Footnotes

ASA Awards Honor Merton, Blau, Skocpol, Wilson, Himes

Robert K. Merton
Peter M. Blau
Theda Skocpol
Everett K. Wilson
Joseph S. Himes

Three new general awards established under the awards policy adopted by Council last year were presented for the first time during the Annual Meeting in New York. In addition, the traditional, biennial DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award was presented for the fifth time. The new general awards and their recipients are:

ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship—Robert K. Merton, Columbia University. ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship—jointly to Peter M. Blau, Columbia University and State University of New York-Albany, and to Theda Skocpol, Harvard University. ASA Award for Contributions to Teaching—Everett K. Wilson, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award was presented to Joseph S. Himes, University of North Carolina-Greensboro.

Distinguished Career Merton received the distinguished career award for the contributions he has made to sociological theory and several substantive areas for more than four decades as one of the principal architects of structural-functional analysis and the principal exponent of middle-range theory. Through his work on structural analysis, Merton has focused attention on the ways in which structural components shape individual motivation, limit choices and generate social conflict independent of the psychological propensities of individual occupant of status and roles. His emphasis on functional analysis drew attention to the manifest and latent functions structural components perform in the larger structures of which they are a part. He is further See Contributions Page 7

Social Science Directorate Included in NSF Reorganization Plan

A preliminary discussion of a plan to reorganize the National Science Foundation that includes a provision for the creation of a social science directorate was held during the National Science Board meeting in September. The social sciences are currently represented in the Division of Social and Economic Sciences which is within the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences.

The composition of the proposed social science directorate has yet to be determined. Psychology and anthropology are currently housed in the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences and it is unclear whether that division or some part of it will move to the proposed directorate or stay with the biological sciences. If the division is moved to the proposed directorate, the new unit will probably be the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Neural Sciences.

In addition, the proposed directorate may also include programs in applied social science, information science, and decision and management sciences.

Key Element

The key element in the reorganization plan, however, represents a basic shift in NSF policy: for it distributes applied research throughout the Foundation rather than centralizing it in a single division. Under the plan, each directorate would be required to maintain and support an appropriately balanced program of basic and applied research.

Donald N. Langenberg, Acting Director, described the implications of this policy shift in a memo outlining the reorganization:

"This feature of the proposed organizational structure is quite different from anything the Foundation has heretofore known. It implies changes in the operation of the Foundation which go beyond rearrangement of the table. See Other Page 3

Avoid Late Charge

You can save yourself some money by paying your 1981 dues before December 15, 1980, thereby avoiding the $5 late charge assessed members who pay their dues after that date.

ASA Council instituted the late charge in 1979 because it felt that the extra costs involved in handling late payments should no longer be absorbed by members who pay their dues on time.

Membership renewal notices were mailed in September. The ASA fiscal year is identical to the calendar year.

If you have not received your membership renewal forms, please contact the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 833-3410.

75th Anniversary

Association Reaches Zenith in Turbulent Sixties

by Lawrence J. Rhodes

The golden era of the Association reached its zenith in the sixties: a decade of turmoil and crisis for the Association as well as for American society.

In that decade, membership more than doubled—6,436 to 13,357; attendance at the Annual Meeting did the same—1,400 to 2,888; nine publication ventures were undertaken, and three major projects were launched.

Teaching began emerging as a major concern; a code of ethics was approved; the problem of presidential succession was confronted; an international congress was hosted; and some professional problems were faced.

The Association, however, was in turmoil throughout the decade. The turmoil was generated by the growth in numbers and activities and by trends toward democratization and equalization that had been operating for, at least, four decades within the Association, and for even longer within the larger society. In the first half of the decade, the crisis centered on the operation of the Executive Office, relations with regional and affiliated societies, the organization of the Association and the Constitution.

In the second half, the crisis focused on equalizing opportunities within the Association and the professions of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and members employed in non-academic settings as well as upon relations between the profession and the larger society, especially in response to proposed regulations of research, Camelot and the Vietnam War.

In 1963, President Everett C. Hughes outlined a guiding philosophy for the Association: "As it attempted to cope with the strains of growth: "Since we are a lively and growing organization, none of our problems can be solved once and for all. The best we can do is to seek solutions for the present and near future, with an eye to the direction of change, while remaining true to the goals of a learned and scientific society.""

PUBLICATIONS

The expansion of the publication program which began in the fifties gathered momentum in the sixties.

In 1963, the Association acquired the Journal of Educational Sociology from the Payne Education.
Coleman, Duncan Receive 1980 Common Wealth Awards

Two sociologists were honored for their "outstanding achievements" in sociology as recipients of the 1980 Common Wealth Awards of Distinguished Service to the ASA Annual Meeting in New York. The recipients are James S. Coleman, University of Chicago, and Otis Dudley Duncan, University of Arizona.

The Common Wealth is a private foundation created under the will of the late Ralph Hayes, Wilmington, Delaware. Hayes was a Coca-Cola executive and a former vice-president and director of the New York Community Trust.

The Common Wealth makes one or more cash awards each year in equal amounts to individuals or organizations, public or private, that show "outstanding achievement" in some eight fields of human endeavor. The two awards were made in the following fields: sociology, invention, mass communications, dramatic arts, music, law, social services, and economics. Each of the awards amounted to $10,500 each.

"Outstanding achievements," as defined by the Common Wealth, mean "pervasive and substantial contributions as well as the ability of the individual or organization...to continue this contribution."

Coleman and Duncan were nominated for the Award last summer by a four-member committee composed of Peter H. Rossi, Herbert M. Blalock, Jr., and William Foote Whyte. The trust is administered by the Bank of Delaware.

Coleman Citation

The citation accompanying the award to Coleman, in part, reads: "James S. Coleman has made a number of significant substantive and methodological contributions to the discipline of sociology. A persistent theme in Coleman's work has been identifying the effects of location in social networks on a variety of behaviors. His early work indicated the proposition in which the intensity of conflict in local communities is influenced by the cross-pressures faced by people in the community. More recently, on the diffusion of innovation suggests that the willingness to accept social change is directly influenced by our location in social groups. His work has been a stimulus to other scholars in interpreting the complexities of social processes."

Duncan Citation

The citation accompanying the award to Duncan, in part, reads: "Duncan's work has been a contribution to the contributions to a number of fields, particularly in urban sociology and demography. He has provided innovative theoretical and methodological contributions which allow the adequate testing of important hypotheses. His book, with Peter Baur, on The American Occupational Structure provided clear evidence of the importance of education in the process of social mobility in the United States."

Some of his friends pride themselves as being ignorant of the mass media, since it's shallow and distorting. I've never felt that way, "consume" a great deal. I read a lot and watch TV—usually at the same time. I learn a lot—some of it useful.

I like to see how sociology and sociologists are presented in the various media. In recent fiction, I found a major character—a sociologist—in P.D. James' Innocent Blood to be reasonably sane and recognizable. Although there are no sociologists suspected of shooting J.R., there is an occasional one on the Today show. Sociologists have other social problems, such as the frequency in which the media are not declining and consumers, like me, fill a national classroom.

Most sociologists are uncomfortable with the media. They fear it will strip them of their profundity and complexity. But if we don't have a seminar rather than an interview, we know how to interview but not how to give one.

Perhaps we need to think of the media as a legitimate form of teaching. There is no reason to restrict our communication exclusively to the 30-minute class or the 20-page paper with footnotes. I discovered a few years ago that it was possible to convey complex ideas in simple language in the 45 seconds TV usually allows. It's a humble experience. It takes some prior thought. It necessitates slighting those declarations we think colleagues expect. And there are costs. Some of our colleagues are critical of "popularizers", mistaking their own obfuscation for wisdom. But there are greater costs in our continued unintelligibility and irrelevance.

Everyone else had learned to "use" the media—the activists, the lobbyists, the politicians and the majority of those who are moral. When the modern consciousness is increasingly being formed by the media, we are silent and invisible. That way, we can keep our integrity—and no one will ever know. Or we can take a few chances that we can communicate what we do and know. Like the Big Three, we may need to be more efficient or comfortable and have not gotten us very far.

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**ADVERTISMENT**

University of Pittsburgh
Graduate School of Business
The Graduate School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh is seeking a full-time faculty member to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in marketing for Fall, 1981. Rank will be at the Assistant Professor level but qualified Associate Professor candidates will also be considered. Candidates should have a PHD/DBA or be near completion of the degree. Research and publication interests are necessary. Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Contact Andrew R. Blair, Associate Dean, Graduate School of Business, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. (412) 944-0438.

Minority Fellowship Program Seeks 1981-82 Applicants

ASA Minority Graduate Fellowships for Research and Applied Sociology Training. Available to citizens and permanent visa residents who are studying or planning to study for the PhD in Sociology. Application deadline is February 1, 1981. For applications and information, write: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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ASA FOOTNOTES

NOVEMBER 1980

Other NSF Directorates Affected

(continued from Page 1)

of organization. For example, the peer review and advisory committee mechanisms which are so important to the foundation’s operation must be adapted to the needs of programs which support the full spectrum of research from basic to applied. The perspectives and responsibilities of the Foundation staff must be broadened. All this will take time; the changes we envision will be evolutionary, not revolutionary.

In order to implement this policy shift, NSF would remove the applied programs from the Directorate for Engineering and Applied Science, thereby creating a separate Directorate for Engineering.

Finally, the reorganization plan calls for the restructuring of the Directorate for Scientific, Technological and International Affairs. The directorate will retain Policy Planning and Analysis, Science Resources Studies, and the Division of International Programs and pick up eight other programs.

Three programs would be transferred from Engineering and Applied Science, Inter-governmental, Small Business, and Geographical Distribution.

Three others would come from the Office of Planning and Analysis: Resource Management; Industry; University Cooperation; Minority Research Initiation; and Two- and Four-Year College Instrumentation.

1982 Program Suggestions

The 1982 Program Committee is seeking suggestions from the membership on topics and activities for the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

Suggestions should be received in the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, no later than March 30, 1981, so that they may be considered during the March meeting of the Committee.

NSF Awards Applied Grants To Sociologists

Three sociologists have received grants from the NSF Engineering and Applied Science Research Initiation Program in the Applied Social and Behavioral Sciences. The Program was started in Fiscal 1980 to help young scientists begin their research careers in the fields of applied economics, political science, psychology, sociology and geography.

The recipients, their affiliations, project titles and award amounts follow:

K. Bhagat, University of Texas-Dallas: Effects of Personal Life Stress Upon Individual Performance Effectiveness and Work Adjustment Processes Within Organizational Settings; $34,977.

J. White, University of Wisconsin-Madison: The Classification and Politics of Tax Expenditures; $34,967.

J. Larson, Barnard College: Causes and Consequences of Supervisory Performance Feedback; $35,000.

For information on the program, consult the NSF Guide to Programs FY 1980, or contact: the Division of Applied Research, Directorate for Engineering, and Applied Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

Minority Fellowship Program seeks 1981-82 Applicants

ASA Minority Graduate Fellowships for Research and Applied Sociology Training. Available to citizens and permanent visa residents who are studying or planning to study for the PhD in Sociology. Application deadline is February 1, 1981. For applications and information, write: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
Projects Launched, Code Approved, World Congress Hosted

(continued from Page 1)

tional Sociology Foundation, Inc. Renamed the Sociological Fund of Education, the first issue appeared that fall under the editorship of Leslie Suessman. That same year, the fifth Russell Sage Foundation Series was published—Sociology and the Field of Public Health by Edward A. Suchman. In 1965, the fifteen-year quest to publish a journal on the practical problems of the profession of sociology was realized when The American Sociologist appeared under the editorship of Talcott Parsons. That same year the Association, in cooperation with the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, published Socioculture and Rehabilitation edited by Marian B. Susman. The issue included a report of the proceedings of a conference held that spring.

In 1966, the Association acquired the Journal of Health and Human Behavior for a trial period of three years. Renamed the Journal of Health and Social Behavior in 1968, the first issue was published in March that year under the editorship of Elliot Freidson. The transition period was supported by grants from the Milbank Memorial Fund and NIMH.

In 1967, Arnold M. Rose proposed a membership series for the Association and made “suitable financial arrangements” for the series. The first publication in the American Sociological Association Series was Deviance, Sexes and Others by Michael Schwartz and Sheldon Stryker which was published in 1967.

Uses in Sociology, edited by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, William H. Sewell and Harold W. Reich, was the first issue published in 1967. The volume was a follow-up to the 1962 Annual Meeting.

In 1968, the first edition of Sociological Methodology appeared under the editorship of Edgar F. Borgatta. The first edition of the “Career Builders” series was published in 1968. The series was supported by grants from the Russell Sage Foundation and a “readers series” to be composed of mostly development of ASA journals was approved.

MAJOR PROJECTS

The three major projects undertaken by the Association during the sixties were the Visiting Scientists Program for Sociology, Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools, and the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel—Sociology.

The Visiting Scientists Program for Sociology, initially funded in 1962, continued throughout the decade with support from NSF. In 1962, the Program was directed by a conference on the role of sociology by Gresham Sykes, Donald Young, John W. Riley, Jr., Wilbert E. Moore, Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Talcott Parsons.

Under the “program,” “sociologists visited several hundred campuses to (1) present recent developments in sociology to teachers and students; (2) stimulate research in sociology, and (3) encourage interest in sociology as a profession. The visit was both in academic and non-academic settings.

Sociological resources for Secondary Schools was designed to develop sociological materials for social studies teachers. Initially funded in 1964, this project also continued throughout the decade with support from NSF. In the early seventies, it produced a textbook and other instructional materials.

The project was developed by a committee composed of Leonard Holding, Harry Apprentind, Paul Lazarsfeld, William Sewell, Robin Williams, R. C. Gresham Sykes, John A. Vogel and Neal Gross, chair. The first executive director was Robert Feldmesser, the first associate director was John H. Kett.

The Executive Office began collecting data for and maintaining the sociology section of the National Register in 1964 and continued doing so through the decade with support from NSF. It was hoped that the data would “improve the quality of teaching in the field of sociology.” The Register took two active roles related to teaching. It empowered President-Elect Charles Loomis to appoint a committee to identify and encourage participating County graduate teaching of sociology and it advised the Committee on Classification to “take into account not only in-service and supplementary contributions but also substantial contributions in the teaching of sociology as a primary responsibility” in determining a member’s status.

The Committee on Teaching Undergraduates in Sociology was composed of William V. D’Antonio, Dean G. Epley, Russell L. Langworthy, Gerald R. Leslie, Charles M. Tolbert, and August B. Hollingshead, chair.

In 1969, Council approved two conferences and a survey of graduate education in sociology. The survey, which would be funded by NIMH. In addition, it appointed a committee to explore means by which “members who are primarily or wholly teachers” can best “achieve full participation in the ASA.”

The Committee on the Role of the Teacher-Scholar was composed of Ruth S. Hamilton, Kyoshi Ikeda, Dennis C. Mcell, Robert F. Kennedy, and Gerald Katz, chair.

CODE OF ETHICS

The development of a code of ethics, originally explored in the early fifties, was finished in 1960 with the appointment of a Committee on Ethics. The committee included composed of Bernard Barber, Al

bert J. Reiss, Neal Gross, Robert A. Nisbet and Robert C. Angell, chair.

The committee produced a draft document covering teaching, research, publication, and the professional life of the public in 1960. Opposition to the adoption of a code of ethics developed from some sociologists.

In 1967, another Committee on Professional Ethics was created to consider those issues, relating to sociologists as scientists, that are currently in public attention.”

The attention-getters were Project Camelot, a study of social change that was shut down by the National Science Foundation; the SORKEES (Society and Public Knowledge in European and European Societies) Project; and the American Sociological Association with funding from the Department of the Army, and the concern expressed by the Surgeon General over the protection of human subjects in research.

The new committee was instructed to develop “a set of general guiding principles, applying to the subjects of research as well as to research procedures.” The committee was composed of G. Arnold Anderson, A. Lee Colman, Amitai Etzioni, William L. Kolb, Talcott Parsons, W. Richard Scott, William H. Sewall, Robert A. Nisbet and Edgar A. Schuler, chair.

The document developed by the committee was approved by the Council in 1969 by a vote of 2,369 to 256.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

The problem of presidential succession emerged with the death of President-Elect Arnold Rose in January 1964. Council ruled that Vice President-Elect Ralph Turner would succeed to the office of President-Elect and then to President for 1964-65.

Secretary Robin Williams reported that Council based its ruling on Article III, Section 1 of the By-Laws which “provides that in the event of the death, resignation or absence of the President his successor shall be chosen by the Assocaition in the same manner as in the case of the Vice President, and that the officer thus filled shall become President if he is to succeed to the office, if he shall be chosen by the Association.”

The discrimination problem arose again over the use of the swimming pool during the 1961 Annual Meeting at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis. A resolution passed at the 1961 Annual Meeting stated that the Association recognizes the difficulties of policy changes in the race relations area. Therefore, it will not apply the constructive change instituted by the Hotel’s management in regard to the swimming pool. And the Association hopes that other luxury hotels in the U.S. will follow the leadership and example of the Chase-Park Plaza, thereby avoiding embarrassment and expense to the use of their accommodations.”

In 1965, after many years of steady work by the ASA Committee on Sociologists in the Federal Government, sociology was finally entered in the Federal Civil Service Register as an occupational group.

Increasing pressure to become involved in the legislative process led the Association to seek legal advice on lobbying in 1961. A report from the Council of the Association advised that “subsidizing lobbying activities might jeopardize the tax exempt status of the Association.”

In 1965, the Association endorsed the AUPP Statement of Principles relating to academic freedom and tenure. In 1968, it created the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.

Public relations became a salient issue again in the sixties. In 1967, the Association appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of holding a seminar for journalists and to study ways of reporting accurately the Association’s work.

In 1968, it created the Committee on International Communication on an annual meeting for a three year period.

HUGHES LETTER

The crisis confronting the Association in the first half of the decade did not abate. In 1968, President Ralph Hughes in a letter to the membership in 1962: “In the last year a good deal of unrest among members of the Executive Office and those who are most active in looking after the affairs of the Association, have come expressions of frustration as well as suggestions for reorganization.”

The Association received the “unrest” to “four pressing problems”: 1. the administration (the Executive Office); its composition, location, and housing.

He said, “The Association is growing in numbers and in responsibilities and it is obvious that more activities, and demands for services by members are increasing in some geometric ratio. The Executive Office is necessarily overworked and not well paid. We sociologists have provided our staff with neither pension, health plan, nor any sort of system of rewards that would allow any worthwhile work (of which there is plenty at the time of our meetings). We are building an Association which will not only absorb the unemployed but which will not do it in the way of which we have on uncertain tenure.”

2. The Council, Executive Council, and Nominating Committee: “The Council makes policy and decisions on behalf of the members of the Association; their composition, powers, and activities are open to discussion.”

Hughes said, “Some think the present Council too large, too clumsy, and not responsive to the wishes of the members. I think there should be more representatives of regional and special interest areas on Council. Others think that, on the contrary, the Council should be small and should consist mainly of people elected by..."
the members for that purpose, with strict adherence to the prin-
ciple of "one man, one vote." Some suggest further, that a small Council
could perhaps meet more frequently and that its members would par-
ticipate more fully in the ongoing affairs of the Association than they now do.

3. Affiliated societies and the specialty Sections.
Hughes said, "The relations of the Affiliated Societies are struc-
tional and two specialty societies are also a major issue... What con-
trast should the Association have over them? Or they over the As-
sociation?"

He continued, "The same ques-
tions arise within those societies.
In some fields of learning, specialization has led to the breakup of the more general asso-
ciations in order to form new societies in internal constitution... In our Association, the present problem is that of better understanding and organizing the relationships between the various sections of the Association and its specialized sections; the long-
term problem is some policy con-
cerning their autonomy and specialities and their place in the scheme of things.

4. The President.
Hughes said, "Some have suggested that the President de-
vote a year to the administration of the Association, representing its interests before the regional societies, situated learned societies, the public and the government... In my opinion, the President's current position is too non-administrative detail that he could devote that year to encouraging his colleagues in the planning of a program of high quality, and to preparation of a presidential paper which might be an intellec-
tual ornament and a paper which may open up new fields of thought and research."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
To handle the problem of the Executive Office, Hughes ap-
pointed a Committee on Organiza-
 tion and Plans composed of Philip Hauser, George Homans, Paul Lazarsfeld, Wilbert Moore, Talcott Parsons, Guy Swanson, Conrad Tauber, Ralph Turner, Donald Young, himself, and John W. Riley, Jr., as chair.

In early 1963, the Committee re-
commended that the Association (1) procure a full-time Executive Officer, (2) assure adequate hous-
ing for the Association, preferably in close proximity to other scientific science associations and with ap-
propriate space for committee functions, (3) adopt a policy of official publication and (3) give full consideration to Washington, D.C. as an appro-
 priate location for the Association. At a special meeting held in Boston in late 1963, the Committee authorized Riley to negotiate a three-year lease for a 1,500 square feet of space in the new wing of the Brookings Institution building in Re-
sachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

In addition, Council authorized the appointment of a full-time Executive Officer according to the following agreed specifications:..."the incumbent shall have... a... background, a person of substantial professional standing, a good ad-
ministrator, a diplomat, and..."

The Faris Committee Report
generated a fair amount of con-
troversy, especially over the de-
gree to which power in the As-
sociation was still centralized.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION
The task of reconciling the Faris Committee's recommen-
dation with the membership was given to a committee com-
The Constitution Committee reviewed most of the recommenda-
tions of the Faris Committee, but did make the following changes to further decentralize power in the Association:

1. The size of Council was in-
creased to 18 members by adding the office of Vice President-Elect and three members elected at-
large.

2. Members-at-large could not be re-elected to Council until one year after their term of office, and no individual could serve more than two terms as a member-at-large.

The Secretary was to be elected directly by the mem-
bership and was ineligible for re-
election. The Secretary would serve one year as Secretary-Elect, sitting on Council as a non-voting member.

The Executive Committee was eliminated.

The new Constitution was adopted by the membership in 1967.

VIETNAM WAR
The Vietnam War emerged as an issue at the 1967 Annual Meeting when a demonstration was held outside the San Francisco Hilton and was supported by the American Anthropological Association; the names of the namers of the region-
als societies shall appear on the ballot of the national Association and the voting members of the As-
sociation shall be instructed to vote for one of the two from their region and no others."
Regions shall have their own re-
presentatives.

The Faris Committee also re-
commended that the Committee on Nominations and the Commit-
ettee on Committees be elected by members in six equal-size voting districts. The Committee on Publica-
tions would be elected at-
large.

In addition, the Committee cal-
led for the establishment of a Commit-
ettee on the Executive Office and Budget, a Committee on Regional Affairs, and a Committee on Sec-
Another important issue that may occur on committees.

CAUCUSES
Several caucuses became active in Association affairs during the
1959 Annual Meetings. In 1959, Council responded to a resolution presented by the Caucus of Black Sociologists by re-
solving that "the ASA shall make every effort to ensure that black sociologists are brought into the fullest participation in all aspects of the goals advanced for other activities of the Association."

That same year, Council en-
dorsed in principle several provi-
dons of a resolution adopted by the ASA Radical Caucus that ad-
dressed sources of research fund-
ing, the conduct of research, and the publication of findings. Council referred the proposal to the Committee on Professional Ethics for inclusion in the proposed Code of Ethics.

In 1969, Council endorsed res-
olutions from the Caucus of Women Sociologists calling for "surveys of graduate departments on a regular basis, including list-
ing of faculty and students by sex" and urging that "no barrier to equality that exist in de-
partments, universities, and inst-
itutions as well as within its own jurisdiction..."

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
The Association passed a series of resolutions concerning Federal Government activities related to research during the sixties. The individual sociological need for fingerprinting and security forms for consultants in nonsensi-
lose positions" and requested that its opinion be reflected on any contemplated changes in the rules and procedures by which research grants are evaluated, assigned and administered by granting agen-
cies... especially the National Institute of Health."

Falk Series
Falk Series seeks lecturer, host institutions.
The Mount Falk Medical Lecture Series is seeking medical sociologists who would like to partic-
icipate in the series as lecturers as well as institutions that would like to have a Falk lecturer on its campus for a day or two.

Only institutions that do not have a medical sociology program are eligible for a Falk lecturer visit.
Both lecturers and institutions should be located in the North-
ern United States.

The Falk Lecture Series is cospon-
sored by the Falk Medical Fund and the Eastern Sociological Society.

Expenses of a visit are shared by the Falk Fund and the host institu-
tion. The Falk Fund pays transportation expenses and a $500 honor-
arium. The host institution is responsible for room and board and an additional $100 honor-
arium.

Lecturers and institutions should contact: Jerome Myers, 500 E.-Falls Medical Fund, Lecture Committee, Yale University, 165 Yale Station, New Ha-
 ven, CT 06520.
Applcations for the lecturer ship should send a curriculum vitae.

In 1965, the Association urged the Surgeon General to "initiate consultation with appropriate professional bodies" when de-
veloping safeguards for the rights of human subjects of research and expressed concern over increasing "governmental control over the gathering of information" as evidenced by the questionnaire approval re-
quired from the Bureau of the Budget for domestic projects and the same requirement from the Department of State for cross-
national studies.

In 1969, it urged President Johnson to "recognize the equal status to all disciplines with regard to draft status" and expressed "strong opposition" to the proposed prohibi-
tion on the "use of federal funds to provide payment, assistance or services, in any form, with respect to any individual convicted of a riot-related felony."

In 1969, the Association called upon HEW to keep "the scientific integrity of its review commis-
tees" intact by reconsidering its policy to submit such appoint-
ments to the Senate. The White House reviewed and urged continuing support for the training and social research programs of NIMH and the Public Health Service.

During the sixties the social sci-
ces were also brought to the di-
rect attention of the Congress by the White House and the Council of Social Advisors and (2) a Na-
tional Foundation for the Social Sciences.

Reorganization Plan of LEAA
A two-year plan for reor-
ganizing the LEAA Reac-
tion and Resistance Administra-
tion and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review by the Department of Justice.

Under the plan, LEAA would be limited to managing existing grants and closing programs while OJARS would be restricted to provid-
ing administrative services needed for the orderly com-
pletion of existing programs.

In addition, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention would become independent agencies through statutory authorization and be able to engage in its own grant and contract activities.

The restructing of LEAA and OJARS has become necessary as a result of federal budget actions which eliminated some $40 million from the two agencies.
Contributions to Scholarship, Teaching Cited

(continued from Page 1)

noted for his continuing exposition of the dynamic of precipitated consequences and self-fulfilling prophecies. From his substantive inquiries in mass communications, Morton developed the fundamentals of the role of the mass media as-tertary group theory, and his work on the role of mass media in the mass society. A number of physicians have produced a line of studies on professional socialization.

Morton is also generally recognized as the "father of the" sociology of science because of his work on the institution of science and the relationships between the growth of knowledge and institutional social structure.

Distinguished Contribution

The distinguished contribution award was presented jointly to Blau for Inequality and Heterogeneity: A Globalization of States and to Skocpol for States and Re- 

proliferation (Cambridge University Press 1979). In his book, Blau consistently combines logistic growth with empirical society in an attempt to build a system that is both formalized and testable and propositions based on a specific social structural perspective. In her book, Skocpol combines innovative sociological theorizing and excellent scholarship in describing a perspective on the revolutionary process that is based on the interactions among the state, the economy, and the cultural system, and the pattern of external power relations through an examination of the French, Russian, and Chinese revolutions.

Contributions to Teaching

Wilson received the contribution to teaching award for a "lifetime of commitment and professionism (Cambridge University Press 1979). In his book, Blau consistently combines logistic growth with empirical content in an attempt to build a system that is both formalized and testable, and testable and testable and propositions based on a specific social structural perspective. In her book, Skocpol combines innovative sociological theorizing and excellent scholarship in describing a perspective on the revolutionary process that is based on the interactions among the state, the economy, and the cultural system, and the pattern of external power relations through an examination of the French, Russian, and Chinese revolutions.

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Universities Using TRG Departmental Visits More Than Colleges

Sociology departments at universities account for more than sixty percent of the departmental visits made by the ASA Teaching Resources Group since it was organized four years ago. Thirty-one of the forty-nine visits were made to university departments, while twelve were made to two-year colleges, and six to two-year institutions. A further breakdown of the university visits shows that seventeen were made to universities with limited graduate programs while fourteen were made to universities with extensive graduate programs.

“Since the TRG departmental visitation program was initiated,” Hans O. Mauksch, TRG coordinator, said, “it was anticipated that four-year colleges would be the primary consumers of this service.”

The record of the visits also indicates that the visitation program is national in scope. Seventeen visits were made to institutions in the East, 12 in the South, and 10 each in the Midwest and West. In addition to the departmental visits, 12 GC members have participated in almost two dozen state association meetings.

The TRG was organized in 1976 by Charles A. Goldamid, Oberlin College, Director of the ASA Teacher Development Project, with support from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. The Teacher Development Project was part of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, HEW. In March 1980, the TRG became an ongoing function of the ASA when it approved the ASA Teaching Services Program as a means for institutionalizing the teaching activities begun by the TRG project. Project Co-Presidents Gail Woodcock and Carl Woodcock were named TRG coordinators last summer.

Nature of Visits

Woodcock said, “Some visits have stressed teacher development and teacher competence while others have been focused on course and curriculum assessment. The visits have frequently been structured along a workshop format while others have tended to resemble consulting visits with presentations interspersed with conference.”

A curriculum orientation account for a third of the visits; teaching and faculty performance about the new teaching workshop, consultation and mixed formats accounted for a third of the visits each.

Mauksch said, “The response to these visits has been uniformly positive, frequently enthusiastic. The impression is that these visits are helping to clarify issues, in improving skills and concepts, and in confronting dilemmas facing a faculty has been to an effective approach.”

He continued, “The TRG visitor is not an expert consultant; the visitor is a colleague with competence in certain areas of teaching who comes as a resource person to colleagues. The TRG has about 40 members.”

Planning a Visit

Planning for a TRG departmental visit should begin by contacting the TRG coordinators: Hans O. Mauksch or Gail Woodcock, Department of Family and Community Medicine, TDS West.

Departments Given Equipment Grants

Two sociology departments have been granted funds for instructional scientific equipment from the National Science Foundation. The grants were made by the Instructional Scientific Equipment program which is designed to strengthen classroom, laboratory and field work experiences for undergraduate students by providing funds for up-to-date equipment and educational technology.

The two institutions, project titles and award amounts follow:

- George H. Conklin, North Carolina Central University. Using Microcomputers to Improve Student Learning in Introductory Courses in Sociology and Geography, $8,117.
- Sheila K. Bennett, Bryn Mawr College, Instructional Interactive Computing for Sociological Study, $10,500.

Mauksch Honored

Hans O. Mauksch, University of Missouri-Columbia, received the second annual award for contributions to teaching from the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education during the Annual Meeting in New York.

Mauksch was recognized for the support he gave to teaching for, at least, the last ten years as Director of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology and as one of the founders and continuing supporters of the Section on Undergraduate Education.

Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65212
Phone: (314) 882-6183.

The coordinators will respond with suggestions, proposed plans, or requests for clarification of initial inquiries. They will explore the appropriate format, the desired number of visitors and suggesting appropriate persons. Agendas for TRG visits may vary in emphasis and priorities and include such topics as curriculum development, organization, faculty development, evaluation, or the interrelationship of the sociological enterprise to other segments of the institutions. Visits may also include Teaching Clinics involving peer and self-assessment of teaching performance.

Visitors will provide a report to the department visited and the department should offer comments on the visits. Departmental visits are expected to pay for the expenses associated with each visit and to provide a modest honorarium.

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