Elections Loom With Western Bloom . . .

BLA洛克 AND SHORT TO VIE FOR PRESIDENCY;
INKELES AND SIMON FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

After a run of several years on the sociological talent of the East, the 1973 Committee on Nominations, a body elected by the voting members of the ASA, shifted its focus westward to name candidates for the two top positions in the forthcoming annual ASA elections.

Contending to become the 47th President of the Association are two dynamic sociologists from sister universities in the Evergreen State where friendly rivalry has a long tradition: Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., from the University of Washington (Seattle) and James F. Short, Jr., from Washington State University (Pullman). The tilt toward the West is also indicated by the home institutions of the candidates for Vice-President. Here the Committee on Nominations designated the following two prominent sociologists to compete for the position: Alex Inkeles of Stanford University and Rita James Simon of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Having noted the current location of the candidates, it must be emphasized that each has a rich background of training and a distinguished record of professional and scholarly performance that has brought them recognition and renown that transcends regionality. This can be verified by ail Members of the ASA when they read the biographic notes on all candidates that will accompany the ballot to be sent from the Executive Office for the election this winter.

The forthcoming election will determine who will serve as President and Vice-President in 1976 when the Annual Meeting is scheduled for a return to New York (the site for 1974 is Montreal and for 1975 is San Francisco). Decisions will also be made for other key positions in the governance of the Association that have three-year terms starting in 1974. Included in this category will be the election of four persons from a slate of eight nominees to serve on the Council and two persons from a slate of four to serve on the Committee on Publications.

In addition, two-year terms will be decided for six persons each to serve on the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees. The twelve candidates for each of these two committees are presented in pairs for each of six districts, but all members are eligible to vote for one person from each district.

The full slate of nominees for the election was prepared by the 1973 Committee on Nominations chaired by Robin M. Williams, Jr., who was appointed to replace Neil J. Smelser, who is on sabbatical in Europe. The Committee members included Zena S. Blau, David Bordua, James E. Conyers, Richard J. Hill, Helen MacGill Hughes, Elton Jackson, Jacqueline J. Jackson, Lewis M. Killian, Edwin M. Schar, Gertrude Szenzenick, James D. Thompson, and Harriet Zuckerman. Their collective judgment produced the following candidates for office:

President
Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.,
University of Washington
James F. Short, Jr.,
Washington State University

Vice-President
Alex Inkeles, Stanford University
Rita James Simon, University of Illinois, Urbana

Council
Kurt W. Back, Duke University
Andrew Billingsley, Howard University
Troy Duster, University of California, Berkeley
Cynthia Epstein, Queens College, CUNY
Kai T. Erikson, Yale University
Peter L. Rice, Smith College
Harrison C. White, Harvard University
Robert F. Winch, Northwestern University

Committee on Publications
Herbert C. Coover,
University of Washington
Tilman C. Gothard,
Western Michigan University
James A. Davis, NORC, Chicago
Nicholas J. Demerath III,
University of Massachusetts

Committee on Nominations
Arlie Hochschild, University of California, Berkeley
Jacqueline P. Witman, California State University, San Francisco

District 1
Sheila Klatzky, University of Wisconsin
Gilbert W. Merlo, University of New Mexico

District 2
Julius Debra, University of Maryland
Joseph S. Himes, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

District 3
Albert J. McQueen, Oberlin College
Joseph W. Scott, University of Notre Dame

District 4
Edwin D. Driver, University of Massachusetts
George Feather, Boston University

District 5
Robert McGinnis, Cornell University
Eugene Weinstein, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Committee on Committees
District 1
Joan Acker, University of Oregon

Gwynn Nettler, University of Calgary

District 2
Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois, Urbana
Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

District 3
Barbara P. Payne, Georgia State University
Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M University

District 4
Russell R. Dykes, Ohio State University
Howard Schuman, University of Michigan

District 5
Paul B. Klief, University of New Hampshire
George Park, Memorial University, Newfoundland

District 6
Patricia Kendall, Queens College and City University of New York
Gillian Lindt, Columbia University

ASA ANNUAL AWARDS

1973 Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award to St. Clair Drake

As announced before more than 1,500 sociologists assembled at the Presidential Session at the 66th Annual Meeting in New York, the 1973 Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award was made to St. Clair Drake, Professor of Anthropology at Stanford University.

The award was announced by Butler A. Jones, who chaired the selection committee that included James E. Conyers, Lewis M. Killian, Joyce Ladner, Albert McQueen, Elinor Redwick, Charles U. Smith, and Ralph H. Turner.

Butler Jones opened the presentation with the following remarks: "The 1973 recipient of the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award is in at least two respects uniquely in the tradition of the three men for whom see DU BOIS p. 10

First Stouffer Award to Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., "Special Award" to Paul F. Lazarsfeld

This year the ASA created a new award in the name of the late Samuel A. Stouffer, 43rd President of the Association, to be conferred in recognition of a work or series of works published during the past five years which has notably advanced the methodology of sociological research.

At the Annual Meeting in New York, Professor Hubert M. Blalock, Jr. of the University of Washington received $500 and the following citation:

"The James A. Stouffer Award is presented to Hubert M. Blalock, Jr. for his series of contributions to the study of causal inference which have notably advanced sociological methodology. Speaking for the Selection Committee, see STOUFFER, p. 10"
Open Forum

The Statistician in Sociology: Some Recent Levels of Pain
Sanford Lebovitz
University of California

The stress level for statisticians in sociology seems to have increased substantially in the last decade. With about two degrees of freedom, the probability is greater than chance that the mean stress increase is greater than 7.114. Thus, the stress of the statistician, established type, may be affected. Even the nominal measurement of classifying sociologists into dichotomous type methodology (or non-methodologically oriented) dealing with graduate students appear to have been hit hardest, although any attempt at a dichotomy of methodology, establishment types, may be affected. Even the nominal measurement of classifying sociologists into dichotomous type methodology (or non-methodologically oriented) permits a crude rank ordering of the recent degree of personal pain experienced. This rank ordering can be elevated to an interval scale by assigning a negative number to the decline in prestige and respect formerly accorded the methodology of the statistician, in the discipline (Lebovitz, 1965). Since it is commonly agreed that the statistician is under attack by the social scientist in general, including the jackknife, he or she is vulnerable.

Questions

This conclusion is not based on careful observation of a stratified random sample of sociologists, but on the speculation of statisticians in sociology; rather, it is based largely on introspection (a solid case study) and the social grapevine (statisticians are our family, a limb on the discipline’s family tree). Rumors abound about graduate student unrest. Why take statistics at all? (Sociology is the only one to get away from such “mundane” phenomena.) How can statistics be relevant when reality is in the mind? If there are no standards, or all of sociology is just one huge value judgment, then why learn statistics, which may be a fuzzy topic discussion at T-group sessions anyway? Why go into methodology (finally, a real, interpretable discipline to go into “soft” sociology? Why pick up standards, when they are so damn hard to learn? Without standards, how can (1) the respondents in a bivariate test apply “standards” in your teaching and grading? If so, are those professors with standards more likely to teach statistics in a more meaningful way? (2) Is there a selection process operating where no standards are used to teach the other graduate courses (assumed and used in a method involving discussion and a paper) and standard types gravitate toward sociology? Selectors may be a factor to some extent, but it does not appear to be a dominant one (or, more to the point, it only explains a small proportion of the variance). In contrast to such ideas, consider the method of grading. Do the professors have “standards” (please do not push for a definition as it is better to have confidence in one’s limits than to limit one’s confidence). That is, both statisticians and non-statisticians have standards. The graduate statistics course, however, is usually taught quite differently from other graduate courses. Few professors teach graduate statistics as a seminar, most teach it by lecturing (and grading by exams). Grading for a seminar is more difficult than for a course (except for the very few students who stand out, or are abysmal, or fail to do the work). Basing grades on one or a few papers (done outside of class), in contrast, has fewer outside less precise guidelines than grading exams based on gamma and chi square (which are selected here as “samples” of association), inference, respectively. Even less precise guidelines is, it is easier to give in to the pressures cited above (students, parents, committees) as if they were actually as isolated instances, they appear to be more representative (25 or 01, it does not matter) of the tip of the iceberg.

Norm Violation

Could statisticians in sociology be violating a social norm? These professors could be violating a norm of the nature that the “ideal” graduate student should be from one of the areas of statistics no matter what.” “Graduate students should pass statistics at a minimum level of competence.” Maybe this social norm is being violated. “Graduate students must not take statistics because it is not relevant to alleviating social problems.” It does not help the power娄, or “It does not contribute to our understanding of the social world (Verstehen Soc).” There is, undoubtedly, a “movement” that downgrades the statistical approach the probability of a favorable statistical analysis from one of the topics of statistics so vulnerable? Are they a different type, or are they in a different teaching situation? Feel free to contribute personal experiences or alternative interpretations on the general issue (nothing higher than the 0.05 level need be submitted).

* * *

Researchers in West German Survey Report Difficulty in Obtaining and Protecting Confidential Data
New York University

A study of the problems of researchers obtaining and protecting data from confidential sources in West Germany is being conducted by Albin Eser, a law proctor at the University of Bielefeld, Westphalia. According to preliminary tabulations, about 96% of the respondents in a bivariate test indicated some problem with public authority: either in obtaining information from government or withholding confidentiality from public offices. Only a small number reported governmental interference resulted in a variety of consequences such as coming to an agreement with an official or being forced to make changes in the research design. In some cases, the projects had to be terminated.

Survey

As part of the study, two hundred and eighteen researchers primarily engaged in criminological and criminal law and penal procedures in West Germany were surveyed during the last year. The sample for the survey was selected from four categories: (a) 79 criminologists and sociologists; (b) 55 criminal law professors; (c) 81 directors of Max Planck Research Institutes through professional organizations and (d) 3 researchers who were known to have had some problems dealing with confidential research. Consequently, the sample was largely limited to persons conducting research in criminal justice, although the Max Planck Research Institutes also conduct a wide variety of studies in other areas. The sample of criminologists and criminal law professors was as complete as possible. Thus, while there remains a picture of the researcher, less in criminal justice, research, it did not attempt to be a general survey of social science or empirical research.

One hundred and forty-six responses were received: a 68.5% return. Of these responses, there were 26 cases involving some contact with public authorities such as the police or a prosecutor. In addition to the 26 reported cases, several other researchers mentioned contact with Dr. Eser’s government officials. Their experiences indicate that they had experienced difficulties in conducing their research but did not want to report the problem in the general fear of getting into trouble with the authorities.

Neubul Equilibrium

One reason for conducting the survey was the lack of knowledge about how many researchers are affected by problems relating to confidential data. There is no precedent in West German law either clearly establishing or denying a researcher’s privilege. The result has been that the issue has been left in the courts. Both sides have realized that if this is a sensitive issue, and both sides have in the past attempted to get the authorities to alter their position. This desire not to disturb the present nebulus equilibrium has been reinforced because some researchers have already won awards from the courts, and prosecutors, and they do not want to make any problems or disturb the relationships which have been established. Thus, while the researchers have encountered problems with authorities, they are reluctant to discuss the problem and are even more reluctant to lobby for a greater protection for the whole profession.

Sensitive Cases

The past period of accommodation has been seriously upset by the recent procedural involvement of a researcher commissioned by the Federal Criminal Agency (analogous in part to our Federal Bureau of Investigation) to study the use and traffic in illegal drugs. The study included a considerable amount of direct observation. In the course of his studies, the researcher witnessed a fight between a group of youths who were using drugs and with another group of youths. The researcher was subpoenaed to testify by the state government concerning this fight. The claim that drug evidence has been denied. But due to the legal sensitivity and uncertainty of the issue, the prosecutor finally refrained from calling the researcher as a witness at the trial.

Professor Eser commented that it is significant that the researcher in this test case was a sociologist who felt that gaining access to confidential information and protecting that information once it was obtained was much easier for lawyers who were searched. The legal establishment and would not as readily be subpoenaed by fellow lawyers in their role as prosecutors or judges. Although the test case which has brought this issue into the courts involved the protection the researcher of confidential data and samples from the survey point out the difficulty some researchers may have in obtaining information.

In one case a law professor was sponsored by a Federal Ministry to study a statute which subsidized manufacturers engaged in forensic work. The object of investigation was the number and type of fraudulent claims which were made for the subsidy, i.e., forms filled where no goods had in fact been traded. Under considerable preliminary work, the researcher was denied access to the information collected by the state prosecutor and the federal department of taxation. The reason given for the denial of access by each agency was that their confidential sources would dry up if they were used. Although he promised to keep the information confidential, the study had to be limited in its scope.

In another example, a researcher was studying the application of a statute which, at that time, required citizens to report associations or contacts with foreign public authorities. When the researcher asked the Federal Criminal Agency for information on investigations under the statute, he himself became subject to investigation. After the police had questioned his neighbors and colleagues about his actions and activities, the researcher decided to terminate the project.

Similarities and Differences

The final results of the West German study should be interesting to United

See OPEN FORUM, p. 6
Eight Candidates for Four Council Positions, 1975-77 Term

Kurt W. Back
Andrew Billingsley
Troy Duster
Cynthia Epstein
Kai T. Erikson
Peter I. Rose
Harrison C. White
Robert F. Winch

Americans Involved in . . .
Planning for International Meetings in Israel and Greece

Two sets of American sociologists recently traveled to the Mediterranean area to participate in meetings of some of which the stage for future sessions that may interest other colleagues.

One delegation involved the Vice President of the ASA, Martha White Riley, and the Executive Officer of the ASA, Otto N. Larsen. They joined with representatives of other American organizations being hosted by Israeli officials in a 'National Organizations Leadership Symposium' in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem from September 9 to 16. The symposium was called to help plan the 10th International Congress of Gerontology which will be held in Jerusalem, October 25-30, 1978. The preliminary scientific program of the Congress call for fully one-fourth of the symposia and sectional sessions to be devoted to research from the social and behavioral sciences.

Another part of the program will encompass interests in biology, clinical medicine and public health, and applied social research and social welfare. Procedures for participating in the Congress will be announced soon and sociologists may receive relevant information from the ASA office upon inquiry early in 1974. Both Dr. Riley and Dr. Larsen were impressed not only by the facilities for the Congress but by the opportunities for sociologists to make a meaningful scientific input into the program. They and their spouses who accompanied them were also impressed when 16 Syrian jets were shot down one afternoon while they were bathing in the sea north of Tel Aviv.

At about the same period, September 9-12, twelve other: Americans from several disciplines, including sociologist Jiri Kalozi from the University of West Virginia, were meeting with European colleagues in Tel Aviv, Greece to review research developments carried on by the National Centre of Social Research in Greece. Research was reported concerning such topics as "The Migration and Return of Greek Professionals," "Attitudes of Greek Students Toward University Education," and "National Building in Modern Greece." The sessions were considered so successful that plans were made for another conference in Delphi to be held in 1975. That conference will focus on the social transformation of rural and urban societies in Balkan and Mediterranean areas. Eight sections are planned including two to be organized by American sociologists. Constanze S. Toor-Borsch of Wayne State University will organize the section on family, and Charles C. Moskos, Jr. of Northwestern University will organize the section on politics.

An Easy Way to Analyze Qualitative Variables

The computer program that was used to analyze qualitative variables in the series of three articles by L. A. Goodman (American Sociological Review, 1972, 37: 28-46; American Journal of Sociology, 1972, 77: 1035-1086; and American Journal of Sociology, 1973, 78: 1135-1191) is now available to sociologists who want to use it in their own research. The program is called ECTA (Everyman's Contingency Table Analysis: Parameter Estimates and Tests), It can be used to analyze multi-dimensional contingency tables where the variables are dichotomous or polytomous, and it will print out estimates of the parameters as well as the hypotheses. It can be used when the classes of each polytomous variable are unordered, when the classes of each polytomous variable are ordered, and also when the classes of some variables are ordered and some are not.

For further information, write Professor L. A. Goodman, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS INJURED IN RANGE FIRE

Two Nevada anthropologists and their children were badly burned on July 26 while escaping from a range fire near their home outside Reno. Kenneth E. Knudson, chairman of the University of Nevada, Reno department, and Mary E. Knudson, also an anthropology faculty member, and their two sons, ages 6 and 8, are recovering after an extended critical period. (Mary Knudson is the daughter of William and Elizabeth Sewall of the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison). Treatment will be lengthy and expensive. To help the family a fund has been established. Contributions can be made to the Knudson Fund and sent to Donald Hardue, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.

ASA COUNCIL MEMBER SELECTED AS VISITING SCHOLAR

Renee C. Fox, chairman of the department of sociology and professor of sociology in the departments of psychiatry and medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar for 1973-74. Professor Fox will travel to eight institutions where she will meet with students and faculty in a variety of formal and informal encounters. Her lectures will cover such topics as: a comparative perspective on medical education and socialization in the 1920's and 1970's; a social view of organ transplantation and dialysis; Congolese (Zairean) culture patterns and some of their implications for societal development.

Final Call for Papers

FIFTEEN SESSIONS ADDED TO 1974 PROGRAM IN MONTREAL

January 15, 1974 is the deadline for the receipt of papers for the 1974 Annual Meeting. All persons planning to submit papers must have them in the hands of Program Officers by that date. In addition to the 46 sessions announced earlier (see August FOOTNOTES), the Program Committee, headed by Program President Peter M. Blau, has announced the addition of 15 sessions. The 31st Program is now in final form; no more session topics will be added. For any of the 61 sessions, papers should be submitted directly to the Program Coordinator and should not exceed 3,000 words. Later editions of FOOTNOTES will report other plans for the 1974 program such as symposia leaders, panelists, plenary sessions, and opportunities for informal discussions of working papers. This final call includes the opportunity to send papers to the following session organizers:

Symbolic-Interpretivist Approaches: Gregory Stone, St. Croix Cove, Route 3, Hudson, Wisconsin 54016

Ethnic Groups in Multi-Ethnic Society: Canada Frank Vallen, Department of Sociology, Carlton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Structural and Phenomenological Marxism: Richard Appelbaum, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106

Visual Sociology: Alan Blumenfeld, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Knowledge and Social Structure: Marcel Teitel, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Personality and Social Structure: Alex Inkeles, Department of Sociology and School of Education, Stanford University, California 94305

American Indian: Howard M. Hale, Department of Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84601

Modernization: Frederick C. Fiege, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Muncie Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801

The Political Economy of the World System: Immanuel Wallerstein, Department of Sociology, McGill University, P.O.B. 6070, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Global Sociology: Elise Boulding, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302

Theoretical Issues in Homosexuality: H. Lawrence Rose, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210

Intergroup Relations: Alvin Rose, Department of Sociology, Adirondack Institute, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Youth and Aging: Ellen Robins, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Cross-National Organizational Research: Kaye Armon, Department of Sociology, Rutgers, University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901

The Sociological Significance of W. E. B. Du Bois: Hyman C. Lewis, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, New York 11210

In addition to the new sessions listed above, please take note of the full list of organization meetings regarding orers for Section Day Programs:

Section on Community: Harold Kaufman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Section on Family: Joan Aldous, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Section on Theoretical Sociology: Edward A. Tiryakian, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

Section on Undergraduate Education: David B. Booth, Department of Sociology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Section on Social Psychology: Norman Wachtmeister, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey 07107
The 1973 Academic Job Market for Sociologists

By now everyone knows that new Ph.D.'s do a tight job market. In some disciplines outside of sociology, those who have been unemployed in their profession. Sociologists face much better but may be in a similar predicament in a few years. Even in sociology. For the first time in two decades, the number of new Ph.D.'s who have found academic positions is below the number of new Ph.D.'s entering the job market. The supply of new Ph.D.'s has not been met by the demand for new positions. The job market is tight and the competition is keen. Sociologists who have been unemployed for more than a year are facing the prospect of being unemployed for an indefinite period. The job market is expected to remain tight for the next few years.

Several Proposed Solutions

At this trend continues, sociologists will have to find a way to open up new jobs, several solutions that might be considered if additional openings do not exist in the near future. The first solution is the creation of new academic positions. This could be done by increasing the number of tenure-track positions in existing departments or by creating new departments. The second solution is to encourage the creation of new academic programs. This could be done by increasing the number of graduate programs in sociology or by creating new undergraduate programs. The third solution is to increase the number of interdisciplinary programs. This could be done by increasing the number of programs that combine sociology with other disciplines, such as business, economics, or public policy.

FEWER OPENINGS

Sociologists Still In Demand, But Job Outlook Is Clouded

By Karen J. Winkler

The job shortage is beginning to catch up with sociology, which until now has been one of the most successful of the academic fields. There is “no immediate overexpansion of sociologists,” and “most new Ph.D.’s have little or no difficulty in finding reasonably good positions,” says Robert M. McGinnis, chairman of the American Sociological Association’s committee on job placement at the annual convention of the organization here, beginning in a couple of years and extending for the next decade. “The job market is not expected to improve for some time.”

Mr. McGinnis was one of several sociologists who talked about the job market at last month’s annual meeting of the association.

By 1980, Robert McGinnis of Cornell University expects, between 17 per cent and 28 per cent of all sociologists will be “underemployed,” working in positions for which a Ph.D. is not. The qualitative implications of quantitative estimates made by sociologists based on the job market are similar to those made in the past few years. The sociologists’ estimates are based on the assumption that the job market is tight and the competition is keen. Sociologists who have been unemployed for more than a year are facing the prospect of being unemployed for an indefinite period.

Alternative Teaching

The sociologists also touched on the necessity for sociologists to look for alternatives to teaching. They emphasized the need for sociologists to develop alternative careers, such as in business, government, or non-profit organizations, to diversify their career options. They also emphasized the importance of developing new and innovative teaching methods to make sociology more relevant and engaging for students. Sociologists who have been employed in teaching positions for more than a year are facing the prospect of being unemployed for an indefinite period.

For the prospects of employment in sociology, see the following articles, which are available for purchase:

The SAGECR Review, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1973

For more information, contact the American Sociological Association, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Committee on Professional Ethics Calls for Cases

At its last meeting the Committee on Professional Ethics voted to urge members of the Association to make use of its machinery for the review of ethical problems. Members might not be aware that the Committee can deal with cases through the procedures of review, hearings, and adjudication, as set forth in the Code of Ethics of the ASA.

Because it was felt that certain issues and dilemmas facing the sociologist today have not been adequately covered by the present Code, the Committee also would like to invite members to send them material on cases they have been involved in, whether or not they were settled within the machinery of the organization, so as to guide the Committee in their recommendations for amendment to the present Code.

Colleagues who wish to send cases or offer suggestions regarding revision of the Code may communicate with Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Chair, Committee on Professional Ethics, Department of Sociology, Queens College of the City University of New York, Flushing, New York 11367.

Copies of the Code of Ethics may be obtained by writing to the national office.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE ADOPTS RESOLUTION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOCIOLOGISTS

In an effort to involve sociologists in the legislative process and to inform legislators, state agencies, and the general public about what sociologists can do, the Massachusetts Sociological Association initiated steps that led to the adoption of the following resolution by the State Senate:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate hereby endorses the employment of sociologists and other social and behavioral scientists in positions in state and local government where their expertise may be brought to bear on problems relating to the aged, families, crime and delinquency, drug addiction, mental and public health, urban renewal and housing, and that the division of civil service encourage the creation of positions within the appropriate departments and agencies of the Commonwealth which would benefit from the knowledge contributed by such sociologists and other social and behavioral scientists. (Adopted, April 26, 1973)

The Legislative Committee of the MSA, chaired by Athena Theodore, plans to follow up the passage of the Resolution in several ways. First, copies will be sent to all state legislators along with the names of sociologists with expertise in various areas who are willing to act as consultants, testify at legislative hearings, do research in the preparation of bills, and to evaluate existing programs. At the same time, the important state agencies, both public and private, will be informed of the availability of sociologists interested in paid part- or full-time work or consultation in the agency's special areas. These sociologists might also act as liaisons to legislators seeking information about needed reforms. Furthermore, it is hoped that the passage of the Resolution will help augment existing opportunities for students majoring in sociology to work in the offices of the legislators and in the various agencies, public and private, at internships both in a paid and volunteer capacity. In the view of Dr. Theodore, "exploration of career interests and first experiences with a professional skill will go hand in hand with beginning socialization in the political process if/so these agencies have ,vested interests in legitimating social change in their specific areas."

The MSA also plans to take steps in the coming year to urge the creation of new Civil Service positions requiring sociological expertise in the various departments of the Commonwealth. In announcing these plans, Dr. Theodore observed, "If such positions have been relatively non-existent in the past, it may be that sociologists have tended to look down on such employment, opting for academic positions only. On the other hand, psychologists are well established in civil service, and sociologists might learn much from them."

Such action, to be effective, requires establishing lines of communication between sociologists, agencies, and legislators. For example, before the Massachusetts Senate resolution was introduced, Dr. Gratner Browning, Past President of the MSA, organized a meeting between five legislators and several sociologists for the purpose of exploring possibilities. The intention of such an approach could be helpful to the other. Sociologists interested in the organization and the outcome of such meetings can get in touch with Dr. Browning at Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. For further information on the efforts to increase the employment of sociologists in Massachusetts, interested persons may write Dr. Athena Theodore, Simmons College, 300 the Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts.
MINORITIES & WOMEN

Women and a National Register. Women have sought and have registered with various associations and organizations for equal opportunity and employment. There has been some resistance to the idea that women can be considered for such positions. However, the resistance has been decreasing.

Catalyst was founded in 1963 by five college presidents to deal with the conspicuous waste of human talent and skill in our educational institutions. Women are locked out of the labor force by traditional employment practices and still face many barriers. In 1977, 30% of women were not employed. The catalyst project is open to all women.

The National Women's Rights Project was founded to provide direct services to women in the United States and abroad. It provides training programs and resources to help women organizing, training groups, and developing leaders.

The National Women's Rights Project is a national organization that has been instrumental in fighting for women's rights and equality. It was founded in 1890 by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The organization works to promote equal rights for women, and it has been involved in many important legal and political battles on behalf of women.

The organization's work has included advocating for women's suffrage, fighting against discrimination in employment and education, and working to ensure equal rights for women in the workplace.

In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed, granting women the right to vote. Since then, the National Women's Rights Project has worked to ensure that women's rights are protected and expanded.

In 1972, the organization played a key role in the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was designed to ensure equal rights for women under the Constitution. The ERA was ultimately defeated in 1982, but the National Women's Rights Project continues to work towards its eventual ratification.

In addition to its advocacy work, the National Women's Rights Project provides resources and training to help women organize and fight for their rights. It offers a wide range of services, including legal assistance, education, and networking opportunities.

The organization also works to support women around the world, providing resources and assistance to women's rights groups in countries where women face significant barriers in their fight for equality.

The National Women's Rights Project is dedicated to ensuring that women's rights are protected and that women have equal opportunities in all aspects of life. It continues to work tirelessly to advance the cause of women's rights and equality.

OPEN FORUM, from p. 2

States social scientists in raising questions about the similarities and differences between the two countries. They also suggest the need for a survey in this country to outline the dimensions of the problem of gathering or protecting confidential research data.

In terms of similarities, West Germany is a federal republic with many of the same problems arising out of dual government found in this country. In this case, the West German test case already mentioned arose out of a subpoena by a state government. Similarly, several researchers evaluating the effectiveness of subpoenas in this country have been subpoenaed to testify in state criminal proceedings.

West Germany also presents some unique characteristics. For example, the Federal Constitution contains a guarantee of "freedom of scientific research and teaching." However, there have been few cases which define the content and coverage of this specific constitutional freedom. The grant of a constitutional right to scientific inquiry is a far cry from the protection of that right because it does not have any limitations. The Constitution also grants a freedom of research to research institutions, but it does not provide the courts with jurisdiction on the right when it conflicts with other rights such as the right to a fair trial. The issue of "absolute rights" has been an important one in this country, but there is no absolute privilege to protect their confidential data and sources.

The survey suggests that West German researchers have a different set of expectations and opinions of government officials. With the exception of the semi-private Max Planck Institute, all universities and major research places are not private but state institutions. That means that there is little non-government sponsored research and that almost all university researchers are government employees. As civil servants, researchers have the advantage of a relatively stable environment, but they also suffer the disability of being liable to the same discipline - both formal and informal - as any other government employees.

In sum, the West German survey raises important questions about the position of research institutions in the Western society - access to government information, protection from government harassment and regulation, and ultimately the freedom to conduct research. It also points out the need to conduct similar studies in this country, like that conducted of the news media by Professor Vincent Blasi of the University of Michigan for the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press. (Newman's privilege: an empirical study, 70 Mich. L. Rev. 229, Dec. 71.) If American empirical researchers hope to protect their independence, they must now understand the nature of their rights and the obstacles which may help establish their rights in the future.
PSAC: LAST HURRAH FROM PANEL ON YOUTH

John Walsh

Every society must somehow solve the problem of transforming children into adults; for its very survival depends on that. In the United States there has been established some kind of institutional setting within which the process of transition is to be guided and made predictive by some social apparatus. In our time, the institutional framework for maturation in the United States is now in need of serious examination.

Considering the range and volume of the literature of the social pathology of the 1960s, it is very surprising, to me, to read about the passage above except the source—a report of a panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC). The panel commented regularly on things like environmental and energy problems and, more controversially, on the ABM and SST, but seldom on ideas for social innovation. PSAC, of course, officially disappeared in the reorganization of the White House science advisory apparatus last spring, so the report Youths: Transition to Adulthood appears as a post-humous paper and a rather unlikely last burst of energy. The report is to be published not only by the Government Printing Office but by the University of Chicago Press and by Emory University Press.

Youth, to get its official bloodlines straight, is not a report of PSAC, but rather one of its panels. As the announcement by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that accompanies the report put it, “Although the report does not constitute a statement of federal policy, it is being published in the hope that it will stimulate further discussion, research and experimentation in this vital field.” Whether this will certainly do, since the panel that produced the report was chaired by sociologist James S. Coleman of the University of Chicago and principal author of a report titled Equality of Educational Opportunity, released in 1966. The so-called “Coleman report” was the result of a 9-year study of policies and programs which had been developed to further equality of education in the public schools. And the new report, which focuses in a more direct way on youth and young people, contains ideas which seem likely to form a new wave in educational policy. PSAC, according to this report, is now faced with the problem of forming a new demography.

When Coleman was appointed to PSAC in 1970 he appeared to be the logical choice to head this panel, except that, when you read between the lines, what happened reveals something about both Coleman and PSAC. Coleman says he did not want to become chairman of the education panel because the panel’s primary inputs were through the Office of Management and Budget and other federal agencies. Coleman was convinced that the federal government really makes few telling policy decisions in education. “If a panel of PSAC was going to have an impact on education, “he says, “my job would be to get an interview, ‘that import would have to be on groups outside the federal government—on local and state authorities, on interest groups and therefore on secondary federal agencies.’ “

His experience with the pivotal Equality of Educational Opportunity. The report’s impact was greatest on the schools and school districts where it had been involved in desegregation suits and programs. Coleman also felt that if he were going to contribute anything to PSAC it would be in its forums. “I think there were no less than 10 major sessions of the full committee. “He says he believes that “if PSAC is going to be an influential voice it has to be as an chairman of the education panel.

Coleman feels that if he were going to contribute anything to PSAC it would be in its forums. “I think there were no less than 10 major sessions of the full committee. “He says he believes that “if PSAC is going to be an influential voice it has to be as an influential voice in the legislation that would help PSAC to have an impact on public policy” As such a study of the data on education policy and the role of education policy, Coleman says that it was the role of education policy and the role of young people in education policy.

The study was not to be on the problem of youth, Coleman says, but the role of education policy in our society. The institutions through which young people gain their socialization—military, universities, the young people who have the role of special people. We do not think this special role prepares them for being adults. We do not think this special role prepares them to be just individuals. Coleman says that “the modern focus on scientific and academic training in the schools and the role that high schools play—take that he would have to stay in school as long as he could stand it. If he can’t go to school, he’s going to have a miserable life. We have students emulate themselves.”

It can be seen that an intensified focus on scientific and academic training in the schools began with Sputnik and has continued despite the demands for equal op. The education reform reflects and helps the Society programs of the middle 1960’s. The growth of the “suburban elite schools” means that “you could concentrate on advanced courses, and so forth, in these elite schools,” says Coleman. “I don’t think there was ever a diminution in emphasis on academic excellence. If you look at the kids going to elite colleges, their level of preparation is higher than ever.”

It has generated a counterattack. In addition to the dropouts who produce silent testimony to the effects of the so-called “suburban elite schools,” which were designed to test the effects of providing more flexible forms of education. Coleman thinks that these schools accommodated mostly middle-class people who have more cognitive skills and are better able to take advantage of the attributes necessary for adulthood from the experience of solving problems themselves. Self-government is envisioned for such communities, but young people would share authority with adults.

The models for the “youth organizations” contemplated by the panel would be the present, adult-sponsored recreational and sports organizations, such as the Scouts, boys’ clubs, 4-H, and the Y’s, which mainly seek to develop noncognitive skills.

Educational Vouchers

A recommendation that seems very much a trial balloon is the suggestion for a system of educational vouchers for those over 21. “This is a way to spread the average cost of a college education. Such vouchers would put the decision on education into the hands of those who would actually bear the costs, observes the panelists say. The vouchers would be valid in institutions which met standards set by the state university (Bill). A voucher system might open up new educational pathways and would act to equalize the subsidy of public and private support that benefits those who go on to postgraduate study.

See COLEMAN, p. 3

SCIENCE, Oct. 12, 1973
Last Hurrah

COLEMAN, from p. 7

Postscripts To A Presidential Address

(North Central Sociological Association, Cincinnati, May 10, 1973)

Russell S. Dynes' Ohio State University

ON THE ORIGINS OF SOCIETY

In the beginning, the earth was without form and void. And darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters. And God said, "Let there be sociology." And sociologists were created in His image. And He willed them to eat freely of the knowledge of good and evil. And the Lord said: "To the east shalt thou be putative, To thee shall not make for yourself images of any kind." To the west shall thou have no other god before science. All shall honor their fathers and mothers. And books begat footnotes, and footnotes begat images, and images begat books, ad infinitum. And God was pleased with all that he had made.

ON DIVERSITY WITHIN THE FIELD

Let not your heart be troubled, for in your house there are many rooms. In every room there are those who are the way, the truth and the life. Blessed are the phenomenologists, for they shall know the truth. Blessed are the methodological theocrats, for they shall not need the truth for their sakes. Blessed are the symbolic interactionists for they know that there is more to the self than Mead's self.

Major Opportunity for Research in Washington, D.C.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has announced a new fellowship program to promote research on major issues of crime prevention and control and the administration of criminal justice. As the research and development arm of the National Institute, the program is expected to provide a vehicle for communication of empirical research findings and to stimulate consumer behavior. RQI is sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the National Institute of Mental Health.

New Publications

RESEARCH ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR, an interdisciplinary quarterly journal which provides a mechanism by which sociologists may make their productivity visible to their colleagues quickly and without editorial judgment. Lawrence J. Rhoades, publisher, said that the journal will be published quarterly beginning in February 1974. Other issues are scheduled for June and October.

THE SQUAD, a bi-monthly newsletter required for further development of the discipline. Ted Vaughan, State of the Field, (

THE SOCIOLOGICAL QUARTERLY invites contributions to its new "State of the Field" series. The primary aim of this series is to advance understanding of the state and nature of the discipline of sociology. Emphasis will be placed upon articles that present an integrated, systematic and critical overview of the state of current sociology. Individual subscriptions are $10 per year.

THE COMMONWEALTH SOCIOLOGIST, a new journal published twice yearly by graduate students in the Pennsylvania State University departments of sociology and rural sociology. The journal is devoted to graduate scholarly research, current events and book reviews reflecting the wide spectrum of contemporary sociology. Individual subscriptions are $3.00 per year. To subscribe or submit manuscripts write: THE COMMONWEALTH SOCIOLOGIST, Department of Sociology, 296 Linereal Arts Bldg., Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS: PAPERS: NEW DIRECTORY ESTABLISHED

A directory of mimeographed papers will be published by a North Carolina State University sociologist. The directory is established to provide a mechanism by which sociologists may make their productivity visible to their colleagues quickly and without editorial judgment. Lawrence J. Rhoades, publisher, said that the directory will be published quarterly beginning in February 1974. Other issues are scheduled for June and October.

The primary aim of the directory is to greatly increase each sociologist's ability to make his productivity visible to his colleagues by providing a mechanism that facilitates exchange of mimeographed papers.

Rhoades hopes the directory will contribute to the dissemination of research re- quired for further development of the discipline.

To send working papers in new and established specialties; for example, for rejected manuscripts; in adherents of a publishing papers read at less visible meetings; and for a vehicle for drawing attention to papers published in journals of limited circulation or in related fields.

Listing in the directory is open to all sociologists and sociology graduate students who are seeking dialogue with other members of the discipline. Sociologists are con- trolled in their papers. The only requirement is that they have an interest in publishing a copy of the paper.

Contributions must provide the following information for each paper: a brief description of paper (100-word maximum), and a mailing address of author.

Since the directory must be self-supporting, the following fee structure has been established:

To list one issue of a directory—$1 total; to list additional issues of the same manuscript, purchase one more of directory without listing a paper—$1.

Listings and fee (check/money order) should be sent to Directory of Mimeographed Papers in Sociology, Post Office Box 209, Apex, North Carolina 27502.
OBITUARIES

EMORY STEPHEN BORGADUS 1862-1977

He came to his office in the Social Science building at the University every Wednesday, almost without exception, to read and answer his voluminous correspondence. Many of the graduate students who passed him in the corridor did not know his name, but he knew each of theirs--he was keenly interested in every single one of them. He knew where they had come from and what their special fields of interest were. They could have seen his name on the bulletin board but not on the face of the man. It read "BOGADUS COURT YARD..." Often, as he was leaving the building, he would stop by my office to see if my wife and me to his home for a Sunday evening game of Scrabble. "I'll fix a light supper," he would always add, "it won't be much, just waffles, perhaps, and a little fresh fruit salad." And with that, he would turn and hurry in his blue Pontiac to drive five miles through Los Angeles traffic to the market to shop and on to his two-story Spanish house on palm-lined Victoria Avenue, where he lived alone with his cat. He was ninety-one years old last February.

Emory Stephen Bogadus, the twenty-first President of the American Sociological Society (the American Sociological Association was then called) was never, to my knowledge, called a particularly aggressive person. He had no energy to waste on the emotions associated with aggressive behavior. He was a man of action, unwavering in his promotion of cooperative efforts and to the democratic process. His expertise in interpersonal behavior lay in his knowledge of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856 and is available at #1150.

TEACHING SOCIOLOGY, a new journal to be edited by Murray Strauss, University of New Hampshire and Richard J. Geis, University of Rhode Island. This journal plans an emphasis on teaching with direct application to the subject matter of sociology. It will be published twice a year beginning with October 1975 and April 1974.

JOURNAL OF PEACE SCIENCE is published by the Department of Peace Science at the University of Pennsylvania in collaboration with the Peace Science Society. This international, peer-reviewed theoretical journal is a forum focused toward the underlying theory of conflict and conflict management in its economic, political, social and intellectual dimensions, the development of methodology and techniques of analysis for effective examination of conflict processes.


WOMEN IN CHINA: STUDIES IN SOCIAL CHANGE AND FEMINISM will be the next issue of the Michigan Papers in Chinese Studies. It is published by the Center for Chinese Studies, a non-profit unit of the University of Michigan.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

INSTITUTE ON THE FAMILY AND BU REAUCRATIC SOCIETY, Case Western Reserve University is doing an in-depth study of personal marriage contracts made by individuals prior to or at the time of establishing a household. Research materials will be available to provide comparative material in contracts, those of colleagues, friends, acquaintances, relatives and perhaps their own. The findings from this study will be presented as a change of ideas on this important and innovative practice which may change in the legal and social frameworks in the remaining decades of this century, would be especially welcome. M.B. Sussman, Director, IFRS, Haydn Hall, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

SOUTH ASIAN SOCIOLOGISTS invite membership from those engaged in studies, research, teaching, and action programs related to Asian societies of any or may not be of South Asian origin. The annual fee is $6.00, which includes receiving a newsletter. The main hope is to coordinate various sociological studies undertaken by scholars in North America and South Asia, facilitate professional exchange, and start publishing and distribution of literature in and about South Asia related to South Asia at professional conventions. Further information and membership application may be obtained by writing to Dr. Ashokant Nimbani, Division of Social Sciences, Dowling College, Oakdale, L.I., New York 11769.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EVALUATION IN ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH sponsored by the American Institute of Mental Health and organized and administered by the Division of Community Mental Health University of New York at Buffalo, will take place in Washington, D.C., April 1-4, 1974. The conference will include expert testimony in areas of definitions of the philosophy of program evaluation, policy and administration, training for evaluation and the technical state of the evaluation art. For further information: bion, 452 Girado Justice Building, New York 14124, Telephone 716 823-8200.

THE CAUCUS OF BLACK SOCIOLOGISTS that began in 1973-1974 officers and committee chairpersons elected at the 1973 ASA Annual Meeting, James E. Conyers is the caucus chairman who will write articles on topics: LaFerence Ross, Secretary-Treasurer, Albert J. McQueen, Chairperson of the Program Committee, Cornelia L. Land, Chairperson of the Membership Committee, and Otis V. Wilkinson, Newsletter Editor. The next meeting will be held in Chicago, 1974-1975, Chairperson, will be elected at the 1973-1974 Annual Meeting. The Executive Committee will consist of Troy Abbott, Ernest Health, John M. Himes, Audrey Johnson, and Richard Luder, Chair. The monthly newsletter will be sent to subscribers and ordered by the Pittsburgh State University, 1501 University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

SUNY, College at Oswego is offering a interdisciplinary degree, BA in Public Justice Research and experience in criminal justice and criminology has the advantage of dealing with more than the criminal and that most of the time professionals in the field is spent on the community. The Department of Criminology and Justice Studies will offer a legitimate academic program consisting of theory and experience to students interested in pre-law, law enforcement, probation and parole, juvenile and related social service fields, including half-way houses and social service agencies. A.T. Tidball, Director, Public Justice Research Program, 433 State University, College at Oswego, Oswego, New York 13126.

The Center for the Administration of Justice at The George Washington University, D.C., will offer in the late in the Spring of 1974 an Institute for Comparative Justice Studies. This Institute is a program of field study of administration of justice systems abroad. It will consist of seminars and discussions with scholars, public officials, community leaders, and other persons of competence in the field of the administration of justice. The Institute is open to all interested persons, regardless of affiliation with The American University either for audit or for credit. Six terms of graduate or undergraduate credit are available. The Institute participants will tour England, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. The Institute director will depart from New York City on May 6, 1974 and return from Amsterdam on June 9, 1974.

For further information contact Dr. Emilio Olmos, Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

COMMUNITY SOCIOLOGY Training Program Boston University. The Department of Sociology has announced a new training program in Community Sociology. This PhD degree program trains community sociologists with the skills necessary for incorporating knowledge into effective planning and implementation of actual community mental health programs. Positions are available for workers concentrating in areas of family welfare, planning, prevention, housing, employment, and community activism. The program should enable trainees to obtain positions in community agencies, community mental health centers and other similar institutions as well as academic positions. It is an attempt to broaden the role of sociology as a communal service to the community by enabling the community sociologist to become a working staff member of social agencies. (Inquiries and applications information available from Dr. Donald A. Galfend, Director of Research and Community Sociology, Boston University, 90 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02215.)

ROSTER AVAILABLE

The 1973-74 Roster of Black Doctorates in Sociology is now ready for distribution. The roster sells for $3.00. All proceeds from the sale of this roster will go to the Caucus of Black Sociologists. Checks and money orders should be made payable to The Caucus of Black Sociologists and sent to: Dr. James E. Conyers, Department of Sociology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.
it is named. Be the share the tradition of Johnson and Frazer. His while a graduate student at the University of Chicago he studied under the same scholars and was influenced by the same intellectual currents as were they. His early and sustained interest in and active participation in Pan-Africanism and the struggle to free the African continent, and his residence in Africa and the islands of the Caribbean places him squarely in the tradition of W. E. Burroughs. Concurrently, his research and scholarly contributions to the study of the dynamics of community life among blacks in the United States do most assuredly reflect the individual and collective concerns of Du Bois, Johnson and Frazer."

The award, which carries a stipend of $500, is expected to encourage students whose interests and rigorous efforts as teacher-scholar-essayist to "advance the intellectual liberalization of college and university students in the United States, Africa and the islands of the Caribbean, for his research and theoritical contributions to the study of the dynamics of life in the urban black community, for particular for his role as senior scholar of BLACK MINDS." The award is sponsored by the American Psychological Association and the National Association of Graduate Students in Psychology and is in keeping with the University's tradition of recognizing students whose work in psychology is deemed to be "especially meritorious." The award will be presented to John A. Clausen at the APA's annual business meeting.

STOUFER, from p. 2

"...STOUFER, from p. 2

The Selection Committee, chaired by John Clausen, and including George Bohmstah, Edgar F. Borgatta, Travis Hirsch, Kenneth C. Land, Neil J. Smelser, Seymour Spilerman, Eleanor B. Sheldon, and Robin M. Williams, Jr., also took note of the nomination of this award by singling out an older colleague of Sam Stoufer for special recognition. Thus Paul L. Lazarsfeld, a social statistician at the University of Pittsburgh was called from the audience to receive the following citation along with a standing ovation from all present."

The Stouffer Award Committee of the American Sociological Association

In Recognition of his Unique Contribution to the Development of the field of Social Psychology: the 1973

Herman William "Stouffer"

At the 68th Annual Meeting of the Association

His Entire Career has Advanced the Methodology of Sociological Research

AWARDS & GRANTS

The 1973 Emory Bogardus Award has been given to Mr. Michael Poynter of the University of Delaware. The award is made annually to a college professor at the Annual American Sociological Association's Symposium held at the Virginia Commonwealth University.

Small Grants for International Meetings. Applications for grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, Inc. for travel to international congresses and conferences in the arts and sciences must be made through the ASA. Write to Dr. Otto N. Larsen, 1409 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The ACSLS, that "awards are restricted to humanities and to these disciplines...to those who are interested in the humanities..." and will be participat- ing in meetings concerning the humanities."

Small Mental Health Grant Program. Mental Health small grants may be requested for a year or less. They are generally limited to a maximum of $2000 for the direct costs of conducting the research plus the appropriate indirect costs. In some circumstances, when research requirements exceed $2000, awards up to $4000 may be made. Requests for more than $2000 should be strongly justified and, if possible, be subjected to special scrutiny.

Small grant support would not be requested to supplement research projects already being supported, or to provide critical support for projects in progress under review by the Public Health Service. Such requests will be referred to appropriate subcommittee for consideration. Small grant support should not be requested for theses or dissertation research. Such proposals will be administratively withdrawn.

Applications may be submitted at any time, and without regard to the deadline dates which pertain to the regular research grant programs. Small grants will be processed throughout the year and will be awarded at the discretion of the application to the established start date of the grant. Exception: Applications with June, July, and August start dates must be received no later than February 15 in order to be reviewed for the award of summer support.

For additional information and application forms write to: C.S.A., Small Grants Section, National Institute of Mental Health, 6600 Fors- tress Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, 1974-1975. The National Science Foundation has a new Graduate Fellowships Program. The Fellowship shall be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced on March 15, 1974. A total of 150 fellowships will be awarded. Full details may be obtained through the Foundation's public relations office, or on line through the Foundation's computer terminal.

VACANCIES

TEACHING

University of Wisconsin: Two positions, assistant professor or above, to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in these relations, with continuing emphasis on research and development, they consider other areas of specialty. Salary $10,000-$12,000. Application deadline 15 April 1975. Address: Vice President, Personnel Secretary, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

University of Toronto: One position, assistant professor or above, to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in these relations, with special emphasis on research and development, starting August 1, 1975. Applications deadline 15 March 1975. Address: University of Toronto, Department of Sociology, 221 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

Union College: Assistant professor of sociology to teach in urban and welfare organization. Preference given to candidates with research and teaching experience. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Director, Department of Sociology, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308.

University of Michigan: One assistant professorship. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Loyola University: Two assistant professors for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois 60626.

University of California, Berkeley: One assistant professor for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

University of Cincinnati: One assistant professor for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221.

University of Minnesota: One assistant professor for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

University of Wisconsin: One assistant professor for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

University of Michigan: One assistant professor for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

University of California, Berkeley: One assistant professor for new program in small liberal arts college. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720. National Science Foundation, Division of Social Science, One grant in urban and welfare organization. Address: Dr. John F. O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

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The structure of sociological theory

JONATHAN H. TURNER, University of California, Riverside

The major intellectual issue of the text is the "problem of order," or: "How and why are different patterns of social organization possible?"

The author discusses the major theoretical perspectives which currently dominate modern sociological theorizing. The historical antecedents to each perspective are first traced and, then, the major proponents of each perspective are discussed. The book is organized around these four perspectives:

1. Functionalist theorizing
2. Conflict theorizing
3. Interactionist theorizing
4. Exchange theorizing

Available in January

ETHNIC DYNAMICS: Patterns of Intergroup Relations in Various Societies

CHESTER L. HUNT and LEWIS WALKER, both of Western Michigan University

The authors look at social relations among people at different levels of development and in different parts of the world to provide the student of "race relations" a greater depth and broader perspective. The text examines a number of intergroup situations to determine whether each case is unique or whether there are certain underlying principles which are found operating in many situations.

Available in January

PARENTS IN MODERN AMERICA, Revised Edition

E. LEOMASTERS, University of Wisconsin

Emphasizes the parent, not children. It is, in many ways, a defense of American parents. Focuses on what happens to parents in the child rearing process. The approach is sociological rather than psychological or psychiatric. All chapters have been updated and new trends in parent counseling are reviewed. In addition, the impact of the youth culture counter Parents on parenting is analyzed at greater length and depth than in the first edition. The women's liberation movement and its impact on parenthood is analyzed in more detail.

Available in January

CRIME, CORRECTION, AND SOCIETY, Third Edition

ELMER H. JOHNSON, Southern Illinois University

Drastically revised, this text focuses on the relevance of theory to practice. Johnson has reorganized his material to include more recent research findings and criminological literature, emphasizing intensive questioning of the system of criminal justice, the distinctions between sociological and individualistic theories of criminal behavior, and investigation of the correctional institution as a "people-changing organization."

Available in January