginning of the third period of almost continuous growth coincided with the end of World War II. A post-war influx of new people (and especially students) resulted in an increase of over 300% by 1951 when membership reached 4126. A decade of slower but steady expansion followed until membership reached 7368 in 1961. 1962 was a year of decline, and slight growth occurred in 1963 and 1964. Accelerated growth began again in 1965, but began to taper off in 1969 and has

grown at a rate of less than five percent per year during the 1970's. The decrease recorded in 1973 culminated five years of decreasing proportional growth.

This cursory view of membership trends is offered primarily to correct the impression that the ASA has experienced cumulative growth during its history. However, it also serves to suggest a need for a systematic analysis of the factors which influence participation in professional associations.

Robert A. Rothman
Univ. of Delaware

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

While previous meetings of the ASA were not exactly exhilarating, the New York meetings were more depressing than any others, to me at least, and the pathetic job situation was only in part responsible.

If the sessions and the papers presented are at all indicative of the work currently produced by American sociologists, then this constitutes, despite ever-present exceptions and ever-present flickering signs of hope, a dismal picture. It appears many sociologists are retreating increasingly into themselves and into their class, and in this insularity, only a few landmarks are still within intellectual reach. This can easily be seen if one considers the breadth which was still manifest in the earlier topics and early concerns of American sociology.

But today, if we disregard those areas which owe their expansion largely to the lure of financial support: welfare, criminology, education, medical and other rehabilitative, corrective and preventive sociologies, we are left with a shriveling theoretical concern, some fashionable phenomenological mysticism and the issues of sex roles and of racial minorities. The sociological retreat and insularity become evident when we see the preoccupation with racial minorities as segregated phenomena, rather than the more old-fashioned questions of racial and ethnic relations and the underlying questions of power; admittedly, the problems of power and inequality were treated admirably in one or two sessions.

The situation is similar in the area of sex roles and women: if the social world were somehow reflected in the proceedings of the ASA, it would appear that there were, with little exaggeration, only two types of women in this world: female sociologists and women on welfare. It was curious to see that apparently only one sociologist, for example, found the topic of working class women an appropriate field for sociological investigation.

It may be tedious to enumerate all those areas which we sociologists really ought to deal with; but where concerns such as economic issues in sociology, neo-colonialism, the work of sociologists in other languages and countries, Marxist theory and, particularly where working class whites, the major block of our population after all, are so blatantly under-represented, we really have to ask ourselves again where we are going. One issue of the Daily Bulletin at the meetings (28 August 1973) lamented a possible "new low on average session attendance," despite a new record in attendance at the meetings themselves. Does this really still come as a surprise when many papers, in a publish-or-perish mania, regurgitate the same otherworldly material over and over again, are sloppily and thoughtlessly written and then described as fine papers by backslapping discussants?

My suggestions are rather simple ones. Since the session organizers could help shape and redirect sociological interest, ASA program committees must be more scrupulous in their search for important session topics and rigorous and imaginative organizers. And those individuals who are already too removed from the social reality to come up with serious questions might at least look at sociological meetings twenty, thirty or forty years ago, or they might examine topics which sociologists in other areas of the world find of interest. The session organizers, in turn, must be more aggressive in their search for good and challenging research and intelligent discussants who take their assignment seriously and who are not known beforehand to agree, no matter what is being presented in a paper. For example, a bulletin in the Footnotes could be used to solicit a wider range of interesting contributors, or to locate papers on specific topics. I should think that some effort in this direction would help relieve some of the boredom at the sessions, and the lack in attendance.

Many people outside our discipline, as we are all well aware, do not exactly think very highly of sociology. Perhaps we should not be overly concerned about this attitude, but we should nevertheless note what outsiders

WANTED: PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, American Sociological Association. Position open immediately. Applications are invited from competent sociologists who are interested in advancing the research capabilities of minority students through a three-year fellowship program. Position calls for administrative and communicative skills in working with students, universities, and agencies to develop these capabilities, as well as skills in working with the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities to implement policies of selection, and to reports and budgets, to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the program, and to execute all other activities consistent with the goals of the Minority Fellowship Program. Salary competitive. Write, including vita, to Joan R. Harris, Executive Specialist, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or to James E. Blackwell, Chairman, Department of Sociology, College I, (Search Committee -CSREMS), University of Massachusetts, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116.

FELLOWSHIP, Cont. from p. 1

Success in obtaining this grant, at a time when national policy is cutting other fellowship programs, merits a brief review of the multiple efforts required. Many persons helped shape the proposal over a period of nearly three years. Among those directly involved were officers and staff of the ASA and three persons from NIMH—Dr. James Goodman, Chief of the Division of Special Mental Health Programs, Dr. James Ralph, Chief of the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, and Dr. Mary S. Harper, Assistant Chief of the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs. Particularly significant were the collaborative efforts of Dr. Maurice Jackson, then Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women of ASA, and Dr. Mary S. Harper.

The initial idea for the program came from the Caucus of Black Sociologists when in 1969 they recommend that there be a fellowship program for Black students in sociology. The ASA passed a resolution that "ASA undertake a program designed to provide scholarships and other forms of financial assistance for Black students interested in sociology." In 1971, the Council subcommittee on liaison with the Caucus of Black Sociologists presented a motion that was passed to the effect that the Executive Officer be "authorized to seek outside support from foundations and government agencies (for a fellowship program for racial and ethnic minorities)."

Although the impetus for the fellowship program emanated from the Caucus of Black Sociologists, it is interesting to note that the Caucus of Black Psychiatrists provided the impetus for the Minority Center at NIMH. Through consultations with Dr. James Ralph, efforts were directed toward a proposal. It should be noted, however, that the Caucus of Black Psychiatrists had obtained a commitment from NIMH for the development of an organizational unit to further the development of mental health programs for minority groups which include Asian Americans, Blacks, American Indians, and Spanish (of all national origins). The Minority Center was established in November, 1970, with that mandate.

The first proposal submitted by the ASA to the Minority Center involved ten four-year fellowships for a total amount of \$683,110. Subsequently, changes were made in the proposal such that the second draft requested 60 nonrenewable terminal one-year fellowships for a total amount of \$523,060. The final proposal, revised following a site visit by Drs. Mary S. Harper and Kenneth Lutterman, Chief of Social Sciences of the Manpower and Training Section, NIMH, was accepted by the review committee and the National Advisory Mental Health Council which recommended approval of the proposal for grant support. The grant, as described earlier, was made effective July 1, 1973.

While many persons worked to bring the program to this point, many more sociologists will now have to contribute if the Minority Fellowship Program is to achieve its long-range goals. To this end, the Council and officers of the ASA have pledged their personal support to implement and extend the program and they have adopted policies to keep administrative costs at a minimum and policies to promote immediate action on all fronts to move the program forward.

have to say about us. Israel Shenker, in his tongue-in-cheek report (New York Times, 31 August 1973: p. 27) on the Door Ceremony paper may truly have been unfair and may not have grasped the relevance of this particular paper, but insofar as he meant to ridicule sociological optimism, otherworldliness and love for trivia, he and other critics should indeed be taken seriously.

Y. Michal Bodemann
Brandeis University

HARRIS, cont. from p. 1

and medical sociology and from which she is now on leave of absence as Associate Professor. Prior to that, she served on the sociology faculty at the University of Pennsylvania, Radcliffe College, Wheaton College, University of Massachusetts, Boston, and California State University, Los Angeles. However, her professional experience is wide ranging and has not been limited to the classroom. Since the early 1960's, Joan Harris has been employed as a research sociologist on a variety of projects involving studies of retirement, day-care centers, halfway houses for mental patients, pre-school environments, and poverty programs. Since 1972 she has been the Executive Director of Social Science Research, Inc., in Washington, D.C., a private nonprofit firm most recently engaged in a major project to evaluate a program for adolescents for the Office of Child Development.

Joan Harris began her training in sociology at Oberlin and later studied at Roosevelt College and the University of Chicago before completing both her B.A. and her M.A. at California State University in Los Angeles. She is currently completing her Ph.D. work at Brandeis University with a dissertation on "Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Status as Factors in Maternal Attitudes Toward Childrearing Techniques and the Use of Medical Care in Families With and Without an Educable Mentally Retarded Child."

Having studied and worked in many regions of the United States, the new Executive Specialist is especially sensitive to the needs of the variety of groups whose interests are of special concern to such standing committees of the ASA as the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology and the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.

In assuming her duties, Joan Harris has indicated that she will give high priority to pursuing the mandate set down by Council to seek funds to maintain an additional Executive Specialist so that the concerns of women and the concerns of racial and ethnic minorities would each receive full-time attention in the ASA office. In addition, the new Executive Specialist will turn immediately to help coordinate committee efforts to organize the administration of the new Minority Fellowship Program, the details of which are reported elsewhere in this issue of FOOTNOTES.

1973-74 DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS, ASA

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ACADEMIES ELECT SOCIOLOGISTS TO MEMBERSHIP

In late Spring this year, a number of sociologists were elected to membership in two of the most prestigious scientific organizations in the United States.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS), established in 1863 by a congressional charter, is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. This year, the NAS elected 95 new members in "recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research." Numbered among the new members are the following sociologists:

Philip E. Converse, Professor of Sociology and Political Science, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

Otis Dudley Duncan, Professor of Sociology, University of Arizona.

Seymour M. Lipset, Professor of Government and Social Relations, Harvard University.

James G. March, Professor of Higher Education, Political Science and Sociology, Stanford University.

In addition, David V. Glass, Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics, was elected as a NAS Foreign Associate.

At about the same time, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780 to cultivate and diffuse the Arts and Sciences, announced the election of 99 new members. The principal activity of the Academy is to draw upon the expertise of its members through the sponsorship of interdisciplinary studies and conferences, the results of which are published in *Daedalus*, the Academy's quarterly journal. Among the new members are the following sociologists:

Ronald Freedman, Professor of Sociology and Director of Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Leo A. Goodman, Professor of Statistics and Sociology, University of Chicago.

Adelaide Cromwell Hill, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Afro-American Studies Program, Boston University.

William H. Sewell, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences also elected the following two sociologists as Foreign Honorary Members:

Guy Rocher, Professor of Sociology, University of Montreal.

Mysore N. Srinivas, Professor of Sociology, University of Delhi.

Migration & Mobility

John P. Alston from U. of Georgia to U. of Lyons II, France—Robert Althaus from Princeton U. to Indiana U.—Duane F. Alwin from U. of Wisconsin to Washington St. U.—Donald Baker from California St. U., Northridge to California St. U., Fullerton—Ilene Bernstein from U. of Minnesota to Indiana U.—George Bohrnstedt from U. of Minnesota to Indiana U.—Joe Braddock from Florida St. U. to U. of Maryland—Johnathan Brower from U. of California, Santa Barbara to California St. U., Fullerton—Lawrence Cagle from Pennsylvania St. U. to Skidmore Coll.—Muriel G. Cantor to American U., chmn.—Lawrence Carter from U. of the Pacific to U. of Oregon—Lewis F. Carter from U. of California, Riverside to Washington St. U.—Chang Chen-Tung from Economic Research Ctr. to U. of Singapore—Esther Ngan Ling Chow from Providence Coll. to American U.—James S. Coleman from Johns Hopkins U. to U. of Chicago—Henderson H. Donald ret. from Lane Coll.—Maureen A. Eby from U. of Maryland to Bur. of Soc. Sci. Res.—Arthur Ellis from Columbia U. to Skidmore Coll.—Suzanne Embree from New York U. to Skidmore Coll.—Samih K. Farsoun from St. U. of New York, Albany to American U.—Ron Federico from U. of Maryland to U. of North Carolina, Greensboro—Edith E. Flynn on leave from U. of Illinois to Harvard U. Law Sch.—Linton C. Freeman from U. of Hawaii to Lehigh U.—John F. Glass from California St. U., Northridge to California Sch. of Prof. Psych.—Marion Goldman from U. of Nevada to U. of Oregon—Michael Gordon on leave from U. of Connecticut to University Coll. Cork, Ireland—Helen Gouldner from Washington U., St. Louis to U. of Delaware, chmn.—Charles R. Holloman from Augusta Coll. to Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & St. U.—Ronald Hughes from Long Beach City Coll. to California St. U., Fullerton—J. Glenn Hutchinson from Eastern Michigan U. to National Analysts, Inc., Philadelphia—Ong Jin-Hui from Indiana U. to U. of Singapore—Miriam Johnson from Harvard U. to U. of Oregon—Charles Key from U. of Missouri to U. of Massachusetts—Eddie C. Y. Kuo from U. of Wisconsin to U. of Singapore—Ken Kusterer from Union Coll. to American U.—Hilla Kuttanplan-Isaely from California St. U., Los Angeles to California St. U., Fullerton—Bart Landry from Purdue U. to U. of Maryland—Gary R. Lee from U. of Minnesota to Washington St. U.—Robert Leik from U. of Washington to U. of Massachusetts—Alan J. Lincoln from

Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & St. U. to American U.—Ronald Maris from Johns Hopkins U. to U. of South Carolina, chmn.—Gary Marx from Harvard U. to Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.—Paula Miller from U. of Texas to U. of Maryland—Samuel A. Mueller from Indiana U. to U. of Akron—Gert Muller from U. of Pittsburgh to American U.—James R. Murray from Industrial Relations Ctr. to NORC—Mitsuo Nakamura from Cornell U. to U. of Singapore—G. Nanjundappa from U. of Georgia to California St. U., Fullerton—Rae Newton from U. of California, Santa Barbara to California St. U., Fullerton—Myron Orleans from California St. U., Northridge to U. Sains Malaysia—Luther B. Otto from U. of Wisconsin to Washington St. U.—Marina Ottaway to American U.—Georgios Pan. Pieropoulos from Bryant Coll. to dir, Branch of North Greece, National Ctr. for Soc. Res. Salonica, Greece—Michelle Patterson from Brandeis U. to U. of California, Santa Barbara—Roland Pellegrin from U. of Oregon to Pennsylvania St. U.—Lorne A. Phillips to Washington St. U.—Lorraine Prinsky from U. of California, Irvine to California St. U., Fullerton—Matilda White Riley Rutgers U., Study Group in Age Stratification and Bowdoin Coll.—Sheldon R. Roen to Editor in Chief, Day Care and Early Education—Libby Ruch from Stanford U. to California St. U., Fullerton—Saskia Sassen-Koob on leave from U. of Notre Dame to U. Consortium for World Order Studies—Richard Schermerhorn from Case Western Reserve U. to California St. U., Fullerton—Sanford Sherizen on leave from U. of Illinois, Chicago Circle—W. Ted Simons from U. of Maryland to U. of Western Georgia—Morris H. Sunshine from U. of Hawaii to Lehigh U.—Richard Tessler from U. of Wisconsin to U. of Massachusetts—Etienne van de Walle from Princeton U. to Population Studies Ctr., U. of Pennsylvania—John M. Wardwell, from U. of North Carolina to Washington St. U.—Murray L. Wax from U. of Kansas to Washington U., St. Louis—Rosalie H. Wax from U. of Kansas to Washington U., St. Louis—Carol Weisman from Johns Hopkins U. to U. of Maryland—Peter Weldon from U. of Singapore to Ford Fdn. and U. of Indonesia—James R. Wright from U. of Wisconsin to U. of Massachusetts—Sonia S. Wright from Purdue U. to U. of Massachusetts—Mario D. Zamora on leave from U. of the Philippines to Eastern Montana Coll. and Coll. of William & Mary, vstg. prof.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIOLOGY, 1968-1972

This 60 page brochure "is addressed in particular to women considering entering a career in sociology, to alert them to certain realities. But its intended audience is also women already in the field, to help them reach a more comprehensive view of their situation than their personal experiences afford, and university administrators, especially deans and chairmen of departments, to inform them about current reactions to practices and policies which have long been taken for granted." (From the Introduction)

Copies available at \$1.00 each, prepaid to ASA, 1722 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Awards & Grants

The Mindel C. Sheps Award in Mathematical Demography. Nominations are requested for the Mindel C. Sheps Award in Mathematical Demography, to be presented for the first time in 1974 and every second year thereafter. The award has been established by the Mindel C. Sheps Memorial Fund and is sponsored by the Population Association of America and the University of North Carolina School of Public Health. It will be given in recognition of outstanding contributions to mathematical demography or demographic methodology.

Individuals should be nominated for this award on the basis of important contributions to knowledge, either in the form of a single piece of work or a continuing record of high accomplishment. The award is intended to honor an individual whose future research achievements are likely to continue a past record of excellence rather than as a tribute to a demographer who is ending an active professional career. There are no specific requirements as to age, nationality, or place of residence; nor is the award restricted to members of the Population Association of America.

The recipient of the Mindel C. Sheps Award will be selected by a committee appointed by the President of the Population Association of America and the Dean of the University of North Carolina School of Public Health. Presentation of the award, comprising a certificate and \$1,000, will be made at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

Nominations must be received by February 15, 1974. Nomination forms may be obtained from the Chairman, Mindel C. Sheps Award Committee, Population Association of America, P.O. Box 14182, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20004.

American Council of Learned Societies Joint Committee on Eastern Europe and the Social Science Research Council announce four grant programs: (1) Grants for Post-Doctoral Research; (2) Grants for Study of East European Languages; (3) Grants in Support of Conferences; (4) Travel Grants to International Conferences Abroad. Details available from Office of Fellowships and Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 E. 46th St., New York, New York 10017.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has announced the availability of fellowship awards providing stipend support, office space, secretarial and library assistance for the conduct of advanced research and writing at the post-doctoral level in Washington, DC. Deadline for the receipt of applications in the next round of fellowship competition is March 1, 1974; decisions to be announced by mid-May. Application forms and further information on the fellowship program and facilities may be obtained by writing to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Bldg., Washington, DC 20560.

Social Science Research Council will administer or cosponsor several fellowship and grant programs during the coming year. Information will be available on request from Social Science Research Council Fellowships and Grants, 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

1973 Yonina Talmon Prize was awarded to Dr. Caroline Ifeka-Moller, University of Birmingham for her paper "Social Structural Factors in Conversion to Christianity: A Critique of the Intellectualist Theory with Special Reference to Nigeria, 1921-1966".

Sociologists on NIE Review Panels

The National Institute of Education has released the names of the 115 reviewers who make up the final Proposal Review Panels that meet to screen and make funding recommendations concerning proposals received by the Institute for research studies.

Nine panels have been designated to cover the following areas: Learning and Instruction; Human Development; Objectives, Measurement, Evaluation and Research Methodology; Social Thought and Processes; Organization and Administration; Anthropology; Economics; Political Science and Law; and, Small Grants.

Among sociologists participating are Peter H. Rossi, Johns Hopkins University on Panel 3, Objectives, Measurement, Evaluation and

AWARDS OF NATO SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCE

Sixty-two American scientists, including one sociologist, have been awarded North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Senior Fellowships in Science, the National Science Foundation and the Department of State announced recently.

Among the award recipients is Professor Martin L. Levin, Department of Sociology, Emory University who will study at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The scientists will study new scientific techniques and developments abroad under a program designed to foster interchange of information among NATO nations. With the cooperation of the Department of State, the National Science Foundation administers the fellowship program for United States citizens.

The fellowships enable universities and nonprofit scientific research institutions in the U.S. to send senior staff members to research and educational institutions in other NATO nations, or other countries participating in this program. This is designed to strengthen the scientific and research potential of U.S. institutions at advanced levels.

NATO Senior Fellows will receive a subsistence allowance and a travel allowance. The fellowships normally carry short-term tenures of one to three months. The 62 U.S. citizens offered awards were selected from among 116 applications. Perhaps this rate of acceptance will encourage other sociologists to apply in the future.

NIE RESEARCH POLICY ANNOUNCED

The National Council on Educational Research met in Washington, D.C. on August 6, and adopted a policy that HEW's National Institute of Education allocate 10 to 15 percent of its budget to a research grants program.

The Council is legislatively mandated to establish general policies for the Institute and to review its conduct.

Specific dollar amounts allocated to this program will depend upon the final Congressional appropriation for NIE and the technical quality and educational relevance of the proposals submitted.

The program will be designed to strengthen the scientific and technological foundations of education by inviting researchers to submit proposals relevant to any aspect of American education problems. The Institute also will identify priority concerns and make special efforts to seek and support research that addresses those concerns. One area of special emphasis will be the education of poor and minority children.

As part of the program, NIE also will work to develop a general framework for education research to help make research findings available in a form easily usable by researchers, developers, and educators. The tentative schedule for the program calls for:

- Detailed announcements and guidelines to be issued in September.
- Prospectuses to be submitted by November.
- Proposals to be submitted by January from those whose prospectuses indicate the greatest potential for technical quality and educational relevance.
- Grants awards to be made in late spring.

Research Methodology; Elizabeth Eidson, University of Michigan; and Orlando Patterson, Harvard, on Panel 9, Small Grants; and H. Lawrence Ross, University of Denver, on Panel 8, Political Science and Law. The largest concentration of sociologists is on Panel 4, Social Thought and Processes, chaired by Julian Samora of Notre Dame. Also on this panel are the following: Bruce K. Eckland, University of North Carolina, Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin, John Huber, University of Illinois at Urbana, Jean Lipman-Blumen, Stanford Research Institute, Seymour Martin Lipset, Harvard, Eleanor Sheldon, SSRC, Daniel C. Thompson, Dillard University, and Martin A. Trow, University of California, Berkeley.

Obituaries

Erwin O. Smigel died August, 1973 in New York.

Emory S. Bogardus died August, 1973 in Los Angeles.

SIGURD JOHANSEN 1902-1973

Sigurd Johansen, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, New Mexico State University, died June 18, 1973 in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Born in Tyler, Minnesota, Sigurd Johansen was the son of Danish immigrants. He was proud of this heritage and of his early rural experience which included teaching in the Danebod Folk High School in Tyler. This was an adult education school modeled after schools in Denmark where he also taught briefly at Ryslinge Folk High School in 1928-29. From this point on his love for education never waned.

When not behind a plow, a team of horses, or a piece of chalk, Sigurd Johansen relentlessly pursued knowledge through study. First at the University of Minnesota from which he graduated with honors in 1932 and from where he earned his M.A. in 1934, then to the University of Wisconsin where he was awarded the Ph.D. in Rural Sociology in 1941. While still working on his doctorate he moved to the Southwest in 1936 joining the faculty of New Mexico State University. His first appointment was in the dual capacity of an assistant professor of sociology and supervisor of rural research.

His thirty-seven years at N.M.S.U. are highlighted by several selected career points: Associate Professor of Sociology, 1941-47; Professor of Sociology, 1947-1973; Head, Department of History and Social Sciences, 1947-1968. Additionally in 1946 he served as a Rural Sociologist in Brazil for the Inter-American Educational Foundation; and during the summer of 1955 he was a Visiting Professor at Michigan State University. His professional affiliations and honors have been many. For example, in 1966 he was the recipient of the NMSU distinguished faculty award. At the time of presentation, his Dean proclaimed, "He is responsible perhaps more than any other person, for developing the humanities side of the University." Others would add that such accomplishments were achieved in the face of historical, locational, and financial obstacles.

Besides his twenty-one years in administration, he accomplished much else. He served as a member of the Governor's Committee on Aging; he was a consultant for the Third Judicial District Youth Commission, and a member of the Las Cruces Urban Renewal Commission. In addition to numerous reviews and conference papers, he produced more than a dozen professional journal articles and Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins.

Professor Johansen's family can take pride in knowing him to be respected as a teacher, researcher, and administrator of excellence. Moreover, to friends and colleagues he will be cherished as a man of absolute integrity, genuine warmth, sparkling humor, and family affection.

Joseph W. Rogers
New Mexico State University

WARNER ENSIGN GETTYS 1891-1973

After a brief illness Dr. Warner Ensign Gettys died March 17, 1973. He founded the Department of Sociology at the University of Texas in 1928, and served as Chairman until 1958. In 1961 he retired from the University, but continued to teach, holding visiting professorships in Florida and Montana during the following six years.

Dr. Gettys was born in Ravenna, Ohio and spent his early life on a nearby farm, receiving most of his primary education in a one-room, one-teacher school. After high school, he entered Hiram College, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1913. He began graduate work at Ohio State University while he taught history, economics and sociology at Culver-Stockton College in Canton, Missouri and received the M.A. degree in 1916.

After two years in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, he resumed work toward the Ph.D., spending the summers of 1920, 1921 and 1922 at the University of Chicago, where he served as instructor during his graduate studies. In 1920-1921 he taught at Tulane University, and from 1922 to 1924 at the University of Texas. He received his Ph.D. from Ohio State in 1924.

From 1924 to 1926 Dr. Gettys was an assistant professor in a two-man department at McGill University with Dr. Carl A. Dawson, a pioneer of sociology in Canada. In 1927, he returned to the University of Texas as Professor of Sociology in the Department of Economics and Sociology. The separation of the present Department from Economics and Sociology was effective in 1928.

During his period as Director of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences (1930-1942), Dr. Gettys supervised or collaborated in six major studies in Texas: An analysis of patterns of Mexican immigration; a study of rates of urbanization; a comparison of county governments; a study of prison classification systems in the state penal institutions; a survey and forecast of the distribution of state population; and a survey of the welfare problems of Texas children.

Until the four years preceding his retirement, Dr. Gettys was an active member of the American Sociological Association. In 1938 he became Vice President, and he served from 1927 to 1960 as member or chairman of ten committees, including the Executive and Reorganization Committees. In 1939 he was elected President of the Southwestern Social Science Association and President of the Southwestern Sociological Society.

With the exception of the Population Research Center, Dr. Gettys initiated or laid the basis for all of the present programs of teaching and research in the Department at Texas. Beginning with the Cartter Survey in 1964 the Department has been ranked among the top twenty graduate sociology departments in the U.S.

To this task of development, Dr. Gettys brought personal qualities of enthusiasm, warmth, great energy, and an absolute conviction of the intellectual and moral importance of the sociological enterprise. His education at the hands of some of the greatest teachers in American sociology—Robert Park, Ellsworth Faris, E. A. Ross and John L. Gillin—had prepared him admirably for department building. He owed much to these teachers. He absorbed their characteristic view that social science can develop only through observation and interviewing of persons living in their natural communities. However, he was completely aware of the pitfalls of simple sociological empiricism. His students will remember his insistence on mastery of the theories of George Herbert Mead, Karl Marx and Max Weber.

Despite heavy demands of administration and public service, Dr. Gettys was able to make a lasting theoretical contribution to sociology. In 1929, in collaboration with Carl Dawson, he wrote *Introduction to Sociology*, a textbook which continued to exercise considerable influence in the field through its third and last edition in 1948. This text was the first in sociology to incorporate human ecology systematically in a general theory of social organization and social change.

It is difficult for those of us who came into sociology after the field was fairly well institutionalized to give proper weight to the character and contributions of the department builders like Warner Gettys. What attributes were needed by men who achieved organizational embodiment of this discipline with overtones of socialism in its very name, and with unhealthy interest in slums, crime, suicide, and other flaws in the social fabric? One can infer at least courage, perseverance, and idealism.

The last is what his colleagues and students will remember best about Warner Gettys. He was proud of the Department, but he did not confuse end with means. Sociology existed for him only to promote and maintain objective inquiry into all aspects of human societies for mankind in general. As a student of Weber, he knew the difficulties of achieving objectivity, and of distinguishing between mankind in general and special interests among mankind, but he never ceased to believe that these difficulties could be resolved.

Ivan Belknap
University of Texas

Honor Roll of Donors

The following persons have volunteered financial contributions to the ASA. These donations are gratefully acknowledged.
Raymond F. Gould
Olive Stone

Meeting Calendar

• October 12-13, 1973, *New York State Sociological Association, Annual Convention*, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York. Murli M. Sinha, President, N.Y.S. Sociological Association, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York.

• October 26-27, 1973, *Illinois Sociological Association, Annual Meeting*, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL. Dr. John Martin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus.

• October 26-28, *Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Annual Meeting*, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California.

Program Chairman: Donald Capps, The Divinity School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

• November 2-6, *American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting*, New York City. D. E. J. MacNamara, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, 315 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010.

• November 16-17, *New Zealand Sociological Association, Annual Meeting*, Victoria University of Wellington. Stephen D. Webb, Department of Sociology & Social Work, P.O. Box 196, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

FORMAT: Please list in the following order.

For vacancy listings:

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

For applicant listings:

1. Type of position desired
2. At least two areas of competence
3. Highest degree
4. Awards
5. Experience
6. Publications
7. Location desired
8. Other personal information (optional)
9. Date available

DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSIONS:

Deadline for submission of listings is the 1st 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:

Applicants 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.

VACANCIES

TEACHING

University of Pennsylvania. Assistant or associate professor with special competence in one or more of the following areas: comparative institutional analysis, political and urban sociology. Applicant should have PhD by September, 1974. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send 3 copies of vita to: Chairman of Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174.

Oakland University. Assistant professor to teach deviance, criminology, sociology of law; or medical sociology. Specialization in formal organization also desirable. Three-two course load. PhD required. Salary \$12,000 or more depending on qualifications. TIAA, other benefits. State supported institution, Detroit metropolitan area. Send vita and reprint or unpublished paper to: Nahum Z. Medalia, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan 48063, fall, 1974.

Eisenhower College. Assistant professor of sociology; one year appointment, possibility of regular faculty appointment beyond first year. PhD preferred, ABD considered. Liberal arts college background or experience helpful. Courses to be covered include deviance, urban, complex organization and population problems. Course load approximately 10 hours. Some flexibility for courses in addition to those listed above. Salary and fringe benefits eminently competitive; write: Albert J. Ossman, Jr., Director, Division of Social Sciences, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York 13148.

Michigan Technological University. Assistant professor. Teach general, introductory courses in sociology. PhD or near. Capacity to teach educational philosophy desirable. Salary will be competitive. Write: Dr. A. Spencer Hill, Head, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan. Phone: 906-487-2113, fall, 1973.

Union College. Instructor (ABD) or assistant professor (PhD). Areas in social policy, social problems, race and minority relations, urban, deviance; or sociology of knowledge, religion, mass communications, art and literature. Others considered. Private four year liberal arts college with emphasis on quality teaching and faculty professional activity. Competitive salaries, small classes, research funds, computer facilities, flexible course scheduling possible to accommodate faculty research activity. Write: Dr. Harry L. Gracey, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Social Sciences Building, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Anticipated opening at the Assistant Professor level; sociology of medicine with different combinations of

other interests possible. Joint appointment with the School of Medicine expected. Opportunities to work with graduate and medical students, as well as undergraduates. Salary and teaching load highly competitive; support for research interests. Write: Dr. Charles R. Snyder, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901. June or September, 1974.

University of Vermont. Two vacancies available in fall of 1974. One Professor or Associate Professor and one Assistant Professor. Main focus of sociology department is to develop a strong, uniquely-designed basic and applied undergraduate and PhD programs in the organizations and community change areas. Applicants for professor or associate professor must have PhD with demonstrated teaching effectiveness and significant publications. Preference will be given to applicants in the demography and ecology areas who also have a strong interest in relating these specialties to social organization. Applicants for assistant professor position should have teaching and research interests in social organization area, specialties open: PhD or equivalent required by time of appointment. Salary and benefits competitive. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send curriculum vitae and samples of publications to: Personnel Department, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401.

State University College at Buffalo. Assistant or Associate Professor. Teaching social psychology with emphasis on small groups laboratory studies. Other teaching areas open. Nine hours (two preparations) per semester. Summer school possible. Primarily undergraduate. Would have responsibility of providing leadership in the development of courses and research in experimental small groups laboratory. Growing research potential and opportunities. Department located in new building with excellent instructional and research facilities, including electronic calculators and computer and data processing facilities. Department has tradition of democratic governance. PhD must be completed by beginning of appointment. Teaching experience and publication desirable. Salary \$12,000-\$18,000 depending on rank. Excellent fringe benefits, including non-contributory TIAA-CREF. Write: Kenneth J. Downey, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Sociology Department, State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222. September 1, 1974.

State University College at Buffalo. Assistant Professor. Teaching industrial sociology, complex organizations, and/or political sociology. Nine hours (two preparations) per semester. Summer school possible. Primarily undergraduate. College located in city and oriented to urban problems. Department in new building with excellent instructional and research facilities including experimental small groups laboratory, electronic statistics

tics lab, computer and data processing facilities and urban research data center. Growing research potential and opportunities. Department has tradition of democratic governance. PhD must be completed by beginning of appointment. Teaching experience and publication desirable. Salary \$11,000-\$13,000 depending on experience. Excellent fringe benefits, including non-contributory TIAA-CREF. Write: Kenneth J. Downey, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Sociology Department, State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222. September 1, 1974.

Marquette University. Two positions anticipated in fall, 1974; assistant or associate professor, depending on qualifications, to teach statistics, sociology of education, medical sociology, or family, and introductory sociology, social problems, or other specialties in combination with the above. PhD with experience. Salary dependent upon qualifications. Location at edge of central business district of a major metropolitan area gives excellent opportunity for research and community involvement. Applicants should send vitae to: Dr. David O. Moberg, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233.

Massey University. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a lectureship in the Department of Sociology. Applicants with interests in any branch of sociology will be considered, though particular consideration will be given to those with special interests and qualifications in one of the following areas: rural sociology, mass communications, deviant behavior, political sociology. Salary: \$NZ5862 - \$7497 (increases pending); write: Registrar, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Applications close November 18, 1973.

Harvard University. Developmental, experimental, personality, and social psychology. The Department of Psychology and Social Relations is planning appointments in the four areas. Tenure and non-tenure appointments. Inquiries to: Office of the Chairman, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Lakehead University. Two positions, assistant professor or above; to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in race and ethnic relations, social change and development, may consider other areas of specialty; PhD required, with teaching and research experience, publications; school located at Northwestern Ontario, 190 miles north of Duluth, Minnesota; starting salary \$10,790.00 assistant, \$12,785.00 associate, \$20,130.00 full, for academic year; direct inquiries to: Donald Ayre, Secretary of the University, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada; starting date July 1, 1974 (or earlier).

University of California, Berkeley. Two faculty positions, assistant professor level: (1) for a competent sociologist with special education in demography, and (2) one with a special education in Chicano studies; large undergraduate and graduate enrollment; salary range from \$12,000 to \$15,000, depending on qualifications; equal opportunity, affirmative action employer; applicants may write and send vita to: Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720; fall quarter, 1974.

Virginia Commonwealth University. Two positions in sociology, assistant professor to professor; specialty areas open; graduate and undergraduate teaching; salaries competitive; minorities and women are encouraged to apply; write: Chairperson of Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23220; September 1974.

University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Professor with experience in a doctoral program; possibility of a joint appointment to direct a small but growing Social Science Research Facility, if desired; teach, conduct research and help develop a graduate program; prefer someone with interests in the broad area of urban institutions and problems but other fields will be considered; salary from \$24,000 to \$26,000 for 9 months dependent upon qualifications and experience, equal opportunity employer; write: Donald L. Noel, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin 53201; fall or summer 1974.

American University. One or two positions for full-time teaching; rank will depend on qualifications; PhD required for all positions; all specialties (except criminology) will be considered, teaching and research qualifications are more important than areas of specialization, special consideration will be given to applicants with strengths in complex organization, stratification, theory, methods, political sociology, social psychology and occupations and professions; send resumes to: Muriel G. Cantor, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016; fall 1974.

University of California, Davis. Assistant to associate professor—the Division of Environmental Studies is seeking an individual trained in demography and human ecology and who is familiar with the analysis of census data, a thorough knowledge of computer techniques (including if possible a working ability in ALGOL) and statistics is essential; the division is a group of social, physical and biological scientists interested in interdisciplinary research and teaching concerning a wide range of basic and applied environmental sciences; equal opportunity employer; send 2 copies of your resume, the names of your references and copies of your publications to: James McEvoy, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Division of Environmental Studies, 550 Hutchison Hall, University of California, Davis, California 95616.

Tulane University. Assistant professor; teaching sociology of black America, urban sociology, race and ethnic relations, introduction to sociology, and/or two other areas of specialization; 2 course teaching load per semester, PhD required for assistant level; send vita to: Carl L. Harter, Chairman,

Department of Sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118; starting date January or September 1974.

University of California, Los Angeles. Associate professor with tenure; teaching and research; areas of specialization open, PhD required; applicants should have demonstrated high competence in both teaching and research; minorities and women are encouraged to apply; write: Oscar Grusky, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, enclosing vita and credentials; July 1, 1974.

V 170 Instructor to full professor; two positions in a predominantly undergraduate North Central state university with competitive salaries, teaching loads and community facilities; a wide range of course options is possible but preference will be given to those with substantial experience in teaching social psychology, methodology, stratification, social organization, criminology or juvenile delinquency; January, June, or September, 1974.

RESEARCH

University of Louisville. Population Research Specialist. Must have advanced degree with strong concentration or computer application and statistics. Applicants must demonstrate a proficiency for initiating and conducting demographic research in an interdisciplinary team context and especially in developing correlations in social, economic, physical, and natural science data in creative planning and application. Must have further demonstrated leadership qualities and must have communication proficiency (oral, lucid, and written). Submit resumes to: Mr. David Goatley, Personnel Service, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40208.

Michigan State University. Research director (associate professor), to direct research effort of large federally funded program in School of Criminal Justice; emphasis on criminal justice manpower and education; PhD and relevant publications involving wide range of empirical methods necessary; ability to supervise graduate students in a variety of ongoing, long-range research projects is critical; funding is secure for a minimum of three years; ability to relate to a variety of criminal justice personnel and administrators is of extreme importance; salary \$18,000 to \$20,000 on 12-month basis; write: John H. McNamara, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Systems Center, College of Social Science, 301 Linton Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823; fall, 1973 or winter, 1974 quarter.

The Psychiatric Institute. Social Science Writer-Researcher needed for private comprehensive mental health center. Initiative and demonstrated ability to perform executive functions in researching and preparing manuscripts. Individual will be working with mental health professionals in areas which include therapeutic community, family therapy, child and adolescent psychiatry. Opportunity to further broaden and define position. Full or part-time status flexible. Salary commensurate with experience. Center is located in northwest section of downtown Washington. Send resume to: Jack Durell, M.D., Medical Director, The Psychiatric Institute, 2141 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Mental Health Rehabilitation and Research (Hill House). Research Director. Full responsibility for built-in evaluation research and follow-up program as an integral part of a comprehensive psychiatric rehabilitation agency supported by state and local funds. Supervises research personnel, reviews and updates systematic data collection procedures, analyze data for program planning and development, and prepares technical reports and proposals. Maintains cooperative relations with other related research locally and nationally.

Must be perceptive to problems of service delivery and appreciate complexity of mental health services. Should have ability to identify with service personnel and participate in program planning and development of training programs.

Advanced degree in social psychology, sociology or social work; PhD preferred but not required. Applied research skills in social behavior sciences and sound clinical experiences. Minimum salary: \$14,300. Send resume to: Henry T. Tanaka, Director, Mental Health Rehabilitation and Research (Hill House), 11101 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. Research Sociologist or Social Psychologist. Responsible for conducting and directing both basic and applied drug abuse research. PhD required. Experience in drug abuse or deviant behavior research preferred. Salary range: \$18,585 - \$24,051 depending upon experience and qualifications. Send vita and copies of relevant publications to: Director of Research, New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, 1855 Broadway, New York, New York 10023. summer, 1973.

Johns Hopkins University. Research. PhD with experience. Research position (recent PhD) in University-affiliated R&D Center. Project is concerned with school, peer and family influences on development of socially valuable attitudes throughout childhood and adolescence (e.g., self-reliance, social commitment). Seek persons with interests and skills in some of the following: educational sociology, organizations, contextual effects, peer group processes, attitude formation and change. Must have good quantitative skills. Write: Dr. Ellen Greenberger, CSOS, 3505 N. Charles Street, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. Telephone: 301-386-3300, ext. 1296.

Pennsylvania State University. The Institute for Research on Human Resources at the Pennsylvania State University has a recurring need for research assistant to fill non-continuing, non-tenured positions. A multi-disciplinary, inter-college research organization, the Institute conducts experimental programs and evaluates public policies and institutions concerned with education, corrections, manpower, medical care, welfare, science policy, and

religion. Minimum requirement is a BA or BS in education, psychology, sociology, economics, or statistics. Minimum salary is \$8,640 but may be higher depending on additional education and experience. Prospective candidates should send a resume and cover letter to: Professor Jacob J. Kaufman, Director, Institute for Research on Human Resources, 413 Kern Graduate Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

ADMINISTRATION

CUNY, Lehman College, is considering candidate for the position of Dean of the Social Sciences. Candidates must have outstanding academic and scholarly credentials. For further information, please write to: Professor John Weiss, Chairman, Search Committee Social Sciences, Department of History, Lehman College, Bedford Park Boulevard, West, Bronx, New York 10468.

University of Maryland. Chairperson. To chair large sociology department of 30+ faculty, 20 graduate assistants and large supportive staff. A wide range of candidates will be considered. A full, very competitive salary is available. Please contact: Dr. C. J. Bartlett, Sociology Chairperson Search Committee, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Tydings Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

University of Waterloo. Chairman and Senior Scholar, Department of Kinesiology; to administer innovative academic department of 25 faculty members and 550 students; to provide leadership for undergraduate program, and for extension of the graduate program through the PhD; and to make scholarly contributions to related field; PhD or equivalent; successful academic experience including graduate thesis direction, scholarship and research record in field related to kinesiology; and a sensitivity to the concept of kinesiology as the scientific study of human physical activity from a multidisciplinary perspective; administrative experience desirable; approximate salary range: minimum (1973-74): full professor \$20,800, plus administrative stipend; Write: Gerald S. Kenyon, Dean, Faculty Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; deadline for applications: November 1, 1973; starting date: July 1, 1974.

University of Kentucky. Dean of Social Professions: The University of Kentucky is currently seeking a Dean for the College of Social Professions to administer a social work professional degree program for BA's and MSW's and a developing doctoral program with an initial emphasis in preparation of students for leadership in the criminal justice field. Applicants should have: an earned doctorate in social work or in one of the social sciences, a broad base in academic and practice experience, demonstrated administrative expertise, ability to relate well with faculty and students in curriculum development and governance and with the university and social welfare community in enhancing the quality of education for the social professions, evidence of commitment to interdisciplinary, innovative education and evidence of significant scholarly research and publications. Send vita and references to: Mrs. Dorothy Miller, Chairman, Dean Search Committee, College of Social Professions, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. January or August, 1974.

University of Saskatchewan. Head of a department of 16 members, with undergraduate major and Honours and graduate programs. Some teaching duties. Applicant should have proven ability as a teacher and scholar, administrative experience or ability, and some interest in the sociological problems of Western Canada. The salary floor for full professors is \$20,500. Write: D. R. Cherry, Dean of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Duties commence July 1, 1974.

University of Waterloo. Chairman, Department of Recreation; appointment date: July 1, 1974. Doctorate; academic experience, particularly in field related to recreation and leisure; administrative experience and knowledge of Canadian scene desirable; consideration given to applicants from both recreation and related fields, particularly social

and behavioral sciences. Deadline (November 1, 1973). Contact: Gerald S. Kenyon, Dean, Faculty of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

State University College at Buffalo. Associate or Full Professor, Chairman, Sociology Department. Teaching area open. Strong interest in person with background in urban sociology, crime and delinquency, industrial sociology or social psychology. Seventeen person department with tradition of democratic governance. Teaching one course per semester. Primarily undergraduate with possibility of developing master's program. College located in city and oriented to urban problems. Growing research potential and opportunities. Department in new building with excellent instructional and research facilities including experimental small groups laboratory, electronic statistics lab, computer and data processing facilities and urban research data center. Strong ties to other urban oriented programs including: criminal justice, public administration, environmental and consumer studies, and university law school. PhD in sociology. Teaching experience and publication required. Administrative experience desirable. Salary open. Excellent fringe benefits, including non-contributory TIAA-CREF. Write: Kenneth J. Downey, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Sociology Department, State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222. September 1, 1974.

State University of New York at Binghamton (Sociology Department). Three positions including full to assistant professor available starting September 1974. Priority for replacement for Department Chairperson Candidate. PhD required—ranks variable. Other positions would necessitate interest and skills in comparative development and urban industrial. Macro emphasis particularly desired. Applications from women and minority candidates invited. Contact: Professor James A. Geschwender, Chairman, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, New York 13901—or—Professor Arthur Liebman, Recruiting Chairman, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, New York 13901.

Southern Illinois University invites applications for the position of Dean of the College of Liberal Arts; salary negotiable, equal opportunity and affirmative action employer; send resume to: Thomas Schill, Psychology Department, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901; on or before July 1, 1974.

Georgia Department of Human Resources. A sociological consultant is needed in the Standards and Evaluation Unit of the Division of Mental Health; responsibilities include development and preparation of standards for state mental health programs, planning and implementation of a statewide information system for the Division and evaluation of mental health programs; PhD with 3 years training and/or experience in statistics computer science and mental health services is desirable; position located in Atlanta, Georgia; salary ranges from \$14,676 - \$19,404, qualified applicant may start beyond first pay step, numerous fringe benefits with State of Georgia; write: Thomas R. McConnell, PhD, Chief, Standards and Evaluation Unit, Division of Mental Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

APPLICANTS

(The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology urges all members of the American Sociological Association to omit information on marital and parental status from their curricula vitae and from applicant listings.)

PHD WITH EXPERIENCE

A 640 Teaching and research; medical sociology, psychiatric sociology, stratification, occupations and professions. Special interests in chronic disease

for college staff members, from TIAA

LOW-COST PEACE OF MIND

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For a man, age 30, the annual premium for a 20-Year Home Protection policy providing \$50,000 initial amount of insurance is \$159.00. The first-year dividend, based on our current dividend scale, is \$61.50, making a net payment of \$97.50. Dividends, of course, are not guaranteed.

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Address _____

ZIP _____

Your Date of Birth _____ Dependents' Ages _____

Nonprofit Employer _____
college, university, or other educational or scientific institution

and disability and accidents. Ph.D. Six years teaching at undergraduate, graduate, professional (medical school and school of public health) levels, plus equally extensive experience as associate director of funded research projects. Varied publications and consultations. Prefer at least part of teaching responsibility within a department of sociology, plus opportunity to pursue research concerns. New England or Middle Atlantic location desired but not mandatory. Married, two children. Summer or fall, 1974.

A 841 Teaching (consider with research or administration); PhD major private university; 17 years private college and public university teaching. 7 Ingraduate programs; traditional range plus applied and research oriented courses; visiting lectureships in Europe and Latin America; experience in securing and administering long-term research grants; department chairman; academic program coordinator; monograph; contributor to textbooks; editor; domestic and foreign journal articles; early 50's; young family; fall 1974.

A 842 Teaching, consider administration or research; family, life styles, gerontology, general; PhD; have taught freshman through master's levels, advised students, supervised master's theses, chaired small department, served on major committees; prefer West or Southern US, urban or small community; mature woman not presently employed, free to relocate any semester.

A 843 Teaching and/or research; stratification, statistics, methodology political sociology; PhD; fellowships; several years teaching and research; articles; location open; married, children; summer or fall 1974.

A 844 Teaching and/or research; urban or community, theory, methodology, social psychology, sociology of education, juvenile delinquency, interested in interdisciplinary and innovative programs; recent PhD, assistant professor 7 years; vocational rehabilitation research 2 years; industrial experience 10 years; location open; male, 46; September, 1973 or January, 1974.

A 845 Teaching, and research or community project opportunities; several introductory courses including methods, and community or urban, social planning, complex organization, and sociology of education; 2 MA's, ABD, dissertation in progress; awards and honors; 7 years teaching, social planner, research and consulting, program development; applied research reports and grant applications; Midwest; 31; spring 1974.

A 846 Teaching and/or research; theory, methods, statistics, principles; PhD; 11 years teaching experience; married, one child; September, 1973.

A 847 Teaching/research. Social psychology (experimental and symbolic interaction), small groups, family, urban, research methods. Several years university teaching and full-time research experience. Phi Beta Kappa. Publications. Married, prof. wife, 4 children; fall, 1973.

A 848 Seeking teaching and research position in a department with graduate program; PhD (sociol-

ogy), MA (demography), and MS (anthropology); research methods, demography, urban-ecology, complex and industrial organizations, and modernization; 8 years of teaching experience at the university level, rated among top ten per cent; substantial contributions to the professional meetings; publications in journals, and book on modernization; grants and fellowships; married, 30, one child; location open; will consider spring/summer/fall, 1974.

A 849 Prefer long-term research, usage, training, or consulting commitment. Teaching considered on merits of position. Specialties include but not limited to social psychology, broadly conceived; public policy evaluation, sociolinguistics, field methodology, intergroup relations and conflict, education. PhD; research (including evaluation) and teaching experience in and out of federal government, similar experience abroad. Seven publications, East, Midwest, South. From June, 1974.

A 850 Teaching with some research; 4 years full-time teaching, taught in liberal arts undergraduate colleges, 2 years experience in research center, have studied computer programming, strong interest in undergraduate education and Master's level, but will consider others, also interested in interdisciplinary work focused on socio-ethical questions with emphasis upon quality and innovative teaching; broad range of teaching experience in sociology of religion, urban theories, introduction, statistics, research design, stratification, population, minorities, organizations, social psyche; specialties, religion, theories, urban; 3 articles, 4 under consideration, 15 book reviews, book under consideration, several manuscripts; 32, married, 2 children; location open, prefer urban setting.

A 851 Teaching (full-time); sociology of folklore, sociology of knowledge, sociology of religion; doctor in law and social sciences, 3 years post-doctoral work in sociology, including thesis; 4 years teaching sociology at university level, 1 of them in the US; publication; will locate anywhere in the US; 32, single; January, 1974.

A 852 Teaching; community, social organization, social change, theory, sociology of power; PhD; 8 years undergraduate and 4 years graduate teaching in two land-grant universities, 3 years as leader of two research projects on voluntary associations, regional councils and leadership in small towns; book (ed.) and articles, research monograph and manuscripts in review, papers; Midwest, preferably Illinois; married, salary open, 32; June or September 1974.

A 853 Teaching, scholarship; theory, social organization, sociology of education; PhD; NSF Traineeship, AKD; 3 years teaching; several papers, book in preparation; location open; research on relation between sociology and social work with two papers read at meetings and two others in preparation; 38; June or September, 1974.

A 854 Teaching or teaching and research; social psychology, small groups, methods, social organization; PhD; PHS and NDEA fellowships; 3 years

university teaching; articles submitted and in preparation; location open; 31; fall 1974.

A 855 Teaching and/or research; modern debate in theory, demography and economics of poverty in Latin America, especially Mexico, evolutionary anthropology, patterns of knowledge, introductory sociology, sociology of knowledge; PhD; bilingual; wide range of teaching and research experience; numerous publications; middle sized urban community with stimulating creative academic setting; 43, married, 3 children; June, 1974 or 1975.

A 856 Teaching; sociological theory, all areas, methods, introductory, six others; PhD; scholarships, 9 fellowships, assistantships, research grants; 9 years undergraduate and graduate teaching, several years teaching and research experience, one book committees, papers, articles, reviews, one book submitted, theory book in process; prefer in or near coastal city, other location acceptable; want theory among course load; September, 1973 or June or September, 1974.

A 857 Teaching and/or research, especially interdisciplinary work; social psychology, social structure and personality, group process and structure; PhD in social psychology; NIMH predoctoral fellowship, other awards; 10 years university teaching and research experience; articles, papers; 36; fall, 1974.

A 858 Teaching, research, and/or administration; PhD; 18 years of undergraduate and graduate teaching experience; theory, methods, deviance, social change, race relations and others; in addition to teaching conventional courses current special interest in developing a departmental orientation toward the sociology of societal guidance, and in teaching at least one course on guided social change on the basis of the notion of society as a continuous emergence, which, being modulated by the ongoing intervention roles of individuals and groups may be guided for maximization of human benefits; publications in progress; 45, married, children; fall, 1973.

A 859 Teaching by emeritus of Duke University; rank and length of tenure optional; principles of sociology, introductory or advanced, sociology of the arts (specialty) foundations of sociological theory, cultural sociology, etc.; PhD, University of Chicago; 20 years Department of Sociology, Duke University; also teaching University of Michigan, University of Chicago; predoctoral fellowship, University of Chicago; research grants; also post-retirement full time teaching as visiting professor under HEW grant for emeriti. Some articles and research publications. Location in East or Southeast US but especially interested in New York City and environs, or Research Triangle area of North Carolina, and environs. Full or part time teaching considered. Salary optional. Available fall, 1973; January-February, 1974; September, 1974.

A 860 Teaching or teaching and research; social psychology and deviancy, urban sociology, research methods, theory, political sociology, introductory; PhD, from Big Ten university; teaching assistantships and fellowship; 6 years college and

university teaching, excellent teaching record; 6 publications in social science journals, papers at regional and national meetings, book on urban sociology submitted; location open, 32, married; September 1974.

NEAR PhD or MA

A 865 Teaching and/or research; comparative sociology and anthropology, social change/evolution/development, economic sociology, political sociology, modern industrial societies/Anglo-European society; BSc (Soc.), MSc, PhD thesis and book near completion; 5 years teaching British university; research for educational television plus journalistic experience; location open, including Canada; 30, single; fall, 1973/spring, 1974.

A 866 Teaching and/or research and/or administration; collective behavior, criminology/deviant behavior, social psychology, small groups, sociologies of the future, introductory; MA, ABD; PBK, outstanding teacher award; 2 years research, 7 years teaching experience; publications; prefer New England, Middle Atlantic, or North Central locations; 35, married, 2 children; January or September 1974.

A 867 Teaching or teaching and some research; introductory sociology, family, deviance, population studies, development and change, comparative religion and stratification, Middle East societies, theory, introductory, methods, social psychology; MA; hours toward PhD; MA thesis on family and deviance; publication forthcoming; paper presented; 5 field research experience in population studies; 5 years university teaching experience; location open; female, Iranian (permanent resident of US), married, one child; salary negotiable; August, 1973.

A 868 Teaching and some research; sociology of education, statistics, social psychology; PhD expected summer of 1974; AKD, USOE Fellowship, honors program; two years teaching, summers researching; 4+ publications; location open; president of grad student association, committee experience; fall, 1974.

A 869 Teaching and/or research; social organization, social change and development, community and community development, sociological theory and social thought, social research and methods, rural sociology, basic courses in comparative sociology, industrial sociology and social psychology; MA, ABD (PhD expected in March or June 1974); graduate research associate; 7 years teaching and research experience (5 years in a university); publications; location open; 32, married; March or June 1974.

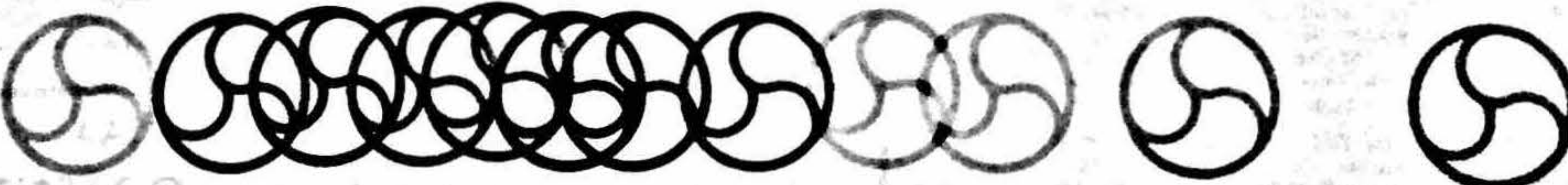
A 870 Teaching and/or research; social psychology, research methodology, interdisciplinary teaching and research, small groups, collective behavior, marriage and the family, social structure and personality, information-systems theory, ABD, PhD expected 8/73. NIMH intermediate pre-doctoral fellow, dissertation research grant. Assistant professor two years. Three published papers. Available September, 1973.

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