

Footnotes

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1998 Annual Meeting...

Some Features of Changing Demographics in San Francisco

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles in anticipation of the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

by William Edwards
University of San Francisco

In the first installment of articles on San Francisco, Sherri Cavan described the City by the Bay as having "... every possible version of reality existing at the same time and in the same place." Nowhere are these multiple realities more evident than in the diversity of San Francisco's population. One of the attributes that has made San Francisco the most popular tourist location in the country is its social tapestry woven from the many people and cultures that live in this geographic space of less than forty-five square miles.

According to a recent report from the Census Bureau, the San Francisco Bay Area ranks ninth among the nation's metropolitan areas in terms of population growth between 1990-1996. The Census Bureau estimated San Francisco's population in 1996 as 735,000.

The adult population is estimated to be roughly 82 percent of the total. About two-thirds of the city's adult population in 1997 identified itself as white (of any ethnic background). In 1995 the city's median age was 36.3 years. San Francisco has a higher percentage of its population age 65 years and over than any other the Bay Area city does. The most notable demographic change over the past two decades has been the increase in the number of people of color.

Dale Maharidge, in his book, *The Coming White Minority*, details the prospects of the changing complexion of California's population. San Francisco is a mirror of those changes. Across all age groups, forty nine percent of the city's population in 1996 identified itself as Asian, Hispanic, or African American. In fact, Asians comprise approximately one fourth of San Francisco's population. Individuals of Chinese descent make up the largest proportion of the Asian population. In San Francisco the Chinese population grew dramatically after the Immigration Act of 1965. Historically located in the old Chinatown

district, Chinese and Chinese Americans have moved westward in the city to the Richmond and Sunset Districts.

Many of San Francisco's newest Asian populations have settled in the Tenderloin District, which is adjacent to the 1998 meeting site. This group is comprised mostly of relocated families from Southeast Asia. Their presence is evident in the growing number of restaurants and other small businesses established in the area. Also notable about this population is the large number of children. These groups compete with a sizeable population of the homeless for space in the Tenderloin. Given the high cost of housing in the city, many of these immigrants find affordable living space in this part of the city.

The second largest minority population in the city are Latinos who comprise nearly 14 percent of the city's population. An increasing proportion are immigrants from El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Prior to this recent migration, San Francisco's Latino population was predominately of Mexican descent. By far the largest concentration of the

Latino population is located in the city's Mission District.

The number and percentage of African Americans in San Francisco's population has declined since the 1980s. Presently they represent slightly more than 11 percent of the total population. The historically black San Franciscan communities have become home to newly-arrived immigrants. While the Western Addition remains home to many black San Franciscans, most now live in the Bayview-Hunter's Point District. By far, the largest group among Pacific Islanders are Filipinos. Between San Francisco and Daly City, a neighboring city to the south, Filipinos numbered approximately 61,000 in 1997.

Perhaps the most significant "zones of transition" in San Francisco are the Richmond and Sunset Districts. In addition to the significant growth of the Asian population, these districts have become the home for Russian and Middle Eastern immigrants.

Demographic trends in San Francisco and the Bay Area have been influenced in large part by significant changes in the economy, but more importantly by international events. A February 1997 feature on "Baylife 97" in the San Francisco Examiner quoted the administrative secretary for the Arab Cultural Center in San Francisco,

"...when you have a war, rates [immigration] go up. The Gulf War brought Kuwaitis, Iraqis, Palestinians and Jordanians from Kuwait." Political turmoil in Central America led San Francisco to declare itself a sanctuary for those seeking refuge in the United States.

Churches and community organizations sponsored individuals and families from El Salvador and Nicaragua. The aftermath of the Vietnam War brought many from South Vietnam to

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Census Bureau Director Martha Riche Resigns

On January 13, 1998 Martha Farnsworth Riche, director of the Census Bureau, resigned effective January 30. Dr. Riche has been director of the Census Bureau since 1994. As a strong advocate of the use of sampling to reduce the costs of and the undercount in the Census 2000, Dr. Riche has fought with Congress for years over how to conduct the next population count.

As part of her resignation statement, Dr. Riche wrote: "When I came to the Bureau as its Director in 1994, my main objective was to position the Bureau as the nation's pre-eminent collector of demographic and economic data for the Information Age and 21st Century. To accomplish this objective, my primary goal has been to present a plan for Census 2000, which is cheaper, faster and more accurate than the 1990 decennial census. The Bureau has met that goal with a Census 2000 plan which includes scientific sampling to eliminate the persistent problem of undercounting."

The use of sampling in the decennial census is still not settled. A National Academy of Sciences panel has recommended that the census should rely more on sampling to get a more complete

count of the U.S. population. Despite this recommendation, some members of Congress continue to oppose the use of sampling to reduce the undercount. Some in Congress believe that the Constitution requires an actual enumeration and any census that uses sampling to determine representation will be declared invalid by the courts.

The 1998 budget appropriations bill for the Census Bureau established an oversight board that will monitor Census 2000 activities and will stay in existence until 2001. The legislation further encourages early suits regarding sampling in hopes that the issue will reach the Supreme Court before the Decennial Census begins. Rep. Dan Miller (R-FL) has been named to chair a new subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight that will oversee the Decennial Census. Miller holds a PhD in Marketing and Statistics and has taught statistics at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The subcommittee will have three Republican and two Democratic members. The Census 2000 dress rehearsal is currently underway and the data collection will be conducted in

April, 1998 in three sites: the city of Sacramento, California; Columbia, South Carolina, along with 11 surrounding counties in north central South Carolina; and the Menominee Indian Reservation in northeastern Wisconsin. The original plan called for using sampling for all three areas. The final compromise between the White House and Congress allows the use of sampling in Sacramento and the Menominee Indian Reservation but requires the use of traditional methods in the Columbia area. The different procedures permits the Bureau both to test the sampling procedures and to demonstrate the amount of undercount that might be expected if traditional methods are used.

As *Footnotes* went to press, Commerce Department Secretary William M. Daley announced that James F. Holmes is being appointed as Acting Director of the Census Bureau. Mr. Holmes is Director of the Census Bureau's Atlanta regional office. He received a BA in sociology from Albany State College in 1968. He will serve as Acting Director until a new, permanent Census Bureau Director is in place. □

Two Candidates Added to ASA Ballot by Petition

Two additional candidates for ASA President-elect have been added to the 1998 ballot through the petition process. Over 100 current members signed the petitions to support these additional candidates. The Committee on Nominations prepares a slate of candidates and members may add to that slate through the petition process. Biographies and photos for all four candidates for President-elect will appear in the March issue of *Footnotes*. The two petition candidates are:

Eari R. Babbie, Chapman University
Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University □

In This Issue . . .



Congressional Fellow Works on Gulf War Illness

Lois Monteiro reports on her work with the House Veteran's Affairs Committee.

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Laska on Tenure

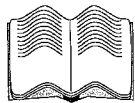
Tenure, post-tenure review, and faculty accountability.

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Growth in Sociology Enrollments

The growth rate of sociology BAs outstrips other disciplines, indicating an improved market.

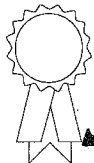
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Journal Citations Show Impact

Latest citation data reveal shifts in journal rankings.

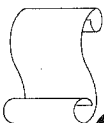
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AKD Honors Students

Alpha Kappa Delta celebrates accomplishments over nearly 80 years.

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Certification by SPA

Certification program provides credentials for practicing sociologists.

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The Executive Officer's Column

"Our" ASA Annual Meeting



At ASA, January is not just the start of the new year. It is the height of Annual Meeting submissions for the current year (1998) and planning for the next (1999). One of the special privileges of being Executive Officer is working on the substance of the Meeting and being able to see first-hand the strengths of how ASA constructs this annual ritual under the able guidance of each Program Committee and President-elect.

I have grown to respect and genuinely value how the Association goes about building our Annual Meeting. At every phase of the process and across all facets of the Meeting, the many sociologists engaged in planning are committed to introducing new approaches and to encouraging a rich array of research, teaching, practice, and service. The process itself is an ongoing "Call" for ideas, concrete recommendations, and ultimately papers. Planning starts almost two years out and concludes in the January directly before the Annual Meeting.

The ASA Annual Meeting is the product of a group project that fully involves our rank-and-file members. While the President-elect and the Program Committee craft the theme, members make proposals for thematic and special sessions. Not just a few suggestions are considered. At the December and February meetings of the Program Committee, substantial time is devoted to the ideas coming from members. Member suggestions are also vital to the determination of didactic seminars; teaching, academic, and professional workshops; and substantive poster sessions.

One of the most powerful examples of the input of ASA members in shaping the Annual Meeting is the roster of open submission topics. While every fall, members receive the "Call for Papers" with a list of topics and are aware that regular sessions are constructed from the quality papers that are received, most members may be less aware of how these submission topics are selected and how organizers (who screen and select papers) are chosen. This process too is remarkably "bottom up."

A key factor driving the selection of submission topics by the Program Committee is which topics are sparking member interest (that is, topics that in recent years have received a large number of submissions). Each year new topics are added based on member suggestions and the "brainstorming" of the Program Committee. Before the array of topics is finalized, the Committee takes seriously the most current data on participant interest and demand (as reflected in the number of submissions received in a category). Furthermore, the number of regular sessions allocated in any year to a topic is very much a function of the number of quality papers received. For example, in 1998, Gender and Work received 75 submissions, and there will be nine regular sessions; Sociology of Sport, with 15 submissions, will be the topic of two sessions. In all, the 1997 Annual Meeting Program included 179 regular sessions based on submissions to approximately 100 topics. In 1998, we expect at least 195 regular sessions.

Selection of regular session organizers also builds on member interest and input. Many sociologists are asked to serve as organizers because they submitted ideas for sessions that were accepted by the Program Committee. Others are invited to serve as organizers based on a rank order of nominations from the Program Committee. Annual Meeting guidelines, however, encourage the choice of sociologists who have not previously served as an organizer of a regular session or a section open submission topic, and they explicitly disallow anyone who served in such a capacity during the two most recent years. The Program Committee is also attentive to the ASA diversity policy in undertaking this work.

Another aspect of member involvement in planning the Annual Meeting Program is the role of sociologists living in the region of the Meeting. In 1994, ASA Council formally indicated that the rotation of the site of the Annual Meeting to different regions of the country should be integrally relate to the substance of the program. Since the 1993 Annual Meeting in Miami, the program has had a nucleus of sessions (special sessions and occasionally the-matics and workshops) addressed to sociological issues raised by or endemic to a locale or region (including borders and boundaries like the Pacific Rim).

ASA Members may have noticed the "Spotlight on . . ." sessions and are familiar with this aspect of program planning. What may be less visible is how much the vitality of these sessions reflects the hard work and engagement of local sociologists who operate, for this purpose, as "adjunct members" of the Program Committee team. This is another way that member knowledge, expertise, and experience operationally drive program planning.

Many assume that big annual meetings are somehow remote from the professional lives that they lead. At ASA, I like to think that this is not the case because "our" meeting builds from multiple sources of members' energy and ideas (including the fine program planning embedded in 39 strong specialty sections). Along with the Meeting's growth in size (approaching 5,000 registrants), there is growth in the level of participation and engagement (2,000 program participants in 1988 compared to over 4,000 expected in 1998). If you have not been to an Annual Meeting at all or in some time, please consider coming to San Francisco in 1998 on August 21-25. And, when the "Calls" go out in the Fall of 1998 for papers for 1999 and for ideas for 2000, please count yourself among those who contribute to making the discipline and the meeting increasingly more robust. See you in California! --

Felice J. Levine □



Medical Sociology and Gulf War Illness

Ill-Defined Illnesses and Medically Unexplained Symptoms Syndrome



Lois Monteiro

This is the first in a series of articles based on her fellowship experience.

by Lois A. Monteiro
ASA 1998 Congressional Fellow

Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990. In support of a United Nations resolution, the United States soon sent troops to the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Desert Shield. About five months later, on January 16, 1991, the action was increased and Operation Desert Storm began with air strikes against Iraq by the U.N. coalition forces. A ground war ensued on February 24, 1991 that lasted only four days, and the number of troops in the area—which reached 670,000—was soon reduced after the fighting ended.

Within a year after the troops returned, some of the veterans began to report a variety of symptoms of a general nature, including fatigue, sleep disturbance, rashes, muscle pain, gastrointestinal and respiratory disorders, forgetfulness, and headaches. Over the past six years, these symptoms have become known, in the popular press and among various groups, as Gulf War Illness or Gulf War Syndrome. This is a socially defined illness, believed by some groups to be related to some unknown environmental exposure or exposures in the Gulf. Several expert panels have, however, been unable to identify a specific illness or a specific cause for such an illness, although there have been suggestions of stress-related illness or overlapping symptoms of multiple causes.

Reports of illness following combat have occurred after previous wars. Most familiar are the problems of Vietnam veterans who were diagnosed with Post-traumatic Stress Disorder and Agent Orange exposure. In the latter case, Congress in 1991 called on the National Academy of Science to review the scientific evidence on the possible health effects of exposure to pesticides and Agent Orange. In that instance, the conditions caused by pesticide exposure in Vietnam were recognized.

In the situation of the Persian Gulf War, the U.N. forces were exposed to a variety of potentially toxic environmental agents. These included smoke from petroleum fires, depleted uranium from shell casings, sand flea bites, pyridostigmine bromine taken to protect against nerve gas, pesticides, anthrax and botulinum vaccines, and chemical warfare agents. Known chemical warfare exposures occurred when the U.S. troops destroyed an enemy ammunition pit at Khamisiyah where chemical weapons had been stored.

A number of government reports analyze the problem of Gulf War Illness. These include reports from the Department of Defense, the Institute of Medi-

cine, the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the General Accounting Office, and a special Presidential Advisory Committee. None have established a clear link between the described symptoms and the potential exposures, nor have they been able to develop a medical "case definition" of the syndrome. The reports refer to the condition by using vague terms such as "undiagnosed illness," "ill defined illness," "unexplained illness," "clusters of symptoms and debilitating maladies," "medically unexplained symptom syndromes," and "SSID-Signs, Symptoms and Ill-defined Diseases."

The Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration have each developed a registry for Gulf War veterans and persons still in the military who report symptoms. The Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation Program developed in 1994 by the Department of Defense for persons currently in the military who served in the Gulf, was designed to diagnose and treat active duty military personnel who have medical complaints that they attribute to service in the Gulf. From 1994 to the present, the CCEP program has registered 21,579 personnel. Most of these have been subsequently diagnosed with psychological or stress disorders, chronic fatigue syndrome, and fibromyalgia. The Veterans Administration developed a Persian Gulf War Registry, which offers a free health exam to every Persian Gulf War veteran who wishes to participate. To date, approximately 68,000 veterans have been registered. Those conditions that have been diagnosed include musculoskeletal disorders, psychological disorders, respiratory, skin, and gastrointestinal diagnoses, while about eleven percent continue to have an undiagnosed or unexplained illness.

Medical sociology has a tradition of making a distinction between disease and illness. The standard approach is for textbooks in the field to distinguish between disease as an objective biomedical phenomenon and illness as a psychological experience of symptoms, with further distinction made for sickness as a socially defined role. Susser's *Sociology in Medicine* explains the concepts:

For conditions in progress at the organic level disease is best reserved as a term that describes physiological disorders confined to the individual organism. Illness describes a subjective state, a psychological awareness of dysfunction also confined to the individual. Sickness describes a state of social dysfunction, a social role assumed by the individual that is defined by the expectations of society and that thereby extends beyond the individual to affect relations with others. For conditions that are stable and persisting, impairment, disability, and handicap are analogous terms.

In viewing illness as a socially defined condition, medical sociologists point out that the same symptoms may be viewed differently in different cultures or by different subgroups in the same society. Illness can be fraught with uncertainty and ambiguities that are resolved by the attachment of a diagnostic label. The diagnosis legitimates the status of the person as sick, and entitled to assume the sick role. Without the legitimation of a

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *Science gets a favorable nod* in President Clinton's 1999 budget request. Proposals for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) are the biggest ever. The proposed increase for NIH is 8.4 percent; for NSF, 10 percent. The request for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Science (SBE) Directorate and the Research Division are extremely favorable—15 percent overall and 16.2 percent for research.

✓ *Late Breaking News . . . John Gibbons* steps down as White House Science Advisor (Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy). President Clinton indicates that NSF Director Neal Lane is his nominee for that post. Rita Colwell is being nominated as director of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Colwell, a biologist, has served on NSF's National Science Board. In 1994 as AAAS president, Colwell strongly supported social and behavioral science when Congressman Walker challenged the value and rationale of NSF's investment in these sciences.

✓ *SBE Assistant Director, Bennett Bertenthal*, is moving to restructure the Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (SBER) Division into two divisions, one emphasizing psychological and anthropological sciences and the other social and economic sciences. Early in January, Bertenthal unfolded a tentative framework to the staff and the SBE societies. The hope is that two divisions enhance visibility and attract more funds for SBE science. This change is on a fast-track. Bill Butz, current SBE division director, will head one division; Butz deputy division director, psychologist Hilleary Everist, will serve as acting head of the other.

✓ *It's official! Judith Auerbach*, sociologist and currently Coordinator of the Behavioral, Social Science and Prevention Center at NIH's Office of AIDS Research, moves to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) as assistant director for social and behavior science. Auerbach starts on March 9.

✓ *Arthur Bienenstock, OSTP associate director for science*, signaled his intention to make the government-wide Children's Initiative a science priority. Auerbach's expertise in the sociology of children and experience on the Hill as an SRCD (Society for Research in Child Development) Congressional Fellow is a real asset. In a related move, NSF's Bertenthal is introducing a new research program on children, but for now with a focus on neural and behavioral correlates of children's learning—according to the 1999 budget request.

✓ *American Psychological Association's (APA) Science Directorate* seeks to launch a "Decade of Behavior" in collaboration with other social and behavioral science societies. Under the leadership of Richard McCarty, new APA Director for Science, APA seeks collaboration across the social and behavioral sciences. The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) agreed to support the general concept. With plans only in the formative stage, this is a good time to further clarify substance, scope, and language.

International Sociologists Receive Fulbright Awards to U.S.

The following sociologists have received Fulbright Awards for research and teaching in the United States. Colleagues interested in contacting them, should call the department of sociology at the host university. Many times these visitors are willing and eager to give guest lectures at other institutions.

- *Carmen Alvarez Scarpa*, Ministry of Health (Uruguay); University of Texas, Dallas
- *Aida Alzhanova*, United Nations Population Fund (Kazakhstan); Georgetown University
- *Gueorgui Fotev*, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Duke University
- *Elsa-Bair Goutchinova*, Kalmyk Institute of Social Research (Russia); Georgetown University
- *Lev Grinberg*, Ben Gurion University (Israel); University of California, Los Angeles
- *Dipankar Gupta*, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India); University of Massachusetts-Amherst
- *Tatyana Gurko*, Russian Academy of Sciences; University of Georgia
- *Kristian Harpuiken*, University of Oslo (Norway); University of Chicago
- *A. Majed Khan*, Independent University (Bangladesh); Hamline University
- *Gulnara Kazibekova*, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute (Uzbekistan); Georgetown University

- *Natia Kvitsiani*, International Organization for Migration (Georgia); George Washington University and Brookings Institution
- *Catherine Lejeune*, University of Paris VII (France); visits to various institutions
- *Pablo Mieres*, Catholic University of Uruguay; Georgetown University
- *Vladimir Osipov*, Armenian National Academy of Sciences; Boston University
- *Hermann Oskarsson*, University of Akureyri (Iceland); University of Wisconsin
- *Anssi Peräkylä*, University of Helsinki (Finland); University of California, Los Angeles
- *Darko Polsek*, Institute for Applied Social Research (Croatia); Virginia Tech
- *Ekau Mansah Prah*, University of Cape Coast (Chana); Wellesley College
- *Martha Sanchez*, National Autonomous University of Mexico; University of California, Berkeley
- *Liszi B. Vieira*, Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); Columbia University
- *Virginius Xaxa*, University of Delhi (India); University of California, Santa Cruz
- *Jonghoe Yang*, Sung Kyun Kwan University (South Korea); Princeton University
- *Ephraim Yuchtman-Yaar*, Tel Aviv University (Israel); George Washington University

Tenure, Post-Tenure Review, and Faculty Accountability

Editor's note: These remarks were originally presented at the Annual Conference of ASA Departmental Chairs in Toronto, August 13, 1997. While they are addressed to Chairs, they also raise general issues of importance to all faculty and the discipline.

by Shirley Laska, Vice Chancellor for Research and Sponsored Programs
University of New Orleans

Higher education's opportunities to operate as purveyors of products and service, i.e., commodities, are altering higher education today more than in any recent period of its history. These opportunities, while not all dependent on the revolution in information technology, are significantly linked to these technological changes. In addition, the power of the economic sector to dictate the nature of the education provided by higher education has also grown tremendously as the economy has shown such remarkable growth and potential.

As an academic, I cannot do justice to a sufficiently market-based vocabulary to express the thoughts, which I have just described, in a fully business-like way. However, I will purposefully keep my remarks in business jargon to reinforce some of the influences I see posing a challenge to you as chairs. I would propose that such images will give you a glimpse of a likely future of higher education. I will describe the extreme in order to prompt consideration of its impact, even if only part of it comes to pass. To the extent that the picture I paint will occur—to tenure or not to tenure, to have post-tenure review when tenure exists, and faculty and departmental accountability—will all definitely be components of the conversations about faculty employment conditions in the immediate future.

Although not the only reason for the changes, the prime factor underlying the changes, which we are seeing in academia, I believe, is the issue of "limited resources." This factor is both the basis of legislatures seeking means of measuring faculty work activities and of academic higher administrations wishing that tenure would go away, and, if not, that post-tenure review be instituted.

State legislatures have increasingly faced shortfalls of state monies. Among their big ticket items is the public higher education system. Legislatures all over the country have begun to ask for plans of accountability, and university administrations have tried both on the one hand to resist and on the other to develop systems which will not be too onerous in their implementations. Some of the detail which has been developed in these plans, hopefully, will be only a temporary reaction, after which we can settle back into a more "professional" mode of work supervision. Whether that will happen or not is uncertain because we cannot at this time anticipate the future economic health of the country and individual states.

Unfortunately, we need to add here that one of the reasons public universities have been vulnerable to such an increasing oversight by legislatures is that some of us have not taken seriously the responsibility for productivity which is the other side of the coin of the independence of scheduling that we have traditionally enjoyed as a profession. While I do not believe this lack of responsibility is the prime reason for this accountability trend, it has enhanced it.

Second only to the resources squeeze, which the state legislatures feel, is the one felt by the universities, be they public or private. Tuition increases are more problematic, in both types of institutions, even to the point of leading to tuition decreases in some very expensive private institutions. Concurrently the cost of doing higher education business is increasing. And part of that higher cost is linked to changing expectations for quality instruction, quality time spent by students with faculty advisors, and a variety of instructional config-

urations often technology assisted which are very expensive.

As universities increasingly see themselves strapped for resources, they are turning to business methods to remain solvent. University administrators try to curb costs, run the business efficiently, and be responsive to the growth of demand areas and the potential for new markets which will result in additional profits. In effect, they are carefully trying to manage university resources.

One of the important qualities of resource management is the capacity to move the resources where the opportunities arise. A recent business example apropos of this discussion was reported on National Public Radio. The Airbus Corporation in Europe is unable to compete with American airplane manufacturing companies because the company is government owned and thus the employees are civil servants who cannot be laid off and rehired as the market needs demand. Airbus is able to produce annually only one half of the airplanes, which our major aircraft company can produce even though they have the equivalent number of orders.

Tenure and the lack of a comprehensive system of faculty and departmental accountability are seen as barriers by university administrators to these goals of efficiency and resource mobility.

Administrators want to shift human resources as demand requires. Examples of such demand shifts might include the growth in a particular major that comes into high demand, say computer engineers; the creation of an executive MBA which draws unexpectedly high enrollments; the request by a foreign government or university to offer a certificate or degree program to a large cohort of foreign students as a group (often called contract education); the establishment of internet degrees internationally such as M.I.T. and other schools have done, or the renewed need in a particular state for specialists in a regional economic niche such as the new, powerful demand in Louisiana for petroleum engineers.

Tenure freezes resources into a static configuration of departmental positions unresponsive to these changes unless the political power of the leaders (deans and provosts) is great enough to wrest from departments vacant positions and shift them to the high demand departments and programs. And this can occur, of course, only when the positions become vacant. Such a freezing of resources is also seen within the departments when subspecialty areas shrink or grow in demand but faculty subspecialties are locked in by tenured personnel.

Administrators want also to be able to monitor productivity (especially as it relates to profit), and measure the value added of this productivity to the bottom line. They want to answer such questions as: What clients are being served? How well are they being served? What services are being offered? What market visibility is the effort accomplishing? What recognition or reputation for the institution is the faculty member's efforts achieving?

Little of this conversation reflects the old academia of independent scholars involved in unique research efforts frequently without collaborators, working closely but casually with graduate students and limiting their classroom, community, and university involvement to a minimum so that significant progress could be made on their scholarship. Required reaching portfolios, involvement in foundation fund raising, such as alumni telethons, specific numbers of hours advising students, talks to lay persons on the importance of science or on some popular science topic so that the public will believe in the utility of higher education all are increasingly common expectations for today's departmental conference, faculty are being required to be all things to every different university constituent.

As chairs you have a few choices. First, you can ignore the changes, in effect stonewall

them, do business "as usual" and hope you are no longer in the position when the changes are fully implemented. Some of you may have heard such recommendations from your predecessor. Second, you can overtly oppose the changes either through channels or simply in the informal networking ways that faculty do so well. This is being done very actively at some institutions. Such strong political protest is especially prevalent where tenure systems have been challenged. And to date, these protests have slowed changes in the most sacred of the structures such as tenure.

A third approach which can be taken is a proactive one. You can be at the table as the various paths and responses are considered to help mold them by applying the values of and in the interest of your discipline, your department, your faculty, and yourself. The power of the changes suggests to me that the first two approaches will not be very effective as a means of control. A total challenge to the old way of doing academic business is gaining societal support. The first two options also exclude you from information vital to protect your department's interests as the changes occur and thus they reduce your power to protect. With this new corporate model being introduced from the top, the information gap between administrators and departmental chairs and departments is extremely wide. This gap is a threat to faculty interests. By insisting that one be "at the table," some of this gap can be overcome.

In keeping with this proactive approach, analysis of the activities of the department, how the human resources are used, and then application of them to a plan may help to protect the department. In effect such an effort can be seen as "zero-based" planning, i.e., putting together a departmental work effort which will have qualities that can be measured on these new standards: efficiency of delivery of (educational) services, involvement in university service, involvement in community service, client (student) satisfaction, successful placement of graduates, effective foundation fundraising for department needs. This process shows that the department is responsive. But it also gives the department the power in determining the nature of the work.

For example, notice that I have not mentioned successful research as a desired outcome nor have I mentioned the importance of providing students with a comprehensive, liberal education. Both of these fundamental academic goals are being threatened by this new mode of thinking about academia as a business and must be consciously advocated for in the new model.

Let us examine research first. This activity, especially in its basic or fundamental mode, is probably the most threatened by the new corporate academia. In the current academic climate we cannot take for granted that research will automatically continue to be valued. I repeat that sentence: In the current academic climate we cannot take for granted that research will automatically continue to be valued. Because this is so, it is imperative that the research be systematically placed within this zero-based planning process.

Several approaches which might be useful is to first have your department articulate and hone (a sensitive term I appreciate), or hone even further if you have begun to do so, the subspecialty specialties which it has. This makes promotion of the research easier (you can describe to internal and external entities what your department focuses on) and it concentrates human resources to likely achieve more rapid and significant results. It also clarifies for graduate students what to expect if they enroll in your graduate program.

Second, such a planning process can permit articulating the importance of fundamental sociological research. This is being done by all disciplines. Recently I funded the expenses of several of our outstanding chemists to participate in a display in the congressional office

building in DC of basic research funded by the Department of Defense. The American Association of Universities believed this was a necessary investment. Similarly Neal Lane, director of the NSF wrote a full-page editorial recently in the Chronicle of Higher Education advocating the publicizing of science to all segments of the society. It is clear that the worth of basic research must be clarified and that explanation marketed—both within the university as well as outside.

Third, in addition to articulating the importance of research as an academic "product," it is useful in this ear of accountability to encourage some faculty to do applied research. The discipline of sociology lends itself very readily to this strategy. Social problems, community issues, all lend themselves to sociological analysis and the development of sociologically informed solutions. Service learning, informing the classroom learning process with community involvement by faculty and students through internships, course assignments, voluntary activities, gives sociology departments direct ways to be of service and to get recognition both within and outside of the college/university. No department today is free from this challenge of doing "useful" work. We are simply by virtue of the subject matter of our discipline blessed with vast opportunities.

Finally, there is the challenge, which the new corporate mentality poses, of whether the well-rounded, well-educated graduate is useful to the economic sector. Corporate leaders describe how a college degree is not needed for most jobs, which they offer. Computer specialists, for example, are hired purely on the basis of their technical capacity and of the do not bother to graduate. Recently I sought funding from the Bell South Foundation to support and "externship" for faculty into businesses so that they would know better what employers expect of their employees. The foundation said it could not consider our request because most of their employees were not college graduates nor did they anticipate they would be in the future. Similarly businesses who do hire college graduates indicate that they expect to have to train them once they are hired. It is almost as if their college education was seen as irrelevant to the work performance which is expected of them.

Thus, tension exists between whether the ideal employee is one with a general education who can be fluid in his or her response to varying job demands as he or she shifts positions over the work span or one who has the immediately needed technical skills. Given the significant role which sociology plays in such a general education, speaking for the importance of a well-rounded, liberally educated populace is also part of the advocacy which is possible as academia articulates its contribution to society and thus the way in which the work efforts for the faculty and the department should be directed. Without clear articulation by academic voices of the importance of a general, liberal education, it would suggest, will also continue to be devalued. By addressing these goals in a departmental work plan and clearly articulating how a society benefits from such, the value of a four-year college education is more likely to be sustained.

Finally, I would like to end my comments with the idea that every faculty member should not be expected to be an identical clone of every other in how they respond to the accountability challenge. While each is expected to be productive and much, much more publicly accountable for that productivity, the best approach, I believe is to consider individual efforts in departmental Gestalt. Recently the state of Louisiana had a science conference which had as its theme the promotion of science. The junior faculty from my institution returned to the campus very saddened by the message. They asked, "How do

See Tenure, page 7

After the Fall: The Growth Rate of Sociology BAs¹

An examination of trend data signal the vitality of sociology as a discipline. Most important, the number of students graduating with bachelor's degrees in sociology has rebounded dramatically from a mid-1980s slump. The surge in sociology BAs is a significant indicator of the health of the profession; It appears to correlate with rising applications to PhD programs, more funding for graduate students, and increased positions at the faculty level.

tion of bachelors degrees in sociology reached a high of 35,996 in 1973, by 1985 the number had fallen to 12,165. Since 1985, however, the numbers have moved upward. Between 1985 and 1995, the percentage increase in the production of bachelors degrees in sociology far outpaced the percentage increases in the production of bachelors overall, increasing 31.5 percent between 1985-1990 and 43.1 percent from 1990-1995. The increase for all disciplines was 7 percent and 9 percent during these

tions to graduate departments of sociology, and to greater selectivity by the departments in choosing among these applicants. In the 1991-92 academic year, there were 3,380 applicants to PhD programs, three years later the number had increased to 6,842. In addition, by the 1994-95 academic year, a higher percentage of doctoral candidates received funding than in the 1991-92 academic year (see Figure 2). This later increase may be, in part, due to the increased need for undergraduate teaching

has lagged behind both BA growth rates in sociology, and PhD growth rates for all disciplines, the trend for sociology is moving upward again.

After reaching a high of 734 PhDs awarded in 1976, sociology experienced greater declines in PhD production than did all disciplines combined, and the turnaround in these declines began later starting in the early 1990s. Between 1990 and 1995, however, the growth rate in sociology PhDs increased dramatically and remained only slightly behind all other disciplines, increasing 20.3 percent and 23.2 percent respectively (see Figure 1).

Finally, there is evidence that the job market for sociologists is improving, insofar as it is captured by advertisements in the Employment Bulletin. While the percentage change in number of positions advertised in association job listings for history and political science has declined annually from a high in 1990, the rate for sociology has increased. Figure 3 shows the percentage change between 1990 and 1996. Over this time period, political science experienced a 30.9 percent decrease, and History a decline of 23.2 percent. Sociology positions, however, continued to steadily grow over this same time period, increasing 20.0 percent.²

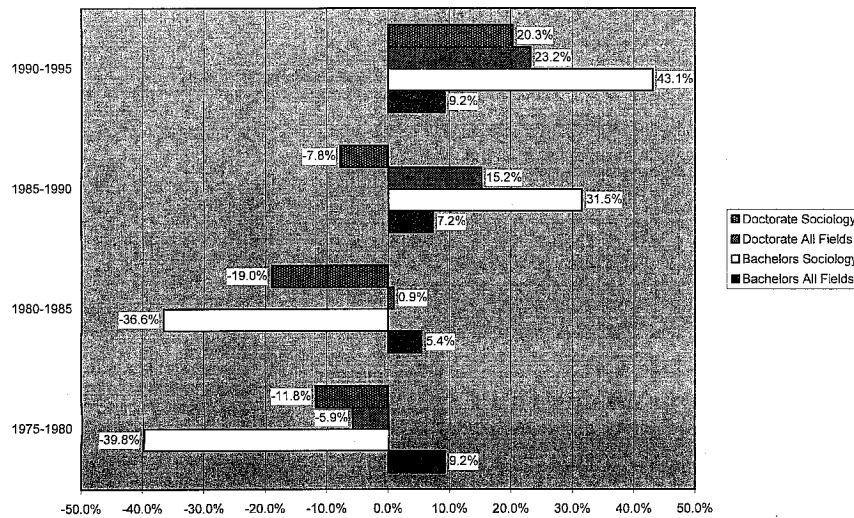
These comparative data showing the increased production of Bachelor's degrees, the greater selectivity and funding of PhD candidates, and the growth in advertised employment positions in sociology can be viewed as indicators of the growing health of the discipline and the strength of the pipeline.

Footnotes

¹This analysis was prepared by the ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession. Comments or questions may be directed to Roberta Spalter-Roth, Director at research@asanet.org

²These data were compiled by Bettina Huber of the Modern Language Association. The figures for sociology are the number of positions advertised in the monthly employment Bulletin during each academic year (i.e. June through May issues). The figures for history and political science the number of positions advertised in the American Historical Association and American Political Science Association job bulletins during the first four months of each academic year (i.e. September through December). □

Figure 1. Percentage Change in Number of Degrees Awarded: 1975-80, 1980-85, 1985-90, 1990-95



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Survey of Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred; and Completions Survey, and National Science Foundation, Survey of Earned Doctorates.

In contrast to the overall growth of BAs in all disciplines combined, which remained relatively stable between 1975 and 1995, as with other social science disciplines, sociology experienced a roller coaster ride ending on an upturn (see Figure 1). The production of bachelors degrees in sociology fell dramatically from the mid 1970s to the mid 1980s. While the produc-

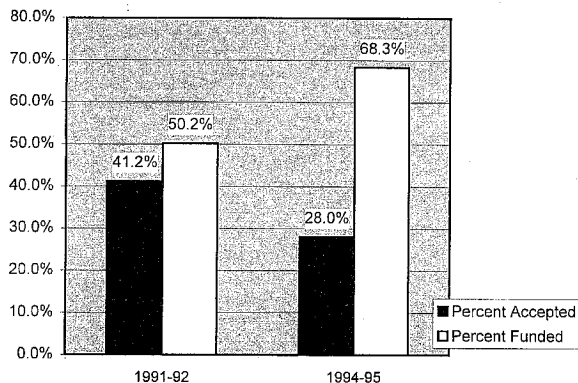
tion of bachelors degrees awarded in sociology had rebounded to 22,886. Likewise, there was a resurgence in the growth rate for Master's degrees awarded in sociology between 1985 and 1995 that also outpaced all disciplines combined.

An increase of BAs in the pipeline appears to have led to both more applica-

assistants. In 1991-92, an estimated 41.2 percent of applicants to sociology doctoral programs were accepted and 50.2 percent of sociology doctoral students were funded. By the 1994-95 academic year, the percentage of applicants accepted by individual departments had dropped to 28.0 percent while the estimated percentage of funded doctoral students increased to 68.3 percent.

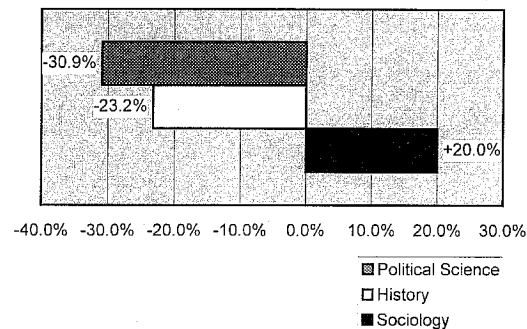
Although the turn-around in the growth rate for sociology PhD production

Figure 2. Percentage of Applicants to Sociology Doctorate Programs Accepted and Estimated Percentage of Sociology Doctoral Students with Funding: 1991-92 and 1994-95



Source: American Sociological Association, Graduate Department Survey. ASA's Research Program estimates of the percentage of doctoral students with funding.

Figure 3. Percentage of Change in Positions Advertised in Association Job Listings, 1990-91 through 1995-96



Source: Tabulations by Bettina Huber of the Modern Language Association. Data from the ASA Employment Bulletin, the AHA Job Bulletin, and the APSA Job Bulletin.

Latest Citation Data Reveal Shifts in Journal Rankings

by Steve Vallas
Georgia Institute of Technology

The Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) is a reference-tracking tool that is familiar to most scholars, librarians, and editors. Tracking the frequency with which authors and articles are cited in the literature, the SSCI provides a flexible tool that has many practical and scholarly uses. Librarians commonly use the SSCI to make decisions about acquisitions, for example, while academic researchers have used SSCI data to study the structure of intellectual kinship among scientific communities. Recognition-hungry authors have even been known to engage in quick vanity checks, hoping perhaps to find themselves among what one journalist dubs the "footnote laureates."¹

Most of these uses of the SSCI involve its tracking of citations made to the work of individual authors. Yet, in its *Journal Citation Reports (JCR)*, the SSCI also provides useful data on the citation patterns of the various journals in which scholarly articles appear. These data hold obvious importance for editors, those submitting papers for publication, as well as students of scientific knowledge. A potentially rich source of data on the distribution and valuation of academic capital within various scholarly fields, the JCR is a research tool that deserves more scholarly attention than it has received.

In this report my purpose is merely to note some of the most newsworthy aspects of the JCR results, whose most recent findings have just been released for 1996. The results are in many respects quite intriguing. Table 1 presents data on the top thirty

sociological journals in the English speaking world, ranked by their "impact factor." A measure of the prominence or currency enjoyed by the articles published in each journal, the impact factor reflects "the average number of times recent articles in a specific journal were cited in the JCR cover year."² The measure is calculated by totaling the number of citations a journal's articles received in the two previous years, divided by the number of articles the journal published during that period of time. Thus constructed, the impact factor provides a rough indicator of the "place" each journal enjoys (or suffers) within the wider scholarly community.

The data presented in Table 1 should be approached with several cautionary notes. First, given the high level of specialization in the social sciences, impact scores are based on relatively small numbers of citations. Thus even relatively minor fluctuations in citation patterns can at times introduce major fluctuations in journal rankings from year to year. Second, impact scores are sensitive to the size of the intellectual community: journals that address larger fields can more easily achieve high impact factors than even the best journals devoted to smaller fields of research. Third, review journals sometimes receive higher impact scores than publications devoted to primary research, both because of the way in the SSCI counts publications and because broad review articles tend to attract more citations than do references on more specialized bodies of research.

Table 1 presents the 1996 impact scores and journal rankings for the most frequently cited English-language sociology journals, together with the changes in journal rank

since 1995. Keeping these caveats in mind, we can draw a number of useful and interesting observations.

The first and most striking point is the leading rank held by *Contemporary Sociology*. As mentioned, impact scores are calculated in a manner that favors journals such as CS, suggesting that at least some of this journal's standing is an artifact of the SSCI's measurement approach. Still, JCR data (not shown) show that CS enjoys a favorable rank even when compared to other review journals in kindred fields (e.g., *Psychological Bulletin*). However prominent an outlet for sociological publication, however, CS should not be compared with journals publishing primary scholarly research.

A second observation that emerges from Table 1 is the overall stability among sociology journal rankings. Of the ten leading journals in 1995, eight held their rank among the top ten in 1996. Not surprisingly, the *American Sociological Review* and *American Journal of Sociology* consistently rank as the foremost journals devoted to primary research. Other leading general-publication journals in 1996 included *Social Problems*, *Sociology*, and the two leading journals published by regional sociological associations, *Social Forces* and *Sociological Forum*. Note that a third "regional" journal—*Sociological Perspectives*—is a relative newcomer to the list, having shown substantially increased impact since 1995. Most of the foremost sociological journals that are dedicated to specialized areas of research—*Sociology of Education*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *Sociological Methods and Research*—continued to enjoy favorable impact scores in 1996.

Perhaps the most noteworthy development found in Table 1, however, is the sharp rise of *Work and Occupations* into the front ranks of all sociological publications. This journal was ranked 29th in 1995, with

an impact factor of .71. In 1996, its impact score had risen by more than a full citation, ranking it 5th, among or even ahead of some of the most prominent general sociology publications. When compared with other publications devoted to the study of work and industry, *Work and Occupations* ranks behind only Cornell University's *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*. Although longer-term data are needed to judge the stability of this shift, closer inspection of the JCR data suggests that the improved rank of *Work and Occupations* may be partly driven by its publication of articles devoted to the study of gender and occupations. (Articles in this area were easily the most frequently cited of the journal's articles in the 1996 JCR.) Evidence of increasing interest in gender was also found in increased prominence enjoyed by *Gender & Society*, whose 1996 citation rate was comparable to that of the leading journals of the regional associations.

At least two venerable sociological journals that consistently rank among the top thirty publications disappeared from the list in 1996. One is *Sociological Quarterly*, which ranked 38th (down from 19th in 1995). The second is *Acta Sociologica*, which ranked 58th (down from 26th). Whether these shifts represent enduring trends remains to be seen.

Footnotes

¹See Nicholas Wade, "No Nobel Prize This Year? Try Footnote Counting," *New York Times*, October 14, 1997. For a serious analysis of the development of the footnote, see Anthony Grafton, *The Footnote: A Curious History* (Harvard, 1997). There is more than a little irony in footnoting the literature on footnotes.

²Institute for Scientific Information, 1996. *Journal Citation Reports* (Philadelphia), page 10. □

Table 1: Leading English-Language Sociology Journals, Ranked by Their Citation Rate ("Impact Factor") in 1996

Journal (in order of 1996 ranking)	1995 Ranking	1996 Impact Factor
1. <i>Contemporary Sociology</i>	1	9.00
2. <i>American Sociological Review</i>	3	2.90
3. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>	2	2.53
4. <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>	7	2.38
5. <i>Work and Occupations</i>	29	1.73
6. <i>Sociology of Education</i>	9	1.57
7. <i>Social Problems</i>	10	1.53
8. <i>Sociology</i>	11	1.44
9. <i>Journal of Marr and Family</i>	4	1.41
10. <i>Ethology and Sociobiology</i>	5	1.38
11. <i>Social Forces</i>	8	1.21
12. <i>Social Methods & Research</i>	15	1.20
13. <i>Sociology of Health and Illness</i>	13	1.19
14. <i>Sociological Methodology</i>	35	1.04
15. <i>Sociological Forum</i>	14	.96
16. <i>Gender & Society</i>	24	.95
17. <i>Sociological Perspectives</i>	42	.93
18. <i>Rationality and Society</i>	--	.90
19. <i>Journal of Leisure Research</i>	6	.85
20. <i>Journal of the Scientific Study of Religion</i>	23	.79
21. <i>Sociological Review</i>	30	.77
22. <i>Journal of Contemporary Ethnography</i>	39	.71
23. <i>British Journal of Sociology</i>	21	.70
24. <i>Rural Sociology</i>	20	.70
25. <i>Journal of Mathematical Sociology</i>	46	.70
26. <i>Symbolic Interactionism</i>	16	.70
27. <i>Theory and Society</i>	17	.70
28. <i>Work, Employment and Society</i>	17	.69
29. <i>Sociology of Sport Journal</i>	52	.64
30. <i>Social Networks</i>	51	.63

Illness, from page 3

diagnosis the ill person may be seen as morally suspect, as a malingerer or a hypochondriac. The medical model and the diagnosis further objectify and structure the situation by pointing to treatment and prognosis.

This is the basis of the problem of defining Gulf War Illness. To compensate veterans for injuries sustained in combat, there must be a service-connected disability or diagnosis. Because of the ambiguity of the Gulf veteran's symptoms, and because of the difficulty in linking exposure and symptoms, the time for reporting service related conditions has been extended from two years after the war's end to ten years, until December 31, 2001. During this time undiagnosed reported illnesses will be presumed to be related to wartime service and thus eligible for compensation.

At the same time, Congress has directed the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration to support research directed toward understanding the links between low-level exposures to the Gulf environmental toxins and the reported symptoms, to develop a disease model from the illness model. From 1991 to the end of 1996, federal agencies spent a total of \$37 million on 89 research projects on Gulf War veterans' illness. These have included basic science and epidemiological studies, "however researchers caution that it may be extremely difficult to identify the causes of these illnesses because of the absence of baseline data on the health of military personnel and the lack of reliable exposure data."² The problem

that remains for health policy makers with the Gulf War veterans is to transform the socially defined illness into a medically defined disease.

As research continues, that definition may be resolved, or, if not, the "presumption of disability" may continue as the standard for compensation. Another possible route would be to define a specific set of symptoms as a disease without specific medical evidence of the cause. Such is the case presently with other vague conditions such as chronic fatigue syndrome or multiple chemical sensitivity. Finally, the diagnosis of somatic manifestation of stress may be used. This has been suggested by the President's Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans Illness, and by Elaine Showalter in a review of what she terms "hysterical epidemics."³ For the present, the view of Congress is to continue to try to find causative exposures and to use science to link these exposures to symptoms, thus moving Gulf War Illness to Gulf War Disease.

Footnotes

¹Mervyn Susser et al., *Sociology in Medicine*, 3rd Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), pp. 16-17.

²C. Stephen Redhead and Anuja Ragosti, "Gulf War Veterans Illness," *Congressional Research Service Report for Congress*, The Library of Congress, January 1998, #98-21.

³Elaine Showalter, *Hystories* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997). □

Alpha Kappa Delta Benefits Sociology

by Steve Hoffman
Academic and Professional Affairs Program

Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD) International Honor Society was initially proposed in 1920 by Emory S. Bogardus, then chair of the Department of Sociology at University of Southern California. He felt graduate students needed a forum to meet with other graduate students and department faculty to discuss informally their research projects.

The name Alpha Kappa Delta is taken from the first letters of three key Greek words, anthropos (mankind), katamanthaneion (to investigate thoroughly or to conduct research), and diakonesein (for the purpose of service). AKD still maintains the overarching goal of melding research with the practical improvement of social life: "AKD is an international Society of scholars dedicated to promoting social and intellectual activities leading to improvement in the human condition."

Today the society has well over 70,000 lifetime members in over 440 chapters across the world. According to AKD President, J. Kenneth Davidson, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, in the past decade there has been a dramatic increase in new local chapters as well the reactivation of some dormant chapters. He also remarked that the Society expects to expand its mission by increasing its international membership in coming years. Membership to AKD lasts a lifetime. New members receive a subscription to the society's journal, *Sociological Inquiry*, for one year.

In addition to academic distinction and the recognition that comes with membership in an honor society, there are several ways in which the AKD supports student activity and involvement in sociology. Chapters sponsor regular meetings, conduct fund drives for charities, and host symposia and seminars. The University of Austin at Texas, for example, has constructed a web page for its chapter that lists upcoming activities and provides information and workshops on how to choose graduate schools. Citing examples such as this, former President Candace Clark, Montclair State University, commented that the AKD can "serve as a sort of Durkheimian ritual that brings together students with their department at the local level."

Meg Wilkes Karraker, University of St. Thomas, who serves as AKD Regional Representative and Chair of the International Scholarship Initiative, has helped establish three local chapters. She believes an overarching benefit of membership is providing ways for students to identify with faculty, learn about important issues within the discipline, and develop as scholars in their own right.

AKD provides direct support to chapters to facilitate these professional opportunities. For example, up to \$300 in travel assistance is available for an eligible chapter to help defray the costs of student attendance at regional sociology meetings. AKD offers up to \$400 to local chapters, on a first come first serve basis, to kick off a new chapter with a featured speaker. Karraker enthusiastically endorsed this opportunity, and cited an example in which the fund helped bring a noted professional sociologist to her local chapter and "sparked an interest in sociology for students that could last for many

years to come". Funding up to \$750 is also available for sociological research symposia and workshops sponsored by a local AKD chapter.

In print now for over 60 years, Alpha Kappa Delta's journal, *Sociological Inquiry*, invites submissions from sociology undergraduate and graduate students. The journal publishes papers that reflect a broad diversity of subjects but also scholarly work that points to emerging themes and trends in the discipline. Karraker describes *Sociological Inquiry* as "a hidden gem of sociology with a number of special issues" of interest to a wide array of sociologists. Special focus issues in 1997 included themes on social movements, dress and appearance, and technologically generated communities. Information on article submission can be obtained through the editors Bernard Farber or Sampson Lee Blair, *Sociological Inquiry*, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2101; or via e-mail at sociinq@asuvm.inre.asu.edu.

Local chapters of AKD frequently conduct student paper competitions. The National AKD also sponsors a larger contest, called the Undergraduate Student Paper Competition. The 1st Prize winners receive up to \$600 in travel expenses to the ASA Annual Meeting, a \$1200 scholarship toward graduate school, and strong consideration for publication in *Sociological Inquiry*. The 1996 winner, Pamela J. Griffith, had her winning submission published in the journal's Fall 1997 edition. Cash awards honor second and third prize winners as well. Winning papers are given recognition at the annual business meeting, and prizes are presented the winner at the AKD Distinguished Lecture (both held during the ASA's Annual Meeting).

Since 1987, AKD has regularly contributed to the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), which supports pre-doctoral training of graduate students of color. Over the years, the contribution has steadily increased as AKD's membership has risen. In 1997, AKD donated \$8500 to the MFP. According to Candace Clark, who has served as a Regional Representative, Vice-President, President-Elect, President, and Past-President of AKD, the contribution to the MFP is part of an ongoing commitment of the Society to channel money it gains from increasing membership rates into productive outlets that serve student needs. Rather than establish their own scholarship program, Clark proposed to help fund the MFP: "The main goal was to get the money we were receiving back to students, but the logistics of setting up a scholarship was difficult. Since the ASA already had a scholarship and mechanism in place, we felt it was a worthy cause and much more feasible."

Over the years since 1920, Bogardus' vision has flowered. AKD is in all respects an institution of local and national presence that serves students and the discipline well.

For more information on AKD or how to establish a chapter, contact: Paul L. Leslie, AKD Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Sociology, Greensboro College, 815 Market Street, Greensboro, NC 27401-1875; e-mail LeslieP@Gboroc-college.edu □

Classroom Accessibility for Students with Disabilities

by Sharon Barnartt
Gallaudet University

Although most universities have been under a federal mandate to be accessible for students with disabilities since 1977, many have become more aware of this mandate with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. Some accessibility features, such as ramps or the provision of sign language interpreters, are the responsibility of the university. Most universities now have offices which focus on students with disabilities. However, faculty can make classrooms more accessible with little or no cost. However, professors are not legally obliged to provide accommodations for students unless they have received documentation of the disability from the campus office on students with disabilities.

Making classrooms themselves accessible for students who use wheelchairs may require the professor to rearrange chairs so that the person has unobstructed access within the classroom. The person should not be left at the back of the classroom but should be able to participate in all class activities on an equal basis.

A lecture format poses accessibility problems for students with visual or hearing impairments. Students with visual impairments may want to tape record the lecture, while some students with hearing impairments may need to have a sign language interpreter present. If an interpreter is used, the student and the interpreter will want to sit close to the professor. Professors should not talk while writing on the blackboard but should face the class while talking. Student with hearing impairments may also need to have note-takers, since it is not possible to watch an interpreter and take notes simultaneously. These may be provided by the university, but they can also be members of the class who take notes on paper with attached carbons, or make photocopies. Some students with hearing impairments may prefer using an FM-loop system. If the classroom is properly wired, there will be a microphone for the professor to use. Usually these are small, clip on microphones; they are only problematic because the professor must be careful not to trip over the cord.

Classroom discussions pose problems for students with hearing impairments. It is helpful for the professor to point to the student who is speaking, so that the student or interpreter can locate that person. It is crucial that only one person talk at a time. If the student does not use his/her voice, the interpreter will voice the student's comments. However, both the professor and the other students must address the student, not the interpreter. If the student uses a FM-loop system, the microphone must be passed to other students who are talking; any comments not made into the microphone will not be heard by the student.

Videos or movies pose a problem for students with both visual and hearing impairments. Students who cannot see the video need someone to narrate the action while it is occurring; a captioned film in another language will require someone to read the captions. For students with hearing impairments, there are several issues. First, if the room must be darkened, seeing the interpreter becomes difficult. Even though the interpreter can sign the dialogue, it is very difficult to watch an interpreter and the screen at the same time. If a student lip-reads and does not use an interpreter, uncaptioned videos are almost impossible

to understand, since actors seldom face the camera and lip-reading is even more difficult than usual from the distance at which videos are usually shown. Captioned videos are the obvious choice for students with hearing impairments.

Test situations can be modified for a student with a hearing impairment. The only problem is that, if the interpreter is not present and the student has a question, the professor and the student will have to write back and forth. For students with visual impairments who need tests either in large print or brailled, the university office will provide assistance.

For students with learning disabilities, test taking can be very problematic. Students may need extra time or untimed tests or quiet rooms with no distractions. In most cases, the disabilities office will work with the professor to provide the accommodation. If a student has a physical problem which makes writing difficult, it should be possible for the student to tape record the answers. In other cases, the disabilities office will work with the professor to find solutions.

Finally, for student conferences with their professors, students who use sign interpreters prefer to have their interpreters present. Some students will be able to lip-read their professors, but mistakes are possible. The safest strategy is communicating in writing either in person or on a computer.

In general, accessibility is a combination of sensitivity and common sense. It is also something that the student will be aware of and will want to communicate to the professor: "We as professors have an obligation to listen and to do what the student asks." □

Tenure, from page 4

we spend the time in our labs needed to produce nationally competitive research so that be tenured at the same time we are expected to five talks to school children and Kiwanis Clubs on the importance of science?"

The answer is the development of a departmental work plan which assigns faculty to the tasks as much as possible according to their strengths rather than expecting each person to do a significant amount of all the various tasks. Everyone need not do everything. In order to be successful, such a distribution of efforts requires a reward system which recognizes the contribution of each within their respective strengths and work assignments rather than being expected to do some of each of the traditional teaching/research/service trilogy. Such reward system is beginning to develop as actual work assignments of faculty are made more visible by the accountability requirements and university administrations want to be able to have the faculty do what they believe is important for the bottom line of the institution. Helping to develop such a reward system will likely be part of a chair's job description in the near future if it is not already.

It may not be an exaggeration to say that the changes which are occurring in academia today are greater than any changes which have occurred over a very long time with regard to academic work. The sheer force behind them requires that we pay close attention to what they are, how they will affect sociology departments, and to be at the table actively participating in what will evolve. It may not protect us fully, but it is the best chance we have for a successful role for sociology in the future academia. □

Sociological Practice Association

Certification Program Provides Credentials for Practicing Sociologists

by Ray Kirshak, President
Sociological Practice Association

In a society that needs to better utilize sociological insights, given its range of problems, exclusion of practicing sociologists because their credentials do not fit licensure or job specifications wastes talent. Sociological knowledge, when harnessed to intervention and assessment strategies, can lead to innovative problem solving. The Sociological Practice Association's Certified Clinical Sociologist Program or CCS provides an important credential for many practicing sociologists. For some, it has opened doors; for others, it has turned barriers into frontiers.

Many sociological practitioners work in interdisciplinary settings where legitimacy can become an issue. This issue is quite evident in many clinical settings where battles continue among physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, counselors, and others. These have become fiercer in the managed care climate. Other battlegrounds include business settings, health education, and the private practice of psychotherapy. The special contributions of sociologists can be downgraded as each field fights to define its turf. The CCS is a tool which helps sociologists to claim their right to practice. Why should disciplines such as social work, psychology, and marriage counseling claim the exclusive right to practice in areas in which sociologists are equally or more competent?

Under such conditions, Certification as a Clinical Sociologist can make a difference. It indicates that a professional association has determined that a person's knowledge, attitudes, and skills meet the standards of clinical sociology. The standards are important in

these battles. The standards reassure consumers that certified clinical sociologists meet specified criteria and that they have knowledge, skills, and experience to use sociological theory, findings, and methods in practice settings.

The Sociological Practice Association (SPA) has developed a credential which indicates to peers, colleagues, and clients that they are competent to provide various sociological-based services. Since this was groundbreaking work, the SPA certification process was quite comprehensive. The SPA certification process requires a public demonstration of an aspect of the candidate's sociological practice. A candidate's credentials are reviewed, and the candidate must delineate her/his theoretical, practice, and ethical orientation. Recommendations are required from persons who know the quality of the candidate's clinical work.

The certification process is practice-based, emphasizing the candidate's ability to use sociology. The SPA strongly believes that certification must be based on a judged demonstration of competency, not one passing a multiple choice or written test. For many, it is one of those rare times—a learning experience—in a professional career when background, philosophy, clinical practice, and presentation skills are assessed by a group of attentive peers. Certification is not automatic. If requested, an experienced mentor can work with candidates who have difficulty meeting the standards.

The Sociological Practice Association, established in 1978 as the Clinical Sociology Association, began credentialing PhD sociologists as Certified Clinical Sociologists in 1983. Master's level sociologists were offered credentialing several years later, and recently

certification has now been available to graduates of interdisciplinary masters and doctoral programs with strong sociological components.

The Process of Certification

In order to become certified, a sociologist must have at least 1,500 hours of supervised experience as a practicing sociologist. Applicants must be a member of the Sociological Practice Association. The applicant develops a portfolio that includes transcripts, a detailed listing of past clinical work, letters of recommendation, an agreement to abide by the Code of Ethics of the SPA, and a written statement to indicate how their practice is sociological.

When complete, the application is reviewed by three certified reviewers appointed by the Certification Committee of the SPA. If the portfolio is approved, the applicant must then present a one-hour discussion or demonstration of an aspect of her or his practice at a meeting in which members of the Certification Committee and other practicing sociologists are present. The audience is then given an opportunity to ask questions of the applicant. Following the public session, the applicant meets with members of the Certification Committee for further discussion and review of her or his presentation and credentials. In recent years, the certification demonstrations have been given primarily at meetings of the SPA, although, when the volume of applications so indicates, the demonstration may take place at the annual meeting of the ASA or a regional sociological association.

A New Approach to Certification

In 1997-98, The Fielding Institute, a grad-

uate program based in Santa Barbara, California, is piloting a certificate program for its current students. The Professional Sociological Practice Program (PSP) educates doctoral-level students in Human and Organizational Development (HOD) in Professional Sociological Practice and Clinical Sociology. The program combines distance learning with a live seminar held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Sociological Practice Association. A supervised practicum is offered. The Fielding Institute, at the time of this writing, is considering opening the program to others who wish to enhance their preparation for certification or to refresh their skills and knowledge for the 21st century. Information on the Fielding Institute is listed below.

The Value of Certification

Being a Certified Clinical Sociologist (CCS) adds value to the work of many practicing sociologists. Over the years, many sociologists have reported favorably about the value to them of this credential. For example, one C.C.S. who teaches in a medical school finds the clinical credential provides a measure of legitimacy that is not provided by the PhD. Another C.C.S. finds that it opens doors to lucrative business consulting. A third finds it is valuable in their work in a private mental health agency. A fourth finds that the C.C.S. credential is desirable for work as an expert witness in court. A fifth finds it a very useful credential in doing the work of a mediator. A sixth finds the C.C.S. experience helped them to become more effective at their work in administrative settings.

Every sociologist engaged in professional practice may not need to be certified. Many practice arenas do not require such credentialing. Neither licensure nor certification is a guarantee of competence or ethical behavior. For sociologists, however, certification can be an additional credential and a benchmark in the continuation of their education.

Sociologists are increasingly moving into practice positions where they interact with the public, provide services to clients, determine policy and so on. Both the protection of the public and the legitimation of practice require that an impartial group attest to the competence of these professionals. Certification by the Sociological Practice Association can accomplish this for sociologists who believe it is necessary.

Contact Information

Additional information about the Sociological Practice Association may be obtained from Richard Bedea, Administrative Officer, Sociological Practice Association, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Social Science, 101 College Parkway, Arnold, MD, 21012; e-mail rbedea@clark.net. Also, there is a publication titled *Is Certification For Me?* available upon request.

For answers to specific questions about the Certification Process contact Linda Weber, CCS, Chair, SPA Certification Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, SUNY Institute of Technology, Utica, NY, 13504-3050; e-mail lrw@sunyt.edu.

To learn more about The Fielding Institute's PSP program, please contact Valerie Malhotra Bentz, CCS, Associate Dean for Research and Director, Professional Sociological Practice Program, The Fielding Institute, 2112 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA, 93105-3538; e-mail: vmbentz@fielding.edu.



Public Forum



Glenn Comments on Family Textbook Rejoinders

There is an embarrassing amount of inaccuracy in the symposium on my critique of family textbooks in the January issue of *Footnotes*. In the space allotted for this rejoinder, I can address only a small proportion of it.

Aulette writes that "In the 1990s, the IAV spends \$500,000 per year waging its own battle against largely ordinary scholars writing sociology texts. . . ." That would be \$4,000,000 during 1990-1997. The amount the IAV has really spent attending to family textbooks is a bit less than that. It granted me \$12,000 in 1996 to study the books, and it spent just over \$17,000 in 1997 to produce, distribute, and promote the textbook report. Adding 50% of the latter figure to represent indirect costs brings the total estimated cost of the report, net of the grant to me, to less than \$27,000. I suspect that publishers often spend that much or more to promote a new edition of a textbook.

Risman and Tomaskovic-Devey say that my report "concluded that most college instructors were 'anti-marriage'...". However, I apply the term anti-marriage only to the books, not to instructors, and I point out that only one of the books is overtly anti-marriage.

Several of the commentators incorrectly characterize my critique. For instance, Baca Zinn and Eitzen portray it as an attack on progressive family scholars by someone with archaic views. They miss the point entirely. I object not to the particular paradigm or theory they embrace but to their

presenting theory as fact in their textbook and their systematic excluding or down playing of evidence that is inconsistent with their theory. I object, for example, to their presenting as truth rather than speculation Jessie Bernard's notion that married women typically report a high level of happiness only because they think they should be happy. Baca Zinn and Eitzen display the most objectionable feature of their approach to family issues when they "assert" in their commentary that "single parenthood is the consequence of social forces, not of changing values..." A balanced textbook designed to educate rather than indoctrinate would not "assert" anything about an issue on which the evidence is as inconclusive as it is on this one. The disagreement between me and Baca Zinn and Eitzen is a matter of openness versus dogmatism, not a matter of what paradigm or theoretical perspective is best.

The most disturbing misrepresentation of my critique is Zimmerman's claim that it is a "vitriolic attack on feminist social science...." Zimmerman apparently believes that any criticism of a feminist work is necessarily anti-feminist. That of course is flawed logic. My objection to Aulette's book is not that it is feminist but that it gives the impression that family scholars agree on several issues on which they do not agree (and on which even feminists do not agree), such as that the purpose of marriage is to control women and children. That view of marriage deserves a hearing in the textbooks, but it should be presented as only one of the competing views.

Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas-Austin

Families from the Clinical View

I am a sociologist who has retrained in clinical psychology. For the past ten years I have worked on the "front lines" with children and families in a community mental health center. Having read the discussion of Professor Norval Glenn's critique of recent sociological textbooks pertaining to marriage and family (January, 1998 *Footnotes*) I was struck by the absence of attention to what appears to me to be the salient underlying factor in family function vs. dysfunction and it's impact on our larger society.

Professor Glenn seems to place major emphasis on the importance of preserving traditional families and avoiding divorce. In contrast, his critics seem to emphasize the need to preserve diverse family models and advance an understanding of non-traditional families as the product of great technological and economic changes occurring in this century. In my own experience with families, whether or not parents get married, stay married, or obtain a divorce is not as important as some might assume. What is of greatest importance is the competency of a parent or set of parents to rear their children effectively. The ability to love one's children, maintain consistent limits and boundaries, and model self-respect seem likely to have more impact on the future health and well being of American society than any other variable I can imagine.

Frank L. Nelson, Fairbanks CMHC

Thank You!

Thank you to all the members who made contributions to ASA funds over the past year. We appreciate your generous support of these critical ASA programs and functions.

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San Francisco, from page 1

southern California and eventually to the Bay Area. All of these groups have established their presence in San Francisco, creating enclaves of cultural familiarity. In addition, they have become integral parts of what makes San Francisco a city of diversity.

Economic trends have played an important role in attracting highly skilled workers to San Francisco. Located north of Silicon Valley, the city has enjoyed the benefits of growth in the high tech market. The University of California, San Francisco is a leader in

biotech research, contributing to the city's importance in medical research. Banking, multimedia, software, and exports have propelled San Francisco's economy during the 1990s adding to its importance as a service economy. While these changes have influenced the area's demographics, they have also escalated the cost of living. As reported by the Population Unit of the State Department of Finance, salaries in the Bay Area tend to be 15-20 percent above the national average. Housing costs in San Francisco have consistently

been the highest or near the highest in the country for a number of years.

Despite its economic boom and attraction for high skilled workers, 44 percent of the city's households had annual incomes of less than \$35,000, which is the highest among all Bay Area counties. Various studies of the city's work force suggest that a majority of these households include multiple workers and/or individuals engaged in part-time work. Further, immigrants typically have large families with multiple family members in the work force.

San Francisco's demographic changes do not differ dramatically from those apparent in cities such as New York, Los Angeles, or Chicago. National and international economic trends play a crucial role in population movement. Located on the edge of the Pacific Rim and next to Latin America, San Francisco will continue its trend toward a majority population of people of color. Its future as a high cost area, likewise will dictate the quality of life these residents will have. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH) has issued a call for papers for their Eighth Annual Conference to be held August 19-20, 1998, at the Hotel Nikko in San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Sexual Harassment Research and Response: Culture and the Politics of Social Change." SASH 98 seeks proposals for papers, panels, roundtables, and workshops addressing existing and emerging topics pertaining to sexual harassment response, research trends, and organizational issues. Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1998. For additional information and submissions, contact Susan Hippensteele, University of Hawaii-Manoa, 2600 Campus Road, Room 209, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 956-9499; fax (808) 956-4541; e-mail hippenst@hawaii.edu.

The Association for Humanist Sociology (AHS) has issued a call for papers for their meeting to be held November 19-20, 1998, at the Radisson Hotel in Austin, TX. AHS seeks proposals and papers on all topics. Deadline for submissions is May 15, 1998. For additional information and submissions, contact Susan Caulfield, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008; (616) 387-5291; fax (616) 387-2882; e-mail Caulfield@wmich.edu.

New York State Sociological Association invites submissions for their 46th Annual Meeting to be held October 16-17, 1998, at the Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, NY. Theme: "Exploring the Collaborative Model: The Role of Administrators, Faculty, and the College Union in Shaping the Educational Process." Papers and proposals for sessions, panel, workshops on all sociology topics are encouraged. Deadline for initial abstract submission is March 1, 1998. Final submission deadline is May 31, 1998. Contact: Carol Poll, New York State Sociological Association, Social Sciences Department, Room B634, Fashion Institute of Technology, State University of New York, 227 West 27th Street, New York, NY 10001-5992; (212) 217-8375.

Georgia Tech's School of History, Technology, and Society invites proposals for a conference on "The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization, 1940-1970" to be held June 5-6, 1998, in Atlanta, GA. Deadline for submission of proposals and curriculum vita is March 1, 1998; completed papers are due May 10, 1998. Contact: Philip Scranton, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332-0345; (404) 897-7665; fax (404) 894-0535; e-mail philip.scranton@hts.gatech.edu.

Arab Institute of Sexology and Somatotherapy has issued a call for papers for the Second Arab Congress on Sexology Andrology and First Mediterranean Congress on Somatotherapy to be held May 21-23, 1998, at El Mechter, Tunis. Themes:

Male infertility, sexual abuses, health of reproduction, treatment of impotence, and actual situation of STD-AIDS in Africa. Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1998. Contact: ARISS, Habib Maouzz Street, 3000 SFAIX Tunis; 216-4-212940; fax 216-4-246708; e-mail mhirid@gnnet.tn.

Association for Consumer Research announces the call for papers for its 1998 Annual Conference to be held on October 1-4, 1998, at the Hotel Desjardins, Montreal, Canada. Theme: "Dialogue, Difference, and Delight." Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1998. For further information, contact: Eric Arnould, Department of Marketing, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, BSN 3403, Tampa, FL 33620-5500; (813) 974-4946; fax (813) 974-6175; e-mail earnould@bsn01.bsn.usf.edu.

Classification Society of North America and the Psychometric Society have issued a call for papers for their 1998 joint Annual Meeting to be held June 17-21, 1998, at the Levis Faculty Center in Urbana, IL. Further details about the conference can be found at <http://www.counthead.ceps.uiuc.edu/fmpro/psychometric.society.form.html>. Deadline for abstracts is March 31, 1998. Contact: Stanley Wasserman, University of Illinois, 603 East Daniel Street, Champaign, IL 61820; (217) 333-3325; fax (217) 244-5876; e-mail pscsna98@pspsych.uiuc.edu.

Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America has issued a call for papers for their 56th Annual Meeting to be held on June 12-13, 1998, at Georgetown University, Washington, DC. Theme: Dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the discoveries of polonium and radium by Maria Sklodowska Curie and her husband Pierre and the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great poet, Adam Mickiewicz. Deadline for submissions is April 3, 1998. For further information, contact: Thaddeus V. Gromada, 208 E. 30th Street, New York, NY 10016; (212) 686-4164; fax (212) 545-1130; e-mail tgromada@compuserve.com.

Southern Connecticut State University has issued a call for papers for their Women's Studies Conference to be held on October 2-3, 1998. Theme: "Women and Disabilities." Deadline for submission is June 1, 1998. For further information, contact: Vara Neverow, Women's Studies Program, EN 271, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, CT 06515-1355; (203) 392-6133; fax (203) 392-6723; e-mail womenstudies@scsu.ctstateu.edu; <http://scsu.ctstateu.edu/~womenstudies/wmst.html>.

Siena College is sponsoring its fourteenth annual, international, multidisciplinary conference on the 60th anniversary of World War II on June 3-4, 1999. Theme: "World War II - A 60 year Perspective." Deadline for submission is November 15, 1998. For further information, contact: Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History,

Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; e-mail legendzi@siena.edu.

Texas A&M University has issued a call for papers for their "International Conference on the Spanish American War" on October 2-3, 1998. The themes for the conference are: the history and internal political and social dynamics of Spain and the U.S. during the late 19th century, the impact of Cuban and Puerto Rican culture on Latin American literature and culture, and the impact of the War on the national origins and subsequent republican experiences of Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Filipinos. Deadline for submissions: May 1, 1998. For information, contact: Ben Aguirre, Sociology Department, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; (409) 845-0813; e-mail aguirre@tamvml.tamu.edu; or Eduardo Espina, Department of Modern and Classical Languages, Texas A&M University, (409) 845-2125.

PUBLICATIONS

The ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program is revising "Teaching Formal Organization: A Collection of Course Syllabi." The new edition will include teaching resource materials, such as in-class exercises, audiovisual aids, writing and research assignments, brief essays on the state of the subdiscipline, and a bibliography. Deadline is March 31, 1998. For further information please contact Donna Bird, Department of Sociology, University of Southern Maine, P.O. Box 9300, Portland, ME 04104-9300; (207) 780-4102; fax (207) 780-4417; e-mail donnab@usm.maine.edu.

Journal of American Ethnic History is announcing a special issue on "Two Mass Migration Periods (1880-1930 and 1965-present): Similarities and Differences." Deadline for submission: August 31, 1998. For further information, contact: Pyong Gap Min, Department of Sociology, Queens College, Flushing, NY 11367; (718) 997-2810; fax (718) 997-2820; e-mail min@cvaxa.cc.cuny.edu; or Ronald H. Bayor, School of History, Technology, and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332.

New Technologies in Social Science Research, a new book series published by Sage, invites proposals. The series aims to provide detailed, accessible and up-to-date treatments of such technologies, and to assess in a critical way their methodological implications. For additional information and submissions, contact: Raymond M. Lee, Department of Social Policy and Social Science, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, TW20 0EX, United Kingdom; 44 (0) 1784 443152, fax 44 (0) 1784 434375; e-mail r.m.lee@rh-bnc.ac.uk or Nigel Fielding, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 5XH, UK; 44 (0) 1483 300800; fax 44 (0) 1483 306290; e-mail n.fielding@surrey.ac.uk.

Psychology and Marketing is planning a special issue focused on the general theme of animals, consumption, and marketing. Papers should address one of the following themes: the use of animal images in advertising, the marketing of animal-focused recreational settings, the marketing of animals as consumer products, presentation of products intended for "use" by companion animals, and the marketing of services for animals. Deadline for submissions is October 1, 1998. Contact: Clinton R. Sanders, Special Issue Editor, Department of Sociology U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269; (860) 429-5907; e-mail csanders@uconnvm.uconn.edu.

Rethinking the Master's Tools: Institutionalizing Women's Studies in U.S. Higher Education has issued a call for papers to focus on following themes: "By, For, and About Women: Theoretical Perspectives on Institutionalization of Women's Studies," "Building the Intellectual Arm of the Women's Movement": The Emergence of Women's Studies in Women's Liberation, and "Political Imperatives and Strategic Choices: Women's Studies in Backlash Era." Deadline for submissions: June 15, 1998. For further information, contact: Barbara J. Shircliffe, Department of Psychological and Social Foundations, University of South Florida, 4202 Fowler Avenue, FAO 100U, Tampa, FL 33620; e-mail shirclif@typhoon.coedu.usf.edu.

The Society for Urban Anthropology of the American Anthropological Association has issued a call for papers. Theme: "Homelessness: Teaching Resources." The publication will feature reviews of films/videos for classroom use, ways of establishing active linkages with local communities, and discussion of ethical issues that can arise in teaching about homelessness. For additional information, contact: Rae Anderson, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 455 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, ON Canada M5S 2G8, (416) 651-3313; fax (416) 651-9469; e-mail rae@yorku.ca; Irene Glasser, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Eastern Connecticut State University, NCB 431, 83 Windham Street, Willimantic, CT 06226-2295; (860) 465-5227; fax (860) 465-4575; glasser@ecscu.ctstateu.edu; or Dee

Southard, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, P.O. Box 12, Ashland, OR 97520-0012; (541) 535-7681; e-mail southard@oregon.uoregon.edu.

Sociological Spectrum invites submissions for a special issue on "Race and Ethnicity: A Global Perspective." Deadline for submissions is July 31, 1998. Manuscripts focusing on the state of research on race and ethnic relations, and the social significance of race and ethnicity worldwide should be sent to Cheryl Leggon, Associate Professor of Sociology, Wake Forest University, P.O. Box 7808, Winston-Salem, NC 27109; (336) 758-4455; e-mail leggon@wfu.edu.

Studies in Symbolic Interaction, an annual research collection published by JAI Press, announces a call for papers for its special issue, "Globalization and Symbolic Interactionism." Papers submitted should contribute to a dialogue between the perspectives of globalization (global creation of locality) and symbolic interactionism, and can be focused on either theory or ethnography. Deadline is June 1998. Please include a \$10.00 submission fee, payable to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. For further information please contact Aviad Raz, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Seva, Israel 84105, 972-7-647-2058; fax 972-7-647-7932; e-mail aviadraz@bgumail.bgu.ac.il or Norman K. Denzin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 S. Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-1950; fax (217) 333-5225; e-mail ndenzin@staff.uiuc.edu.

The Walker Institute of International Studies announces a new working paper series on "Global Perspectives on Regime Change, Transitional Cultures, and Social Movements." This series is devoted to exploring the causes and consequences of the increasingly international currents shaping the politics and cultures of nation-states. Papers from the disciplines of political sociology, anthropology, history, economics and sociology, addressing problems of democratization, demographic transitions, ethnic conflict, and the dynamics of social movements are welcome. For further information

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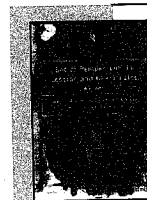
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contact Maryjane Osa, Department of Government and International Studies, University of North Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208; e-mail WJWPS@gamet.cla.s.c.edu.

The Women's Studies Quarterly invites submissions for a special spring/summer 2000 issue on "Women and the Environment." Articles, syllabi, pedagogical essays, bibliographies, biographies, fiction, poetry, and black-and-white art are welcome. Deadline for submissions is November 30, 1998. Manuscripts primarily focused on issues most pertinent to the United States should be sent to Diane Hope, Rochester Institute of Technology, College of Liberal Arts, 92 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623; e-mail dshp@rit.edu. Manuscripts international in scope should be sent to Vandana Shiva, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, A 60 hauz khas, New Delhi, 110 016, India; fax 91-11-6856795 and 4626696.

Course and Aging, University of Toronto and Status Passages and Risks in the Life Course, University of Bremen. For further information, contact: Susan Murphy or Victor Marshall, Institute for Human Development, Life Course and Aging, University of Toronto, 222 College Street, Suite 106, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5T 3J1; (416) 978-7037; (416) 978-7323; fax (416) 978-4771; e-mail susan.murphy@utoronto.ca or victor.marshall@utoronto.ca.

May 16-17, 1998. *International Conference*, Ryerson Polytechnic University, Toronto, Canada. Theme: "Bang Bang, Shoot Shoot! Film, Television, Guns." For additional information, contact: Murray Pomerance, Department of Sociology, A812, Ryerson Polytechnic University, 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2K3; <http://www.ryerson.ca/mgroup/shoot.html>.

May 28-June 1, 1998. *11th Annual National Conference on Race and Ethnicity in Ameri-*

can Higher Education, Denver Marriott City Center and Hyatt Regency Denver, Denver, CO. For additional information, contact: Maggie Adudu, The Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies, University of Oklahoma, 555 East Constitution, Suite 212, Norman, OK 73072-7820; (405) 325-3936; <http://www.ouccc.ou.edu/swchra/natconf.html>.

June 4-6, 1998. *11th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women*, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY. Theme: "Breaking Boundaries." Contact: Nell Painter, Department of History, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017; Sharon Sirocchia, Department of History, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; or Teresa Meade, Department of History, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308-2365.

June 4-7, 1998. *Law and Society Association 1998 Annual Meeting*, Snowmass Village in Aspen, CO. Theme: "Making Connections Across Disciplines, Theories, and Methods." For additional information,

contact: Executive Office, Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-4617; fax (413) 545-1640; e-mail lsa@legal.umass.edu; www.umass.edu/legal/lsa.

June 4-7, 1998. *Joint Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Food and Society and the Agriculture, Food, and Human Values Society*, Gateway Holiday Inn, San Francisco, CA. For additional information, contact: Jacqueline M. Newmann, FNES Department, Queens College, CUNY, 65-30 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, NY 11367; (718) 997-4150; fax (718) 997-4163; e-mail newman@qc.cuny.edu.

June 9-14, 1998. *Sociological Practice Association 20th Annual Meeting*, Ramada Plaza Hotel, Alexandria, VA. Theme: "Doing Sociology: Overcoming the Obstacles." For additional information, contact: Richard T. Bedea, Administrative Officer, Sociological Practice Association, Divi-

sion of Social Sciences Anne Arundel Community College, 101 College Parkway, Arnold MD 21012; (410) 541-2835; fax (410) 541-2239; e-mail rbedea@clark-net.net.

June 12-13, 1998. *Women's Progress: Perspectives on the Past, Blueprint for the Future*, Institute for Women's Policy Research and the Women's Studies Program, George Washington University. For more information, contact: Institute for Women's Policy Research; (202) 785-5100; <http://www.iwpr.org>.

June 26-28, 1998. *Satellite Conference of the 12th World AIDS Conference on the Role of Families in Preventing and Adapting to HIV/AIDS*, Geneva, Switzerland. For additional information, contact: Willo Pequegnat, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-6100; fax (301) 443-97919; e-mail WPEQUEG@NIH.GOV.

Continued on next page

Meetings

March 6-7, 1998. *1998 Boundaries in Question Conference*, University of California-Berkeley. Theme: "Boundaries in Question: Designing Women." For additional information, contact: Boundaries in Question, Beatrice Bain Research Group, University of California, 2539 Channing Way, MC#2050, Berkeley, CA 94720-2050; e-mail wgs@socrates.berkeley.edu.

March 13-15, 1998. *Interdisciplinary Graduate Student Conference*, Green College and University of British Columbia. Theme: "Reading, Rhetoric, Representation: The Politics of Writing and Representation." For additional information, contact: Maureen Bracewell or Kareem Sadiq, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1; Maureen Bracewell (604) 222-8267; e-mail pmareen@unixg.ubc.ca; Kareem Sadiq; (604) 221-8170; e-mail kdsadiq@unixg.ubc.ca.

March 19-22, 1998. *Eastern Sociological Society Meeting*, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "American Diversity: Past, Present, Future." For additional information, contact: Edgar Mills, ESS Executive Office, Department of Sociology, 402 Park Hall, Box 604140, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260-4140; (716) 645-3665; e-mail ess-ub@acsu.buffalo.edu.

April 17-18, 1998. *New England Historical Association Spring Conference*, University of Vermont. For additional information, contact: Borden W. Painter, Trinity College, Department of History, Hartford, CT 06106.

April 25-26, 1998. *Eighth Annual Workshop on Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*, Montreal, Canada. The purpose of this workshop is to explore advances in formal theories of organizations, new computational or network based analysis tools for studying organizations, and empirical tests of computational, mathematical, or logical models. For further information, see: <http://www.informs.org>.

April 29, 1998. *Sixth Research Symposium in the Social Sciences*, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. For additional information, contact: Sixth Research Symposium in the Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez, P.O. Box 9010, Mayaguez, PR 00681-9010; (787) 265-3839; (787) 832-4040; extensions 3407, 330, and 3839; e-mail 802930611@rumac.upr.cu.edu.

April 30-May 1, 1998. *National Forum on Life Cycles and Volunteering: The Impact of Work, Family and Midlife Issues*, Human Ecology at Cornell University. For further information, contact: Margaret A. Hendricks, College of Human Ecology, N115 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-4401; (607) 255-8053; fax (607) 255-3794; e-mail mah30@cornell.edu.

May 7-9, 1998. *Restructuring Work and the Life Course: An International Symposium*, Institute for Human Development, Life

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Meetings, continued

June 28-July 1, 1998. 15th Annual Summer Series on Aging. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington, KY. For further information, contact: Mattie A. Unscheld, Sanders-Brown Center on Aging; (606) 257-8301; fax (606) 323-4940; e-mail mumsch@pop.uky.edu.

July 9-11, 1998. European Group on Organization Studies 14th Colloquium. Maastricht, the Netherlands. Theme: "Stretching the Boundaries of Organization Studies into the Next Millennium." For additional information, contact: Piety van der Nagel, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, P.O. Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, Netherlands; 31-43-388365; fax 31-43-3258495; e-mail egos@nw.unimaas.nl; http://www.unimaas.nl/~egos.

June 12-13, 1998. Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America 56th Annual Meeting. Georgetown University, Washington, DC. For additional information, contact: Thaddeus V. Gromada, 208 East 30th Street, New York, NY 10016; fax (212) 545-1130; e-mail tgromada@compuserve.com.

June 24-28, 1998. International Visual Sociology Association Conference. Louisville, KY. Theme: "Communicating Images: Defining Social Worlds and Transcending Their Boundaries." For additional information, contact: Nancy Shephardson, Box WAK, Wheaton College, Norton, MA 02766; (508) 286-3650; fax (508) 286-3640; e-mail nshephardson@wheatonma.edu.

June 28-July 1, 1998. Crossroads In Cultural Studies Second International Conference. Tampere, Finland. Theme: "Cultural Mediation of National History and Identity."

For additional information, contact: Alan Rachlin, Department of Sociology, Bradford College, Haverhill, MA 01835; e-mail arachlin@net.bradford.edu; or Andrey Deriabini, Department of Psychology, Novosibirsk State University, 2 Pirogova Street, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia; e-mail andred@psy.nsu.ru; http://www.uta.fi/crossroads.

July 5-10, 1998. 18th Comparative Education Society in Europe Conference. University of Groningen, Netherlands. Theme: "State Market-Civil Society: Models of Social Order and the Future of European Education." For additional information, contact: Secretariat of the 18th CESE Conference, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen, Grote Rozenstraat 31, 9712 TG, Groningen, Netherlands; 31-50-363-62-83; fax 31-50-363-62-26; e-mail cesec@ice.rug.nl; http://www.icece.rug.nl/~cesec.

July 12-17, 1998. International Society of Research on Aggression XIII World Meeting. Ramapo College and Rockefeller University. For additional information, contact: Roger N. Johnson, School of Theoretical and Applied Science, Ramapo College, Mahwah, NJ 07430; (201) 529-7755; fax (201) 934-9380; e-mail rjohnson@ramapo.edu; http://www.ski-town.com/isra.

November 4-7, 1998. North American Society for the Sociology of Sport. Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Ways of Seeing: Evaluating Sport Sociology." For additional information, contact: Alan Klein, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 373-4985; e-mail aklein3166@aol.com.

Funding

Johns Hopkins University Urban Studies Program offers tuition and \$5,000 to foreign scholars working on urban issues outside of the United States. Applicants must hold a BA or BS and have a TOEFL score of 600 or higher. Deadline for submissions: February 25, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact: Naomi Feigenbaum, International Fellows Program, Institute for Policy Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, Wyman Park Building, 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218; (410) 516-5221; fax (410) 516-8233; e-mail nfeigen@jhu.edu.

The Department of Political Science at Columbia University offers a postdoctoral fellowship on "Retrospective Justice" of \$30,000 to study processes of justice in the transition to democracy. Applicants must have completed their PhD dissertations before the end of the 1997-98 academic year. Women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply. Deadline for submissions: April 1, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact: Steven Solnick, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th Street, New York, NY 10027.

American Cancer Society offers three year grants of \$250,000 per year, including 25% indirect costs for Health Policy and Outcomes Research in Prostate Cancer and Behavioral, Psychological, Quality of Life-Prostate Cancer. Applicants need to be independent investigators at any stage of their careers. Deadline for submission: April 1, 1998 and October 15, 1998. For

detailed application requirements, contact: Ralph Vogler, (404) 329-7542; or Frank Baker, (404) 329-7795; http://www.cancer.org.

The Center for Immigration Studies in Washington, DC offers a fellowship of \$30,000 for residents and \$15,000 for non-residents open to those interested in pursuing a policy-related project on immigration's impact on the United States. Deadline for submission: February 15, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact: Mark Krikorian, Executive Director, Center for Immigration Studies, 1522 K Street, Suite 820, Washington, DC 20005-1202; (202) 466-8185; fax (202) 466-8076; e-mail msk@cis.org; http://www.cis.org/cis.

The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund offers the William Randolph Hearst Endowed Scholarship in conjunction with a summer internship program open to members of minority groups based on need and academic excellence. Applicants must be undergraduate or graduate students. Deadline for submissions: March 16, 1998. For additional information, contact: David Williams, Program Coordinator, The Aspen Institute, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 736-5800; fax (202) 467-0790.

Asahi Shimbun Foundation offers a fellowship to foreign nationals to stay in Japan to develop their own academic or professional expertise as well as their personal knowledge of Japan. Applicants must hold a PhD in their area of expertise and be non-Japanese. Deadline for submission: February 27, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact: Hideo Kanari, Director, Asahi Fellowship Office, Corporate Events Department, Cultural Projects Division, Asahi Shimbun, 5-3-2 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8022 Japan; 81-3-5565-3849, 81-3-3545-0131, ext. 54216; fax 81-3-3541-8999.

USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program offers opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in over 125 countries. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and have a PhD or comparable professional qualifications. Deadline for submission: August 1, 1998, for lecturing and research grants, May 1, 1998, for distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe and Canada, and November 1, 1998, for international

education and academic administrator seminars. For detailed application requirements, contact: USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5L, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877; e-mail apprequest@cies.ie.org; http://www.cies.org.

The Program for the Study of Sexuality, Gender, Health and Human Rights at Columbia University offers two residential fellowships of \$35,000 for scholars, advocates, and activists conducting innovative interdisciplinary work on the intersecting themes of sexuality, gender, health and human rights, in both U.S. and international contexts. Academic applicants must have the PhD at the time of application, while those working in advocacy, activism, and independent scholarship should have an equivalent of professional achievement. Deadline for submission: March 1, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact: Caroline Kay, Assistant Director, Academic and Student Affairs, Center for Population and Family Health, 60 Haven Avenue, B-3, New York, NY 10032; (212) 304-5261; fax (212) 305-7024; e-mail cck11@columbia.edu.

The Center for Young Children and Families at Teachers College, Columbia University, announces the sixth year of summer fellowship program for doctoral students. Putting Children First is a Fellowship Training Program in Child and Family Policy with a developmental perspective, which provides the opportunity to link academic learning across disciplines with interest in social policy. Deadline for submission: April 3, 1998. For further information, contact: Lisa O'Connor, Center for Young Children and Families, Teachers College, Columbia University, Box 39, 525 W. 120th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 678-3904; fax (212) 678-3676.

University of Michigan's Doctoral Program in Social Work and Social Science announces five postdoctoral fellowships in Social Research Training on Applied Issues of Aging. Stipends vary from \$20,292 to \$32,200. Deadline for submission: April 15, 1998. For further information:

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Funding, continued

tion contact <http://www.umich.edu/socwk/gerontology/postdoc.html>.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces the availability of grant funds for postdoctoral research in the following topic areas: The Radcliffe Research Support Program which offers a \$5,000 to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the center's data resources; The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award Program which offers a \$2,500 to a woman doctoral student focusing on sex and gender differences or some developmental issue of particular concern to American girls or women; The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award Program which offers \$2,500 to doctoral students focusing on some aspect of the study of lives, concentrating on issues in human development and personality; The Observational Studies Dissertation Award Program which offers \$2,500 to doctoral students who must use data from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation's Observational Studies, comprising studies of two different welfare intervention programs; and The Visiting Scholars Program which offers office space and access to the facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University. Deadline for submissions varies from March 1-April 15, 1998. For further information please contact: Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140; e-mail mrc@radcliffe.edu

Competitions

The Society for Applied Sociology is accepting nominations for their 1999 Annual Meeting Awards. The Lester F. Ward Distinguished Contributions to the Society for Applied Sociology Award is presented to a person who has made significant contributions to applied sociology over a substantial period of time. The Award for Sociological Practice is presented to an outstanding sociologist who has successfully demonstrated how sociological practice can advance and improve society. The Alex Borus Award for Contributions to the Society for Applied Sociology is presented to a member of SAS who has served the association with distinction. Send nominations to: Michael S. Fleischer, 1434 Churchill Way, Marietta, GA 30062; fax (770) 509-0074 (allow several rings); e-mail michael_fleischer@compuserve.com.

Awards

William Cross, Illinois College, received the Charles Frank Faculty Award.

Irwin Deutscher, University of Akron, Emeritus, received the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Missouri.

John Farley, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, received the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Humanitarian Award.

Helen Z. Lopata, Loyola University-Chicago, received the Alumni Achievement Award from the Liberal Arts and Sciences College, University of Illinois-Urbana.

Alan Klein, Northeastern University, received the 1997 North American Society for the Sociology of Sport Book of the Year Award for his book, *Baseball on the Border: A Tale of Two Laredos* (Princeton University Press, 1997).

Wib Leonard, Illinois State University, was awarded the College of Arts and Sciences Senior Distinguished Teacher Award.

Diane Pike, Augsburg College, received the Senior Class Distinguished Faculty Professor Teaching Award.

Alvin J. Schmidt, Illinois College, received the Malcolm Stewart Award for intercultural education.

People

Peter Beilharz, La Trobe University-Australia, was appointed Chair of Australian Studies at Harvard University, 1999-2000, and has been elected to Fellowship of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Kum-Kun Bhavnani, University of California-Santa Barbara, is now full professor in sociology.

William Canak, Middle Tennessee State University, has been appointed Associate Director of the Tennessee Center for Labor-Management Relations.

Jeremy Hein, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, William Frey, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, and Rita Simon, American University, have been selected to join a national panel of scholars to advise WGBH on a radio series about immigration to the United States.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, delivered a talk on hate crimes in the elementary schools at the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997.

Georgios Piperopoulos, University of Macedonia-Greece, donated the rights to his publication, *Drug Dependence, The Burning Issue of our Times*, to the Greek armed forces who have printed the 75 page booklet in over 17,000 copies and disbursed it to each member of the Officers Course.

Arthur Shostak, Drexel University, gave the keynote address to 6,000 attendees at the 47th Annual Meeting of the International Foundation for Employment Benefits Plans in Toronto. He has been designated Director of the new Drexel Center for Employment Futures, a think tank of 25 faculty members.

Wendy Simonds, Georgia State University, has been appointed to a tenure-track position in the Department of Sociology.

Ramon Torrecilha, formerly with the Social Science Research Council, has accepted the position of Director of Multicultural Programs at Mills College.

Sociologists in the News

Rosemary S. Bannan, DePaul University, had her research on battery against police officers featured in the June 17 and November 20, 1997 issues of *Chicago Tribune*, and November 19, 1997 issue of *Chicago Sun-Times*.

Gloria Count-van Manen, Howard University, was interviewed on a radio show, KSFR in Santa Fe, NM, on December 30, 1997, for the program on violence, *Future Waves*.

Dorothy Everts, Arizona State University, was interviewed by the Japanese edition of *60 Minutes* on the building of sports stadiums at the public expense.

Donna Gaines, Barnard College of Columbia University, was interviewed by MJI Broadcasting and quoted in December 11, 1997, issue of *Metroland*, December 17, 1997 issue of *Westchester Weekly*, and December 22, 1997, issue of *Newsday*.

Claire Gilbert was a featured guest on a syndicated AM radio program *Sightings* on November 12, 1997. She addressed issues about tropical rainforests fires in Brazil and Indonesia and their impact on health, wildlife, and global climate change.

Lori B. Girshick, Warren Wilson College, had a rebuttal piece, "Public has Flawed Picture of Domestic Violence Issue" printed in the *Ashville Citizen-Times*, December 17, 1997.

Mark Hutter, Rowan University, was quoted in the November 16, 1997, *Atlantic City Press* article on the changing grandparenthood role.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, was quoted in the November 4, 1997 issue of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* in an article about teen pregnancy and the problems associated with teen motherhood.

Ross Koppel, Social Research Corporation and University of Pennsylvania, recently completed a two year study of academic outcomes differentials, race, and school programs. His study of the Teaneck's school system has been featured in a series of articles and editorials by the *Bergen County Record*.

Helena Z. Lopata, Loyola University-Chicago, conducted several interviews in Australia, August 23-26, 1997: Australian Associate Press, by Cheryl Nixon: ABC Radio National, by Gail Jennings; and SBS Radio National Multicultural for "World View" by Heather Patterson.

Robert E. Parker, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was recently interviewed and cited by the *Bloomberg News Service* on trends in the use of temporary workers and by the *Christian Science Monitor* on a story on Henderson, the most rapidly growing Las Vegas bedroom community.

Marilyn Rosenthal, University of Michigan-Dearborn, appeared in two European publications on medical uncertainty and medical collegiality: *British Medical Journal* (May, 1997), and *Peter Lens, Problem Doctors* (IOA Press).

Barbara Katz Rotham, City University of New York, was quoted in a *New York Times* article on the marketing of infertility treatments, and in the *Village Voice* in an article on genetics.

Arthur B. Shostak, Drexel University, was interviewed by NBC-TV News about services concerning findings from the national Teen Poll on Work Futures released by the Center for Employment Futures.

Dee Southard, University of Oregon, authored an op-ed in the November 5, 1997 edition of the *Register Guard* entitled "Doubling-Up Can Be Boon for Homeless Families." She also presented a public social science lecture entitled "Growing Up Without a Home: Oregon's Homeless Children and Youth" at Southern Oregon University.

Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University, was interviewed and quoted in a front page story regarding police chief hiring practices in the November 20, 1997 issue of *Boulder Daily Camera*.

New Books

Paul R. Amato, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and Alan Booth, Pennsylvania State University, *A Generation at Risk: Growing Up in an Era of Family Upheaval* (Harvard University Press, 1997).

Anne-Marie Amber, York University, *The Web of Poverty: Psychological Perspectives* (The Haworth Press, 1998).

Peter Beilharz, La Trobe University-Australia, *Imagining the Antipods: Culture, Theory and the Visual in the Work of Bernard Smith* (Cambridge, 1997).

Spencer E. Cahill, University of South Florida, *Inside Social Life: Readings in Sociological Psychology and Microsociology*, second edition (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

William Canak and Laura Swanson, Middle Tennessee State University, *Modern Mexico* (McGraw-Hill, 1998).

Mounira M. Charrad, University of Pittsburgh, Rahma Bourgia, University of Missouri, and Nancy Gallagher, University of California-Santa Barbara (Editors), *Femmes, Culture of Societe au Maghreb* (Afrique Orient, 1996).

Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University, and Debora A. Paterniti, Baylor College of Medicine, *Health, Healing, and Illness: Society, Social Context, and Self* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Barbara H. Chasin, Montclair State University, *Inequality and Violence in the United States: Casualties of Capitalism* (Humanities Press, 1997).

Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, *Religion and Social System of the Virasaiva Community* (Greenwood Press, 1997).

Joyce N. Chinen, University of Hawaii-West Oahu, Kathleen O. Kane, University of San Francisco, and Ida M. Yoshinaga, *A Woman's Issue of Social Process in Hawaii* (University of Hawaii Press, 1997).

Jacques Coenen-Huther, Universite de Geneve, *Toqueville* (Presses Universitaires de France, 1997).

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati, and Robert Agnew, Emory University, *Criminological Theory: Past to Present* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

G. David Curry and Scott H. Decker, University of Missouri-St. Louis, *Confronting Gangs: Crime and Community* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Christopher G. Ellison, University of Texas-Austin, and W. Allen Martin, University of Texas-Tyler, *Race and Ethnic Relations in the United States: Readings for the 21st Century* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

John Germov, The University of Newcastle-Australia (Editor), *Second Opinion: An Introduction to Health Sociology* (Oxford Press, 1998).

Don M. Gottfredson, Rutgers University, *Exploring Criminal Justice: An Introduction* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Michael D. Grimes, Louisiana State University, and Joan M. Morris, University of Central Florida, *Caught in the Middle: Contradictions in the Lives of Sociologists from Working-Class Backgrounds* (Greenwood Press, 1997).

Barbara A. Haley, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Brian Devey, Etak, Inc., *American Health Care in Transition: A Guide to the Literature* (Greenwood Press, 1997).

Mark Hutter, Rowan University, *The Family Experience: A Reader in Cultural Diversity*, second edition (Alynn & Bacon, 1997), and *The Changing Family*, third edition (Alynn & Bacon, 1998).

James A. Inciardi, University of Delaware, and Karen McElrath, Queen's University-Belfast, *The American Drug Scene: An Anthology*, second edition (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

James M. Jasper, New York University, *The Art of Moral Protest: Culture, Biography, and Creativity in Social Movements* (University of Chicago Press, 1997).

Elmer H. Johnson, Southern Illinois University, and Debora A. Paterniti, *Prisoners in Japan: Six Contrary Cohorts* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1997).

Leslie W. Kennedy, University of Alberta, and Vincent E. Sacco, Queen's University-Ontario, *Crime Victims in Context* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Jack Levin and Richard Bourne, Northeastern University, and Kim Mac Innis and Walter F. Carroll, Bridgewater State College, *Social Problems: Causes, Consequences, and Interventions*, second edition (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Robert H. Lauer and Jeanette C. Lauer, U.S. International University, *Sociology: Contours of Society* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Judith Lorber, City University of New York, *Gender Inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Coramae Richey Mann, Indiana University, and Marjorie S. Zatz, Arizona State University, *Images of Color, Images of Crime* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Edward McCaughan, Loyola University, *Reinventing Revolution: The Renouance of Left Discourse in Cuba and Mexico* (Westview Press, 1997).

Terance D. Miethe and Richard C. McCorkle, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, *Crime Profiles: The Anatomy of Dangerous Persons, Places, and Situations* (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa, *Sociology and Nature: Social Action in Context* (Westview Press, 1997).

Belinda Robnett, University of California-Davis, *How Long? How Long? African-American Women in the Struggle for Civil Rights* (Oxford University Press, 1997).

Joseph Tilden Rhee, Arizona State University, and Joan M. Morris, *Identity* (Harvard University Press, 1997).

Marilynn Rosenthal, University of Michigan-Dearborn, and Max Heirich, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (Editors), *Health Policy: Understanding Our Choices from National Reform to Market Forces* (Westview Press, 1998).

Continued on next page

Summer Short Courses

Taught by Paul D. Allison in Philadelphia

Categorical Data Analysis July 20 - 24

A complete course on regression analysis of categorical data. Topics include logit, probit, multinomial logit, cumulative logit, conditional logit, discrete choice, Poisson regression, contingency tables, panel data, and log-linear analysis. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS[®] procedures LOGISTIC, GENMOD, and CATMOD, plus individual consultation.

Event History Analysis July 13 - 17 July 27 - 31

A comprehensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete-time methods, and unobserved heterogeneity. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS[®] procedures LIFEREG, LIFETEST and PHREG, individual consultation, and a copy of Prof. Allison's new book *Survival Analysis Using the SAS[®] System: A Practical Guide*.

For more information contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, allison@ssc.upenn.edu, <http://www.ssc.upenn.edu/~allison/>. Fee for each course is \$800.

New Books, continued

Luana Ross, University of California, *Inventing the Savage: The Social Construction of Native American Criminality* (University of Texas, 1998).

Michael Schwalbe, North Carolina State University, *The Sociologically Examined Life: Pieces of the Conversation* (Mayfield, 1998).

Walter L. Wallace, Princeton University, *The Future of Ethnicity, Race and Nationality* (Greenwood Press, 1997).

Max Weber, *The Protestant Ethic and The Spirit of Capitalism*, with updated introduction by Randall Collins, University of Pennsylvania (Roxbury Publishing, 1998).

Rose Weitz, Arizona State University, *The Politics of Women's Bodies: Appearance, Sexuality, and Behavior* (Oxford University Press, 1998).

Summer Programs

The National Institute on Aging announces the annual Summer Institute on Aging research, a week-long workshop for new investigators, focused on current issues, research methodologies, and funding opportunities to be held July 11-17, 1998, in Airlie, VA. The program will also include consultations on the development of research interests. Support is available for travel and living expenses. Deadline for applications is March 13, 1998. For additional information, contact: Zita E. Givens, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 5C-35, 31 Center Drive MSC-2292, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-2292; (301) 496-0765; fax: (301) 496-2525; e-mail givensz@comur.nia.nih.gov; http://www.nih.gov/nia.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign announces the 1998 Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe to be held June 15-August 7, 1998. For further information, contact: Russian and East European Center, University of Illinois, 104 International Studies Building, Champaign, IL 61820; (217) 333-1244; fax (217) 333-1582; e-mail rec@uiuc.edu.

The Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research is sponsoring a summer workshop on family and household modeling and applications, to be held on June 27-August 2, 1998, at Rostock, Germany. Deadline for applications is April 15, 1998. For further information, contact: workshop@demogr.mpg.de, or see http://www.demogr.mpg.de.

The Smithsonian Institution and the Inter-University Program for Latino Research present the 1998 Latino Graduate Training Seminar in Qualitative Methodology and Fellowship Program to be held on June 29-July 10, 1998, in Washington, DC. The seminar is designed to bring Latino and Latino graduate students from across the country to work together with distinguished Latino and Latino faculty, Smithsonian professionals, and curators and archivists from other national collections. Deadline for applications is March 27, 1998. For further information, contact: Magdalena Miert, Center for Museum Studies, A & I #2235, MRC 427, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-3101; e-mail mmiert@si.edu; http://www.si.edu/organiza/offices/musstud.htm.

Data News

Add Health announces the availability of data from Wave I of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. This is a public-use data set containing a nationally representative sample of 6500 adolescents enrolled in grades 7-12 during the 1994-1995 school year. The data set also contains an oversample of African-American adolescents living with a parent with a college degree. A restricted-use data set is available by contract with the Carolina Population Center. The restricted-use data set contains over 20,000 observations including

a core, nationally-representative sample of 12,000 adolescents; oversamples of adolescents with Cuban, Chinese, and Puerto Rican backgrounds; a sample of adolescents with physical, limb disabilities; and a sample of pairs of adolescents residing together of varying degrees of genetic relatedness, from identical twins to adolescents sharing neither biological parent. Wave II data is scheduled for release winter 1997-1998. For Wave I data, contact: Sociometrics, 170 State Street, Suite 260, Los Altos, CA 94022; (650) 949-3282; e-mail soci@socio.com; http://www.socio.com. For additional information, contact: Jo Jones, Add Health, Carolina Population Center, CB #8120, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27516-3997; (919) 682-8412; e-mail jo.jones@unc.edu; http://www.cpc.unc.edu/adhealth.

New Programs

Maastricht University announces its new Master of Science program in Epidemiology. This year-long program is scheduled to begin in September 1998. For further information, contact: Piet van den Brandt or Tom Kuiper, Maastricht University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Office of International Relations, 6200 MD Maastricht, The Netherlands; 31-43-388-1552; fax 31-43-3671-4421; e-mail tom.kuiper@facurfdg.wunimaas.nl.

New Publications

New Media and Society, published by Sage, is a new international journal publishing its first issue in April 1999. The journal will engage in critical discussions and examinations of the social dynamics of media and information change. For additional information and submissions, contact: Jane Makoff, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, England; e-mail jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk; http://www.sagepub.co.uk.

Caught in the Web

The Internet and Higher Education: A Quarterly Review of Innovations in Post-Secondary Education, published by JAI Press, and edited by Michael Harris, Pamela Harris, and Stan Hannah, is posted on the web. See http://www2.gdn.net/~hidakota/ISSUE1.HTM.

Deaths

Hugh J. Parry, George Washington University, died December 3, 1997, in Washington, DC.

Donald P. Warwick, Harvard University, died December 6, 1997, in Arlington, MA.

Obituaries

G. Franklin Edwards (1915-1998)

G. Franklin Edwards, emeritus professor of Sociology and former chair of the Department of Sociology at Howard University, died on January 13, 1998. Professor Edwards was a pioneer during an age of extraordinary Black scholarship and research. Among his mentors, peers and colleagues were W.E.B. Dubois, Sterling Brown, Charles Johnson, Harold Lewis, Mark Watkins, and E. Franklin Frazier. His work on the *Black Middle Class*, *The Negro Professional Class*, 1959, stands as a classic and placed him as an authority on this aspect of Black American social life. This seminal publication and his other works are frequently quoted and referred to by sociological colleagues, in clear evidence of the thoroughness of his research and the overall

high quality of his scholarship. His works appeared alongside those of other great scholars and authorities such as Ernest W. Burgess; Donald Bogue; Albert J. Reiss, Jr. and Arnold Rose; James Blackwell and Morris Janowitz; Robert K. Merton and Malinda Riley to name only a few.

Dr. Edwards joined the Department of Sociology at Howard University in 1941 as an instructor. His appointment began a professional and academic relationship with the University which continued for more than 50 years. During his tenure he worked with E. Franklin Frazier and Harry Walker to build a powerful department.

Edwards' strong commitment to the profession extended to the community and the nation. His commitment to excellence has earned him numerous professional awards and honors. He was an advisor to many national commissions and served on advisory boards at the local and national levels. He served on the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Programs, (1963-1965) under President John F. Kennedy. He was also appointed during that same period of time to serve on the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency, by the President. Additionally, he was a consultant to the Commission on Race and Housing for its study of minority group housing in the United States (1956-1958) and appointed a public member of the National Capital Planning Commission by President Lyndon Johnson from (1965-1971). This service also included being a member of the Advisory Committee for Social Indicators to the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (1967-1970), an advisory committee member to the U.S. Bureau of the Census to plan the 1980 decennial census (1975-1978) and a Fellow with the White House Historical Association, 1979-1991.

The honors Dr. Edwards received paralleled his active service in the profession, the academy the nation and the community. He was honored in 1997 by the American Sociological Association (ASA) with the prestigious DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award in recognition of "... the outstanding life, work and accomplishments ..." according to the ASA Award Selection Committee. He was Phi Beta Kappa and as a past president of the District of Columbia Sociological Society, he was awarded the Stuart A. Rice Award for contributions to Sociology and public service. But, awards also came early in his career. He was awarded the Susan Culver-Rosenberg Prize for his dissertation (1952) from the University of Chicago. He had the distinction of working with Louis Wirth while he was in Chicago. He provided a much needed historical prism through which students and colleagues could view the African American sociological tradition.

Within the profession, Edwards was just as active. He served as President of the District of Columbia Sociological Society, in 1964; Advisory Editor, *American Journal of Sociology*, 1956-1959; and served on many committees within the American Sociological Association. These included: the Committee on Marriage and Divorce Statistics, the Committee on International Cooperation, the Committee on Training and Professional Standards (chair) and the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (1979-82).

His sensitivity to the need for scholar service was also reflected in his teaching and service at Howard University. As a teacher, Dr. Edwards was demanding yet understanding. He was prepared to provide leadership and support in directing and nurturing students. His outstanding teaching record at Howard University and his unending efforts to improve the quality of teaching left a foundation and legacy in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology that is strong and growing. He remained throughout his academic and professional career faithful to the belief that a university should be a place where people could think and grow throughout their lives.

Florence Bonner, Howard University

Daniel B. Glos (1968-1997)

Daniel was a fourth-year graduate student at the University of Michigan. He died over Thanksgiving, while home with his family in Ithaca, New York, after repeated bouts of depression that drove him to suicide.

During his years at Michigan, he was a very committed student as well as Graduate Instructor. Three times, he was my GSI in my undergraduate class, Sociology 304—American Immigration: Historical and Sociological Perspectives. As a student, he was a very bright guy—always asking incisive questions, attracted to large issues, going beyond the material presented. As a GSI, he was very helpful—always enthusiastic, kind, humorous, both to the students and to me.

Daniel took his teaching very seriously—not just as a means of earning an income, but as something he deeply cared about and at which he wanted to excel. He was always busy creating more interesting handouts and in-class exercises for the students to better learn the material. His comments on students' papers were intelligent and humorous. I remember the day when I gave a brownbag on Lee Shulman's "Teaching as Community Property" that made us think about how we can elevate the status of teaching closer to that of research. When I was done, one of the first hands that went up was Daniel's, who began by thanking me for doing a brownbag on teaching, because, he underlined, it reaffirmed him in his role as teacher. He was, indeed, a very good teacher. I believe he would have become a very good academic as his undergraduate training at Brown University has been very fine and he had also benefited much from his years at Michigan. He had decided to take preliminaries in the areas of the Sociology of Culture and the Sociology of Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity. Many of us in this department have lost someone we loved. Our profession has lost a fine sociologist in the making.

Daniel was strict with students, but always went the extra mile for them. For example, this fall for the first time I had a hearing-impaired student in the class and we suddenly realized that, since the movies were not close-captioned, she would not be able to understand the three documentary films shown throughout the course. We both believed that these documentaries were quite important since they give the students images otherwise unavailable to them about the social processes involved in the Jewish migration at the turn of the century, the Black American civil rights movement, and the controversy over the Mexican illegals. Without my saying anything to him, Daniel went to the Web and brought the student and me the transcripts of the documentaries so that she would be able to read them and follow what was happening in the otherwise silent movies. I was extremely proud of him and had planned to nominate him for a teaching award for Best GSI of the Year in the spring.

Imagine, then, how unprepared many were for the news of his death. Searching for a way to comprehend what is still incomprehensible, I remember a short story that I read when I was an undergraduate student and the woman's movement was in its most beautiful years. It was a story in which a woman noted that what women needed to learn was not, as the Golden Rule would have it, to love others as if they were oneself, but, rather, to love oneself as if one were another. I think that Daniel knew how to love others as if they were himself, but—like many women—he did not know how to love himself as if he were another.

We must not allow the tragedy of Daniel's death to obscure the value of his life. In addition, his life, for those of us who knew him, had a great deal of value—whether or not he believed it. His intelligence, wit, humor, kindness endeared him to many.

"I have little sense of reverence," said W. Somerset Maugham in *The Summing Up*. "There is a great deal too much of it in the world. It is claimed for objects that do not deserve it." But, he went on, "when now and then I have come across real goodness I have found reverence rise naturally in my heart." Therefore, we will remember Daniel Glos.

Silvia Pedraza, University of Michigan

Howard N. Boughey (1937-1998)

Howard N. Boughey, 61, a retired sociology professor who was an executive in a job placement firm in Washington, died January 13 at Reston Hospital after a heart attack.

Mr. Boughey, who retired in 1995 after 23 years at the University of Toronto, had lived in Reston since 1980. Mr. Boughey commuted to his job in Toronto, sometimes weekly, for 15 years before his retirement. In recent years, he was a partner in C Associate, a Washington-based job placement business for software engineers, and he operated his own firm in Reston.

He volunteered as a swim instructor for disabled children at the Anthony Bowen YMCA in Washington. Mr. Boughey, a native of New York City, was a police reporter for the Long Island Daily Press in the late 1950s while attending Columbia University. He graduated from Columbia and received a master's degree and PhD in sociology from Princeton University.

His marriage to Suzanne Boughey ended in divorce.

Survivors include his wife, Nirmala Boughey, and their son, Shawn, both of Reston, and a son from his first marriage, Joshua Boughey of Boston.

Reprinted from *Washington Post*, January 19, 1998.

Official Reports and Proceedings

1997-1998 Council Minutes

Wednesday, August 13, 1997
Thursday, August 14, 1997

President Jill Quadagno convened the Council meeting at 12:50 p.m. She asked Council members and staff to introduce themselves.

Present were Florence Bonner, Paul Burstein, Paula England, Joe R. Feagin, Cheryl Townsend Gilles, Michael Hout, Cora Blegley Marrett, Douglas Massey, Phyllis Moen, Silvia Pedraza, Alejandro Portes, Jill Quadagno, Patricia A. Roos, Neil J. Smelser, David A. Snow, Teresa A. Sullivan, Ann Swidler, Linda Waite, Charles V. Willie, Robert Wuthnow.

ASA Staff: Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, Ed Hatcher, John M. Kennedy, Patricia White, Robert Spalter-Roth

1. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved with the addition of a report from the Awards Policy Committee and a resolution from the Committee on Nominations.

2. Report of the President

President Quadagno welcomed the new Council members. She briefed the Council on the progress of the 1998 Annual Meeting, noting that the program is essentially full and session suggestions are being referred to the 1999 Program Committee.

3. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Sullivan deferred her report to the budget discussion later in the meeting.

4. Report of the Executive Officer

Executive Officer Felice J. Levine again thanked Past-President Smelser and the 1997 Program Committee for crafting an excellent Annual Meeting Program. She indicated that other substantive topics would be taken up as they appear on the agenda and that her general orienting remarks and report on the staff and year had been presented to everyone as part of the Executive Officer's Report to the 1996-97 Council.

5. Technological Innovations at the ASA

Levine reviewed the use of and feedback on the ASA homepage. In addition to general information about ASA, the homepage maintains order forms, applications, renewal notices, registration forms, the Call for Papers and the Preliminary Program. She also indicated that the *Employment Bulletin* is the most frequently used screen on the homepage.

Levine briefly expanded on the agenda

Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

materials regarding future plans to provide useful information about ASA and sociology to a wide audience on the internet. She noted that the Association is exploring opportunities to: (1) utilize internet-related information technology to enable new publications venues; and (2) take advantage of directory security structure to restrict access to certain information to ASA members. ASA plans to put the Directory of Departments on line with restricted access to ASA members by member ID and password at no charge. This will enable periodic updates of information and avoid high printing costs for a useful reference that has a low volume of sales. A second venture of ASA is on-line access to electronic mail addresses of members.

Levine concluded the discussion of technological innovations with a presentation of Blackwell Publishers' proposal to the Executive Office requesting permission to include *Sociological Methodology* and *Sociological Theory* in the Higher Education Funding Council Project (HEFC) in the United Kingdom. HEFC is a government-funded pilot project to allow 250 UK-based educational libraries to have electronic access to the full text of journals when they subscribe in hard copy. Use of the electronic access is administered through password protection.

Motion: To approve the Blackwell proposal for electronic delivery of *Sociological Theory* and *Sociological Methodology*. Carried.

6. ASA Committee Reports

President-elect Alejandro Portes highlighted some of his initial thoughts about the 1999 Annual Meeting to be held in Chicago. He also presented his proposed 1999 Program Committee: John Sibley Butler, University of Texas-Austin; Lourdes Gouveia, University of Nebraska-Omaha; Ruth S. Hamilton, Michigan State University; Donald Hernandez, National Research Council; Kenneth Land, Duke University; Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota; Roger Waldinger, UCLA; Mary Waters, Harvard University. He indicated that the program theme is under discussion.

Motion: To approve the 1999 Program Committee. Carried.

7. Publications Committee

Secretary Teresa Sullivan reviewed the request of Council to the editors to provide data on the race and gender composition of their editorial boards. The Publications Committee suggested that the editors supply the names to the Executive Office and that the Office check membership records to ascertain and summarize this information.

Motion: That ASA Editors provide the names of their editorial boards and reviewers to the Executive Office to document, where available, the race and gender data for use in the editors' annual reports.

Substitute Motion: To refer the motion back to the Publications Committee for clarification at the January meeting. Failed.

Council discussed the purpose of the data collection, the appropriate unit, the cost and benefits of this approach, the technological approaches and difficulties, and a range of options to accomplish the spirit of the request.

Substitute Motion: ASA Executive Office should send to all ASA journal editors a confidential roster of ASA members that includes information on race, ethnicity, and gender together with the directive that ASA has a diversity policy in place to which the editors should be sensitive in choosing their reviewers. Carried.

Sullivan reported that the Publications Committee had created a subcommittee to review the ASA publication portfolio and develop some future plans. One possibility is a new ASA general journal that would represent a wide-range of articles of various types, oriented to a wide audience across the disciplines and other

fields. This journal would not be technical; the target audience would broadly include teachers, policy makers, and media.

Quadagno clarified that the Publications Committee at this point seeks a sense of Council's interests, not a vote on a specific proposal. Several Council members felt the proposal sounded similar to what a flagship journal should embody and asked whether a flagship journal could meet those needs. Council member England expressed her enthusiasm for two different journals, one speaking to research scientists and the other to the larger discipline and public. A number of members spoke in favor of reaching a broader constituency to enhance public understanding of sociology and shape a policy agenda. Council member Waite affirmed that articles synthesizing a body of literature would be especially valuable.

Smelser raised a concern regarding a mix of commissioned and refereed articles, and the difficulties a mix poses for editors. Others commented on how such a mix could be handled and models, such as the Annual Review of Sociology where it is currently used. Porges suggested that a mix of articles was needed, including some attention to international comparisons.

Council member Hout urged caution so that others outside the discipline were clear about the role of the new journal. Levine suggested that this proposal for a new journal provides a nice analogue to the Rose book series, which also aims to address broad issues of sociological significance and wide audiences.

Several Council members thought that with current economic retrenchment in higher education, it might be a tough time to launch any journal. Several thought that it was important for Council to have a substantive prospectus which included a careful business and marketing plan, specifying the target audience.

Burstein clarified the origin of the idea of the journal. The hope is that this would be the journal that everyone in the discipline could read and that the journal could be a unifying force.

Council member Feagin referred back to the discussion of ASR at a previous Council meeting, that led to the charge to the Publications Committee. Council discussed perceived member satisfaction with ASR. Council member England described the relationship of ASR and the new journal from a historical perspective and suggested separating the discussion of new journal and problems/issues about ASR.

President Quadagno offered to convey to the Publications Committee the general positive consensus of Council about the intent of this new journal and Council's interest in considering a fully fleshed out proposal.

8. Associate Members: Voting Privileges and Holding of Offices

Levine clarified that Associate Members are non-voting members of the Association. The question of whether Associate Members are eligible to vote in section elections arose this spring when ASA conducted its first integrated election for the ASA general election and section elections. The ASA by-laws do not speak to this issue. A second related issue is whether Associate Members can hold Section offices.

Secretary Sullivan clarified that Associate Members receive one journal, cannot vote, and pay \$55 in dues regardless of income category. She indicated that this membership category was originally designed for those who are principally in other disciplines or spouses who are both in sociology. ASA currently has 1300 associate members. Levine further noted that full-time faculty members of sociology departments are not eligible to be Associate Members. She added that the number of Associate Members has expanded because of interdisciplinary initiatives with other associations, such as the American Political Science Association, the American Educational Research Association, and the Society for Research in Child Development.

Hout reiterated some of the benefits of

Associate membership for colleagues in related fields and how this membership is part of sections' outreach strategy. There was consensus on the value of this membership category, including in sections, for its intended purposes.

Burstein, who serves as Council Liaison to the Committee on Sections, reported on the Committee on Sections (COS) discussion of these issues at the open meeting with section officers. Section officers strongly favored having Associate Members vote in section elections. With regard to Associate Members holding office, the vote was close, a split of 16 voting yes and 17 no. He summarized the various arguments on each side. Also, he indicated his own reservations about Associate Members who are not full members of ASA being able to hold office in the governance of the Association.

A number of Council members expressed concern about the importance of having sections and section officers closely tied to the ASA for the benefit of sections and the entire Association. A strong consensus centered on requiring officers to be full ASA members.

Levine summarized the election process this year. All Associate Members belonging to one or more sections received the section election ballot, but not the general ASA ballot. She also explained how sections nominate their own candidates, using lists of current members, with membership classifications noted. She indicated that the list was sent to the nominations chair in time for the slate to be developed.

Motion: Associate Members of the ASA who are members of sections are permitted to vote in section elections. Carried.

Motion: Associate Members of the ASA are not permitted to hold section offices. Carried.

9. Membership Requirement in Sections and Participation in the Annual Meeting

Levine summarized a proposal from the Section on Undergraduate Education to change their by-laws to require that presenters in section sessions be members of that section. Burstein clarified that the proposal allowed anyone to submit to the section program, but that, once accepted, the presenters would have to join the section. Council felt this rule was too constraining to members' involvement across sections. In addition, such a requirement would contradict ASA's policy of open submissions.

Motion: To reject the proposed by-law change from the Section of Undergraduate Education. Carried.

10. Appointment of ASA Committees

Appointments made directly by Council. Levine explained the process of direct Council appointments. Council completed its appointments for the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, ASA's representatives to the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics, the American Council of Learned Societies, the International Sociological Association, and the Spivack Advisory Committee.

Report from the Committee on Committees. Howery reviewed the procedure for appointments. The Council divided into three groups to review the COC recommendations.

Motion: To accept COC's recommendations for committee appointments, as amended. Carried.

11. Committee on Nominations

Vice-President Willie conveyed the concerns of the Committee on Nominations about the poor attendance at the meeting and some confusion about Committee responsibilities and timing. He presented a resolution from the Committee:

Motion: At the time potential candidates [to the Committee on Nominations] are offered nomination, they be clearly informed that the term of office is two years; that it begins on the first day of the ASA meeting following election; that the committee meets all day of these meetings; and that acceptance of the office—should they be elected—carries the responsibility to attend the meetings of the

committee convened during their term of office. Carried.

12. Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD)

Fourteen proposals were received and reviewed by the Council Advisory Committee on FAD. Six proposals were funded, two of which are conference proposals.

Motion: To accept the report of the Council Subcommittee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline with thanks. Carried.

13. Committee on Awards Policy

Levine summarized the discussion of the Committee on Awards Policy on the ASA Awards ceremony. The concern of the Committee and the Council centered on the length of the ceremony, primarily with the introductory remarks given by the award presenters. The Committee recommended having the Chair of the Awards Policy Committee make all the awards citations, including thanking the committee and its chair; to have the winner and chair of the particular award winner on stage; to have all photographs taken prior to the event; and to limit the time of the citation.

Motion: To adopt the proposal of the Committee on Awards Policy on the Awards Ceremony. Carried.

14. Executive Office Program Reports

Minority Affairs Program. Levine highlighted several aspects of the written report prepared by Havidan Rodriguez. She emphasized the continued funding of students in the Minority Fellowship Program, the involvement of MFP students in regional and ASA meeting presentations, and the successful proposal development workshop held for the MFP students in April, 1997, in Washington, DC. She noted that the proposal development workshop is one important piece of a multifaceted effort aimed at enhancing the research training of MFP students. Another opportunity is summer research internships, several of which were arranged for 1997. These efforts will continue in 1998. The MOST program continues to work with 18 departments on systemic change in mentoring, climate, research training, and curriculum.

Academic and Professional Affairs Program. Howery summarized the highlights of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program, including initiatives in: collaboration with MOST, peer review of teaching, preparing future faculty, enhancing departments and departmental leadership, and engaging sociology on issues in higher education. ASA is part of a project with the American Association for Higher Education to develop a monograph on peer review of teaching in sociology. She shared the agenda for and feedback on the fourth annual chair conference and the second meeting of directors of graduate study.

Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Howery highlighted two Congressional briefings sponsored by the Spivack Program in 1997, one on "Welfare to Work: Opportunities and Pitfalls" and the other on "Youth Violence: Children at Risk." She noted that ASA had joined with the American Association for the Advancement of Science to sponsor a media fellow. The 1997 Fellow is Anne Boyle, Yale University, who completed a placement at the Albuquerque Tribune. The Congressional Fellowship and the Community Action Research Initiative are proceeding successfully. Finally, she briefed Council on two publications in preparation from Spivack-sponsored workshops, one on affirmative action in employment and the other on the urban agenda. Each will summarize relevant research and show the uses and contributions of sociology to these timely topics.

Research Program in the Discipline and Profession. Levine started by indicating ASA's good fortune in having Roberta Spalter-Roth join the staff and assume responsibility for directing the Research Program. Levine highlighted the activities of the Research Program, including the 1997 Graduate Guide survey, which generated comparative information on departments and a report published in the Guide itself. She noted that the Pro-

gram is focusing on ASA's participation in a major collaborative project to assess the employment situation of recent PhD graduates in scientific fields. This effort is funded by the Sloan Foundation and the National Science Foundation.

Public Information. Ed Hatcher summarized the extensive press coverage at the 1997 Annual Meeting. He mentioned the three press conferences that were carried on television as well as by the print media. Council expressed concern about embargoed papers. Hatcher mentioned that the media was disappointed in the low number of papers available at the conference.

Motion: Papers presented at the ASA Annual Meeting are in the public domain and should be available for use, properly cited. Carried.

Public Affairs. Levine and Hatcher summarized key public affairs activities, including testimony before appropriations committees, displays at congressional exhibitions on science, and active involvement in the Census 2000 issues. Levine has worked closely with the NSF leadership and NSF Sociology Program on infrastructure issues and to expand resources for social science research. Levine highlighted some of the events at the Annual Meeting which seek to advance support and visibility for sociology and the social sciences.

15. Proposed Registration Fees for the 1998 Annual Meeting

Council discussed the proposed increase in registration fees and the fiscal pressures to do so. Sullivan and Levine highlighted some areas of cost reduction, such as in catering and control on audiovisual rentals. Council affirmed a commitment to low fees for students.

Council reviewed the recommendation from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget and made three changes: to reduce the student fees from \$35 to \$30; to eliminate the registration category of "retired member;" and to have no increase in fees for unemployed and low income members.

Motion: To approve the proposed meeting registration fees, as amended. Carried.

16. Fiscal Review, Budget Reports, and Analysis for 1997

Sullivan noted the projected balanced budget before depreciation and the possibility of a balanced budget after depreciation. She reported dues income above projected levels. She reviewed the depreciation schedule for the computer equipment. She clarified that no income from investments held in reserve is brought into the operating budget. Interest on long-term investments and on restricted funds is noted in the budget by IRS requirements. Interest income derived from the operating revenues are included and expended in the operating budget.

Council reviewed and discussed the budget report and asked questions.

17. New Business

There was no other new business. Council agreed to hold its next meeting on January 23-25, 1998, in Washington, DC.

Council adjourned at noon on Thursday, August 14.

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