The Reagan Administration has made its budget proposal for the 1981 and 1982 fiscal years and, while some of the details remain hazy and difficult to interpret, the implications for the social sciences are very clear. The amount of money that the Federal Government will make available to them is being drastically reduced. Both research and training programs will be affected, and the cuts are not limited to a single government agency. At the National Science Foundation and at the National Institute of Mental Health, agencies which have provided a large share of research support for the social sciences in the past, the research in the social sciences and research and training having a "social problems" focus have been singled out for special treatment.

Revisions and Revisions
A part of the confusion that surrounds what is happening to the federal budget comes about because there are at least two budgets under consideration: the 1981 budget, under which federal agencies and many programs that they support are currently operating, and the 1982 budget, under which NSFF is proposing to reduce funding by $52 million from last year's level and $34 million from this year's level. The current budget is being reviewed this year, and the 1982 budget is being projected for future years.

Reductions and Eliminations
At the National Science Foundation, the changes recommended by the request for a decrease in funding for the social sciences. Specifically, there is a $10 million reduction for the current year, resulting in $22 million in cuts to the 1982 budget, $34 million reduction from the previously approved 1980 budget, leaving spending for that year at just over $30 million. Nonetheless, these changes are reductions. In his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Research, Science and Technology, the Director of NSF, John Slaughter, indicated that while research in the social and economic sciences had been given "lower priority" and subjected to more severe reductions than research in the "natural" sciences, support for certain core activities is still under review. Specifically, there is a 30% cut in the current year's budget for the social sciences. In addition to the $22 million cut for the current year, there is an additional $10 million reduction for the 1982 budget.

At NIMH, the situation is different. The budget narrative points to NIMH Social Page 2.

Workshops and Seminars Scheduled for Toronto Meetings
The upcoming Annual Meeting, which will be held in Toronto from August 23 through 28, will feature a number of specialty and planning workshops and seminars. The Program Committee has organized six didactic seminars, four area study seminars and ten professional workshops. In addition, there will be six seminars in social and six special seminars.

These programs are listed below. Full details on these seminars will be included in the Preliminary Program which will be mailed to all members in June.

SPECIAL SEMINARS

New Perspectives in Sociology in Western Europe. Edward A. Tirra

From Field Research to Social Action. Chris Arrighi, Harvard University

Applications of Multidimensional Scaling in Sociology. Charles L. Jones, McMaster University

Establishing Cross-National Comparability of Concepts and Indices. Charles Miller and Ronald Schaeffer, National Institute of Mental Health

Toward More Effective and Efficient Uses of Social Science Librarians for Research. Penny Grimshaw, Indiana University

The Role of Sociologists in the Field Among Other Professions: Medicine, Law, Agriculture. Judith P. Soucy, Medicine in the Public Interest

Research Funding and Grants

One hundred and one research grants totaling $11,121,379 have been given to sociologists by the National Institute of Mental Health this year. The total represents an increase of about twenty-seven percent over the amount that was awarded last year. Forty-six of the grants were new and fifty-four were continuations or supplements to previously supported projects. The recipients of new and old awards, along with their project titles and amount of support for the year, are listed below under the NIMH program that administers the grant.

New

Gen H. Elder, Cornell University

"Social Change in Family and Life Patterns to Old Age," $109,674.


Howard Schuman, University of Michigan. "Change in Racial Attitudes Over Five Decades," $91,030.


Continuations


CRIME/Delinquency

New


Continuations


Dorothy L. Elliot, Behavioral Research Institute, Boulder, CO. "The Dynamics of Delinquent Behavior," $55,142.

NIMH Gives 101 Research Grants to Sociologists for 80-81

By-Laws Change Proposed

The Committee on Sections has recommended that the number of persons who would be required to initially constitute a section be increased from the current 200 to 300. The number of members required to maintain a section once it is started would remain at the current level. At the Association meeting, Council received and approved this recommendation. However, such a change requires a vote of the Association bylaws, and this can only be done by a vote of the membership-at-large. The forthcoming election ballot will include a statement regarding the proposed change and will provide an opportunity for the community to decide whether it should be put into effect.
NIMH Social Research Out

(continued from page 2)

out that the $855,000 request reflects a phasing out of social research, while maintaining basic and applied research in the neurosci-
ences, behavioral sciences, psychopharmacology, and inves-
tigations, and evaluation of treatments and services for the mentally ill. The statement goes on to say that "research training programs will phase out support for training, for investigations of social problems and cease to fund institutional and indirect costs on awards made after July 1, 1981."

Another document attempts to de-
fine social research, pointing out that unless clear and immediate re-
levancy to mental illness, emotional
 disorders, stress, or mental health can be demonstrated, re-
search in social sciences will not be supported. It is clear that the intent at NIMH is to discon-
tinue, rather than to reduce, such support.

Questions of Equity

The reductions in support for the social sciences do not repre-
sent a "cross-the-board" cutback. At NSF certain other programs have been eliminated, but no other disciplinary areas were selected for the kinds of reduc-
tions that were imposed on the so-
cial and economic sciences. At NIMH, some reductions are plan-
ed for most activities and, previ-
ously, all existing programs face the threat of loss of institu-
tional support and overhead. However, it is also clear that social research and social problem re-
search are the special targets.

The equity questions also be-
come clear when one considers that at NSF, mathematics and
the physical sciences are having their budgets increased for 1981 and 1982 by roughly the same amounts that the social and economic sci-
ences are being reduced. Thus, it is apparent that the proposed re-
ductions are not a part of a serious inflating-fighting effort.

Immediate Effects

The effects of the proposed budget changes will have on exist-
ing research and training prog-

ograms in the social sciences are not all clear. At NIMH, the message so far has been that outstanding
commitments will be met, but that new starts, competing needs,
and extensions in the "probi-
bled" areas will not be allowed. However, there are reasons to suspect that certain types of sup-
port for existing grants, for ex-
ample, administrative costs, travel al-

counts, etc., will be reduced. This will clearly not be as clear as con-

institutions are processed.

What also remains uncertain in
all this is the extent that the Congress will take toward the way that the Administration has ac-
ted in the last few years, and more

generally, toward the idea that the Office of Management and Budget should determine which scientific areas are important and which are not. Already, questions have been asked in several hearings about whether, given their current state, the social and economic sciences
might not require more rather than less of a federal investment.

For the seventh consecutive year, however, students major-

ing in sociology from the United States and Canada can participate in an honors course. The course will be offered in con-

junction with the Annual Meeting of the Association, which will be in Toronto, Canada from August 24th through 27th.

Requirements for selection to the Honors Program are at least Junior through graduate standing and a 3.5 GPA. In all sociology courses completed. In past Honors Programs, there has been a mix of both undergraduate and graduate students which provided leadership oppor-
tunities for graduate students as well as advantages to the undergraduates—particularly those planning to seek advanced degrees in sociology.

The Honors Program carries with it four (4) semester hours of transferable credit from the Uni-

versity of Central Florida in Or-
lando. In order to earn academic credit, students are required to select a topical area of interest to them; read widely in this area dur-
ing the semester and attend the
Annual Meeting, and write a schol-
y paper to be submitted not later
than June 1, 1981. In addition, each participant is asked to write an informal critique of the books attended and their experi-
ences while in attendance. Part-

icpants will attend regular ses-
tions at the meeting, meet and talk with sociologists, and meet to-
together for the purposes of group discussions.

According to the Program's or-
ganizers, students who have par-
ticipated in the past have been very enthusiastic about it—par-
sicularly the learning experi-
ences afforded. One student de-
scribed participation as "the best learning experience I have ever had."
Another writes, "The whole experience, as I think about it and enjoy it, exhilarates me." A spirit of serious interest in sociology, several students wrote that they were pleased with the paper sales service which was made available through special arrangement to Honors Program students.

The Honors Program was started by Dr. John H. Shope of Salisbury State College. Or-

ginally, it was intended to be a la-

b for teaching introductory Soci-

ology. However, because of the high caliber of the students selected and the enthusiastic re-

sponses of both students and ob-

servers, the original program gradu-

ally changed until several years ago, it became the Honors Program. Dr. Shope is now Pro-

fessor Emeritus and acts in an ad-
vocacy capacity. In 1978, active direc-
tion of the Program was taken over by the University of Central Florida under the supervision of William R. Brown, Chairman of the Sociology Department at UCF. This year, Burton Wright at UCF will direct the Program, assisted by Dr. Ina Cook, also of UCF.

Any faculty member or student who desires further information on the Program is urged to write to Burton Wright, Director, Hon-

ors Program 1981, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Box 29000, Orlando, FL 32816, or call (904) 275-2227. All inquiries will be promptly answered.

Humorous Material Wanted

Humorous material useful in teaching sociology is being solicited for possible publica-
tion in a handbook of humor-
ous teaching material that will be published by the ASA Teaching Resources Center. Humorous material, in all forms—puns, one-liners, humorous dog stories, jokes, stories, limericks, paro-

ces, "routines", and visuals (cartoons and the like)—should be submitted with a description of how the mate-

rials can best be used in teaching
sociology. Enough de-

scription should be provided to provide faculty with sources of the material, when known, should be included.

Send contributions to: David S. Adams, Sociology, Ohio State University, Lima Campus, Lima, OH 45801.

Humorous Material Wanted

Humorous material useful in teaching sociology is being solicited for possible publica-
tion in a handbook of humor-
ous teaching material that will be published by the ASA Teaching Resources Center. Humorous material, in all forms—puns, one-liners, humorous dog stories, jokes, stories, limericks, para-

lles, "routines", and visuals (cartoons and the like)—should be submitted with a description of how the mate-

rials can best be used in teaching
sociology. Enough description should be provided to provide faculty with sources of the material, when known, should be included.

Send contributions to: David S. Adams, Sociology, Ohio State University, Lima Campus, Lima, OH 45801.

Egon G. Guba and Yvonna S. Lincoln

Eigon G. Guba

Eigon G. Guba and Yvonna S. Lincoln

Effective Evaluation

Improving the Usefulness of Evaluation
Results Through Responsive and Naturalistic Approaches

Evaluation is widely championed as a basic for solving problems, making decisions, testing procedures, and generating improvements. But the kinds of evaluation have seldom been used effectively and as anticipated. Why?

In their new book, Eigon Guba and Yvonna Lin-

con argue that evaluation has failed because traditional methods do not produce the kinds of information people really want—nor lead to practical courses of action. Evaluation has been too sophisticated, too theoretical, and too general.

Taking a much-needed step toward the refomulation of evaluation pro-
cedures, Guba and Lincoln have combined two proven ideas—response

ability to problems and a naturalistic method of inquiry—to produce a new approach to evaluation that overcomes the limitations of traditional methods. Based on the authors' more than thirty years of experience in evaluation, the approach is effective because it:

- Responds directly to the expressed problems, concerns, and issues of the audience for whom it is intended.
- Avoids ways of obtaining useful findings rather than high-level prop-
exions or masses of facts, and data.
- Results in clear-cut, nontechnical recommendations that can be put to immediate use by decision-makers, and
- Is versatile, being applicable to a wide variety of programs and activities in schools, businesses, health organizations, social agencies, and many other organizations.

For all evaluation practitioners, the book provides a full discussion of the principles and methods of responsive evaluation; a comprehensive analysis of the skills required of the evaluator; and a detailed, stage-by-stage description of the evaluation process.

Egon G. Guba

April 1981, $17.95

The JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES

Scovia B. Anderson and Samuel Ball, The Profession and Practice of Program Evaluation, 1978, $16.95

Scorvia B. Anderson, Ball Samuel Ball, Richard T. Murphy, and Associates, Encyclopedia of Evaluative Education: Concepts and Tech-

niques for Evaluating Education and Training Programs, 1975, $13.95

Lee J. Conger and Associates, Toward Reform of Program Evaluation: Aims, Methods, and Institutions, 1980, $16.95

Sanford M. Dornhelm and Richard Scott, Evaluation and the Ex-

change of Authority: A Theory of Control Applied to Diverse Organiza-
defs, 1975, $15.95

New Directions for Program Evaluation Series

Scorvia B. Anderson, Editor-in-Chief

Exploring Purposes and Dimensions (PE81), edited by Scorvia B. Anderson and Clara D. Cole, $6.95

Evaluating Federally Sponsored Programs (PE2), edited by Carl B. Ramey and Robert Ramey, $6.95

Monitoring Ongoing Programs (PE3), edited by Donald L. Grant, $6.95

Secondary Analysis (PE4), edited by Robert E. Boruch, $6.95

Utilization of Evaluation Information (PE5), edited by Larry A. Bras-

ting and Robert D. Brown, $6.95

Measuring the Hard-to-Measure (PE6), edited by Edward Loshansky, $6.95

Values, Ethics, and Standards in Evaluation (PE7), edited by Robert Peroff and Evelyn Peroff, $6.95

Training Program Evaluators (PE8), edited by Lee Sechrest, $6.95

Assessing and Interpreting Outcomes (PE9), edited by Samuel Ball, $6.95

Evaluation of Complex Programs (PE10), edited by Ronald Wolfstad, $6.95

Evaluating Effectiveness (PE11), edited by Dan Bouchner, $6.95

Federal Efforts for Developing New Evaluative Methods (PE12), edited by Nick Smith, $6.95

Previous Published

433 California Street • JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS • San Francisco 94104
SSRC Plans Research on Social Indicators


The Social Science Research Council (SSRC), a private, non-profit institution that has been building public support for social science since 1919, has added a planning staff to the program it has had in place since its initial studies in 1977. The Center was urged by a site visit team appointed by the National Science Foundation to prepare a short-range plan to help the SSRC develop broad, long-range strategies for its planning program. The resulting SSRC Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators, which provides intellectual guidance for the Center, will be seeking the views of a wide community of scholars in social science, and of advocates and research institutions, and others who have an interest in the field of social indicators. Although the focus of the project is on social indicators research in the United States, the experience and ideas of individuals and institutions in many nations are being drawn into the project. The committee's statement about research goals and ways to attain those goals will be the basis for a long-range plan developed throughout the interested community.

The objective of the Center's planning effort is to anticipate and prepare a view of the needs for research in social indicators, and to implement a strategy to respond to these needs. It is intended that the planning effort open, define, and stimulate new fields of work, provide a forum for the evaluation of research issues, foster statistical and research funding decisions, and help researchers cooperate. Models for this planning effort include Otto Dudley Duncan's Toward Social Reporting: Next Steps (1969), and the “Social Reporting for the 1970s” (1971), prepared by Eleanor Bennett Shriver, Kenneth J. Land, and Robert Boser, and others. These authors recognized the interest of social indicators scholars in the collection and maintenance of a national data base of measures of social change, and presented concrete recommendations for content, research strategy, and study design.

Recent Progress

During 1980, the Center has continued to seek additional funding for a longitudinal survey of national trends in quality of life. The Center has been the subject of a recent proposal to the National Science Foundation to continue the work of the National Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience through 1983, and to provide research centers in the areas of women and men aged 14-21 in 1978 and a longitudinal study of High School and Beyond,” was undertaken in 1980 to follow that year's sophomore and senior class through sources, from new federal and private surveys, and from administrative records, social scientists now have available a rich collection of replicated measures than Duncan saw a decade ago.

In addition to developing the data base, both substantive research and methodological advances have been made. In the 1970s in ways that have contributed to fundamental research on social change. These advances are important in the study of longitudinal data, including log-linear models for the analysis of categorical data and solutions, systems of linear inequalities, and linear programming. Their latter methods are proving high potential for this kind of research, and the Center is working on bringing together this history of measurement and a concern for error structures at the final stages of model building and analysis.

Journal articles frequently report summarization and analysis of social change, this review includes social indicators time series. People involved in this research have been found in various areas as varied as historical demography, life span developmental psychology, labor economics, social history, and sociology. The U.S. Bureau of the Census is publishing the third edition of its hand book on national social indicators, Social Indicators III. The Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards has published A Framework for Planning U.S. Federal Statistics for the 1980's, a first attempt to provide an overview of potential activities of federal data collection, analysis, and dissemination agencies.

SSRC's Planning Effort

In this context of a maturing research capability and a stronger data base, the SSRC Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators, Center staff, and others have worked to identify some of the issues that should be the focus of planning for social indicators in the 1980's. Central to the planning effort is an assessment of the condition of social measurement in the U.S.—what is going well, where some problems remain, and where no measurement work is being undertaken. Due to the breadth of the subject matter, the SSRC Committee is seeking comments on the state of social measurement from communities of researchers and users of social statistics around the nation. As of this writing, over 100 individuals have contributed comments. A synthesis of selected remarks will be prepared and submitted to co research for their assessment of whether the synthesis constitutes a sound, useful statement on social measurement. Comments obtained early in this inquiry have been compiled to a brochure.

References


Social Indicators III: Issues Faced by Commerce Department

Rockefeller Fellowships

Awarded

Four sociologists have received 1980-81 Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships. The fellowships are designed to support humanities scholars in their research and to promote the exchange of ideas. The fellowships are awarded to outstanding scholars who have made significant contributions to the study of humanity, and who have demonstrated the ability to engage in original and creative work within their fields of study. The fellowships are designed to support the development of new and innovative research projects.

Social Indicators III: The third in a series of triennial volumes designed to provide a comprehensive account of the state of social science in the United States. The volumes are designed to serve as a reference for social scientists, educators, and policy makers. The third volume is designed to provide a comprehensive account of the state of social science in the United States, and is intended to serve as a reference for social scientists, educators, and policy makers. The third volume is designed to provide a comprehensive account of the state of social science in the United States, and is intended to serve as a reference for social scientists, educators, and policy makers.

1980 Census Reports Available

A new flow of printed material from the U.S. Census Bureau has begun. Some reports from the 1980 census of population and housing are now available. Preliminary reports, which included unadjusted data for the U.S. and major geographic areas, were released during the fall. Advanced reports, which included population and housing counts, are now being issued. Final reports are produced on a state-by-state basis, with those from smaller states appearing first. Not all state reports are available, but the Census Bureau is accepting orders which will be filled as the reports are issued. The various reports and the other forms in which data are available are described in a companion pamphlet called Census 80: Introduction to Products and Services. For this pamphlet, orders, forms, and additional information, contact: Customer Services, Data User Services Divi sion, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233; or, Data User Services Office at any regional Census Bureau office.
The data file and accompanying documentation of the Wisconsin High School Student Panel Study of Social and Psychological Factors in Status Attainment 1957 and 1964 are available for public use.


The data file and documentation cost $267.00. Contact Mr. Karen Imhof, Data Program Librarian, 4402 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706. Phone: (608) 262-7960.
Additional Fulbright Awards

The Center for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) recently announced the names of ten sociologists who have been added to the lists of these previously selected Fulbright recipients. The CIES will conduct awards to teach or conduct research during 1980-81. Included were recipients from other countries who are visiting the United States and seven U.S. sociologists who received awards to work outside the country. The CIES also announced the names of two recipients who have received research awards under either contracts and agreements in which the U.S. is involved.

FULLRIGHT SCHOLARS FROM ABROAD:
Herma I. McKenzie—Senior Lecturer of Sociology, University of West Indies, Jamaica. Lecture on African and Caribbean social structures and organizations. Fisk University, Department of Sociology, Nashville, TN 181-610.
Bartolona Pedroso Oviedo—Postdoctoral Fellow, Institute of Social Sciences, Chile. Lecture on development in Latin America. University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, Minneapolis 181-681.
Farhad Daftary—Deputy Director of Sociology, Tunis Research Institute, Turkey. Research on urbanization and development in the Maghreb. Von Guerlich Center, University of California, Los Angeles 181-681.

FULLRIGHT SCHOLARS GOING ABROAD:
Jack O. Balbo—Professor of Child and Family Development and Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens. Lecture on sociology and conduct research on the effect of rapid industrialization upon the Korean family. Yonsei and Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea, 316-781.
Joseph R. Goldfield—Professor of Sociology, University of California, San Diego. Lecture on social movements, social change, sociological theory. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India 181-610.
Floyd M. Martinson—Professor of Sociology, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, MN. Research on family sociology. Uppsala University, Sweden 181-681.
Donald J. Warren—Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Dickinson College, Rochester, MI. Research in energy and life style impacts in the Netherlands. University of Leyden and Free University, Amsterdam, Netherlands 581-781.
Robert O. Jones—Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green. Lecture on social science research methods. Banda Aceh University, North Sumatra, Indonesia 881-581.

Student Awards
David Faulconer—Ohio State University, studying in Sweden. Awards for Research in India by the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture
Fred Davis—Professor of Sociology, University of California, San Diego. Research on position and prestige in professional nursing in India; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 1800-1280.
Doreen D. Palacios—Associate Professor of Sociology, UCLA. Research on the multiple bases of group authority and individual status in India and the relation of education with other bases of status. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay 980-581.

Pioneer Sociologists Creating Their Own Jobs
Charles R. Bearden, Cornell University, Textbook Publishing in Sociology
Charles Bonnes, University of Texas-Austin, The Moral Commitment of Teaching Sociology
Ruth P. Blumberg, Institute of Education Technology, New York, NY.
SOCIAL POLICY SEMINAR CONVOCATION CODE (SPPS)
James G. Blau, Harvard University, Alternatives to the Commercial Model, Stanford McClearn, York University, Education, James J. Venske, Department of Political Education Policy Department. Immigration, Anthony Richardson, Yeshiva University. Energy Policy in the U.S. and Canada, Jean-Guy Vaillancourt, University of Montreal.

Thomas Donates Royalties to MFP

Thomas Donates Royalties to MFP

Gail E. Thomas, a member of the Committee on the Future of Social Research, has donated a collection of articles on blacks in higher education to the Committee on the Royalty to the Minority Fellowship Program and the Unit ed States Fund. This is the second time the MFP has been given royalties from publications by Association members. In 1979, Wil-liam Sizemore, Elizabeth R. Fussman, and Michael Miller donated the royalties from their collection, Contemporary Issues in Theory and Research: A Multicultural Perspective, to the Program. The Thomas collection, Black Students in Higher Education: Conditions and Experiences in the 1970s, includes twenty-eight articles representing the findings of specialists, for example, lawyers, doctors, research scientists and college professors. The Program, relating to problems of blacks in their areas of interest and expertise, is composed of many contributors, and their personal experiences inform and enhance its contributions.

Individual articles and sections present a profile of blacks in higher education and discuss factors which relate to the experiences and failures in a variety of areas. Also discussed are the implications of blacks and other court decisions, the importance of testing, and many other topics. Among the sociologists contributing to the volume, in addition to Thomas, are Walter Allen from the University of Michigan; James Blackwell, the University of Massachusetts; and former Minority Fellowship Program Director, Philip L. Hemsley, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Thomas is an Assistant Professor of Social Relations and Research Scientist at the Center for Social Organizations, Harvard University. The collection is published by Greenwood Press.

States Develop Programs to Improve Research Environment

The States are making an effort to improve the ability of their scientists and engineers to compete successfully for federal research funds under an experimental program funded by the National Science Foundation. The states are Arkansas, Maine, Montana, South Carolina and Virginia. Over the past two years, state-wide committees composed of academic and industrial scientists, engineers, administrators and lay persons have developed five-year self-improvement programs in each of these states.

Improvement strategies range from developing links with universities to supporting individual scientists and engineers. The programs cover research in such areas as physical, biological, engineering and mathematical sciences. The National Science Foundation awarded grants totaling $3.5 million for the first year of the program. It expects to provide between $2.5 and $3.0 million in each of the next four years. In addition, local support is expected to range from $1 million to $3 million over the five-year period. Further information on the programs can be found by contacting the chairs of the state-wide committees:

States are: Arkansas, Maine, Montana, South Carolina and Virginia. Over the past two years, state-wide committees composed of academic and in industrial scientists, engineers, ad ministrators and lay persons have developed five-year self-improvement programs in each of these states.

Improvement strategies range from developing links with universities to supporting individual scientists and engineers. The programs cover research in such areas as physical, biological, engineering and mathematical sciences. The National Science Foundation awarded grants totaling $3.5 million for the first year of the program. It expects to provide between $2.5 and $3.0 million in each of the next four years. In addition, local support is expected to range from $1 million to $3 million over the five-year period. Further information on the programs can be found by contacting the chairs of the state-wide committees:

Charles A. Leene, Vice President for Research and Graduate Education, University of Arkansas System.
Harri S. Blyler, President, St. John’s College Research Laboratory (Maine).
Irving E. Dayton, Deputy Commissioner of Academic Affairs, the Massachusetts System.
James D. Ralston, Dean, College of Science and Mathematics, University of South Carolina.
John A. Thomas, Associate Dean, West Virginia University Medical Center.

Budget cutting in the name of economy can serve other purposes, not as noble. As one looks beyond specific agency and program cuts now suggested, it becomes clearer that one consequence will be to completely destroy the limited funds now available for research in the social and behavioral sciences. This means that basic and applied research in anthropology, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology and statistics will almost come to a standstill. In addition to widely publicized cuts in NEH, support for basic research in the social and economic sciences in NSF was slashed 75 percent while other areas experienced modest cuts or gains. The hunt is now to end and destroy basic and applied social research in NIMH and many other areas. Such deliberate action is better explained as a vendetta rather than by fiscal prudence. This vendetta is particularly ironic. Since World War II, the United States has emerged to the leader in the social and behavioral sciences. As such, it set the world standard for empirical inquiry and theory development. This is evidenced by the quality and distribution of publications and by the large number of foreign scholars who come to the U.S. to study these disciplines. It is also evidenced by the American dominance of the Nobel prizes in Economics. The vendetta in economic science is of the major problems defined by the Reagan Administration concerns increasing productivity. A number of scholars now suggest that a major reason for the emergence of Japan as a productive industrial nation was the application of social science research, done in America, on problems of industrial organization. There is no reason to believe that the problems of the U.S. today will respond only to the quick fiscal or technological fix, without a solid knowledge base of the human problems. To, one of the values of applied social research for previous administrations has been to develop knowledge of the "effectiveness" of governmental programs. By their budget cutting action, the Reagan Administration will be able to insure its own "success", since any useful knowledge of the consequences of cuts or adding programs will no longer be available. While ignorance is supposed to produce good, the lack of knowledge always insure ignorance. If they cut as they go through and the vendetta continues, it will take decades to repair the kind of damage to the continuity of the development of these disciplines. The amounts of money are miniscule when the whole budget is concerned. By no one’s economic theory do the suggested cuts contribute significantly to inflation. This suggests other motives and the selective cutting is somewhat reminiscent of the intentional destruction of the biological sciences during the Stalinist period. Since quotes by Robert R. Runciman, the last words he wrote were, "We are faced with the pretentious fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relations," one could understand that the Reagan Administration is only interested in cultivation but I am astonished they are interested in destruction. Whatever is lacking for the U.S. around the world, it certainly is not enhanced by the systematization of a major part of its intellectual life, which has been a model for those in other "civilized" countries — RRD
PUBLICATIONS
Current Perspectives in Social Theory: A Reader, Vols. I and IV. Submissions that represent different theoretical positions, critical theory, hermeneutics, deconstruction, the individual and human consciousness, postmodern methodologies, symbolic interactionism, biology and human behavior, the environment, political economy, semantics, as well as statements which are representative of each of these theoretical stances, are welcome.

Jurnal of Refugee Settlement in soliciting manuscripts on substantive issues and activities pertinent to domestic refugee resettlement. Suggested topics include education programs for refugees, housing, health and mental health issues, employment, job training, acculturation, community relations, immigration, social services, and legislation on other legal issues. Photographs and graphics for the cover of the Journal are also sought.

For submission of editorial policy and summary style guidelines, contact: Cordelia B. Smith, Information Exchange Project, American Psychological Association, 155 Fifth Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Reprints in Social Psychology are being solicited for a special issue on "Aggression and Conflict," to be published in the fall of 1981. Please submit manuscripts prior to the feature article. Other submissions are also welcome. The journal seeks to publish high-quality theoretical and empirical reprints, as well as reprints that provide new insights and interpretations of published studies. Contact Editors, Reprints in Social Psychology, University Box 301, Fort Hays State University, Hays, 67601.

Policy Perspectives, a new interdiscip- linary journal concerned with the nature and content of public policy, welcomes contributions which will explore broad theoretical and methodological issues in the analysis of public policy. Topics of general policy and implications of specific policies. The journal is particularly interested in articles based on original research. Discussions and analyses of current significance of important principles of public policy and the implications of new applications and methodologies for the study of public policy, public administration, and public affairs. Manuscripts, research reports and legislation will also be published. Since the format is flexible, papers or articles on the subject of public policy and government are also welcome. The latter will typically include comments about works of particular significance and the journals and comments about ongoing research or policy debates. A style sheet is available from the editor on request. Articles submitted by the people who do not subscribe will be charged a subscription fee of $10.

Cordelia B. Smith, Editor, Policy Perspectives, University Box 301, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Ks 67601.

Social Research in the Courts: A special issue of Sociological Methods & Research, is planned. Manuscripts on the following topics are especially encouraged, but all topics are open for consideration: Topical methodological concerns surrounding the use of research findings and analytical methods in judicial proceedings, the social psychological perspective on jury behavior, and other topics in the field of social research methods such as jury behavior, compensation of legal and non-legal modes of "good," public policy implications, and limited use of social science research in the courts.

ASCA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship
This award is given to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution in a specific field or a lifetime to the discipline. As a reminder, the ASCA Committee on Professional Awards of the Society for Research in Higher Education identifies the award criteria and plans. The ASCA Committee on Professional Awards of the Society for Research in Higher Education identifies the award criteria and plans.
Two Receive NSF Postdoctorals

Two sociologists, Cheryl A. Mill-
er and Stephen E. Kalberg, are among the 106 American scientists who have won postdoctoral fellowships by the National Science Foundation. The awards are given under programs that are aimed at increasing the nation's scientific potential and include NSF's 56 New At-
lanic Treaty Organization postdoctoral awards.

Miller, who is currently at Loyola University in Chicago, will spend her fellowship year at the University of Maryland. Kalberg, currently at SUNY, Stony Brook, will study at University of Tubingen, West Germany.

Miller's fellowship is open to U.S. citizens or nationals who have shown ta-
lent and interest in research and have received their doctorate de-
gress within the past five years. Applicants are selected by panels of scientists who are ex-
perns in appropriate specialized fields.

Both the NSF and NATO pro-
rgrams are designed to advance sci-
ence and technology. In addition, the NATO fellowships are in-
 tended to promote close collabora-
tion between the alliance members and associated countries. This program is administered by NSF o f the request of the State Department.

Catalog of Services Research Centers contains brief descriptions of reports, monog-
raphs, and manuals published by the Services Research Branch of the Di-
vision of Research Development, Na-

tional Institute on Drug Abuse. Publi-
cation descriptions are given state-by-state of the interactions, innovative service delivery models, and grantee population characteristics, innovative treatment manage-
ment and financing techniques, and current and more descriptive.

Single copies are available free from: DCCAI, DPT, Room 645, Kensington, MD 20729.

Ethnic Studies Heritage Program Catalog contains information on more than 250 projects in 49 states, the Dis-

tribe of Columbia, and five U.S. ter-
ritories, which were funded by the Ethnic Studies Heritage Program Title VI Grant. The database is open to other groups are represented in the projects which took place from 1976-79. The Social Science Education Consortium was awarded a Title IX grant in order to make the projects and accomplishments of the projects and make that information available to teachers, cur-

cumulum planners, members of ethnic organizations, and others interested in curriculum development.

Single copies are available for $5.50 to $5.95; PPs: 850 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80302.

Journal of International and Compar-

ative Education aims to provide a rapid communication of new compara-
tive and international analysis of social model and policy development, programs and policies in the cross-cultural con-

tents. Starting with its first issue in Spring 1982, the Journal will provide an outlet for scholars who believe that a harmonious integration of technology and values can coexist in an emerging pattern and change in the process of social change. The publication will appear triquenary, with the first two issues being thema-
tic and the third generic in nature; plus an index issue. For further informa-
tion, contact the editor, Bob Mohler, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Red Feather Institute announces the publication of a new quarterly journal on the sociology of human rights. Included are: Jim Henson's "The Political Economy of Human Rights," a compre-

hensive critical perspective of oppression in the United States by S.S.R.; and Al-

my's "Understanding of Urban Sociology in Brazil," written by Ruth Feber.

Red Feather Institute, Livermore, CO.

Policy Perspectives, a newly quarterly journal sponsored by Rutgers Univer-

sity at Newark, will publish its first issue in September 1981. The journal will 

primarily publish articles based on original research concerning the na-
ture and content of public policy. Dis-


cussions and analyses of current sig-

nificant policy issues, new applica-
tions of methodologies, and their review 
significant books, research re-
sources, court cases, and legislation will also be included. Manuscripts will be evaluated by an advisory review process and publication decisions will 

be made within five weeks. For further information on subscriptions and article submissions, contact: Craig Ogawa, Editor, Policy Perspectives, Rutgers University, Camden, NJ 08102.

1900 Census Data Set Available

A new data set drawn from the U.S. Census of 1900 that contains a nationally representative sample of families is now available for public use.

The 1900 Public Use Sample, drawn from the original manuscripts of the Twelveth Census, con-

tains 1,492,433 individuals, 178,000 units of the 1900 population of about 76 million.

The data, including information on the location and composition of the household, nativity, literacy, occupation and demographic characteristics are reported for each person in the case. The 1900 census was the first to report the number of children born and the number of children surviving for each woman.

To order the tape, send a $100 check payable to the Graduate Dean's Discretionary Fund to: Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

When ordering, give complete tape number and type of compu-
ter tape desired. A copy of the documentation will be sent with the tape. Updates of the documenta-
tion will be sent at no extra charge.

THANKS!

During the past year, one hundred and fourteen members made direct financial contributions to the Association. Most were made along with membership payments and are in addition to contributions that were received as royalties from members' publications (see related story in this issue). One of the contributions was to the Teaching Endowment Fund that will be used to the Minority Fellowship Program, forty-six contributed to the Fund for the Development of the Discipline, and nineteen split contributions were made to the Historical Section Fund.

The donations are acknowledged with thanks.

1980-81 CONTRIBUTORS

Ruth Albrecht  
Regina Aranda  
Carl B. Beckman  
Joseph Battilo  
Theodore Bauer  
Ivar Berg  
Hubert Blalock  
Herbert Blumer  
Frank Bonilla  
Eunice Boyer  
Julia S. Brown  
Marguerite Bryan  
John Steble Butler  
Ronald Campbell  
Yung-Teh Chow  
Miron Cie  
Richard Cohen  
William A. Cornell  
Donald Cressy  
Arlene Davison  
L. Richard Dea Fava  
Rutledge M. Dennis  
Paul E. Dorn  
John Dickerson  
Judyline E. Dodson  
Rassell E. Dorfman  
Allen D. Edwards  
Marc Elany  
Eleanor Erkman  
John E. Edley  
Joseph Fichter  
John W. Finn  
John Hongre  
E. K. Francis  
Ronald Forreman  
Robert J. Gallati  
Raymond L. Gibbs  
James W. Greyden  
Hilda Golden  
Charles Goldsmd  
Paula Goldsmith  
Robert Hall  
Stanley Hayden  
Albert G. Hess  
Beth Hess  
Arthu Hillman  
Paul Howard  
Ralph Hurfin  
Kiyoshi Ikeda  
Donald Ira  
Allvar H. Jackson  
Stephen Jacobs  
Samuel Jatson  
Bruce Johnson  
Gay Johnson  
James Jones  
Herald Kaufman  
Arthur J. Kever  
Milton Karr  
Lester Kurtz  
Murray Leifer  
Lula Love  
Katherine Lampkin  
Roy Morey  
Cornelia M. Mann  
Cora Marette  
Hiuchi Matsuoka  
Mitya S. May  
Jane Moss  
Yoshoi Nagasta  
Richard Nahrendorf  
Dorethy K. Neuman  
Kara Ohuta  
Arthur Page  
George J. Papagniassi  
Perry Palestini  
Thomas Pettengrew  
Harold Platou  
James P. Pitts  
Robert Pope  
Merlin Poppe  
Edward C. Powell  
Maurice Rottach  
S.C. Ratcliff  
Thomas W. Reilly  
La Foula Roberts Rose  
Gerald Rosen  
Najman Rosenbaum  
Phyllis Finney  
C. Alexander Ross  
Alice Rossi  
Benjamin Rowe  
Nancy H. St. John  
Mudge Sanaman  
H. Strauss  
Johannes B. Schorr  
Edgar Schuler  
Donald J. Shaw  
Katherine See  
William J. Sewell  
Jerome Skolnik  
Sherwood B. Slater  
H. Jay Shaffer  
Jerome Sken  
Iool Smith  
Norman Storer  
Evert Torndorf  
Heinm Turk  
William W. Wallace  
W. Wallace Weaver  
Charles Willie  
Logan Wilson  
David Yents  

PAGE 7, ASA FOOTNOTES APRIL 1981
Retirement Study

An effort is being made to compile a complete listing of finished research projects based on the National Retirement History Study conducted by the Social Security Administration. The researchers have expressed an interest in exchanging their findings.

A listing does not exist because privacy laws do not permit the SSA to determine which persons purchased the data tapes from the National Archives. In addition, the data are not available from several other sources.

The SSA would like to receive copies of all works published or unpublished that build on the National Retirement History Study. Contact the Social Security Administration, 401 Nationals Parkway, Room B-5250, Washington, D.C. 20505, for information.

Send manuscripts to: Dr. Lola Icard, Director of the Retirement History Study, Social Security Administration, Room 1118-C, 1500 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20505.
AGING

The membership of the Section on Aging at the time of the 1980 Annual Meeting was 140 members. Additional efforts will be made this year to retain old members and to recruit new ones.

Two newsletters were produced over the year and the names and home addresses of members were obtained. This involved the effort of church and other organizations, the names of new members were obtained using the names of old members if they were available. An announcement of meetings and conferences in the area of aging and life cycle was issued, and updates concerning the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, and grants awarded to members constitute examples of the type of content that should be included in newsletters.

David Sutherland of the University of Ohio will act as the Editor-in-Chief of the newsletter. The following members volunteered to serve as regional liaisons to gather and relay news to the editor: Emerick Lime, University of California; Richard Sargent, The Washington Post; Barbara Harley, H.U.D.; Jill Quindigoo, University of California; Sherry L. Smith, Texas; and Joan James, Washington, D.C. Additional liaison persons will be appointed in the future.

Two section sessions at the ADA Annual Meeting were organized by Gordon Streil in his capacity as Program Chairperson on "Micro-Environments and Environmental Training," and "On Economics in Later Life: Inequality and Status Maintenance." A third ADA session on Aging and Retirement was organized and presented over the weekend by Victor Mandel.

George Maddox and Barry Loder organized a Council on plans for the White House Conference on Aging and the present initiatives and the potential initiatives of the Section in the future. A conference on aging in 1980 are Earle-Ebert Niles and Bob Bickland on "Planning a Committee to plan next year's annual meeting and the plan for the Section Chair will be the chairing committee.

Zeno Smith Blau, Chair

COMMUNITY

The Community Section had 437 members as of June 1980, placing it at the mid-point, in terms of membership, among ADA sections. The Community Section in New York City was coordinated by Arthur Vidal and for the first time the three sections of the Paddison for Urban Community Research and "The Future of Community Care: A Discussion Among Arthur Sondern organized the roundtables. The roundtables drew large audiences and substantive discussions which still echo and give rise to new thought.

Continuing the "materials" establishment, the Community Section of the hot city neighborhoods were conducted by sociologists. The NYC town, organized by Paul Cantor, were not as well attended as in Boston, in part because of inclement weather and heat. The impact of AIDS is another topic of concern to the Association.

The 1980 Section Reports

D.A. BROOKS, CYNTHIA FLYNN, AND STEVEN BLACK were chosen as the members of the Section. The Committee will explore the creation of a Speaker's Bureau to serve as a clearinghouse for both professional and volunteer workers in the area of community involvement. The Committee on problems facing older persons will continue to meet regularly. The Committee on health and community involvement, under William Freundson, was formed to study the role of health care providers in the community. This group has begun the task of assessing what members feel the underlying assumptions of legitimate professional applications might be.

The Section newsletter, under the direction of Carol Palenik, is a monthly publication which was initiated as a service by the members of the Section. It has been well received and has proven to be an effective means of communicating with the various sections of the Section, the forthcoming meeting.

William Mitchell, Chair

FAMILY

The 1980 New York City program was coordinated by William Freundson, Section Chair, and consisted of the following three sections of papers: (1) A family focus on parental problems, organized and chaired by Murray Strauss with Phyllis Moren as discussant; (2) "Marital Rape," organized and chaired by David Finkelhor with Phyllis Moren as discussant; (3) "Social Influence on Child Behavior," organized by Murray Strauss with Joyce F. Evans as Chair and discussant.

Thomas Laswell served during the year 1979-1980 as Chair of the nominating committee. The committee included Jack Bulwicz, Shoen Howick, and Robert Nishimura. In the basis of the election, Bert Nishimura is the new Chairman, and Robert Nishimura is on the Council. The Council meeting will be held in November at the New York University Center for Social Research. The Committee has issued a call for papers.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLGY

During the year, Bill Freundson was elected to the Section Council for three years, Jeanine Frankle, Arnold Holdon, and Craig Humeport.

Elaine Feis remains Secretary-Treasurer and Blythe Dunbar is Chair-Elect (to become Chair at the close of the 1981 meeting in Toronto).

As well as attending the Business Meeting in New York on August 31, the Section Council planned to develop a new journal and agreed to proceed with more detailed planning on the basis that an electronic, interdisciplinary, and structural considerations on a wide range of issues involving both built and natural environments would make a contribution now made by conventional journals, which have a predominantly psychological perspective. A new journal for the future year would be Environmental and Society. The Section Chair has been specifically appointed as editor of an electronic journal. The new journal will be published with Council and regular contributors will be members of the Section.

The Committee has identified for full planing for the Conference on Social and cultural factors and voluntary participation.

MEDICAL SOCIOLGY

For the Medical Sociology Section, 1980-1981 represented a period of focal activity, but difficult times for the society, including a membership numbering nearly 1,300 members.

Committee Activities. Standing Committees vigorously pursued their objectives. Ostrander by Linda Alkon, the Health Policy Committee monitored and trained with training and research, prepared a background paper for ADA presentation at the 1980 Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences and began a resource file of medical sociologists willing to provide expert testimony.

The Teaching Committee, chaired by Margaret Zin, conducted a mail survey among the students of graduate programs in medical sociology. The questionnaire was sent to all students involved in this project and should contact David Seiger (Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556).

Members at the Council and business meetings vigorously appointed the nominated committees for the Society and its Sections at the 1980 meetings. At the ADA Council on Sections meeting, we were assured that the ADA Council will not be such a conflict happen again. At the 1981 meetings, the Family Section is scheduled for Thursday, August 27 and the Sex and Gender Section will meet on Wednesday, August 26.

Marie W. Ostrand will serve as the 1981 program chair in Toronto. Following the suggestions expressed by members at the 1980 meeting, we are planning three types of sessions: (1) a panel session which involves a wide variety of research interests; (2) a policy family session which will focus on the family and the system; and (3) a session on the professional, which will be held in the Spring Sessions in 1981. Please send requests for the Nominations, including information about job openings, research support, and other items, to the Family Section.

Meeting of Council. Due to a request of the Council, we convened the customary midwinter meeting of Council in 1980. The meeting was called for 1980-81 by vote of Council to consider various important issues of the Section for the coming year.
SX AND GENDER

Much of the Sex and Gender Section activity last year was focused on the Annual Meetings. Section meetings included a panel discussion on Feminist Visions in Sociological Theory; several papers on Women in College, Work, and Charge, and nineteen roundtable discussions. For the first time, the Section arranged for some of its funds to support travel to the meetings for graduate students whose papers were accepted for presentation and for foreign scholars presenting papers. This was a successful innovation and Section members decided to continue it next year. A Teaching Bibliography, put together by Paula Goldstein, is now available through the Teaching Resources Center at the ASA. This bibliography will be revised to include information on appropriate films and textbooks.

Section meetings were announced at the annual meetings. In 1967, Chair-Elect, Joyce Nielsen; Nominations Chair, Catherine W. Berthold; Council, Dana V. Hillier and Frances L. Hoffman.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Four sessions were allocated to the Section on Social Psychology at the 1965 Annual Meetings. One session, chaired by James R. Stagner, focused on the relationship between social psychology and the arts, and two more, one on social change and the other on the social psychology of technology. An additional session, chaired by Robert Stokols, revolved around the theme of social psychology and the arts. The sessions were well attended and provided a good forum for the exchange of ideas and information.

The Section also sponsored a panel on the role of social psychology in the social sciences. The panelists were John M. Darroch, University of Wisconsin-Madison; C. R. Bolding, University of Washington; and Robert M. Lethert, University of California, Los Angeles.

The Sessions on Social Psychology included papers on the role of social psychology in the arts, the social psychology of technology, and the social psychology of the individual. The sessions were well attended and provided a good forum for the exchange of ideas and information.

The Section also sponsored a panel on the role of social psychology in the social sciences. The panelists were John M. Darroch, University of Wisconsin-Madison; C. R. Bolding, University of Washington; and Robert M. Lethert, University of California, Los Angeles.
NSF Minority Grants

The Sociology Departments at North Carolina State University, Durham and Texas Southern University in Houston are among the many that have received grants from the National Science Foundation under its program to establish graduate traineeships at predominately minority institutions. Both universities have received grants of $47,000 from which they will be able to offer two traineeships each.

The NSF awards provide stipends of $4,500 per year for each graduate student and an annual cost-of-education allowance to the institution of $3,400 per student. With the addition of this year's traineeships, which total 45 for all disciplines, the program will support 153 graduate students in 19 minority institutions during 1981-82.

Graduate traineeship appointments are made by the academic institutions and are awarded only to citizens or nationals of both North Carolina Central University and Texas Southern University, who have MA level programs in Sociology.

Since the end of our turn-of-the-century folk heroes, there have been some excellent sociologists, but this discipline has rarely been endowed with a true genius. Among those who can still be studied in the twenty-first century is How 'o' n we produce work of such enduring quality. I am emboldened to have known him in a friend.

Irvin Darlington
University of Akron

The article by William Foote Whyte (FOOTNOTES, January, 1981) contrasted the annual ASA meetings as an insignificant study; however, his technical solutions to the problem of Chairperson irresponsibility at the various sessions detracts from the great work for which he is known. William Whyte has obviously not thought much about making generalizations, which has been the custom of most social scientists. His work must have been compiled in his thirty years of research, with care and due to his lack of knowledge of the social system. I am tempted to relate that the Fast system will not work because it will not work, or it will not work because it is a gizmo.

I suggest the following alterations to Professor Whyte's apparatus: Professor Whyte should take a simple 8 by 10 system (Forest System (Paperlync-Speckled Tent) to ensure the accountability and performance of other whyte at ASA sessions. Chairpersons, in the past, have done their job by not allowing the proper amount of time in each session, or not letting the session get out of control.

Mr. Whyte also suggests that his FAS device would prevent weak displays by each speaker when his/her time is up. The Fast system would not have allowed for weak displays by each speaker, and he has a point.

The problem of non-membership in the ASA is a problem which we must face. I suggest the following alterations to the current system: the FAS system will not be active, because the Chairperson is not manipulating any seat. The Fast system will not allow a person to leave the chair and sit down in the chair, thus terminating the meeting. I suggest that the Fast system will not work because he (the speaker) is trying to set a precedent for the next speaker.

The problem with this system is that the next speaker is not going to be active, because the Chairperson is not manipulating any seat. The Fast system will not be active, because the Chairperson is not manipulating any seat (definite chair or the Fast system is not active). Therefore, the Fast system will not be active, because the Chairperson is not manipulating any seat. The Fast system will not be active, because the Chairperson is not manipulating any seat, or the Fast system is not active.

I suggest the following alterations to Professor Whyte's apparatus: Professor Whyte should take a simple 8 by 10 system, which is a standard for the society, and the Fast system is not active.