Council Takes Action on Ethics, Conditions of Research & Teaching

The ASA Committee on Ethics and the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching have communicated to Council and to the Executive Office their concern that their respective missions and mandates are not always clearly distinguished and that in some specific cases those not fall clearly within the domain of only one of these Committees. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, has been the Association's major resource regarding the rights of its members in the various institutional settings in which they function. This mission alone has caused a great deal of discussion and reasoning in recent months. From the recommendation to abolish this committee to a recommendation of enlarging its function coupled with the allocation of sizeable funds.

In discussing these issues, Council recognized that the protection of the rights of members to perform their functions within institutional employment best and most effectively be undertaken as a collective effort. Council authorized the ASA President to explore ways by which the concern with freedom of research and teaching and the protection of Association members could be organized as a joint program involving a number of disciplinary associations. It was felt that it was appropriate for sociology to take the lead in such a broader base for effective action. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching is to continue to function within its current scope until further decisions have been made. At that time, the apparent areas of overlap between the mission of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and the Committee on Ethics will be addressed.

Both of these committees, and the ad hoc Committee on Information Technology and Privacy have been concerned with policies of federal, state, and, in some instances, private agencies affecting the conditions of conducting research and the status of information systems. Sociologists are and must be concerned with questions of access to data files, issues of privacy and confidentiality of data, and the implications for sociological research of current and pending guidelines by the Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects. These are just some of the issues which have sparked these committees, particularly the Committee on Ethics, to communicate a sense of urgency to Council.

Council agreed to the importance of these issues. It requested the Executive Officer to convene a working group for the purpose of examining the current status of these issues and of integrating and assessing available information for its relevance to sociology. This workshop will include members of the aforementioned committees and other appropriate ASA members with expertise in these areas. The planned working meeting is expected to produce position statements for the benefit of Council and the membership; these products will include assessments of the implications for the discipline and recommendations for actions. Information, suggestions, and inquiries about these issues are welcome and should be addressed to the Executive Officer.

National Science Board Notes Social Science Deficiencies

Sociologists have expressed concern over their input into governmental policy, the level of funding for research, and the employment opportunities available. For example, last year's report entitled, "Science and the Challenges Ahead," of copies of the report are sent to President Ford and members of Congress.

In its report, the National Science Board cites the perennial challenges facing science, evaluates social science knowledge relative to social problems, lists future needs, and calls attention to a new, broad challenge confronting science.

This NSF report, particularly the exposition of the "new challenge," is significant to sociologists for the following reasons: (1) It outlines basic problems this country will face for the remainder of this century and longer. (2) The solutions to these problems will be highly relevant to governmental policy, business and industry. (3) In addition to the traditional "social problems" considered appropriate for sociologists to investigate, they are asked to explore ways by which the concern with freedom of research and teaching and the protection of Association members could be organized as a joint program involving a number of disciplinary associations. It was felt that it was appropriate for sociology to take the lead in such a broader base for effective action. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching is to continue to function within its current scope until further decisions have been made. At that time, the apparent areas of overlap between the mission of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and the Committee on Ethics will be addressed.

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Minority Fellowship Program Enters Third Year

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program is now in its third year. It represents a response to the discipline's commitment to the underrepresentation of social minorities among researchers—notably principal investigators and research managers. The program recognizes that this condition is partly a matter of numbers, partly one of scientific training, but also importantly influenced by specialization practices and perceptions which often disadvantage minority efforts. Minority fellows are, therefore, expected to provide effective participation in the social process of research development and management. Clearly, one of the most important obstacles to full professional development of minorities is lack of finances. The ASA Minority fellowship program seeks to address these factors. It is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Minority Health Education. Two additional fellowships within the framework of the National Institute of Health Research Fellow Program were awarded in 1979 by the Cornerhouse Fund. See NSF page 3.

NSF Issues Guidelines for New Program

Guidelines for a new program, Research Initiation and Support (RIAS), aimed at strengthening university training and research programs for young graduate- and postgraduate-level scientists were announced by the National Science Foundation. NSF has budgeted $4 million for RIAS for FY 1976. The maximum award for a four-year project is $200,000. The deadline for submission of proposals is March 15, 1976, but NSF asks institutions planning to apply to return the intent-to-submit card included in the guidelines as soon as possible.

Proposals may be submitted by any nonprofit U.S. institution currently offering graduate training leading toward an advanced degree in the sciences. It includes specialized or professional schools and regularly accredited or ad hoc consortia of eligible institutions. Only one proposal may be submitted by an institution, but each institution may also participate in one additional proposal as a member of a consortium.

RIAS guidelines were drafted by NSF following a series of six public meetings held in cities across the U.S. The guidelines reflect NSF efforts to design an effective program which strikes a balance among many competing viewpoints and ensures fair competition and equal opportunity among eligible institutions.

Copies of the RIAS guidelines, available upon request from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. For additional program information, contact RIAS, Division of Science Education Resources Planning, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550, telephone AC 202/827-7919.
National Science Board Notes Science Deficiencies

continued from front page

investigate, the report points to new approaches which may improve non-academic employment opportunities for sociologists, psychologists, and others. Given the problem areas, sociologists and psychologists must develop new methods to study the psychological and societal problems that arise from the structural changes in society.

TRADITIONAL CHALLENGES

The traditional challenges facing science are (1) the unknown, (2) threats from nature, in the form of disease, famine, and the elements, and (3) social problems ranging from the intractable conundrums of societal strife and interpersonal discord.

Sociology appears to be related to all the traditional challenges, but especially social problems narrowly defined in the form of stress, strain, conflict, deviance, and other pathologies. In fact, sociology and the other social sciences share responsibility for solving the social problems:

The tools which these social problems pose for science are immense. Although they involve the whole of the science, the tasks apply to the least developed of the discipline—the behavioral and social sciences. These tools demand even the most significant enrichment, but if they are not enriched, and the basic and applied aspects, if the nation is to respond more successfully to its social problems.

Although the social sciences have the potential to provide solutions to the problems of society, they have neither the knowledge base nor the needed tools.

The tools which these basic knowledge base are inadequate information on the current state of society, inadequate data about particular individual and social problems. The expansion of the effort in the social indicators area, as well as research, for this purpose is essential for correcting these deficiencies. A related requirement is the need for improved methods for gathering data and for analyzing and synthesizing the findings in forms relevant to social action.

The significance of scientific information is that it can provide evidence for needed social change as well as suggest courses of action. Such information, if definitive, can be used to counter inertia or "vested interests," which frequently are the chief obstacles to social reform.

However, the report sympathetically notes the declining nature of social problems and the peculiarities of the research in the social as opposed to the natural sciences.

The fundamental task facing the social sciences in relation to social problems is the development of "general, comprehensive theories of the individual and of the structural-interactive social systems. No such broad theories now exist that are based upon data, except in the field of economics. Such theories are necessary to: (a) predict the consequences of proposed policies, (b) provide guidance for collecting data relevant to possible policies, and (c) provide confidence to the general public and officials of the necessity and wisdom of the action, in order to forestall the political will for implementing the proposed policies."

BROAD NEW CHALLENGE

The broad, new challenge that has emerged recently is "posed by man's increasing power to create his future. He has acquired the knowledge and means to alter the course of natural events and to shape the conditions of human life."

According to the report, several aspects of the new challenge are known as major problems for the society. These aspects are (1) population and health, (2) primary productivity, (3) energy, (4) minerals, (5) environment, and (6) environment.

Clear and adequate descriptions of how these emerging problems are difficult to develop because of "simple" trend extensions do not foreshadow what is going to happen. The report states that the real difficulty in foreseeing the future is in perceiving which trends will become important, and how, and which trends now so insignificant in magnitude as to be barely perceptible will grow into the major influences of the future. In addition, the problems are becoming increasingly interrelated. Finally, most of the problems that can be foreseen to date have only partially revealed themselves.

"Populational and governmental emphasis on the development of these current manifestations of problems—indeed, they are often little known of—will be associated with symptoms—with the result that actions intended as remedial are often half-measures, or even worse."

"It is this—the response to symptoms—that gives the impression of moving from crisis to crisis, each new crisis not expected than the last," the report states.

On top of these difficulties are the "rapid rates of change that require "anticipation" of problems, and the consequences of the policies that one must develop to solve them."

Rapid rates of change place additional burdens on organizations and decision processes. Rapid change also reduces the relevance of precedent, of custom, of traditional values, and of conventional procedures as guides for decision. As the rate of change quickens, society's decisions and rules must either be continuously "reformulated" or else founded on deeper strata of knowledge and understanding. Otherwise, shifting, conflicting social quicks erode their applicability, and they are likely to become part of the problem rather than the solution.

With slower rates of change, people answers are a better guess to the fundamentally needed revisions can be formulated, tested, and revised after problems are already up. With faster rates of change, problems need be foreseen rather than experienced, and the consequences of policies need to be anticipated rather than discovered. The task of foreseeing problems and policies for these more difficult problems is however, immensely more difficult than the task of reacting to events and adjusting policies by trial and error."

It is this need to develop the ability to anticipate and predict that this research should contribute to the accumulation of basic knowledge in sociology, and thereby, to its theoretical development.

But the most perplexing problems involve in modifying the amount of rain and snow may not be realistic objectives. The center, instead, around the economic, political, and social implications of further modification. Unlike the mitigation of storms and severe weather, whose precipitation is likely to be advantageous to some but harmful to others. Under these conditions, how are the disadvantages to be made up?

"Modification in one region may affect the precipitation in adjoining regions. How is it to be decided when and where weather is to be modified? These are only a few of the baffling questions that stand between the present limited capability for modifying weather and the realization of a system for managing precipitation."

Finally, greater understanding of the economic, legal, and social implications associated with changes in weather and climate are needed.

ENVIRONMENT

Managing the environment so as to maintain a pattern, while satisfying human needs and aspirations, is an increasingly formidable challenge.

There is a great variety of estant and potential problems of local or temporary contamination of the environment. There are, in addition, two general sets of problems which are of considerable concern: irreversible entry of pollutants into the environment, and the determination of tolerable levels of environmental contaminants."

Addressing the problem of placing adequate limits for doing satisfactorily with either set of problems.

The determination of acceptable concentration levels of pollutants is a vexing problem— for example, how low is too low? These levels may be set which are more stringent than necessary, thus imposing excessive economic and social disadvantages. On the other hand, if limits are set too liberally, the resulting, damage seen only in retrospect, with environmental and health may be great.

It is clear that environmental problems are not only not exclusively scientific in character, in that they involve human values and economic and social considerations, as well as scientific knowledge.

RESEARCH NEEDS

The remainder of this article will deal with the six problem areas contained in the research needs of the next challenge to science. Sociologists are already working in some of these areas, but others are virgin territory. The report indicates that all of these problems have social implications, but those implications are not highly delineated. In addition, social solutions to the problems frequently are overlooked in favor of technological innovations and new advances in the natural and social sciences.

The final section will contain quotations from the group by area problem. The quotations suggest sociological research in such areas as belief systems, norms, value orientations, power differentials, occupational structures, organizational sets, socialization, and social roles. The paper will also look at the implications of all of these areas for the impact of the energy that has left from domestic to foreign sources. While many factors underlie the problems, the report notes that the phenomenal growth which has characterized petroleum consumption, and the supply of this energy shifted from domestic to foreign sources.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

A crucial element in the control of population is the desire of individuals to control the size of their families. The transmission of this desire to actual population control depends upon socioeconomic incentives for limiting family size.

Malnutrition results primarily from inadequate food production and distribution and deficient distribution due to the lack of purchasing power of the poorest fraction of the population. It seems clear, however, from social customs leading to dietary habits that are nutritionally inadequate, while malnutrition is most prevalent in poor countries, it is by no means absent in richer nations, even among the most affluent of the populations.

At present, onengenic therapy is the most common mode of treating these (genetic) origin) diseases, an approach which results in the future dissemination of the defective genes in the population at large. If similar approaches are used for other genetic disorders, the result, although intrinsically desirable with respect to protecting the individual life, could well become a growing public health problem for the general population.

PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY

The term "primary productivity" refers to the process by which plants utilize sunlight to produce the synthesis of organic materials.

Two factors, both of a long-term nature, figure prominently in present and potential shortages of energy: (1) the relationships between (food) supply and demand; (2) the changing growth and composition of the food chain; (3) the more food of higher quality, primarily animal protein, in Europe, Japan, and the USSR. Nations with high and rising per capita incomes—particularly in Europe and Japan—are turning away from rice and wheat staples and increasing their consumption of animal protein. The high demand for meat in affluent countries reduces the grain available for direct consumption in the rest of the world. The use of meat for cereals, moreover, is an inefficient pattern of consumption of agriculture. Hitherto, with the need for one pound of beef, four pounds of pork, and three pounds of one pound of poultry. An additional cost of the substitution is an increasing incidence of malnutrition, especially in the biologic and physiological aspects of meat diets.

ENERGY

The energy problem of 1973-74 has been emerging over the last decade. The current situation is that the energy rose rapidly; major reliance was placed increasingly on one source, and the supply of this energy shifted from domestic to foreign sources. While many factors underlie the problems, the report notes that the phenomenal growth which has characterized petroleum consumption has pasted into the crucial concerns for the distribution of foreign sources.

The current pattern of energy use underlies, shapes, and reflects a culture. Few other factors impact so pervasively on human life. The energy problem is a difficult one, but it is not a problem without a solution. The question is whether the available energy determine the possible variety in human endeavors; condition the economic and social structure of society; and influence the direction and rate of economic growth, level of employment, forms of technology, methods of food production, and life styles.

The question is whether the impact of changes in the pattern of energy availability and use can be pro consummation—socially and culturally—worthy and ultimately desirable.

MINERALS

The problem known collectively as the "energy problem" has a developing parallel in the minerals problem. "Energy" and "minerals are both resources whose availability depends on the rate of discovery and rate of consumption. The general importance of minerals determine the possible variability in human endeavors; condition the economic and social structure of society; and influence the direction and rate of economic growth, level of employment, forms of technology, methods of food production, and life styles.

The problem is that the rate of discovery and consumption is not in the same order as the rate of exploration and exploitation. In other words, the balance between the rate of discovery and rate of consumption is not in the same order as the rate of employment and rate of consumption. The global importance of these factors, combined with the increasing prospect of human intervention in each, made both of them matters for concern.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

This subject has more facets than can be properly treated here. To take one example, a major challenge is to monitor and predict weather and climate.

Disasters, such as the 1900 hurricane in Galveston, and the 1976 drought in southern Africa, have highlighted the importance of understanding and predicting weather and climate. The global importance of these factors, combined with the increasing prospect of human intervention in each, make both of them matters for concern.
From the International Sociological Association

The first meeting of the Program Committee for the IX World Congress of Sociology, Uppsala, Sweden, 1978, took place in October 1975 at the Hotel Majestic in Montreal. The summer 1976 ISA Newsletter will contain preliminary program information as well as details on how and to whom to submit manuscripts for the program.

On the success of the South-East Asian Regional Meeting in Tokyo, the ISA Executive decided to continue to hold other regional meetings in different parts of the world, in order to encourage cooperation among sociologists apart from the large-scale World Congresses and the ongoing Research Committees. These regional meetings will continue to be organized on the selection of small, highly structured, working sessions in which participation is by invitation only. The next regional meeting is being planned for Latin American sociologists in Havana in 1976. It is hoped that the regional meetings will become annual events.

Beginning with the VIII World Congress that was held in Toronto in 1974, selected papers will be published in a new series, Sage Studies in International Sociology (SSIS). The plan is to publish between six and ten volumes per year. The first volumes have been published in May 1975. The series will also publish volumes arising out of the work of the Task Force on Women. The following are the first ten volumes in this new series:

2. The Military and the Problem of Legitimacy, Editors: Gwyn Harry Jenkins and Jacques Van Doorn.
4. Internal Migration, Editors: A.H. Richardson and D. Kulat.
5. The Intellectuals and Intellectuals, Editor: Alessandro Gallo.
7. Beyond the Nuclear Family Model, Editor: Luis E. Lerner.

ISA members will be able to purchase any or all of these volumes at a special members' discount by ordering them on their membership form. To obtain ISA membership forms, write to: ISA Secretariat, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Orders for individual volumes or collections of the series may be obtained from: Sage Publications Ltd., 44 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8ER, England or Sage Publications Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90012.

1976 Committees and Representatives of ASA

COUNCIL
Officer: President: Alfred McClung Lee Past President: Raymond A. MacIver
Vice-President: Alex Inkeles
Executive: Editors: Donald E. Miller, James D. Wilson, Morris Zelditch

Members-at-Large

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE
Chair: Ezra Segal

Committee on Classification
Chair: Elton L. Wagoner
Bradley H. Gray, David Mobberg

Committee on Committees
Chair: Edward Gross
Muriel Carter, Jacques Duby, Robert W. Inkeles, John Moland, L. Dons, Y. Wittkon, others to be elected

Committee on Executive Office and Budget
Chair: William H. Form

Committee on Nominations
Chair: William B. Cattell
William J. Goode, Robert M. Blauner, Helen Lepowsky, Ruth Wallace, others to elect

1976 Program Committee
Chair: Alfred McClung Lee
Selma B. Brown, Lee P. Chai, N.J. Demerest II, William H. Form, Joseph Page, Peter M. Pirovano, S. M. Miller

Committee on Publications
Chair: N. J. Demerest III

Committee on Research and Professional Standards
Chair: Storrs Hoetich

Committee on Training and Professional Standards
Chair: Storrs Hoetich

STANDING COMMITTEES
Freedom of Research and Teaching
Chair: William V. D’Antonio

Bridges Bourgeau, William H. Form, Paul Goldfrank, Eastern Anthropology, Alfred McClung Lee, Michael Lewis, Jean Lipman-Blumen

Professional Ethics
Barber, Leonard D. Cahn, Marie Houa, A. Joseph Rappoport, Robert W. Hodge, Louis Schneider

Committee on Women in Sociology
Chair: Carl T. Ginsberg

Committee on Minority Fellows
Chair: Milton Vages

Committee on Minority Fellowship Program
Chair: Milton Vages
Lee Chafl, Steven Cullen, William H. Form, Suzanne Kellar, Ott N. Larsen, S. M. Miller, Charles U. Smith

project directors and their staff, for effective monitoring and support to minority graduate students and student representatives to the Board of Directors. A graduate student who is accepted into the minority fellowship program will be assigned a mentor who will assist him in his academic and personal development.

The minority fellowship program is designed to address the needs of minority students and staff at universities and colleges. It is hoped that this program will be successful in its efforts to attract and retain minority students and staff at universities and colleges.

AD HOC COMMITTEES
Employment Chair: Albert Goldin, others to be announced

Committee on Government Statistics Chair: Robert Popenoe

Chair: Albert Beideman, Jeanne Biggar, Leobardo F. Estrada, Joan Harris, Stephen B. Worst, Robert J. West, others to be announced

Information Technology and Privacy Chair: Nicholas Mullins

Chair: Nicholas Mullins, Michael Baker, Ozell G. Brin, Lyman Q. Roberts, Jerome H. Skillman, Elist Pollock

Problems of the Discipline Chair: Mary E. Cash, Herbert M. Blalock, Jr., Cynthia Epstein

REPRESENTATIVES
American Association for the Advancement of Science: Harriet Zuckerman

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies: Alex Simonova

American Council of Learned Societies: Nathan Glazer

Federal Statistics Users’ Conference: Robert Jack

International Sociological Association Council: G. Franklin Edwards, Ralph Pfeffer

National Association of Social Workers: Pamela Holsen

Social Science Research Council, National Science Foundation, ARO, N.L. Larsen

Interprofessional Committee on Environmental Design: John Brower

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education: Sue T. Reid

Commissions on Peace Research, Education, and Development: Louis Deschamps

Individually: Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics: Albert Beideman, Robert Popenoe

ASA FOOTNOTES
Meeting Calendar


Association for the Sociology of Religion, New York Hilton Hotel, New York City.


MINORITIES & WOMEN

Since September, the Executive Office has received hundreds of requests for the names of minorities and women eligible for recruitment and hiring in a wide range of colleges and universities. Since there is no centralized ASA inventory identifying the availability pool of such persons, requests have been forwarded to the appropriate caucuses.

Beverly Anderson, David Ellis, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80302.

American Indians, Dr. Louis Thomas, Office of Native American Programs, 400 6th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001.

Puerto Rican Americans, Dr. Frank Basala, Center for Puerto Rican Studies, 505 Lafayette Street, New York City.

Call for Papers

ASA Roundtable Discussion: Critical Discourse in Symbolic Interaction Theory. Submit papers to R. Michalowski, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

1976 Guide To Graduate Departments of Sociology

Please enter your order for copies of the 1976 edition of the Guide To Graduate Departments of Sociology. My check for $_________ is enclosed.

Table: Call for Papers

Available to interested scholars at conferences, symposia, etc.

Jean Bernard, U.S. Civil Service Commission on Civil Rights

Other Organizations

COMMITEE ON WORLD SOCIOLOGY. A new liaison subcommittee will be established to aspect of the structure of the ASA Committee on World Sociology. The purpose of the subcommittee is to increase understanding and promote contacts for closer cooperation with Latin American sociologists and existing sociological organizations in the area. The subcommittee will exchange information, make recommendations for action, and encourage the establishment of contact with other Latin American sociologists and other social scientists.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION in cooperation with the Canadian Historical Association will hold a conference on the theme of their 1977 meeting. The Italian Immigration to Latin America. The conference will be held in Mexico City, November 26-28, 1976. Deadline for abstracts is October 1, 1976.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF JEWISH INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS. The 1976 meeting of the Association will be held in New York City, September 15-17, 1976. The theme of the meeting will be "The Future of Jewish Studies in North America." Deadline for abstracts is February 1, 1976.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGISTS held their third annual meeting during the convention of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco on August 27, 1977. The panel discussed "Theological and Social Analysis of American Values and Social Reality." Deadline for abstracts is March 1, 1976.

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 industrial sociology. Preference will be given to candidates with strong teaching and research experience, especially those engaged in research with a focus on urban social issues. Applicants must hold a PhD in sociology preferred. The University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Sociology, 820 S. Morgan Street, Chicago, IL 60607, USA.

**Florida Atlantic University.** Two positions beginning September, 1976. One interim at The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1308 W. Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801, USA.

**Franklin and Marshall College.** Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1300 Lancaster Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17604, USA.

**Georgia State University.** Tenure-track position in the area of social problems, social inequality, and social change. Experience in teaching and research on issues related to social problems preferred. Applicants should include a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference. Application deadline is September 15, 1976. S. M. White, Department of Sociology, 676 W. Broad Street, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA.

**Georgia Institute of Technology.** Postdoctoral Instructor in Sociology. A Ph.D. degree is required. The postdoctoral instructor will be responsible for teaching one course and participating in research projects. The position is for one year, beginning August 1, 1976, and is renewable. All applications should be submitted to: Professor J. L. Harvill, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA.

**Georgia State University.** Assistant Professor of Sociology. A Ph.D. degree in sociology is required. Experience in teaching and research in the area of social problems and social change is desirable. The position is available immediately. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, evidence of teaching effectiveness, a statement of research interests, and three letters of reference. Application deadline is September 15, 1976. J. K. Phillips, Director, Graduate Department of Sociology, 349 Asa G. Candler Building, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA.

**Harvard University.** The Department of Government and the Department of Sociology are seeking to appoint a Professor of Political Economy. The successful candidate will have a Ph.D. in political economy or a closely related field and will have research and teaching interests in the areas of political economy and related fields. The position is available immediately. All applications should be submitted to: Professor J. L. Harvill, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA.

**Haverford College.** The Department of Sociology is searching for a full-time, non-tenured lecturer to teach in the Department of Sociology. The position will begin in the fall semester of 1976. Applications are invited from candidates who hold a Ph.D. in sociology or a closely related field. The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses in the area of social problems and social change. The position is available immediately. All applications should be submitted to: Professor J. L. Harvill, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA.

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