MILLION DOLLAR MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, Division of Special Mental Health Programs, NIH, has approved a proposal for a Graduate Fellowship program in which, when fully funded, will include 30 students per year for six years. Each of the 30 students will be paid a stipend of $3,500 per year and be provided with books, medical insurance, and tuition. 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 minority individuals. Thus it is anticipated that the program will increase university and agency activities in the recruitment of 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 the program. The governing body will be selected from the membership of the ASA and the membership of the fellowship program. The lines of responsibility will be from the governing body to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Any person interested in the position is asked to write to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. If one is interested in the position is asked to write to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Any person interested in the position is asked to write to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Any person interested in the position is asked to write to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.

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 supervise, in consultation with the Council, the Executive Director, 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 in advance. The Council hopes that it will be able to carry out the program in the fall of 1974.

See FELLOWSHIP, p. 4

GUIDELINES FOR FUNDING NEW APPROACHES TO PROBLEMS OF THE DISCIPLINE

Small Grants for Big Issues

Following consultation in New York at the Annual Meeting, the new ASA Committee on Problems of the Discipline issued guidelines concerning its purpose and procedures. The Committee proposes that small grants be made to sociologists who believe that the discipline could be moved forward by encouraging interactions 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 Meeting cannot en­ courage 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 ineptitude to keep in touch with "significant others." Consequently, the ASA will make small grants [probably not to exceed $2,000] to any group of sociologists who want to opt for this category. The proposal must indicate the nature of the project, its scope, exchange working papers, plan research, prepare Annual Meeting sessions, or otherwise test out each other's ideas—all to set the process of moving the sociology of a substantive category on both theo­ retical and methodological fronts into a more productive future. If the idea is not obvious but the main thrust of this experimental pro­ gram is upon the development of soci­ ology as a scientific discipline.

The members of this Ad Hoc Com­ mittee are: Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22903, Gary T. Marx, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass. 02139, and 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 op­ erandi, together with a budget for help­ ing to defray the costs of developing their plan. The committee does not wish to sug­ gest theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities or specific modes of operation; but such considerations will be guided by the following considerations. Preference will be given to proposals that involve the:

1) Proposal is a community-based proj­ ect.
2) Proposed area is an undertheorized, somewhat neglected but nonetheless potentially important area.
3) Proposed area is interdisciplinary in nature.
Open Forum

The Sociological Condition: A Response To Blalock

In the March, 1965, issue of the ASA Newsletter, Professor Blalock issued a challenge to sociologists to respond to his disheartening criticisms about the intellectual and methodological deficiencies in our profession. He charged us to develop our own, rather than to accept the methodologies of others. He also urged that we become more critical of our own work and that of others, and that we devote more time to research that is more useful to society.

In this response, I will try to address some of the specific points that Blalock raised in his article. I will also attempt to provide a more thorough and comprehensive critique of the sociological condition.

The general problem that Blalock raises is that sociology lacks a coherent theoretical framework. He argues that sociologists are too focused on empirical data and too little on theoretical propositions. This, he maintains, leads to a lack of direction in sociology and to an inability to make meaningful contributions to the broader social sphere.

I would like to begin by agreeing with Blalock that sociology needs a stronger theoretical foundation. However, I believe that this is not a new problem, but rather one that has plagued sociology from its inception. The issue is not one of whether sociology needs theory, but rather, how we should develop it.

One approach to addressing this issue is to look at the history of sociology and see how it has evolved over time. The sociological tradition can be traced back to the 19th century, when it was shaped by the work of figures such as Marx and Durkheim. However, this tradition was not without its critics, who argued that it was too focused on abstract concepts and too removed from the real world.

In the mid-20th century, there was a shift towards more empirical research, which led to a greater emphasis on data collection and analysis. This, in turn, led to a decline in the importance of theoretical propositions. However, this approach also had its limitations, as it led to a lack of understanding of the broader social context.

In recent years, there has been a renewed interest in theoretical propositions, with some sociologists arguing for a more integrated approach to research. However, there is still a lack of consensus on how to develop a theoretical framework that can address the complexities of the modern world.

I would argue that Blalock's challenge to sociologists to develop a more coherent theoretical framework is a valid one. However, we need to approach this task with a clear understanding of the problems that have plagued sociology in the past. Only then can we develop a theoretical framework that is both rigorous and relevant to the needs of society.

I would like to conclude by saying that I hope that this response has provided a more comprehensive critique of the sociological condition. I believe that we need to develop a more coherent theoretical framework, but we also need to be mindful of the problems that have plagued sociology in the past. Only then can we make meaningful contributions to the broader social sphere.

Assumptions of Durkheim and Marx

Let us take for example, the divergent theoretical assumptions of a Durkheim and a Marx. Durkheim believes that society is best studied in terms of its value systems and social norms. Marx, on the other hand, believes that society is best studied in terms of its economic base.

I would like to submit that Durkheimian and Marxian assumptions are both valid, and that sociologists should adopt a more integrative approach to research. In this way, we can draw upon both value systems and economic base to advance sociological theory.

This would also allow us to address the problems that Blalock raises about the sociological condition. By adopting a more integrative approach, we can develop a more comprehensive understanding of the social world and the problems that we face.

Section Resurrection

Social Psychology

Lives Again

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

The interim governing body of the Section is headed by Norman F. Wansbrough and includes Thomas Hood, Gordon Eichi, Thomas Oakes, and John B. Kerwin.

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. These sub-units will be developed following a later survey, and the election of officers.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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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 swirling heat-wave, with temperatures holding in the high 90's over all four days, a record-breaking 3,042 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 conference program also participated in the 1973 program.

The mood of the 1973 meeting was political. The political atmosphere was more soberly and professionally than in recent years. Attendance at the business meetings dropped to less than 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 intensive address on "Some Problems in Role Analysis" in the first of three plenary sessions. Despite their length, large numbers of persons participated in the second and third plenary sessions that dealt in detail 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 1906 when William Graham Sumner delivered the Presidential Address on "Religion and the Mores." The entire program that year consisted of 13 papers and involved authors and discussions that are forgotten. Among the timely topics discussed were "The Teaching of Sociology," "Sociological Conventions," and "Sociological Theories of Personality." This year additions were explored as there were 504 papers presented (down from 515 in 1972) and 1,083 (up from 940 in 1972) persons participating in regular sessions, seminars, plenary meetings, luncheon roundtables, etc. The changing focus in the discipline is reflected by the changing percentages of their participation in the New York programs as follows: 390: 9%; 1960: 8.5%; 1973: 21.5.

Three general social events followed the plenary sessions and proved to be popular despite the heat and the high cost of refreshment. The traditional "Dutch Treat Party" was held on Monday night followed by the equally traditional annual jazz session performed by the 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 Bar 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, 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 350 sociologists registered as job applicants. However, only 124 employers indicated they had openings available.

A Profile of the Annual Meeting: Selected Statistics

![Image]

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 different substantive fields.

(3) Proposals 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) Proposals that can find ways to optimize 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, draw up final recommendations, 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 these 80 pages. The cover page booklet and follow the suggestion from the conference program: "Sociologists for Sociologists" by matching questions and answers posed in the titles of the papers presented in the 172 sessions that were part of our New York meeting. This year as last, the titles of many papers posed provocative questions and the titles of papers as framed cogent answers. To get you started, we offer the following illustrative questions and answers:

**Question (Session 23):** "Sociology and Other Anti-Human Models: Have They a Place in Social Theory?"  
**Answer (Session 148):** "Why Communities Fail."  

**Question (Session 79):** "The Role of Mothers in the Social Placement of Daughters: Merriweather's Work."

**Answer (Session 167):** "Forbidding Rapes: The View."  

**Question (Session 128):** "Where Does the Responsibility Lie? The Social Problem of the Police: A New Analysis."  
**Answer (Session 148):** "The Military Corporal's Welfare State and Development."  

**Question (Session 110):** "The Structure of Area Studies to Sociology and Vice Versa: What We Learn from Each Other":  
**Answer (Session 112):" The Management of Conflict in One Sociology Department.

**Question (Session 120):" Who's New About New Towns?"  
**Answer (Session 100):" Drinking on Skid Row, Turned on by the 89th of Sociocultural"  

**Question (Session 100):" In the Society of United and Yugoslavias: Is There a Social Path?"  
**Answer (Session 98):" Secrecy and the Social Path."  

**Question (Session 141):" What Makes a Good Neighbor?"  
**Answer (Session 148):" The Dysfunctional Consequences of Present Drug Laws."  

**Question (Session 198):" So You Really Want a 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 the Poverty of Social Theory."  

**Question (Session 148):" Evaluation Research: A Task for Social Scientists—or a Viable Separate Field?"  
**Answer (Session 66):" The Atomic Cop."  

**Question (Session 84):" The Structure of Power: What Have We Learned?"  
**Answer (Session 167):" Rape and the Masculine Role."  

**Question (Session 28):" Undergraduate Exposure to Introductory Sociology: What Does the Teaching Make?"  
**Answer (Session 72):" Anticipating Disaster: The Long View."  

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

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

**Question (Session 106):" Correlates of Ethnocentrism."  
**Answer (Session 3):" Age-ism: The Next Bias to Come Under Fire?"  

**Question (Session 18):" Economic Counting: Response to the Unlikely."  
**Answer (Session 71):" What Do We Know About Charismatic Leadership?"  

**Question (Session 152):" Parental Perception and Behavior: A Study of the Children's Child."  

**Question (Session 33):" Intra- and Interorganizational Studies: Do They Require Separate Sociological Criteria?"  
**Answer (Session 100):" Why Day-Care Centers and Women's Liberation Are Antithetical."
brought at a rate of less than five percent per year during the 1970s. The continued or accelerated five years of decreasing proportional growth.

An annual meeting of membership trends is offered primarily to correct the impression that older members have experienced little change in their membership during its history. However, it also serves to suggest a need for research that can influence participation in professional associations.

Robert A. Rothman
Brandeis University

HARRIS, cont. from p. 1

and medical sociology from which she is now on leave of absence as Associate Professor. Prior to that, she served on the faculty of the University of Chicago, Radcliffe College, University of Massachusetts, Boston, and California State University, Los Angeles. Currently, her professional experience is wide ranging and has not been limited to the single year loss in the 1962 membership. She has been employed as a research sociologist on a variety of projects involving mental health centers, halfway houses for mental patients, pre-school environments, and property surveys. Since 1972 she has been the Executive Director of Social Science Research, Inc., in Washington, D.C., an organization first most recently engaged in a major project to evaluate a program for adolescents for Juvenile Rehabilitation

Joan Harris began her training in sociology entirely at Roosevelt College and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. She is currently completing her Ph.D. work at Brandeis University with an analysis on "Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Status as Factors in Maternal Attitudes Toward Their Infants: A Study of Maternal and Child Health 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 Director is especially responsive to the needs of the variety of groups whose interests are of special concern to the ASA as the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology and the Committee on the Status of Social and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.

In assuming her duties, Joan Harris has indicated that she will give high priority to pursuing the mandate of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology and the Committee on the Status of Social and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.

WANTED: PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, American Sociological Association. Applications are invited from sociologists, postdoctoral fellows, or advanced graduate students who have demonstrated competence in developing the research capabilities of sociological graduate students from minority groups who are enrolled in social science programs.
AWARES OF NATION SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCE

Sixty-two American scientists, including one sociologist, have been awarded National Academy of Sciences-Norfolk Biological Society (NASS) Senior Fellowships in Science. The National Committee of the Academy, acting through its Department of State announced recently.

Among the award recipients is Professor Martin L. Levin, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

The scientists, with 35 new scientific developments under way, are participating in a program designed to foster interchange of knowledge. With the cooperation of the Department of State, the National Academy of Sciences administers the program for United States citizens.

The fellowships enable universities and nonprofit scientific research institutions in the U.S. to send professors to research and educational institutions in other NATO nations, or other participating program. This is designed to advance scientific research and strengthen the scientific and research levels.

NATO Senior Fellows will receive a subvention allowance and a travel allowance for short-term research programs of one to three months.

This 62nd course was 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, to issue the National Institute of Education's National Education Atlas rate 10 per cent, or its budget to a research program grant.

The Council is legislatively mandated to select the projects for the Institute and to review its conduct.

Fellowships allocated to this program will depend upon the final Congressional appropriation for NIE and the priority areas in the program of the proposals submitted.

The program will be designed to strengthen the scientific and technological foundations of education by inviting researchers to substitute American educational problems. The Institute will, therefore, 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 educational research to help make research findings available to regularly usable by reseachers, developers, and educators.

Grants to be awarded in late spring

Sociologists on NIE Review Panels

The National Institute of Education has released the names of the 115 reviewers who will make up the final Proposal Review Panels and will help develop recommendations concerning proposals submitted by the Institute for research studies.

These reviewers, who will be designated to cover the following areas: Learning and Instruction; Human Development; Objectives, Measurement, Evaluation and Research Methodology: Elizabeth Eison, Executive Director and School of Education, Pennsylvania State University; H. Lawrence Ross, University of Denver, Director of the Educational Research Foundation.

The largest concentration of sociologists is in the Social Thought and Processes, chaired by Z. A. Zumoff, University of Iowa; John Horgan, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and H. A. C. Blumen, Stanford Research Institute, with 10 and 12 representatives each.

Sociologists participating are Peter R. Rossi, Johns Hopkins University on Panel 3; Objectives, Measurement, Evaluation and Research Methodology: Elizabeth Eison, Executive Director and School of Education, Pennsylvania State University; H. Lawrence Ross, University of Denver, Director of the Educational Research Foundation. Also on this panel are the following: Bruce K. Eckland, University of North Carolina, Robert M. Hauer, University of Wisconsin-Madison, John Huber, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; H. A. C. Blumen, Stanford Research Institute, Seymour Mandel, Edward T. Sherwin, SORC, Daniel C. Thompson, Dillard University, and Martin A. Trow, University of California, San Francisco.
Obituaries


Emory S. Boguski died August 12, 1973 in Los Angeles.

SIGURD JOHANSEN 1902-1973

Sigurd Johansen, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Nebraska, died June 18, 1973 in Los Crues, Nebraska, at the age of 71.

Born in Tyler, Minnesota, Sigurd Johansen was graduated from Minnesota State College in 1923. He returned to the University of Wisconsin where he was an assistant professor in Rural Sociology in 1924. While still working for his Ph.D. he was moved to the Southwest in 1938 joining the faculty of the New Mexico State University. His first appointment was in the dual capacity of an assistant professor and assistant director of the rural education research center.

His research interests at N.M.S.U. are highlighted by several selected career points: Associate Professor of Sociology, 1943-47; Professor of Sociology, 1947-1951, Department of History and Social Sciences, 1951-1957. Additionally in 1946 he served as a Rural Sociologist in Brazil for the Inter-American Foundation; and during the summer of 1965 he was a Visiting Professor at Maryland State University.

His professional affiliations have been many. For example, in 1960 he was the recipient of the N.C.A. award. At the time of his death, Dean Pearson of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, described Dr. Johansen as a man of profound insights who was one of the greatest sociologists to ever work at the University of Nebraska.

Professor Johansen's family can take pride in knowing him to be respected as a teacher, researcher, and administrator. Furthermore, he was a great friend to many. Moreover, to friends and colleagues he will be remembered for his kindly manner, genuine warmth, sparkling humor, and family affection.

Joseph W. Rogers
New Mexico State University

WARNER ENNSIGN GETTYS 1891-1973

After a brief illness Dr. Warner Ensign Gettys died at the age of 83 at his home, 1119 Virginia, at 10:27 a.m. on November 2, 1973. Dr. Gettys was a native of the State of Washington. He was born in 1891 in Walla Walla, Washington. He received his B.S. in 1913 from the University of Washington, his M.A. in 1915 from Columbia University, and his Ph.D. in 1920 from the University of California.

Dr. Gettys taught at the University of California in Los Angeles from 1920 to 1923, and at the University of Minnesota from 1923 to 1939. During this time, he was appointed Professor of Sociology in 1927. He was a member of the Social Science Research Council and the National Research Council. He was a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Sociology and the American Sociological Review.

Dr. Gettys was a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Economic Association. He was a member of the Western Rural Sociology Association and the Rural Sociological Society. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Anthropological Association.

Dr. Gettys was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the American Political Science Association and the American Historical Association.

Dr. Gettys was a member of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association. He was a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association.

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Dr. Gettys was a member of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association. He was a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association.
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APPLICANTS

(The Committee on the Status of Women in Social Studies of the ASA and the ASA Committee on the Status of Minorities in Social Studies of the ASA have joined in the following statement. It is available upon request from the TIAA Office of Women Affairs or the Office of Minority Affairs.)

Boldface indicates available funds; regular type indicates deadline for applications.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>New Orleans</td>
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<td>University of California, Los Angeles</td>
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<td>Various positions requiring years of experience in teaching, research, and administration are available.</td>
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**eligibility**

Eligibility to apply for this fellowship is limited to persons who, by the date of application, have completed the course of study and earned the Ph.D. degree in psychology, sociology, or related fields.

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A8A Footnotes

October 1973

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A 46 Teaching and/or research: comparative and historical anthropology, social change/technology, development, economics, sociology, political economy, modern industrial society (Hague-Populism, 기타), titles (film, etc.). PhD theses and dissertations: 5 years completed. Publication: 5 years teaching British university; research for educational television plus journal experience: location open; Canada or

A 47 Teaching and/or research and/or administration: behavior, criminality/deviance, social psychology, small groups, sociology of the family, introductory: MA, ABD. PhD: pending teacher award: 2 years teaching, 7 years research. Location: open; in England, Middle, or North Central Europe, majors: 24, married; one child: salary negotiable. Jan. 84

A 48 Teaching and/or research and some research in theoretical sociology, industrial sociology, social change and change, comparative sociology, research and stratification, Middle East sociology, theory, introductory: MA; MA thesis on family and deviance; publication forthcoming; paper presented; field research experience in population sample; 3 years teaching experience; location open; female; (married, available, location open). 24, married, one child: salary negotiable. Aug. 83.

A 49 Teaching and research: sociology, education, family, deviant roles, population studies, urban sociology, and public administration: MA, ABD; PhD: optional: 2 years teaching, 5 years research. Location: open; in the US: 32, available: January, 1874.

A 50 Teaching and/or research: sociology, education, family, deviant roles, population studies, urban sociology, and public administration: MA, ABD: PhD: optional: 2 years teaching, 5 years research. Location: open; in the US: 32, available: January, 1874.