Mayor of San Antonio Extends Personal Invitation

On behalf of the City of San Antonio, chair of the Committee on the Invitations to the members of the American Sociological Association to attend the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Association in San Antonio, August 27-31, 1984. We look forward to your participation in this year's event. In addition to the plenary sessions and the business meetings of the ASA, we offer a rich program of events to explore the diverse interests of all members.

The ASA Council met in Washington, D.C., in the Annual Dinner of Science, and several Congressional Committees. The above list is not exhaustive, but is intended to show the range of possibilities. Candidates are encouraged to participate in the office, department or committee within which they hope to work, regardless of whether it is mentioned above. The prime concern is to match the knowledge and skill of an applicant with the interests and needs of a major research agency, governmental office or Congressional Committee. The Fellows will be officially resident in the ASA Executive Office, but may in fact spend most of their time in the organization selected.

A special committee has been appointed to select the 1984 Fellow: Irwin Deutscher (Chair), University of Akron; Rita Simon, Simon University; and Dean Hoge, Catholic University. Persons wishing to be considered for the Fellowship should submit their applications in triplicate by April 27, 1984 to: Dr. Irwin Deutscher, c/o ASA, 1722 N. W.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The term of the appointment is for 2-3 months, beginning in late spring and running through August. The Fellow is expected to work on a specific problem or project, effectively explored by working in close proximity for a short period with research scholars in one or another federal agency or related organization. The statement may also include brief discussion of the candidate's views on the interplay between research/scholarship and public policy. The selection committee's chief concern is to identify the candidate best able to advance research, while making a sociological contribution to a federal agency or related organization.

**Council Approves Balanced Budget**

The ASA Launches Summer Fellowship Program; Apply by April 27

At its winter meeting in late January, the ASA Council approved a recommendation of the Committee on the Budget to fund a D.F. Fellowship for the summer of 1984. The Fellowship carries a stipend of $5,500, and will be awarded to an ASA member holding a Ph.D. in sociology.

This year's summer fellowship is designed to provide a greater range of opportunities than were provided by the Congressional Fellowship offered in the summer of 1983. The Council has approved the Fellowship to further his research interests by placing the Fellow in the New Constitutional, Standing Committees Added to ASA Structure

Changes in the 1984 ASA committee structure cut across all three committee categories—constituent, standing, and ad hoc. The committee list published in this issue is not complete. Several members will be elected this spring to the constituent committees, nominations, and committees. In addition, appointments of one committee chair is still pending. The number of constitutional committees has increased to seven this year with the appointment of the Committee on Membership Initiatives. Two standing committees have also been added—the Committee to Review Membership Insurance and the Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology. The latter committee is currently reviewing the ad hoc status of the Task Group on Discrimination Against Homosexuals.

The committee structure is the result of the combined efforts of the President, Council, Committee on Committees, Committee on Nominations, and the voting membership.

**CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEES**

Committee on Committees
Chair: Barbara Heyns

Lewin K. Killian, George J. McCall, Joanne Miller, Irmay T. Metzger, Jonathan Turner (6 more to be elected)

Committee on the Executive Office and Budget
Chair: Theodore Caplow

Kai Erikson, Juan Huirba, William H. Nett, James F. Short, Jr., Charles W. Willie

Committee on Membership Initiatives
Chair: John F. Schnabel

Jeanne Ballantine, Theodore Caplow, H. Paul Chaffee, Anne McCorrick, Ann Sundgren, Burton Wright

See Committee Page 16

**Election Issue**

This issue of FOOTNOTES contains material addressed to candidates for election to ASA offices. It also includes the proposed Procedures for the Code of Ethics. Voting members will be given an opportunity to vote on these items later in the Spring. They are encouraged to retain their copies of this issue for reference when ballots are received.
ASA Council Discusses Certification and Licensure Issues

by Betina Hiler

One of the topics receiving extensive attention at the recent meeting of ASA Council was the question of licensure and certification. A detailed report prepared prior to the meeting provided the background information Council needed to launch a number of initiatives designed to stem the encroachment of other disciplines on sociologists’ job opportunities, and to take the first steps in establishing a certification program.

ASA has concerned itself with the question of licensure and certification on a sporadic basis during the last 30 years. Council’s current concern began several years ago with the appointment of an Ad Hoc Certification Committee. Last August this committee submitted a report compiled by Katherine Marconi (committee chair), Kathleen Critttenden, Jan Fritz, Judith Gordon, Hans Mauksh, Carla Howery and Hank Steadman. It argued that certification and licensure must become priority issues if sociologists’ employment opportunities are not to be seriously eroded in the next few years.

In response, Council appointed a subcommittee of its own members (i.e., Edgar Boragim, Glen Eubanks, and Serena Simmons) to delineate the options open to the Association. With the aid of Betina Hiber of the Executive Office, a second report was prepared for the January meeting. In addition to delineating various courses of action open to Council, the most recent report briefly enumerates some of the problems currently facing sociologists and defines the activities of other social science associations with regard to licensure and certification. Some of the report’s major findings are outlined below.

The Nature of the Problem

Rather than dealing with the multiple issues surrounding sociological practice, the background report focuses on the three major concepts of accreditation, certification and licensure. Unlike the other two, accreditation applies to departments rather than individuals. The accreditation process involves formal review and appraisal by a nationally or locally recognized group, and can result in approval or formal recognition of an academic program. Likewise, it is clearly defined standards of excellence for academic training programs providing professional preparation.

Certification refers to a process by which individuals are recognized as having met certain pre-determined professional standards. As with certification criteria, vary, but often involve receipt of a degree from an accredited graduate program and/or satisfaction of requirements set by an evaluation board. The certification process can be administered by the CSA or by a professional organization. At present non-state agencies are the least frequent certifiers.

In dealing with certification, it is important to distinguish between certification of a title (e.g., "certified sociologist" or "certified psychologist") and certification of generic or disciplinary designation such as psychology or sociology. In other words, one must be licensed to practice in any state. But only a fairly small number of post-doctorates are currently licensed in the United States.

In conclusion, sociologists are one of the few mental professions that is not licensed in any state. In the social sciences, a license for independent clinical practice usually requires a graduate degree from a regionally accredited institution; one to two years of post-graduate supervised practical experience; and a completion of a written examination.

During the past quarter-century a number of items and organizations, notably psychology and social work, have developed extensive programs of accreditation and licensure, a movement sociology has not joined because of its perceived deleterious consequences. As a result, the job opportunities of practicing sociologists have become progressively restricted.

In contract to certification, licensure is always under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state. It is a process by which a government agency grants permission to individuals to engage in an occupation or profession. Such permission is granted once it has been ascertained that minimum requirements assuring public health, safety and welfare have been fulfilled by individual applicants. In the United States, professional licensure is a responsibility of state government, and consequently, national regulation requires 50 different state laws. In the social sciences, a license for independent clinical practice usually requires a graduate degree from a regionally accredited institution; one to two years of post-graduate supervised practical experience; and completion of a written examination.

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New grant programs aimed at developing an informed citizenry plus the leadership to pursue four broad goals have been announced by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The corporation has about $211 million available this fiscal year which ends September 30 for grants and projects related to the following goals:

 Avoidance of nuclear war and improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations;
 education of all Americans, especially youth, for a scientifically and technologically based society;
 prevention of damage to children and young adolescents;
 strengthening of human resources in developing countries.

"We live in a world transformed—and still in process of transformation," said Carnegie president David A. Hamburg, "but we see all around us thestitial lags which are so troublesome."

John C. Taylor, board chairman, said the foundation's new programs "represent a fundamental continuity with past programs devoted to the education and well-being of children and to policy research, but place these interests in the context of world interdependence and scientific and technological change."

Approaches
Calling the threat of nuclear war "humanity's overriding concern," Hamburg, a psychiatrist and president-elect of the AAAS, said the foundation would try to "mobilize the best possible intellectual, technical, and moral resources over a wide range of knowledge toward solving fundamental problems on the means of averting nuclear catastrophe."

The foundation, he said, will "draw upon the Corporation's established interests in the education of school-children, college students, and adults, and equal opportunity for education and training, to help link education reform to accelerating changes in science, technology, society, and the economy."

New Column Reports Sociology, Sociologists in Mass Media

A standing column that reports mass media presentations of the discipline of sociology, the profession of following a positive research, work, and commentary of sociologists, as well as the private undertakings of sociologists begins in this issue.

Mass media is defined as newspapers, magazines, periodicals, television, radio, movies and books. This column was suggested by the ASA Task Force on Sociology and the Media.

Contributions are welcomed. Contributions, contributions of brief film, radio, television, or mass media presentations as well as past events include.


The program on the prevention of damage to children will concentrate on preventing school failure and school-age pregnancy, and explore problems of childhood injury and substance abuse.

Hamburg indicated that the program on developing countries will try to stimulate U.S. interest in developing countries, especially the need to strengthen the human resources that are so central to the task of upgrading development opportunities in the future. This means good health and adequate nutrition, basic education,

People

Jesse Bernard received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities from the February 20 commencement ceremonies at George Washington University.

Clifford Cloig, Pennsylvania State University, is spending the 1983-84 academic year as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California.

Jon Darling, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, was the recipient of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society's 1983 award for distinguished service. He is also the President of the Association of Humanists.

George W. Dowdall, Swain Joseph's University, has been awarded a NEH fellowship for College Teachers (for his project on "The Pennsylvania Hospital, Medical Society of the Mental Hospital, Buffalo, 1880-1900.")

Barbara Hartranft, Hood College, is a recipient of an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation fellowship for leadership for educators in education.

Jack Nathan Porter, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, recently was nominated for a National Jewish Book Award for his latest book, Confronting History and Holocaust (University Press of America).

Steven Stack, Pennsylvania State University, has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society.
Volunteers Needed to Monitor Licensing Issues in Each State

At its most recent meeting, ASA Council decided to appoint one or more ASA members in each of the 50 states to act as the Association’s monitor or representative with regard to licensing issues. Monitors will be responsible for keeping track of current and pending legislation, as well as of the hiring guidelines of professional societies that employ sociologists. Should laws or regulations be promulgated that run counter to the profession’s interests, the monitor will be responsible for alerting colleagues and other organizations to the opposition. By the same token, support would be organized for desirable policies and procedures. Whenever possible, ASA will provide state membership lists, the names of sociologists who have had similar problems, and expert testimony when it is deemed appropriate. Volunteers are being sought to serve as state monitors. Criteria for appointment include knowledge of state government, contact with local legislators, and familiarity with the issues surrounding licensure. Anyone who is interested in serving, should send a brief statement of his qualifications, along with their name, address and telephone number to: Bettina Huber, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

SOCIOPHILIA

SPECIAL ISSUE: SOCIOLOGY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Spring/Summer 1983, Volume 35, Number 2/3

Editor: James E. Skipper Jr.

Sociological Inquiry announces a special issue on environmental sociology, an area of growing significance in the 1980s.

Eleven high quality articles are included in this issue.

What Environmental Sociology Adds to Coming-World Workers

Concerned with “Rural” or “Natural” Environment? By Ruby E. Frey and William R. Carson Jnr.

A Change in Academic: Environmental Thought From Four Perspectives by Thomas R. Suterfield

Entrepreneurial Theories of Society: An Exploratory Review by Eugene S. Rice, Anthony S. Moretti, and William E. Kirkby

The Environmental Movement and the Left: Antagonists or Allies? by Richard P. O’Neil

Redistributive Goods versus Distributive Politics: Social Equity Limits in Environmental and Antipollution Technology Movement by Allen S. Schattschneider

Ends Excavated: The Disciplinary Order. A Social Movement Analysis of Appropriate Technology by Dennis L. Morris

Ideological Theories in the Antipollution Movement: Coherence and Diversity by Anthony S. Moretti, Theron C. Howell, and Kerri D. Vanelette

Solid Waste Sites and the Black Environmental Community by Robert D. Board

Community Power by Ernest A. Fromm

Urban Insanity: A Social Psychological Approach by David G. Rotha

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Ogburn Puzzle: What to Do about Science....about Social Action? 

by Lawrence J. Rhoades

Throughout his career William Fielding Ogburn was "most troubled...with the problem that continues to perplex many sociologists today...what to do about social action...what to do about science."

How the director of research for the president's Research Committee on Social Trends addressed these problems was described by Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota, during the symposium at the Royal Society in November that commemorated publication of the monumental recent Social Science in the United States in early 1933.

More commonly known as the "Royal Report," the publication is a landmark in applying the knowledge and methods of the social and behavioral sciences to a full range of national concerns.

Laslett is studying Ogburn and his approach to these problems to "advance our understanding of the relationship between social knowledge, social action and social change."

ASA Council Takes Action on Certification

(continued from page 4)

five merits of general certification versus sub-field or specialty certification. Laslett concludes that...the necessary conditions of these requirements, as described in the report of the professional certification of the American Sociological Association, provide the knowledge base for social inventions just as the natural sciences provide the knowledge base for mechanical inventions."

A colleague, economist Wesley Mitchell, asked Ogburn a question which has haunted him increasingly pertinent ever since: "Isn't it quite conceivable that the development of quantitative methods in the social sciences may lead to changes scarcely less momentous than those which followed the application of physics and chemistry to the productive processes?"

What about Science?

Ogburn had very definite views on science which he revealed in his presidential address to the American Sociological Association in 1929, the year the President's Research Committee was organized.

"Sociology as a science is not interested in making the world a better place to live in, in encouraging the flow of information, in dispensing news, in setting forth impressions of life, in leading people or in guiding the ship of state. Science is interested directly in one thing only, to wit, discovering new knowledge..."

In 1947, Ogburn also expressed an opinion on scientific writing. He wrote, "...scientific writing is the one goal, clarity. Clarity depends upon several properties such as precision and definitiveness. The purpose of scientific writing is not to be entertaining, not to be erudite, not to be impressive, and not to persuade. The object of scientific exposition is to transmit knowledge. All research in science deals with data, and most data should be summarized in categories—hence statistics."

Statistics were central to how sociology as a science should be practiced according to Ogburn, who viewed the role of social statistician as "the most exact of the technological specialists of a scientist in the social field."

But, as Laslett pointed out, Ogburn was aware of their limitations. At one point he wrote, "Statistics as a social science seems to have no certain limitations as an agent of discovery. Some discoveries are made by statistics, of course. But the role of statistics is often that of making more exact what is already known."

Although Ogburn placed great value on statistics, he never became an expert statistician. Laslett found a journal entry written in 1952, one year after his retirement, in Chicago, that offers an explanation with regrets: "My worth to statistics was a matter of religious nature. I...have never considered my advice was needed."

...in many trips to Washington, around the White House, the Department of Commerce, I have never considered my advice was needed."

"...in many trips to Washington, around the White House, the Department of Commerce, I have never considered my advice was needed."

"Laslett also cites a segment of Ogburn's retirement address where the murky relationship between science and social action is explicitly addressed: "...in many trips to Washington, around the White House, the Department of Commerce, I have never considered my advice was needed."

"...in many trips to Washington, around the White House, the Department of Commerce, I have never considered my advice was needed."

Nominations Requested For ASA Awards

Distinguished Scholar Award

This annual award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the promotion of sociology and whose cumulative work contributed to the advancement of the discipline. Award recipient's work will be highlighted at the Annual Meeting and will receive a certificate of recognition. Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to Charles M. Brown, Faculty Chair, Society for the Health, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Nominations deadline is May 1, 1984.

Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize one or more college or university specific products. The award will be presented at the Annual Meeting and will receive a certificate of recognition. Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to Caroline Benson, Chair, Nominating Committee, PO Box 909, Madison, WI 53701. Nominations deadline is June 1, 1984.
Ogburn Urged Federal Support Of Social Sciences

Standing, and in exercising con-
sciousness, and in acting in con-
sciousness—of men and women."

Although most of Ogburn's so-
cial action involved the rela-
tionship between the federal gov-
ernment and the larger society, some of his efforts were aimed at obtaining support from the federal government for the social sciences.

His testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization which was considering the es-
tablissement of the National Sci-
ence Foundation he said, "a gov-
ernment that supports invention or discovery has a responsibility to support social science research to solve the resulting problems." 2

Indeed, his decision not to mention his concerns about the lack of support for his previous years of work as a sociologist, was met with some disappointment by his colleagues. However, his decision was made in a time when the nation was facing many challenges, including the threat of war.

In an attempt to reach out to the policymakers, Ogburn wrote to the NAS Board of Directors in a letter dated December 1, 1943, about the importance of support for the social sciences.

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Coming and Going

Congressman Henry A. Steinen, Democrat of Illinois, wrote to Ogburn in 1943, expressing his support for the social sciences. In his letter, he wrote:

"I am deeply interested in the work you are doing and I feel that your efforts are of utmost importance to the nation. I urge you to continue your work and to keep up the good work you are doing."

Ogburn's efforts were not in vain. In 1944, Congress passed the National Defense Education Act, which provided federal support for the social sciences.

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**Vita Summaries Of Minority Sociologists**

The ASA Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities is launching a new project: compiling vita summaries of minority sociologists. The Committee plans to send the summaries to committees that nominate people to run for ASA offices, to serve on committees, and to organize sessions at the annual meetings. Some regional societies will also be approached, as will journal editors looking for referees to cover the field. Submitting your vita does not guarantee that you will be selected for inclusion, but it is a way of making known your interest in more active participation in the profession.

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**Curriculum Innovation Degree Offered in Emergency Management**

A Bachelor's degree program in Emergency Management and Planning that introduces courses in sociology has been launched by the School of Community Services at North Texas State University.

Originally expected to attract five students during the initial year, the program enrolled 20. A Master's program in the field is under development.

Since NTUK is the only school in the country offering this degree program, the response is coming from off-campus as well as in-campus. State and city governments, private corporations, utility companies, and local, state and national agencies are making inquiries. "The principal source of our information about course development comes from the Federal Emergency Management Agency," William Lake, Dean of the School of Community Services, said. "We're also getting information from our state emergency management people, who have been extraordinarily cooperative." The interdisciplinary curriculum includes a first minor of at least 18 semester hours from sociology and psychology, including nine advanced hours. For further information contact Emergency Administration and Planning Degree Program, School of Community Service, North Texas State University, P.O. Box 5423, Denton, TX 76203-5423; (817) 565-2533.

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**Minorities and Women**

- A new report, Who Will Do Science?, examines minority and women's representation among degree recipients in what are referred to as "quantitative disciplines" (e.g., sciences, mathematics, computer sciences, engineering, business, research preparation in engineering, economics). Prepared for the Rockefeller Foundation and UNESCO's Education through Science program, the report tracks choices made by students at various points in their educational careers. It finds that a pool of science talent begins to appear in elementary school and reaches its maximum size during the high school years. After high school, the pool starts to diminish. Among women, the greatest attrition occurs at the doctoral level. Women's recent gains in numbers of science degrees granted, are due entirely to their increasing presence in higher education and not to a higher proportion studying science.

According to the Byruman report, there are few gender differences in mathematical achievement up to the ninth grade, but the fact that girls leak fewer mathematics books than boys results in lower mathematics achievement by the end of high school. As a result, fewer women major in science in college or obtain the PhD. Hispanics, blacks and individuals who play different patterns of field choice and attrition, but are also impacted by inadequate high school preparation.

- Participation of Black Students in Higher Education: A Statistical Profile from 1970-71 to 1980-81 (a new report from the National Center for Education Statistics) reveals that during the first half of the 1970s there was a large increase in black college enrollments. As a result, blacks accounted for 10% of the full-time college enrollment, which is equivalent to their percentage of high school graduates.

During the second half of the 1970s, black college participation failed to increase, even though the number of blacks in high school graduates rose by almost 20%. As a percent of full-time undergraduate students, blacks were 8% in 1975, 10.3% in 1976, but only 10.2% in 1980. In terms of BA degrees granted, blacks accounted for 6.4% in 1976 and 6.5% in 1981. Women accounted for all of this very slight gain, as the number of BAs granted to them increased 8%, while it dropped 4% for black men. Students in 1981, graduates of traditionally black institutions still accounted for only 10% of the total black BA recipients in the 20 states where they are located, while at other universities and colleges blacks received less than 5% of all BA degrees granted.

At the post-graduate level, black enrollment declined between the early 1970s and 1976, and degree production increased little, if at all, during the second half of the decade. In 1976 blacks received 6.6% of the MA's granted and 3.6% of the PhDs, while by 1981 the figures were 5.8% and 3.9% respectively. The slight gains at the PhD level were again continued to women. Degree production rose by 29% among them, while it dropped 10% among black men during the late 1970s.

- The University of Oregon Foundation has received three and a half million dollars from the estate of William Harwood, a pioneer of the study of women. Ms. Grist is the founder of the Lacy Studio League, which was active from the 1920s to the 1950s. At Berkeley, she had the title of the Study of Women in Society, which is centered in the Sociology Department, is using a portion of the money for a Visiting Scholar Program for 1984-85. One award of $5,000 will be made to a beginning or established scholar working on issues of feminist theory.
1984 Candidate Biographies

President-Elect

MATILDA WHITE RILEY

Present Position: Associate Director (Behavioral Sciences Research), National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892. Former Positions Held: Assistant Mental Hygiene Liaison, GCRC in Illinois (1980-81); Associate Professor, University of California, Los Angeles (1972-79); Professor of Sociology and Director of Sociology Laboratory, Rutgers University (1959-72); Professor, New York University (1949-59). Degrees: DSc 1972, Boston College, MA 1937, Harvard University 1935, University of Vienna 1931. AB 1931, Radcliffe College; Publications: Aging and Society (co-author, 1979); Aging and Society 3 volumes (co-author, 1968-72); Sociological Research 2 volumes (1963); Sociological Studies in Scale Analysis (co-author, 1954). Honors and Awards: Winfield Lecture, University of Michigan 1980; H. Rutgers University (1983); First Annual Award, ASA Section on Sociological Practice (1983); Distinguished Service Award, American Association for Public Opinion Research (1983); Alumni Award, Radcliffe College 1982; Senior Member, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences (1978); Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1979-80); Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1979); Lindback Award for Research (1979). Ph Beta Kappa (1968); American Marketing Association Research Award (1969); Phi Beta Kappa (1968). Officiated in Other Organizations: Co-President, District of Columbia Sociological Society (1980); Member, Board of Trustees of the American Sociological Review (1974-79); Chair, ASA Section on Social and Political Science (1977); President, Eastern Sociological Society (1976-77); Officers, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Council (1983-84), Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline 1981-83; Chair, 1983; ASA Council 1974; Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (1969-71); Committee on Regional Affairs (1970); Editorial Board, The American Sociologist (1967-69); Committee on Committees (1969); Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1964-66); Committee on Certification in Social Psychology (1964); ASA Office (1984-86); Managing Editor, American Sociological Review.

Vice President-Elect

ROSE LAUR COSER


FRANCESCA M. CANCIANI

COUNCIL (continued)

WILLIAM A. GAMSOM

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of California at Berkeley (1965-67). Former Positions Held: Professor of Sociology, University of Washington (1962-65); Research Associate in Social Psychology, Harvard University (1959-62); Director, Research Program in Mental Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1959-62); President, American Sociological Association (1962-64); Council Member, Section of Sociology of Education (1970-71); Program Chair, 1972; President, 1973.

Socialization and Mobility, Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Committee Member (1962-64); Program Chair, 1963; Section of Sociology of Education (1967-71); Program Chair, 1972; President, 1973.

ROBERT H. HILL


JOHN D. KASARDA


BARBARA HEYNS

Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Director of Center for Applied Social Science Research, New York University (1960-). Visiting Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation (1963-64). Former Positions Held: Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California at Berkeley (1957-60); Visiting Associate Professor, Harvard University (1979-80); Assistant Professor of Education, Harvard University (1957-62); Dean, PhD 1971, MA 1969, University of California at Berkeley. Publications: The Marauder’s Childhood: Toward a Theory of Children’s Services (1964); “Compulsory Schooling and Social Inequality” (1965); “Influence of Parent’s Work on Children’s School Achievement” in Families That Work (1965); “The Good Test for High School and Beyond: An Assessment” in Sociology of Education (1968); Summer Living and the Effects of Schooling (1972); Honors and Awards: Sociology Department Award (1968). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Executive Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1963-65); New York University Center for Applied Social Research (1963-64); Visiting Professor, University of Toronto (1979-80); Guggenheim Fellowship (1972-73); Cowen-Rosenberge Educational

Pitzer, University of Chicago (1960). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Vice President-Elect, Pacific Sociological Association (1965); President, Sociological Research Association (1960-61); Sociology Advisory Committee, National Science Foundation (1961); Committee on Social Science Research Council (1964-70); Board of Directors, Population Association of America (1969-70). Offices, Committee Member and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Dolbeare-Johnston-Frazier Award Selection Committee (1973-81); Committee on Government Statistics (1974); Publications (1973-75; Chair, 1972; Program Committee 1971).

Committee on Publications

ARLENE KAPLAN DANIELS


PAUL DIMAGGIO


CHARLES H. PAGE

Present Position: Robert M. Macfarlane Professor (Emeritus) of Sociology, University of Massachusetts (Amherst 1966-75). Former Positions Held: Provost, Adiel E. Stevens College, and Professor of Sociology, University of California-Santa Cruz (1966-68); Professor of Sociology and Chair of Department, Princeton University (1960-65); Professor of Sociology and Chair of Department, Smith College (1956-60). Degrees: Ph.D. 1938, Columbia University; A.B. 1931.
IDA HARPER SIMPSON

District 4

RHODA LOIS BLOMBERG
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Rutgers University (1980-). Former Positions Held: Assistant Professor (1971-72); Assistant Professor (1968-71); part-time Lecturer (1961-68). Degrees: PhD 1974, University of Chicago; MA 1968, New School for Social Research; BA 1964, Brooklyn College. City University of New York. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Coordinator, New York Sociologists for Women in Society (1983-). Member, Executive Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1980-64); Society for the Study of Social Problems (Member, President-Chair, 1981-83); Chair, Founders’ Award Committee (1981-83); Board of Directors, 1979-82, Chair, Intergroup Relations Division, 1977-79. Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Secretary-Treasurer, Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (1981-83).

FRANK F. FURSTENBERG, JR.
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania (1968-). Former Positions Held: Research Associate and Instructor, Columbia University (1963-67). Degrees: PhD 1967, Columbia University; MA 1964, Haverford College. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Associate Editor, Sociological Quarterly (1982-86); Member, Committee of Child Development Research and Public Policy Member (1981-83); Board of Directors, Annie E. Casey Foundation (1981-85); Board of Directors, Stepfamily Association (1981-83); Associate Editor, Journal of Family Issues (1975-81); Editorial Board, ASA Committee on Human Sexuality (1977-82).

District 5

CHERYL TOWNSEND GILKES

(Continued)
Procedures for ASA Code of Ethics

The Policies and Procedures published below provide enabling language for the Code of Ethics approved by the membership in May, 1982. The Procedures were accepted by ASA Council at its 1983 meeting in Detroit and are now being referred to the general membership for approval. Voting members will be asked to indicate whether they approve or disapprove of the Policies and Procedures on the election ballot that will be mailed this Spring.

The procedures presented below have been in preparation for close to three years. An initial version, prepared by the 1981 and 1982 Committees on Professional Ethics, was substantially revised by an ad hoc Council subcommittee. The resulting draft was published in the April, 1983 issue of FOOTNOTES, and comments were solicited from the membership and relevant committees. In August of 1983 Council gave its final approval to the Policies and Procedures.


If approved by a majority vote of the membership, these Policies and Procedures will allow the new Code of Ethics approved in 1982 to become fully operational.

Policies and Procedures

The Committee on Professional Ethics, appointed by the Council of the American Sociological Association, shall have primary responsibility for the interpretation of this Code, for the investigation of complaints brought under it, and for recommendations to Council pertinent to such complaints.

A. The Committee shall:
   1. At any time, not necessarily in the context of the investigation of a particular case, advise the Council of the Association of its views on general ethical questions, which the Council may elect to publish in appropriate publications of the Association;
   2. Receive complaints of violations of the Code of Ethics, and endeavor to resolve them by mediation, and if mediation is unsuccessful, proceed to a hearing. If, after a hearing, the Committee determines that an ethical violation occurred, it should notify the parties and prepare a report for Council, which report may or may not recommend one of the following actions:
      a. Apply no sanctions;
      b. Suspend the membership and attendant privileges of a member (e.g., participation in the Annual Meeting) for a period to be recommended by the Committee;
      c. Request the resignation of a member; or,
      d. Terminate the membership of a member.
   B. The Council of the Association shall receive case reports and recommendations from the Committee, and from the Review Board hereinafter provided, and take appropriate action.

C. The following are the rules and procedures under which the Committee operates:
   1. Except as hereafter provided, all formal actions of the Committee shall be adopted at a meeting at which a quorum is present, by a majority vote of the members present and voting.
   2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of members of the Committee.
   3. All complaints of violations of the Code of Ethics should be directed in writing to the Executive Officer of the Association who shall determine whether the accused is a member of the Association. If so, the Executive Officer shall communicate the entire complaint to the person named, together with a copy of the Code and these procedures (or his registered mail with return receipt requested) and request a response within 90 days. The Committee shall consider complaints received from both members and non-members of the Association against members of the Association.
   4. In order to be considered by the Committee, complaints must be received within eighteen months of the alleged violation or, if received later, must be certified for Committee consideration by the ASA Council.
   5. The Executive Officer shall acknowledge receipt of the complaint, shall send a copy of the Code and these procedures, and, if necessary, advise the complainant that a formal complaint must include specification of the time, place, persons, and events constituting the alleged violation and cite the paragraph(s) of the Code alleged to be violated.
   6. After acknowledgement of the complaint and receipt of a response from the accused or after the lapse of 90 days without response, the Executive Officer shall send copies of the complaint, responses and supporting documents to the Committee and to the complainant and to the accused. After consideration, the Committee shall decide by majority vote whether (1) the case should not be pursued further, (2) further information is needed, (3) mediation should be attempted, or (4) the case should come to a hearing.
   7. If the Committee decides there should be no further pursuit of the case, the Chair shall communicate the decision and the reasons therefore to the Executive Officer, who shall notify all parties.
   8. If the Committee decides that further investigation of the case is necessary, it may direct inquiries through the Executive Officer to either the complainant or the accused, with copies of the request and responses thereto in every instance to the other party.
   9. If the Committee decides to attempt mediation, it shall appoint a mediator from among members of the Association, acceptable to both parties. The mediator shall, in due course, notify the Committee that the mediator is satisfied with the resolution of the parties, or if no such resolution has been achieved, the mediator may (1) recommend that the matter be dropped, or (2) recommend that the case proceed to a hearing.
   10. If the Committee decides that a hearing is appropriate, either upon the recommendation of a mediator, or upon its own initiative, it shall advise the complainant and the accused that a hearing will be conducted, giving at least 30 days notice of time and place. A majority of members of the Committee and non-voting counsel shall constitute a quorum. The accused, as well as the complainant, shall be advised of their right to introduce witnesses and evidence in their behalf, to cross-examine witnesses, and to have the assistance of professional or other counsel at the hearing. All documentary evidence to be introduced by the complainant, and the names of all witnesses to be offered in the hearing, shall be supplied to the accused at least 90 days prior to the hearing. If either complainant or accused refuses to participate in the hearing, the Committee may elect to continue without their participation.
   11. At the hearing, the evidence in support of the complaint shall be presented by the complainant, by complainant's lawyer, or by a representative of the ASA Council, and the accused shall have full opportunity to answer the charges. The Committee may introduce its own witnesses in order to answer factual questions. It should be careful to maintain an attitude of objectivity throughout the investigation.
   12. The Committee shall record the proceedings of the hearing. The accused shall have the right to be present at all evidential sessions of the hearing, and to have a stenographic reporter appointed at the expense of the Association, if the accused shall have full opportunity to answer the charges. The Committee may introduce its own witnesses in order to answer factual questions. It should be careful to maintain an attitude of objectivity throughout the investigation.
   13. Unless the accused requests and the committee grants a public hearing, the hearing of the complaint shall be private. All persons except those necessary for the conduct of the hearing shall be excluded.
   14. At the conclusion of the introduction of all evidence, the accused, counsel for the accused, or both, shall be permitted to argue against or in mitigation of the complaint.
   15. Thereafter, the Committee shall conduct its further discussion in private.
   16. If the Committee finds that an ethical violation has occurred, the parties shall be so notified by the Executive Officer and the case closed.
   17. If the Committee finds that an ethical violation has clearly occurred, it shall prepare a report of the case summarizing its findings and recommendations (see A-2 above). A copy of that report shall be sent to the accused and complainant who shall have an opportunity to prepare written comments within 30 days as part of the appeals process.
   18. When the Committee has followed the procedure set forth in paragraph "k", the findings shall be automatically appealed to a Review Board composed of three Past Presidents of the Association appointed by the current President. The Review Board shall consider the written record alone, and by majority vote shall recommend to Council that the findings of the Committee be upheld, reversed, or modified. Copies of these recommendations of the Review Board shall be sent to the complainant, the accused, and the Committee on Professional Ethics, all of whom shall have 30 days to comment in writing before the recommendation is forwarded to Council.
   19. The Council, after examination of the Committee's and the Review Board's recommendations and comments thereto, shall make a final determination of the case on behalf of the Association, and either dismiss the case or take appropriate action (see A-2 above).
   20. The effective date of these procedures is
APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

The ASA Committee on Applied Sociology met at its appointed time during the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, held at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York, N.Y., on Monday, March 30 to discuss matters of mutual concern to applied sociologists. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. with the following members present: J. Thomas Blalock, John P. Chiricos, Joseph A. Fabrega, Jr., Bill Fugate, David S. Gilbert, Judith Greene, Donald Horowitz, David Laidlaw, Robert E. Palmer, and Ellen V. Peters. The committee discussed plans for a newsletter to be published in the near future.

The committee was notified that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to publish a newsletter. The committee recommended that the newsletter be published on a quarterly basis and that it be distributed to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to participate in the development of a new journal on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the journal be published on a quarterly basis and that it be distributed to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of workshops on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the workshops be held quarterly and that they be held in locations throughout the United States.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of conferences on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the conferences be held annually and that they be held in locations throughout the United States.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of educational programs on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the educational programs be held annually and that they be held in locations throughout the United States.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of research grants on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the research grants be awarded annually and that they be awarded to individuals or organizations who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of internships on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the internships be held annually and that they be held in locations throughout the United States.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of fellowships on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the fellowships be awarded annually and that they be awarded to individuals or organizations who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of awards on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the awards be given annually and that they be given to individuals or organizations who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of publications on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the publications be issued annually and that they be issued to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of reports on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the reports be issued annually and that they be issued to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of guidelines on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the guidelines be issued annually and that they be issued to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of codes of ethics on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the codes of ethics be issued annually and that they be issued to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.

The committee was also informed that the ASA Committee on Applied Sociology had been asked by the ASA Executive Officer to develop a series of standards on applied sociology. The committee recommended that the standards be issued annually and that they be issued to all members of the ASA who are interested in applied sociology.
COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

The section began in 1983. Members hold a variety of positions in the program of the section for the Detroit meeting of the ASA. Sandra Schorr was named Chair. In 1984, editors David Rankin and Sandra Schorr were named as editors of the Newsletter to be published in 1985, and the decision to hold the next section meeting in Detroit was made. The section met in 1985, and the following officers were elected: Chair, David Rankin; Vice Chair, Sandra Schorr; Secretary-Treasurer, Sandra Schorr; and Editor, David Rankin.

The section continues to operate as an active and engaged community of researchers interested in collective behavior and social movements. It is open to all members of the ASA who are interested in these topics, and it holds annual meetings at the annual meetings of the ASA and other conferences and workshops.

The section provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and research on collective behavior and social movements, and it offers opportunities for networking and professional development. It also publishes a newsletter, which includes information about upcoming conferences, workshops, and other events relevant to the field.

Sandra Schorr, Editor

COMMUNITY

A major effort during 1982-83 was the development of a new system for the Newsletter to be published in 1983. The decision was made at the meeting to use a computer-based system for the Newsletter. The section also began to focus on the development of a new system for the Newsletter to be published in 1983. The section held its first meeting at the 1983 meeting of the ASA, and the decision was made to hold the next section meeting in 1984. The section met in 1984, and the following officers were elected: Chair, David Rankin; Vice Chair, Sandra Schorr; Secretary-Treasurer, Sandra Schorr; and Editor, David Rankin.

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Sandra Schorr, Editor

Report on Events

The section continued to hold meetings at the annual meetings of the ASA, and the following officers were elected: Chair, David Rankin; Vice Chair, Sandra Schorr; Secretary-Treasurer, Sandra Schorr; and Editor, David Rankin.

The section continues to operate as an active and engaged community of researchers interested in collective behavior and social movements. It is open to all members of the ASA who are interested in these topics, and it holds annual meetings at the annual meetings of the ASA and other conferences and workshops.

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Sandra Schorr, Editor
1984 Committee Members, Official Representatives Announced

(continued from page 1)

Committee on Nominations
Chair: Edgar F. Borgen
Evelyn N. Glenn, Joseph S. Himes, Mildred A. Schwartz, Richard D. Schwartz, Ann Swidler, Howard F. Taylor (or 6 to be elected)
1984 Programs Committee
Chair: James F. Short, Jr.
1984 Programs Committee Chair: Kai Erikson

Committee on Publications
Chair: Morris Zelditch, Jr.

STANDING COMMITTEES (Elected by Council with rotating membership; CL designates a Chair)
Committee on Applied Sociology
Chair: Ruth P. Stark
Rodolfo Alvarce (CL), John P. Boissevain, Jerry F. Form, Michael E. Hout, Niall Maclean, Philip Monahan, Marvin E. Ohno, Bruce Alan Phillips, Adrian Teisman, Linda J. Wolfe
Committee on Awards Policy
Chair: Harriett Zuckerman
Allan Grinswad, Mira Komarovsky, Amanda Mass, Roberta G. Simmons
Committee of Career in Distinction
Chair: Ben Q. Bonier
Howard S. Becker, Ivar Berg, Joseph Giuffrida, John D. Kasauna, Hyman Maris, Edward Minarik, Dennis Wrong
Distiguished Contributions to Scholarship Award Selection Committee
Chair: Janet Asta-Loughhead
Joan Alida, Edgy Bialy-Baulieu, Paul Barndt, Nancy Chodorow, Howard Garson, Ivan Ginzky, Teresa A. Sullivan, Lois Zuckier
Distiguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee
Chair: Reece McGree
Marvin Breslove, Frederick L. Campbell, Emily Dunn Dalby, Betty J. Jones, Ruth R. Rubenstein, Norma R. Seelye, Ruth Hl Usich, Faith Wilks
Dulles-Hover-Fischer Award Selection Committee
Chair: William J. Wilson
Edgar C. Eggers, William H. Eaxum, Evelyn N. Glenn, Elizabeth Higgithenham, Julia A. Mayo, John Midland, Gail Thomas
Committee on Freedom of Research and Traveling
Co-Chairs: Jerold Hage, Patricia Yarmin Sherrill
 Edgar F. Borgen (CL), Bernard Cohen, Maryjoor Green, Edward Gross, Patrick H. McNamara, Robert G. Neberly, Barbara B. Finken, James F. Short, Jr., Diane Taggart
Jesse Bernard Award Selection Committee
Chair: Cookie White Stephap
Sally Hacker, Cheryl Leggan, Helen Lopata, Diana Mangelos, Karen A. Miller, Hanna Papinek, Judith Stacey
Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program
Chair: Richard B. Hill
Michael Alken (CL), Margaret Anderson, Besse Brewer, Leodirovza Erm, Robert L. Klotz, James W. Loewen, James Claude Peterson, Morrison G. Wong
Committee on National Statistics
Chair: Richard C. Rockwell
Karen O. Mason, Harriet B. Prewer, Howard F. Taylor, Patricia A. Ross, Ronald C. Winberger
Committee on Resolution of Research
Chair: Donald R. Ploch
Amalia Etzioni (CL), Norman Gayda, David Hayden, William Kornblum, Peggy A. Tohts, Joseph L. Zechers
Committee on Social Policy
Chair: David C. Black
Linda Alten (Section Board Representative), Jean Lamnure-Chen, Ronald Waller, Michael Ucm (CL)
Committee on the Status of Honourable in Sociology
Chair: Barth B. Adams, E. Mary Burgess (CL), Janet Chafetz, Patricia M. Chiliab, Harry F. Mostel, Lisa L. Reines
Committee on the Status of Research and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology
Chair: Victor Nae
Rodolfo Alvarez (CL), Robert Crennichfield, William T. Lue, Zion A. Maledones, Gary D. Sangster, C. Matthew Spinj, Maria Tienda, Henry A. Weller, Inez J. Williams
Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology
Chair: Donna Thornton
Michael Alken (CL), Margaret Anderson, Besse Brewer, Leodirovza Erm, Robert L. Klotz, James W. Loewen, James Claude Peterson, Morrison G. Wong
Committee on Teaching
Chair: Charlene Block
William L. Evans, Charles S. Geertes III, Craig R. Little, Anne W. Martin, Hans O. Mankoff (CL), Caroline H. Perello, Ann Sungdon
Committee on World Sociology
Chair: Louis Goodman
Elsa Boulding, Linda Katef Brown, Gusto Esping-Ansededes, Robert M. Marsch, Theda Skocpol (CL), Patricia G. Steinheil, Rosemary C. Taylor, Maria Tienda, Immumal Wallerstein
Committee to Revisit Membership Insurance
Chair: Matthew Greenwald
Theodore Caplow (CL), Lisl Lusa, William Rushing, Richard K. Adoc
AD HOC COMMITTEES (Appointed by Committee Chair; President to accomplish a specific task by a designated time)
Committee on Expanding Professional Opportunities in Sociology
Chair: Everett R. Wilson
Alan S. Berger, Arlene K. Daniels, Rosemary M. Kaner, Jack Richly, David L. Sils
Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists
Chair: Nova Bunt Knutsen
Kathleen Bond, Oren I. Langen, Ronald W. Mandelbush
Committee on Society and the Disadvantaged
Chair: Nan Johnson
John B. Christiansen, Joseph S. Hines, Helen Lopata, Irving Kenneth Zoll

OBITUARIES

PETER A. MUNCH 1905-1984

Death came suddenly to Peter A. Munch, long-time member of ASA, at age 79. Though troubled by heart and kidney malfunction, Peter had remained remarkably vigorous to the end. The day he died he went out to feed the birds, came back to his house, collapsed and died silently. So he was spared the kind of prolonged in-capacitation especially tine to one of such strong, self-reliant, and active character.

Peter Munch was born in Nør, Halden, Norway in 1898. His higher education commenced in the late 1920s with studies in theology and sociology at the University of Oslo. Eventually his studies branched out to include work in literature and language at Oxford, and in sociological history and the ancient Near East at University of Pennsylvania. In 1927 he went overseas as the sociologist on the original Norwegian Scientific Expedition to Ternist Village, the second such expedition to the region.

During World War II, and while a Teaching Fellow at the University of Oslo, Peter was imprisoned for a year in concentration camp “Grind” by German occupation troops who shut down the University. When hostilities abated he went on to earn his doctorate at Oslo, which was awarded in 1946. That fall he came to the United States on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship for post-graduate work at the University of Chicago. From then on, although he never lost touch with his native Norway, his life was to be an-chorred in the United States.

After Chicago, Peter moved to re- search association at the University of Wisconsin and thence to an assoc- iate professorship at St. Olaf College. In successive years he taught in Scandinavian studies at the Univer- sities of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1951 he was appointed Professor and Head of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Minnesota, where he remained for seven years. Later he became Director of the Uni- versity of Wisconsin's National Institute of Social Research. These years in the northern Midwest were highly produc- tive ones; of some fifty articles and chapters he was to publish, close to half appeared during this period. It was a time, too, when themes that were later to become central to his research—such as the social adjustment of immigrant Norwegians; their segregation and assimilation; accentuation; and problems of the nature and prevalence of ethnic identity. In 1958 Peter became Professor of Sociology at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. He was one of the principal architects of the doctoral program in Sociology, served as Director of Graduate Studies from 1971 until his retirement in 1977, and devoted much time and energy to graduate education. He was sought after for advice on doc- toral committees and to direct dis- sertations, and his seminars on theory were always lively and well attended.

The year of his death was to be a year of being able to draw out the best in his students and was universally held in affectionate regard by his students and colleagues. He offered the finest example of cutting and creative scholarship, high stand- ards, clear thinking and intellectual conviction, as well as the precious gifts of humor and oral historiography. It was also a time when, satisfied with the conventional sociological wisdom, he sought to express it through his publica- tions his sociological concepts such as “function,” “solidarity,” and “anomie.” His own theoretical position was heavily influenced by Max Weber and he tried in various ways to communi- cate and strengthen the Webe- rian tradition. Having earlier pub- lished in ASR on Weber’s verstehende sociology, he came back to the close of his career to do a series of papers rooted in Weber, one of which in particular (“The Jürgen of Ancient Israel: A Case of Charismatic Author- ity”) drew extensively on his earlier studies in Social, Language, literature, and theology. And in a charming book, He Who Grew Up With the Oregon Trail (based on family letters, and translated with the help of his wife, Helena), Peter once again brilliantly probed into the depth of the theme of Norwegian immi- grants’ acculturation, this time from the vantage point of social class. After his retire Peter remained very active professionally, lecturing occasion- ally, writing extensively and publishing among other things on es- say on the Sociology of the Faculty). He was elected to the Norwegian Academy of Science, an honor he ex- pressed treasured. As tokens of the deep mark he has left upon us and the affection and esteem in which he con- tinues to be held by the research area of the Social Research Institute of North Dakota and the reading room of the Department of Sociology at South- ern Illinois bear his name.

He is survived by his wife, Helena, a son, Peter, two daughters, Catharine Snyder and Mette Smith, five grand- children, and two great-grandchildren.

Clarke R. Snyder
Southern Illinois University (Carbondale)