NON-ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT OF ASA MEMBERS

Nearly everyone assumes that nearly everyone who holds membership in the ASA is employed in an academic setting. How accurate is this assumption?

To gain some facts bearing on this question, FOOTNOTES examined the place of employment listed by the 6,988 full Members of the ASA who constitute 48% of the 14,444 entries in the 1973-74 Directory of Members. This is the category of membership that requires the holding of a PhD degree in sociology or some equivalent credentials. It is also the category that in 1974 became subject for the first time to a dues schedule based on graduated annual income.

Where do these 6,988 Members work? Approximately eight out of ten (78.8%) are employed in sociology departments in colleges and universities.

- What of the remainder; where are they employed? Of the 1,479 Members employed outside of sociology departments, over half (56.7%) also work in colleges and universities but have appointments in institutions, divisions, centers, and departments outside of sociology. A total of 835 Members are so employed, and 80.6% are men and 19.4% are women.
- A total of 644 persons who are Members of the ASA (9.2% of the total) are employed outside of colleges and universities in non-academic settings—79.1% of these are men and 20.9% are women.

To illustrate the broad range of careers pursued by non-academic male members, the following titles from the Directory may be cited:

- Senior Behavioral Scientist, American justice Institute
- Market Research Section, American Telephone and Telegraph
- Program Officer, U.S. Office of Education
- Welfare Executive, Illinois Department of Corrections
- Research Sociologist, American Council on Education
- Executive Vice-President, American Newspaper Publishers Association
- Associate Director, Population Council
- Deputy Director, NCHRD, ISHMA, DHEW
- Lawyer, Anti-Trust Division, U.S. Dept. of Justice
- President, Russell Sage Foundation
- Director, Task Force on Bilingualism, Canadian Government
- Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
- U.S. Executive Vice-President, Gallup Organizations, Inc.
- Corrections Commissioner, State Training School for Girls, MO
- Director, Exterminals Mission & Relig., United Presbyterian Church
- Chief, Statistics Office, United Nations
- Executive Director, National Psychotherapy Institute
- Art, Vice-President, Bankers Security Life Ins.
- Senior Demographer, Bureau of the Census
- Criminalisti, Yorks Police Dept.
- Director of Research, American Foundation for the Blind
- Program Coordinator, Inst. Planned Parenthood Foundation
- Manager, Coca-Cola, Europe
- Exec. Vice-President, Natl. Consumer Finance Association
- President, American Brands Inc.

GENERAL SORORITY MAKES NEW APPOINTMENTS

- The December, 1973 issue of FOOTNOTES reported a listing of the 1974 Committees and Representatives of the ASA. Some gaps were noted in this compilation, however, and Council has now acted to complete the appointments for 1974 as follows:
  - Black-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee: Ozzie L. Edwards, University of Michigan
  - Committee on Status of Women in Sociology: Charlotte E. Wolf, University of Colorado; Rachel Kahn-Hut, Cal State University, San Francisco (to complete the term of Karen Oppenheim, resigned)
  - Representative to National Association of Social Workers: Pamela A. Roby, University of California, Santa Cruz
  - Representative to Interprofessional Council on Environmental Design: John Brewer, Trinity College

VACANCY

- Wanted: Emminent Sociologist

- The ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget has announced the appointment of a "search committee" to seek a replacement for Otto N. Larsen whose term as Executive Officer expires July 1, 1975.

- The search committee, headed by J. Milton Yinger, Secretary of the ASA, Lewis A. Coser, and Karl F. Schuessler, invites interested persons to submit applications, recommendations, or suggestions about candidates for the position (write: J. Milton Yinger, Department of Sociology, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074).

- Among the constitutionally prescribed duties of this position are the following: chief administrative officer of the Association, in charge of the central office; jurisdiction over and attention to the business details of the Association's publications; preparation of legislative agenda for meeting of the Council and the Committee on Publications; in accordance with the Council's policies, formulation of plans for the accomplishment of ASA objectives; coordination of the public relations activities of the ASA; assistance to committees in their work; receipt and custody of the Association's funds; an annual report to Council; and, responsibility to Council through the Committee on the Executive Office for the Budget and its chairperson, the Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY APPOINTED

- An ad hoc committee to develop guidelines for sociological contributions to environmental impact statements is now in operation following a series of steps that began with a resolution at the last Annual Business Meeting in New York.
- President Peter M. Blau has announced that the following persons have accepted appointment to this new ASA committee:
  - Charles P. Wolf, Chair, Institute for Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - Hernen Bryan, University of Alabama
  - William R. Caution, Jr., Washington State University
  - Albert E. Goffin, Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, D.C.
  - Patrick C. Hobbs, Montana State University
  - Saussel K. Klausner, University of Pennsylvania
  - Pamela D. Saville, Environmental Research and Technology, Lexington, Mass.

- Edwards and Turner To Represent USA in ISA

- G. Franklin Edwards of Howard University and Ralph H. Turner of the University of California, Los Angeles have accepted appointments to serve four-year terms as delegates from the United States to the Council of the International Sociological Association.

- The appointment of the American representatives was made jointly by the ASA and the Society for the Study of Social Problems through negotiations conducted by Peter M. Blau, President of the ASA, and Rose Coser, President of the SSSP. The term of office for Professors Edwards and Turner began on January 1, 1974 and they will represent American sociology in meetings of the ISA Council to be held at the time of the VIII World Congress of Sociology in Toronto, August 19-24.

- The ISA is twenty-five years old this year. Under the sponsorship of UNESCO, the ISA was organized in Geneva in 1949 with Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago as its first president. Subsequent presidents have been: Robert C. Angell, USA; Georges Friedmann, France; T. H. Marshall, Great Britain; Rene Konig, West Germany; Jan Swespanowski, Poland; and, Reuben Hill, USA.

- The growth of the ISA has been reflected in the rising attendance at its congresses. In 1950, 120 sociologists met in Zurich; in 1956, 400 met in Leiden; in 1959, 1,000 at Stresa; in 1962, 1,500 at Washington, D.C.; in 1966, 2,500 at Evanston, and in 1970, 4,000 in Varna, Bulgaria.

- While the ISA began as an organization of national sociological associations, it is now also, since Varna, an individual membership organization (membership dues $5 per year; $3 for students). Individuals may apply for membership in two different Research Committees of the ISA. The purpose of these committees is to foster comparative research and carry out scholarly activities between the world congresses. The ISA also publishes a newsletter and a journal, Current Sociology.

- Information about the forthcoming World Congress can be found in the February, 1974 issue of FOOTNOTES.

- ASA COUNCIL MEMBER HEADS FOUNDATION

- Orrville G. Britton, Jr. has been elected president of the Foundation for Child Development. He was formerly president of Russell Sage Foundation.

- We are extremely fortunate to have such a distinguished development and an experienced foundation executive as president of our Foundation," said Mrs John Elliott, Jr. chairman of the Board of Directors, adding, "that this is the first instance of which I am aware that someone has become successively president of two important foundations."

- The 75-year-old Foundation for Child Development helps to support research and demonstrates the potential to identify those elements in the environment
Open Forum

A Possible Way to Increase Employment Opportunities for Sociologists

Paul Snyder
Yuma, Arizona

Much has been written in this decade (National Science Council, 1971; Wolfe and Kidd, 1971; Niland, 1972; and McGinnis and Solomon, 1973) about the predicament of the sociologist today. The number of Ph.D. candidates and Ph.D. sociologists is increasing at a rate that is not matched by the number of opportunities in the job market. Many Ph.D. and M.A. candidates have become precariously unemployed. The question is not whether sociologists are indispensable to the functioning of society, but how they can be more effectively utilized.

The number of graduate programs in sociology continues to grow, and the number of Ph.D. candidates entering the labor market each year is increasing. The demand for sociologists is declining, as evidenced by the higher unemployment rates among sociologists with Ph.D. degrees.

In the past, sociologists have been employed primarily in academia, teaching and conducting research. However, the number of academic positions is not keeping pace with the number of Ph.D. candidates. This has led to an oversupply of Ph.D. sociologists in the job market.

The solution to this problem may lie in the development of alternative employment opportunities for sociologists. One possible solution is to encourage sociologists to seek employment in non-academic settings, such as government agencies, think tanks, and private research firms. These settings offer opportunities for sociologists to apply their skills in a practical and relevant way, while also helping to solve important social problems.

In conclusion, the future of sociology depends on the ability of sociologists to adapt to changing social conditions and to find new ways to utilize their skills in the job market. By working together, sociologists can identify and develop new employment opportunities that will help to ensure the continued relevance of sociology as a social science.

REFERENCES


National Research Council (1972) "A Report of the 1970 Doctorate Recipients From United States Universities" (OSP-MS-4, 1972)


The Challenge of New Roles for Sociologists in Academic and Non-Academic Settings

Aralene B. Moys
American University

My own personal experiences in the past several years have made me increasingly aware of the current interest of non-academic-oriented individuals (and even some academic-oriented ones) in developing an acquaintance with the sociological perspective and in interest in employing sociologists.

The role of sociologists in non-academic settings is likely to become more important in the future. This is because sociologists have deep roots in academia and are well-versed in the complexities of social interactions. As such, they are well-equipped to provide valuable insights and recommendations on a wide range of issues, from economic development to social welfare programs.

Yet another major problem is that the sociology profession has not yet been able to develop clear and consistent guidelines for the practice of sociology in non-academic settings. This has led to confusion and uncertainty among sociologists and other professionals who may be interested in employing sociologists.

In conclusion, it is clear that the sociology profession must continue to adapt to the changing needs of society and to develop new roles for sociologists in non-academic settings. This will require a concerted effort by sociologists, educators, and policymakers to identify and develop new opportunities for sociologists to make meaningful contributions to the betterment of society.
II. Teaching outside of the traditional academic environment. I have observed that increasingly sociologists have found a congenial atmosphere for teaching in schools of medicine, law, and business. My attention has been directed to the fact that some schools of engineering are now introducing courses in sociology in their curricula. This movement is related to the NEPA emphasis on social impact assessment. We might well look into the relation of this trend to academic departments and sociology teaching in engineering schools. Perhaps we should consider more fully whether we have something to offer to not only schools of engineering but also schools of pharmacy, journalism, business, art, and architecture.

I would like to call attention to yet another possible area of teaching: adult education programs. I believe that more and more of these programs will be offered to courses to add to the options of teachers of sociology. The sponsors, whether referring to their programs as "open university" courses, and courses are taught in high schools to include corporate, federal, and voluntary organizations. The audiences range from persons selected for career development programs to audiences interested in learning about science, technology, and psychology. Educational opportunities for professional growth in the '70s.

Boundary Maintenance and Shilohs in the Grove of Academe

B. Eugene Griswold

Auburn University

Memorandum To: Sociology Department

The Department of Sociology has no objection to the proposal to add in the Department of Sociology that are aimed at strengthening your social work program. Nor does the Department of Psychology object to courses in the Department of Sociology that are required for accreditation of your social work program. Several other departments in the University have indicated their interest in the development of courses in sociology.

Historically, sociologists have often found involvement in community life has been intellectually stimulating and personally satisfying. (The work of Ogilvie in the '30s and Lazarsfeld and Stouffer in the '40s are to this extent.) The aforementioned opportunities for sociologists in organizations engaged in environmental changes and new modes of education and professional opportunities for professional growth in the '70s.

Sociology, Geography, and Psychology

INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION

BRAINGSOCIAL SCIENCE TO HIGH SCHOOLS

Today, publishers estimate that approximately 750,000 high school students are enrolled in sociology courses annually in the United States.

One of the prime factors in this statistic is the availability of curriculum materials developed by the ASA with support from the NSF in a project that produced a basic text INQUIRIES IN SOCIOLOGY, seven sections and twenty-three episodes. In Social Inquiry, all under the title of Sociological Resources for the Social Studies published by Allyn & Bacon (for a report on the project, see The American Sociologist, May, 1972).

This project is notable for other reasons. One is that it brought sociologists and geographers together in a joint endeavor to produce a book, just released, entitled EXPERIENCES IN INQUIRY, which features 1200 pages designed to offer high school students opportunities to experiment and test ideas through active involvement in inquiry learning, problem solving, and decision making. The new book, copyrighted in 1974 by the American Sociological Association and the American Association of Geographers, contains adapted materials from the high school curriculum projects organized by the two associations.

Now, a third association is going down a similar road to the high schools of America. And this effort also promises to have some interdisciplinary repercussions.

Dr. Kenneth B. Little, executive officer of the American Psychological Association (APA) and Dr. Donald Sweater, president of Carleton College, have jointly announced the receipt of a $152,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for the purposes of this project.

To guide the Human Behavior Curriculum Project, APA's Board of Directors has appointed a steering committee. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Willard Bell, president of the APA, the steering committee will be responsible for the development of the project. The steering committee will be assisted by an executive committee of experts in the field of psychology.
Letters

Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev
cPSU

Kiev

March 12

Dear Secretary-General Brezhnev:

As the representative of American sociologists and in accordance with a resolution of the Council of the American Sociological Association, I write to you about the arrest of Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn and the accusation of treason against him, and to protest his arrest and imprisonment.

We consider his latest book, The Gulag Archipelago, an important sociological document, since it claims to depict the sorry plight of Soviet citizens. We do not know, and we do not want to pre-judge, what will come of his criticisms or not. But for people to be able to make such judgments, rights that books be not suppressed and that people of critical social institutions be not persecuted.

We are voicing this protest specifically in our capacity as sociologists, because sociological inquiry is impossible if critical views of social institutions are prohibited. Sociologists in many countries no longer have the luxury of freedom of speech and of publication and greater freedom for people generally. Fascist governments typically have suppressed sociologists and imprisoned sociologists, denouncing their critical views of society as Marxist, which is what we are doing too. We have consistently opposed such suppression of sociological critiques, both in these countries and our own. As a sociologist we oppose to such suppression in the Soviet Union.

I have written to Mr. Leonid I. Brezhnev to permit Solzhenitsyn to return to his home country and to make it possible for The Gulag Archipelago to be published in the Soviet Union so that the Russian people can judge for themselves how valid or invalid the criticisms made in it are. We are fighting to protect the freedom of sociologist, and writers generally, to publish their work. Even though it may be critical of social institutions.

Yours sincerely,

Peter M. Blau
President, American Sociological Association

Note: Copies of this letter were also sent to Premier Kosygin, President Podgorny, Ambassador Dobrynin, Dr. Tian Hebei (Attorney for Solzhenitsyn) and the Editor-in-Chief of Pravda.

COMMENT ON EUGEN ROURKATT, "AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN ACTION.

In May 1973, FOOTNOTES reprinted an article from the Washington Post alleging reverse discrimination in academic hiring. Since the article in question is a revision of this article by the same author, I asked for documentation by those who would make such charges FOOTNOTES, August 5, 1973). In my opinion, FOOTNOTES Professor Eugen Borchart reports his attempt to demonstrate reverse discrimination in a guide to discrimination in sociology during the past thirty years. Using Bernard Sander's (FOOTNOTES, August 1973) definition of reverse discrimination, one might conclude that a large proportion of academic institutions violate affirmative action laws by hiring less well qualified women and minorities. Professor Borchart's response to this is to make no such claim. First, and most important, he criticizes what people say is going on with what is not going on. In other words, he does not define reverse discrimination. Instead he makes his argument based on the fact that women and minorities are hired more in positions of lower qualifications. He criticizes this by showing that there is a very slight difference in qualification.

I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is not as clear as his critics argue. First, let me state that I do not believe that reverse discrimination is a natural or desirable result of affirmative action laws. However, I believe that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination. I believe that Professor Borchart's argument is that the absence of affirmative action laws would result in similar or worse discrimination.

I am working on a larger study of affirmative action in academic institutions. In this study, I am using a sample of Canadian sociologists to determine the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions. I believe that this study will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of reverse discrimination in academic institutions.
Letters

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLGY

While the source of the reference escapes me, I recently read a short announcement to the effect that the ASA is setting up a committee for focusing attention on the environmental impact of technological innovation. This is a topic that I am both interested in and canvassing among the students of my department. The result of this canvasing shows some practical interest, but little or no concern on the environmental impact of technological innovation. I have no idea of the source of this information.

Joel Smith
Duke University

FOOTNOTE FAN

In the January edition of Footnotes you ask for suggestions for the journal. Along with all the recommendations you get, I would like to register a "no" vote. No, don't change anything. It's a good idea, and anything as well directed as to what it could turn into if we don't change. I've just picked up a couple of new footnotes. You may need them to correspondate the value for more portability and "seriousness." Postage doesn't have to be something so serious. Mail the "chaos letter" to your next article.

Clyde Maxwell
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Other Organizations

THE LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION

An international group drawn from law and social science professions, was organized in 1964 to further the utilization of sociological theory and research methodology in understanding the formulation and administration of law and legal systems, and the public policy to which law is addressed. Members of the Association include law professors, social scientists, economists, political scientists, historians, and sociologists. Membership is defined as paying annual dues of $15.00 per year. The Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Robert F. Crompton
Executive Director

University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637

THE JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE will consider articles for the Fall semester. We hope that by encouraging contributions of a sociological character we can promote research in this area. The first issue of the journal will include articles on topics such as: "The Sociology of the Family," "The Sociology of Education," and "The Sociology of Work."

J. Douglas Brown
Editor

University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

DONSIRIS. The first issue of a new directory of Mennonite Papers in Sociology was released in February with the intention of encouraging contributions to some working papers by such sociologists as James Coleman, William Galson, Richard Hall, and W. H. Sturges. In an effort to expand the coverage of future editors, two changes have been announced.

The directory, published by Lawrence J. Rhoades, N.C. State Univ., will begin listing instruction in mind the research program and papers which are available for a nominal cost-$5.00 or less—when the June issue is published. Rhoades said that additional papers are being added to the directory because these papers frequently do not see the light of publication and thus do not contribute to the field.

Papers available for a nominal cost are being added, he said, because the rising cost of paper is increasing the duplicating costs of the papers.

Listing in the Directory is open to all sociologists and sociological graduate students. The only requirement for listing is a willingness to furnish copies of their papers upon request. Contributors must provide the following information for each listing: title of paper, description of paper, cost of paper, and mailing address of author, county, and city, if any. The following fee structure has been established for the directory: $10.00 for each additional paper, purchase one issue of directory-$10 total. Additional lists of papers in same issue-$5 each. Second and subsequent issues of directory will amount to $3.00 each. For more information and registration forms write to the Faculty Exchange Center, P.O. Box 1869, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604.

PERSONALS

The Faculty Exchange Center aims to make it possible for a faculty member to exchange papers for free. The Faculty Exchange Center is again held in conjunction with another institution either here or abroad. The purpose of this exchange is to encourage sociological research and to publish a catalog containing details on those who register. For more information and registration forms write to the Faculty Exchange Center, P.O. Box 1869, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604.

Seminar in Europe: Dr. Jerome Davis, former professor at Yale and past-President of the Eastern Sociological Society is again holding a seminar in Europe this summer. Discussions with educators and government officials and officials of local and national governments will be scheduled to a degree from New York on July 8 and in Sweden from August 27 to September 30. The seminar will be held in Cambridge, England. Further information can be obtained by writing to Dr. Jerome Davis, Friends Home Appts., P.O. Box 62, Sandy Spring, Maryland 20860.

FOUNDER, cont. from p. 1 of young children that encourage—or impede—healthy growth and learning.

Dr. Brit, who received his bachelor's degree as well as the MA and PhD (sociology) from Yale University, joined Russell Sage Foundation in 1955 and became its president in 1973. During his tenure, he has devoted his time to writing, research, and consulting. He has seven books on sociology and child development, as well as the landmark volume, Education for Child Rearing, published in 1969. The book demonstrated that what parents did could make a difference in how their children develop. His work has been substantial by degree by circumstances beyond their control, the circumstances that children are often shielded from the richness of the environments in which the families lived.

Dr. Brit is also the author of some fifty articles, and he has contributed chapters to both technical and general publications. He is president-elect of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, chairman of the Committee on Work and Personality in the Middle Years of the Social Science Research Council, and a member of the AEA Council.
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ASA FOOTNOTES
APRIL 1974
15 years teaching, more undergraduate than graduate classes, wide coverage of traditional and specialized co-curricular activities; 9-week public university
with residence halls and in multi-demonstrated courses; very active in professional organizations, books, periodicals, papers, public lectures, publishing, including monograph, contributes to scholarly publications. All 3 institutions engage in significant international experience at depart
ment level through visits to other countries, study abroad programs, and international conferences and meetings to discuss available
opportunities, available since 1940 or later.
A 25 Primarily teaching, with research opportunity, intensive research during summers when in residence. All 3 in reach of 5th and 6th year-old in full-time teaching experience, plus 10 years of research experience. Many are published in national and international journals, books, articles, presentations, papers, many reviews, others are involved in professional organizations, graduate school,
organization, do research, teaching, and research experience and determine, presently responsible for methodology of national searches, books, articles, reviews in different languages, publications in different countries and levels.
A 223 Teaching and research, with emphasis on teaching.
Social psychology, sociology, anthropology, language, communications, and criminology. P. O. 3 years of college experience Teach and research at FH or another institution, as needed. M.S. and Ph.D. students: 3 years of experience required for various positions.
A 224 Social planning and policy-related research (administration, teaching, research, cooperation) vah Lincoln, 1970. Full-time
from 1949, 5 years as graduate assistant, teaching assistant, full-time teaching assistant, full-time teaching assistant, at least 2 full-time years.
A 225 Teaching and research, psychology, sociology, and social work, with emphasis on teaching in
the Department of Social Work, University of Connecticut. Professor, 1970. Full-time from 1958, 5 years as graduate assistant, teaching assistant, full-time teaching assistant, full-time teaching assistant, at least 2 full-time years.
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