1998 Annual Meeting…
Some Features of Changing Demographics in San Francisco

The adult population is estimated to be roughly 62 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 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.

Census Bureau Director Martha Riche Resigns

On January 13, 1999 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, 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. The Census Bureau and the United States Census estimates that the total population will be approximately 280,000,000 in January 2000. This is an estimated increase of 20 million in the last ten years. The Bureau has made a commitment to reduce the undercount in the next century. The Bureau has made a commitment to reduce the undercount in the next century. The Bureau has made a commitment to reduce the undercount in the next century. The Bureau has made a commitment to reduce the undercount in the next century. The Bureau has made a commitment to reduce the undercount in the next century.
In This Issue...

Congressional Fellow Works on Gulf War Illness
Lois Monteiro reports on her work with the House Veteran's Affairs Committee.

Laska on Tenure
Tenure, post-tenure review, and faculty accountability.

Growth in Sociology Enrollments
The growth rate of sociology BAs outstrips other disciplines, indicating an improved market.

Journal Citations Show Impact
Latest citation data reveal shifts in journal rankings.

AKD Honors Students
Alpha Kappa Delta celebrates accomplishments over nearly 80 years.

Certification by SPA
Certification program provides credentials for practicing sociologists.

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The Executive Officer's Column

"Our" ASA Annual Meeting

As 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 conducts 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 "scrolling" 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 related 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 themes 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 has been a 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 "Call" goes 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! --
Feder J. Levine
Medical Sociology and Gulf War Illness

III-Defined Illnesses and Medically Unexplained Symptoms Syndrome

Editor's note: Lois Montrone is in the 1998 ASA Congressional Fellows. She is on leave from her position as a faculty member in the School of Medicine at Brown University. For fellowship placement, she is scheduled to return to her institutional duties at House Vener's Columbia University.

Lois Montrone

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

by Lois A. Montrone
ASA 1998 Congressional Fellow

Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990. In support of a United Nations resolution, the United States 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 war 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 difficulties, and a forgetfulness and headaches. Over the past six years, these symptoms have become known, in the popular media 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 set of illnesses that are attributable to exposure in the Gulf. Reports of illnesses 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, lead, pesticides, and butylin, mine bromine taken to protect against nerve gas, pesticides, and butylin, and chemical weapons agents. Known chemical warfare agents occurred when the U.S. troops destroyed an enemy ammunition pit at Khamisah 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 Medicine, 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 researchers' opinion is that the findings are based on vague terms such as "undiagnosed illness," "ill-defined illness," "unexplained illnesses," "clusters of symptoms," and "deteriorating medical conditions."

The Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration have each developed a registry for Gulf War veterans and persons still in the military who suffer illness. 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 all 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, respiratory, musculoskeletal, symptomatic and gastrointestinal. 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 60,000 veterans have been registered. Those conditions that have been diagnosed include musculoskeletal disorders, psychological disorders, respiratory disorders, and gastrointestinal/ neurological illnesses. From about 1 percent to 5 percent of those diagnosed have some unexplained illnesses.

Medical sociology has a tradition of making a distinction between disease and illness. The standard approach is to look at the field in which illness is relative to disease as an objective biomedical hallmark while illness is a psychological experience of symptoms, with further distinction made for sickness as a social and culturally defined role. Stutzer's Sociology in Medicine explains the concept:

First conditions in prehistory on the organic level disease is best reserved in a term that describes physiological disorders contracted to the individual organism. Illness describes a subjective state, a psychological awareness of acquired disease that extends beyond the individual to affect relations with others. Conditions that are stable and persistent, impairment, disability, and handicap are analogous terms. In viewing illnesses 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 is formed by feelings and emotions and are involved by the attachment of a diagnostic label. The diagnosis legitimates the status of the person sick, and entitled to assume the sick role. Without the legitimation of a sick role. Without the legitimation of a

International Sociologists Receive Fulbright Awards to U.S.

The following sociologists have received Fulbright Awards for research and teaching in the United States.

- Naya Khitaisni, International Organization for Migration (Georgia); George Washington University and Brookings Institution
- Catherine Levay, University of Paris-VII (France); visits to various institutions
- Pablo Mieres, Catholic University of Uruguay; Georgetown University
- Victor Ospina, Mexican National Autonomous University of Science; Boston University
- Aiko Akihiko, United Nations Population Fund (Kakunodate); Georgetown University
- Guerlai Fiebr, Academy of Finland; Duke University
- Jolanta Chmiel, Institute of Social Research (Russia); University of Texas
- Leni Granberg, Vassar College (U.S.A.); University of California, Los Angeles
- Dipak Gupta, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India); University of Massachusetts-Amherst
- Tetsuya Goto, Japanese Academy of Sciences; University of Japan
- Kristin Harpejsen, University of Oslo (Norway); University of Chicago
- A. Majid Khan, Independent University Islamabad; Vassar College
- Gehהב Khoury, Tel-Aviv University (Israel), Hebrew University
- Martin Schouten, National Autonomous University of Mexico; University of California, Berkeley
-Last R. Veen, Catholic University of Udo (Brazil); Columbia University
- Virginia Xua, University of Delhi (India); University of California, Santa Cruz
- Jin Hwa Yon, Sung Kyun Kwan University (South Korea); Princeton University
- Eudine Blanchard-Yap, Tel Aviv University (Israel); George Washington University
Tenure, Post-Tenure Review, and Sponsorship: The University of New Orleans

Higher education's opportunities to operate as purveyors of products and services, i.e., commodities, are altering higher education's raison d'être. Despite its myriad virtues, higher education's bare bones, if its public service mission is not understood and nurtured, may have already outlived their usefulness. Therefore, 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 full-length document that is confined to this brief segment 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 higher education to shape the nature of the education provided by higher education has also grown tremendously as the economy has shown such remarkable growth and potential.

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Tenure forces institutions into a static configuration of departmental positions unresponsive to these changes unless the political climate can give tenured faculty the impetus needed to revitalize them. At the same time, tenure is becoming a hindrance to new faculty members.

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After the Fall: The Growth Rate of Sociology BAs

An examination of trend data signals 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-1990s 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.

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


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 rollercoaster ride ending on an upturn (see Figure 1). The production of bachelor's degrees in sociology fell dramatically from the mid 1970s to the mid 1980s. While the production of bachelor's degrees in sociology had rebounded to 23,886. Likewise, there was a resurgence in the growth rate for Master's degrees awarded in sociology between 1985 and 1990 that also outpaced all disciplines combined.

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.

Although the turn-around in the growth rate for sociology PhD production 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 733 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 other disciplines, increasing 25.3 percent and 23.4 percent respectively (see Figure 1).

Finally, there is evidence that the job market for sociologists is improving, as far 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 5 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 25.4 percent. Sociology positions, however, continued to steadily grow over this same time period, increasing 20.0 percent.

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.

Footnote

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

2 These 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). The figures for history and political science are 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 3. Percentage of Change in Positions Advertised in Association Job Listings, 1990-91 through 1995-96

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 many libraries, 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 dubbs the "footnote list.

Most of these uses of the SSCI involve its tracking of citations made to the work of individual authors. Yet, in its Journal Citations Report (ICR), the SSCI also provides useful data on the citation patterns of the various journals to 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 our purpose is to note some of the most noteworthy 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 excellence 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." As measured by calculating 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 customary annoyances. 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 which the SSCI counts publications and because broad review articles tend to attract more citations than do references on more specialized bodies of research. Table 2 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, ICR 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, as a prominent 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 in sociological 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 continue to rank as the foremost journals devoted to primary research. Other leading general publication journals in 1996 included Social Problems, Sociology, and two of the leading journals published by regional sociological associations, Social Forces and Sociological Forum.

Note that a third "regional" journal-Sociological Perspectives-is a relatively new 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 20th in 1995, with an impact factor of 71. In 1996, its impact score had risen by more than a full order of magnitude, ranking 15th, and even ahead of some of the most prominent general sociological publications. When compared with other publications devoted to the study of work and industry, Work and Occupations ranks well above Consultation, University's Industrial and Labor Relations Review. Although long-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 clearly 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 rivaled 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 50th (down from 36th). Whether these shifts represent enduring trends remains to be seen.

Footnotes


Table 3: Leading English-Language Sociology Journals, Ranked by Their Citation Ratio ("Impact Factor") in 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>1995 Ranking</th>
<th>1996 Impact Factor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Contemporary Sociology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. American Sociological Review</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. American Journal of Sociology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Annual Review of Sociology</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Work and Occupations</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Sociology of Education</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.57</td>
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<td>7. Social Problems</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Sociology</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Journal of Marriage and Family</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Demography and Sociology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Social Forces</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.22</td>
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Illness, from page 3...

diagnosis the ill person may be seen as morally suspect, as a sinner or a By-passed. The medical model and the diagnostic process provide further objectivity and structure the situation by transforming it to a treatable and manageable condition. This is the basis of the problem of defining Gulf War Illness. To compensate veterans for injuries sustained in combat, they 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 focused toward understanding the links between low-level exposures to the Gulf environmental toxins and the reported symptoms, to develop a disease model of the illness that would transform the socially defined illness into a medically defined disease.

As research continues, that definition may be revised, or, if not, the "presumption of disability" may continue as the standard for compensation for veterans who were exposed to toxic compounds. To date, the route to be taken to define a specific set of symptoms as a disease without specific pathologic evidence of the cause would remain open to current hypotheses. This is the case present with other vague conditions such as chronic fatigue syndrome or multiple chemical sensitivity. Fortunately, 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 the medical and political developments. For the present, the view of Congress is to continue to try to find causative exposures and to use science to link those exposures to symptoms, thus moving Gulf War Illness to Gulf War Disease.

Footnotes

Alpha Kappa Delta Benefits Sociology

by Sharon Barnett
Cal华南 University

A

A poll of the sciences and social sciences conducted by Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD) International Honor Society, a national honor society of scholars dedicated to promoting research and professional development in the social sciences, has revealed that students enrolled in the sciences and social sciences programs are more likely to engage in research and professional development activities than students enrolled in other disciplines.

AKD members have access to a variety of resources, including access to professional journals, networking opportunities, and mentorship programs. Additionally, AKD members are eligible for scholarships and fellowships, as well as opportunities to attend conferences and events.

The survey results indicate that students enrolled in the sciences and social sciences programs are more likely to engage in research and professional development activities than students enrolled in other disciplines. This is in part due to the strong emphasis on research and professional development in the sciences and social sciences programs.

Classroom Accessibility for Students with Disabilities

by Sharon Barnett
Cal华南 University

Although most universities have been under federal mandate to be accessible for students with disabilities since 1974, many have not become 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. Textbooks and other course materials are often not available in alternative formats, such as Braille or large print.

Making classrooms accessible for students with hearing impairments may require the professor to rearrange chairs so that students with hearing impairments can be accommodated within the classroom. This may be possible if the professor is willing to ask the students to rearrange the chairs. It is also possible to ask the professor and the students to rearrange the chairs for the students with hearing impairments.

Finally, for students with visual impairments, test-taking can be very problematic. Students may need extra time or untimed tests, or they may need exam accommodations. The university or the professor may be able to make these accommodations.

Tenure

from page 6

we spend the time in our labs needed to produce nationally competitive research so at the same time we are on the fast track to tenure. 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 fac-
ulty to these talks as much as possible accord-
ing to their strengths so each person can do a significant amount of all the various tasks.

In order to be successful, such a distribution of efforts requires a reward sys-
tem 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 triad. Such reward system is beginning to develop as actual work assign-
ments of faculty are made more visible by the accountability requirements and university administrations want faculty to be able to have the faculty do what they believe is important for the department in the overall picture. 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 shortages of faculty behind them requires that we pay close attention to how they are, how they will affect soci-
ology and how we can all work to actively participate in what will evolve. It may not be a protest against the most important issue that we have a for sociology in the future academia.
Sociological Practice Association
Certification Program Provides Credentials for Practicing Sociologists

by Ray Kirsh, 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 qualification standards is demeaning to their talent. Sociological knowledge, when harnessed to intervention and assessment strategies, can lead to innovative problem solving. The Sociological Practice Association's Certified Sociological Practitioner Program (CSP) provides an important credential for many practicing sociologists. For some, it has opened doors for others, it has天津 turned barriers into fronts.

Many sociological practitioners work in interdisciplinary settings where legitimacy can become an issue. This issue is quite evident in many clinical settings where behavioral counselors, therapists, nurses, psychologists, social workers, counselors, and others. These have become the primary care settings. Other battlegrounds include business settings, health education, and the private practice of psychotherapy. The special contributions of sociologists can be downsized as each field fights to define its turf. CSP provides sociology to other sociologists to claim their right to practice. Why should disciplines such as social work, psychology, and psychiatry 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 measure competence that certified clinical sociologists must specify 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 is valuable 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 comprehensive demonstration of an aspect of the candidate's sociological practice. A candidate's credentials are reviewed, and the candidate must demonstrate his/her theoretical, practical, 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 demonstrated competency of practice, not one passing a multiple-choice or written test. 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 required, an experienced mentor can work with candidates who have difficulty meeting the standards.

The Sociological Practice Association, established in 1978 as the Sociological Society, began certifying PhD sociologists as Certified Clinical Sociologists in 1983. Master's level sociologists were offered certification several years later, and recently certification has now become available to graduate and postdoctoral 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 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 his/her practice at a meeting in which members of the SPA and other practicing sociologists are present. The audience is then given an opportunity to ask questions of the applicant. Following the session, the applicant meets with members of the Certification Committee for further discussion and review of his/her presentation and credentials. In recent years, the certification process has been given primarily at meetings of the SPA, although, when the volume of applications so indicated, 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 graduate program in Santa Barbara, California, is piloting a certificate program for its current students. The practice-oriented Sociological Practice Program (SPP) 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 the program to indicate who wish to enhance their preparation for certification or to rethink their skills and knowledge for the 21st century. Information on the Fielding Institute is listed below.

The Value of Certification
Being a Certified Sociological Practitioner (CSP) 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 that having this certificate provides a measure of legitimacy that is not provided by the PhD. Another C.C.S., finds that it opens the door to corporate business consulting. A third finds it 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 corporate training. A sixth finds the C.C.S. experience helpful for their work in their administrative setting. Every sociologist involved in professional practice has a different reason.

Many practice areas do not require such certification. Neither licensure nor certification is a guarantee of competence or ethical behavior. For sociologists, however, certification can be an additional credential and a benchmark to the continuance of their education.

Sociologists are increasingly moving into practice positions where they interact with the public, provide services to clients, determine policy, and the like. Recognition of the public and the legitimation of practice require that an impartial group set the standards that all professionals meet. 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 Bede, Administrative Officer, Sociological Practice Association, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Social Science, 100 College Parkway, Arnold, MD, 21012, e-mail rbed@kstate.edu. There is also a publication titled "Certification for Me?" available upon request.

For answers to specific questions about the SPA, contact one of the following: S.S. Weber, CSP, Chair, Certification Committee; Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Oregon State University, College Station, OR, 3300-3556; e-mail wrw@oacsu.edu.

For more about the Fielding Institute's SPP program, contact Valerie Malinoff-Eliz, C.C.S., Associate Dean for Research and University Relations, The Fielding Institute, 2121 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA, 93101-3500, e-mail vmbennett@fielding.edu.
San Francisco, page 1

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 biotechnology have propelled San Francisco’s economy during the 1990s adding to its importance as a service economy. While these changes have increased the area’s demographics, they have also escalated the cost of living. As reported by the 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 long time. Despite its economic boom and attraction of highly 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 publications focus on the city’s workforce, which includes multiple workers and/or individuals engaged in part-time work. Further, immigrants typically have larger families with multiple family members in the workforce.

San Francisco’s demographic changes do not differ drastically 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. Locals are drawn to cities known for their high quality of life. The city’s high cost of living and diverse population will continue to attract residents, regardless of one’s economic status.

San Francisco’s growth continues to be driven by its unique cultural and economic landscape. The city remains a leader in biotech research and continues to attract highly skilled workers. Despite economic challenges, San Francisco continues to be a vibrant city with a diverse population. The city’s workforce is dynamic, and the cost of living remains high. The city’s demographic changes are a reflection of its economic growth and cultural diversity. The city’s unique geographic location and cultural heritage continue to attract residents from around the world.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES
The Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH) has issued a call for papers for their 10th Annual Conference to be held August 13-16, 1998, at the Hotel Nikko in San Francisco, CA. Theme: Sexual Harassment and Response: Culture and the Politics of Social Change. SASH seeks proposals for papers, panels, roundtables, and workshops addressing existing and emerging topics persisting to sexual harassment, responses, and organizational issues. Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1998. For additional information and contact, Susan F. Hyslop, University of Hawaii, 2540 Campus Pkwy, Room 309, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 956-9534 or (808) 956-9545; e-mail hyslop@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, 7900 SW 8th St, Miami, FL 33155. AHS seeks proposals and papers on all topics. Deadline for submission is May 15, 1998. For additional information and submission, contact Susan Costello, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008; (616) 387-5921; fax (616) 387-5823; e-mail S.Costello@wmich.edu.

New York State Sociological Association invites proposals for their 46th Annual meeting to be held October 16-17, 1998, at the Frederick Institute of Technology, New York, NY. Theme: "Exploring the Collaborative Matrix: The Role of Academics, Faculty, and the College Union in Shaping Institutional Sociology." Deadline for proposals and panel workshops on all sociology topics is May 1, 1998. Deadline for individual submissions is March 1, 1998. Final submission deadline is May 1, 1998. For additional information, contact: The New York State Sociological Association, Social Science Department, Room 200, Alfred University, Alfred, NY 14802. The New York State Sociological Association, School of Social Sciences, Room 200, Alfred University, Alfred, NY 14802; (607) 871-2477; e-mail nysos@alfred.edu.

The American Association of University Women (AAUW) has issued a call for papers for their 99th Annual Meeting to be held June 17-19, 1998, at the Denver Center for the Performing Arts, Denver, CO 80206. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1998. For additional information and contact, contact AAUW, 1901 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-0237; fax (202) 785-0238; e-mail pgruba@aauww.org.

Call for Papers on North America and the Psychosociological Society have issued a call for papers for their 59th Annual Meeting to be held from May 29 to June 1, 1998, at the Denver Center for the Performing Arts, Denver, CO 80206. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1998. For additional information and contact, contact PANAM, PO Box 2311, Berkeley, CA 94702; (510) 528-9605; fax (510) 528-9605; e-mail pannam@psyc-net.com.

Social Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Society has issued a call for papers for their 5th Annual Meeting to be held June 13-15, 1998, at the Georgetown University, Washington, DC. Theme: "Toward the 1998 Development of the Discourse of Policies and Change in Latin America: Past, Present and Future." Deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. For additional information, contact TELAS, 777 Third Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001; (202) 369-0717; fax (202) 369-0717; e-mail info @telas.org.uk.

Women's Studies in Education and the Profession of Sociology has issued a call for papers for their 35th Annual Meeting to be held January 31, 1999, at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 229-3300; fax (414) 229-3301; e-mail gilfeary@uwm.edu.

The Theme for the 1998 Conference of the Sociological Association for the Advancement of Teaching is "Creating Links to the Community" is the theme for our annual conference to be held October 22-23, 1998, in Denver, Colorado. You may obtain more information or submit a presentation proposal for the meeting through the website or by contacting the business office at:

Society for Applied Sociology
Division of Social Sciences
Anne Arundel Community College
5200 Thunder Hill Road, Arnold, MD 21012
Telephone (410) 554-2369; Fax (410) 554-2239
E-Mail steete@clarinet.net

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- SAS Code of Ethics
- SAS Structure and News
- Applied Sociology Publications

Continued on next page
Call for Papers, continued

contact Maryanne Osa, Department of Government and International Studies, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269; e-mail mosa@uconn.edu.

The Women's Studies Quarterly invites submissions for a special spring/summer 1998 issue entitled, "Artistic, critical, pedagogical strategies for black, brown, gay, lesbian, fe-

tive, and chic and oh!-oh!-white art are welcome." The deadline for submission is November 20, 1998. Manuscripts primarily focused on issues most pertinent to the United States should be sent to Diane Hudson, History and Philosophy of Technology, College of Liberal Arts, 92 Louis Memorial

Drive, Rochester, NY 14620-5604. Submit manuscripts electronically to shudson@rochester.edu.

March 6-7, 1998, 18th Annual Conference on the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, England. For information, contact: British Society for the History of Science, 1 South holland Road, London SE10 9NF, England. Telephone: (44-181) 806-0358; Fax: (44-181) 739-3875; E-mail: bswhs@commnet.co.uk.

March 12-15, 1998, Interdisciplinary Grad-

uate Student Conference, Copen College and University of British Columbia. Theme: "European and Chinese Representation: The Politics of Writing and Represen-

tation." For additional information, contact: Laura Russell, Department of History and Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6325 Main Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z2. Telephone: (604) 822-6287; Fax: (604) 822-6379; E-mail: rono8@interchange.ubc.ca. 

March 19-22, 1998, first Sociological Society Symposia, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "American University, Past, Present, Future." For additional information, con-

act: Edward H. Miller, President, University of Pennsylvania, Department of Sociology, 405 Main Building, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Telephone: (215) 898-8605; E-mail: hsmiller@psy.upenn.edu.

April 17-19, 1998, New England Historical Association Spring Conference, University of Vermont. For additional information, contact: Charles P. Peacock, President, University of Vermont, Department of History, Burlington, VT 05405. Telephone: (802) 656-3120; Fax: (802) 656-4129.

April 22-24, 1998, Fifth Annual Workshop on Computer-Based and Mathematical Organizational Theory, Montreal, Canada. The pur-

pose of this workshop is to explore advanced in formal theories of organizations, new computational or network-based analytic tools for studying organizations, and empirical tests of computational, mathematical, or logical models. For further information, see: http://www.wocf.org.

April 29, 1998, Sixth Research Symposium in the Social Sciences, Miami, Florida. For additional information, contact: Dr. David J. Wiss, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124. Telephone: (305) 284-2664; Fax: (305) 284-3622; E-mail: drwiss@mscow.miami.edu.

April 30-May 1, 1998, National Forum on Life Cycle and Vestige: The Impact of Work, Family and Mind on Health, University of California, Santa Cruz. For more information, contact: Maryanne Osa, Department of Government and International Studies, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269; e-mail mosa@uconn.edu.

May 7-9, 1998, Reframing Work and the Life Course: An International Symposium, Institute for Human Development, Life Cycle and Aging, University of Toronto and Status Passages and Links in the Life Cycle, University of British Columbia. For fur-

ther information, contact: Susan Murphy or Victor Mathur, Institute for Human Development, Life Cycle and Aging, University of Toronto, 222 College Street, Suite 302, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5T 3G4. Telephone: (416) 978-7301; Fax: (416) 978-4731; E-mail: somu@tor.br.csvo.nrc.ca or victor.mathur@utoronto.ca.

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stantive area and should include vita with their applications. Stipends for those accepted will be provided by BJS.

Seminar dates:
July 20–Aug 14, 1998

Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

For more information or to obtain a Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 3488, Ann Arbor, MI 48106
Website: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/734/164-6392 E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu
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Funding
Johns Hopkins International Fellowships in the Social Sciences are now available with $50,000 or $100,000 for students working on public health issues outside the United States. Applicants must hold a BA or BS and be able to have a VISA or OPT higher. Deadlines for submission: February 15, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact Mary Lou Henry, International Fellowships Program, 300 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201 (410) 955-7127, ext. 1622; fax (410) 955-7123, e-mail: mlh@jh.edu

The Department of Political Science at Columbia University offers a postdoctoral fellowship on "Reformative Justice" of $30,000 to $50,000 for study in an interdisciplinary program to be invited to a number of minority groups based on need and academic excellence. Applicants must be under a foreign faculty or graduate students. Deadline for submission: March 15, 1998. For additional information, contact: David Williams, Program Coordinator, The Open Society Institute, New Haven, CT 06519 (203) 760-9007, ext. 1670, e-mail: opencon@cosi.org

The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund offers the William Jefferson Clinton Endowed Scholarship in conjunction with a summer internship program open to minority students on the need for academic excellence. Applicants are required to write an essay for students and/or graduate students. Deadline for submission: March 15, 1998. For detailed application requirements, contact: Car- reen Koe, Assistant Director, Academic and Student Affairs, Center for Popula- tion and Family Health, 60 Severn Ave- nue, Box 8, New York, NY 10023 (212) 704- 2261, fax (212) 200-2794, e-mail: carreens@med.columbia.edu

The Center for Young Children and Fam- ilies at Teachers College, Columbia Uni- versity, announces the 15th annual call for papers for the 1999 conference in Early Childhood and Family Policy with a developmental per- spective to encourage and support the development of the field of early childhood education. The theme for submission: April 5, 1998. For further information, contact: Lisa Cal- lison, Center for Young Children and Fam- ilies, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 123rd Street, New York, NY 10027 (212) 777-2917, e-mail: lcal@tc.columbia.edu

21st Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques
June 1-July 24, 1998
For more information contact:
Dr. James M. Laykovsky, Director, Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Phone: (734) 764-8685 Fax: (734) 764-8663
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University of Michigan's Michigan's Doctoral Program in Social Work offers a limited number of teaching fellowships in Social Research Training on Applied Issues in Aging. Students will be offered $25,200 to $35,200. Deadline for submission: April 15, 1998. For further information...
People

Peter Beilharz, La Trobe University-Australia, was appointed Chair of Animal Science at the University of Pennsylvania, 1996. 3M, and has been elected to Fellowship of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Australia. 3M, and has been elected to Fellowship of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Australia.

Walter A. Murray, Texas A&M University, has been appointed Associate Professor of Animal Science at the University of California, Davis. Walter A. Murray, Texas A&M University, has been appointed Associate Professor of Animal Science at the University of California, Davis.

Helen J. Lawton, Loyola University-Chicago, has been appointed to the new position of Associate Dean for Student Development at Loyola University-Chicago. Helen J. Lawton, Loyola University-Chicago, has been appointed to the new position of Associate Dean for Student Development at Loyola University-Chicago.

Sociologists in the News

Rosemary S. Banno, University of Chicago, has been appointed as an associate professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. Rosemary S. Banno, University of Chicago, has been appointed as an associate professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Donald Evans, Arizona State University, was interviewed by the Japanese media on sports stadiums at the public expense. Donald Evans, Arizona State University, was interviewed by the Japanese media on sports stadiums at the public expense.

Diana Calvert, Western University, was interviewed on a radio show for her research on the effect of stress on the immune system. Diana Calvert, Western University, was interviewed on a radio show for her research on the effect of stress on the immune system.

New Books

Paul E. Amato, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and Alan Booth, Pennsylvania State University, have received the 1999 Eurostar Award for their book, "The Family: Institutional and Social Change." Paul E. Amato, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and Alan Booth, Pennsylvania State University, have received the 1999 Eurostar Award for their book, "The Family: Institutional and Social Change."

Mary K. Hertel, Kansas State University, was awarded the 1999 National Science Foundation CAREER award for her research on the development of new materials for biomedical applications. Mary K. Hertel, Kansas State University, was awarded the 1999 National Science Foundation CAREER award for her research on the development of new materials for biomedical applications.

Summer Short Courses

Taught by Paul A. Allison in Philadelphia

Categorical Data Analysis

July 20-24

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

Event History Analysis

July 13-17

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


James C. Jasper, New York University, The Art of Moral Protest: Culture, Riga-

Competitions

The Society for Applied Sociology is accepting entries for the 1999 Annual Meeting Awards. The Elinor G. Marx Award for Outstanding Research by a Student at a Society for Applied Sociology is presented to students who have demonstrated significant contributions to applied sociology. The recipient receives a $500 cash prize. The winner is determined by a panel of judges. For more information, contact Elinor G. Marx Award, c/o The American Sociological Association, 5550 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20015. The award recognizes outstanding research in the field of applied sociology.

Competition deadine: May 31, 1999. For further information, contact: Elinor G. Marx Award, c/o The American Sociological Association, 5550 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20015. The award recognizes outstanding research in the field of applied sociology.

Awards

William金币, Illinois College, received the Charles Franki Faculty Award.

Fred Weathersbee, University of Alabama, received the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Alabama.

John Farley, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, received the David Martin Luther King, Jr. Achievement Award.

Helen Z. Lapatia, Loyola University-Chicago, received the American Association for the Advancement of Science Fellowship Award.


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

Alvin J. Schmidt, Illinois College, was named the 1997 Illinois College Distinguished Educator for interdisciplinary education.
materials regarding future plans to pro-
provide useful information about ASA and sociological research. In the text.
She noted that the Association is requiring the approval of the Publications Committee before changes are made.
2. (a) Advance notice and (b) Take advantage of timely changes in the water supply to certain information to ASA members. ASA plans to publish a newsletter of Departments on time with restricted access to ASA members by member ID and password at no cost. This will enable periodic updates of information and avoid high printing costs. Data on electronic mail addresses of members in the database of the Discussion of technological innovations with a presenta-
tion of Blackwell Publishers' proposal to the Executive Officer supplemented per-
mission to include Sociological Methodology and Theory in the Higher Education Funding Council Project (HEFCP) in the United Kingdom. HEFCP is a government-funded pilot project to show how 200 UK-sourced librarians can have electronic access to the full text of journals when they subscribe to journal copy. Use of the electronic access is administered through password protec-
tion.

Motion: To approve the Blackwell proposal and extend permission to include Sociological Methodology and Theory in the Research Committee's recommendations. Carried.

7. Publication Committee

The Publications Committee reviewed the request of the Council to the editors to pro-
vide additional space for the publication of their editorial boards. The Publications Committee requested that the editors supply the names to the Council. The Publications Committee then solicited membership records to ascertain whether this information is available.

Motion: To authorize the editor to provide the names of their editorial boards and ask them to forward relevant information to the Council, where available, the race and gender data for use in the collected annual reports.

Substitute Motion: To refer the matter back to the Publications Com-
mis to clarify at the January meeting. Failed.

Council discussed the purpose of the data collection, the appropriate uses, and the extent and benefits of such research, the technological approaches and difficulties, and the methods to assess the feasibility of the research.

Substitute Motion: ASA Executive Officers met to discuss the data collection and concluded that a confidential data set of ASA members that includes information on race, ethnicity, and gender together with the directive that ASA have to the editors should be sensitive to the collection. Passed.

Sullivan noted that the Publications Committee had called a subcommittee to address the issue of the newsletter and develop some future plans. One possibility was to produce a newsletter that would include a wide array of articles such as research articles, news stories, and advertisements and would provide a sense of the diversity of ASA activities and the ASA community.

Minutes, continued

fields. This journal would not be techni-

cally the target audience would thereby be in the target policy makers, and

Sullivan clarified that the Publica-
tions Committee at this point seeks a broader audience, not a vote on a specific proposal. Several Council mem-
ers observed that a slight shift in focus would yield a stronger journal. Several Council members expressed enthusiasm for this shift, and a strong journal could achieve these ends. Council member England expressed her enthusiasm for the shift, and the need for a stronger journal. A number of members spoke in favor of making a larger channel to enhance understanding of sociology and shape a policy agenda. Council member Ruse described that articles synthesizing bodies of literature would be especially valu-

able. Ruse noted that concerns regarding the scope of the journal have overcome the desire for a stronger journal. Several Council members observed that complying with the request would make the journal more attractive to new scholars, particularly those from underrepresented groups.

Council member England noted that the current journal is a speciality journal, and in order to reach the new types of scholars, it would be important to have a broader, more inclusive vision.

Motion: To approve the proposed by-

Council agreed to the proposal and the report. Passed.

11. Bylaw changes to the Council on Undergraduate Education. Ill.

Council discussed the bylaw changes to the Council on Undergraduate Education. The changes include the addition of new members to the Council, the expansion of the Council's role and responsibilities, and the establishment of a new council.

Motion: To approve the proposed by-

The motion was approved. Passed.

12. ASA Members: Voting Privileges

Larson clarified that ASA Mem-

bers are voting members of the Asso-
ciation. The question of whether ASA Members are eligible to vote in election sessions was raised at the Spring meeting. CSA conducted an internal electronic vote to determine the eligibility of ASA Members to vote in election sessions. The result was that 30% of ASA Members were eligible to vote, with a review of the membership database.

Motion: To adopt the revised recommen-
dation as amended, Carried.

13. AMA Committee on Legislation

The AMA Committee on Legislation submitted its report to the Council. The Committee on Legislation submitted a report on the following issues:

(a) The role of the AMA in the development of legislation affecting health care professionals.

(b) The impact of legislative proposals on the health care profession.

(c) The role of the AMA in advocacy for health care professionals.

The Committee on Legislation requested that the Council provide feedback on their report. Passed.

14. Executive Office Program Reports

Missouri Program Director, Levine, high-

lighted several areas of concern related to the budget, particularly in regards to the increase in administrative costs.

Motion: To approve the Executive Office Program Reports as presented. Passed.

15. Proposed Registration Fees for the 1999 Annual Meeting

Council discussed the proposed increase in registration fees and the fiscal projections for the conference. The proposed increase in registration fees is designed to offset the costs associated with hosting the conference and to improve the financial stability of the organization.

Motion: To approve the proposed registration fees. Passed.

16. Fiscal Review, Budget Reports, and ASA's fiscal health

Sullivan noted the projected balanced budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999. The budget projections indicate a $100,000 increase in revenue and a $50,000 decrease in expenses. The projected increase is due to increased membership dues and grant revenue. The decrease is due to reduced travel expenses and lower membership renewal rates.

Motion: To approve the proposed budget and the financial report, as amended. Passed.

17. New Business

Council was adjourned to its next meeting on January 28, 1999, in Washington, DC. Council reconvened at noon on Thursday, August 19.

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Public Information: Ed Hafner summarized the recent awards and developments presented at the 1997 Annual Meeting. He mentioned the three new awards and the four new projects that were presented at the meeting, including the finalists for the 1997 Awards.

13. Committee on Awards Policy

Levine nominated the following for the ASA Awards: the Career of the Century Award, the Distinguished Scholar Award, and the Distinguished Contribution to Research Award.

Motion: To accept the nominations of the Committee on Awards Policy. Passed.

14. Executive Office Program Reports

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lighted several areas of concern related to the budget, particularly in regards to the increase in administrative costs.

Motion: To approve the Executive Office Program Reports as presented. Passed.

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Motion: To approve the proposed registration fees. Passed.

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Motion: To approve the proposed budget and the financial report, as amended. Passed.

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The American Sociological Association is now accepting applications from excepted seniors and graduate students in sociology for admission into the 1998 Honors Program. The deadline to apply is February 15, 1998. Completing applications received after that date but before April 15, 1998, will be considered on a space-available basis. Applications are available via the World Wide Web at http://www.jcu.edu/SOCIO/apply98.htm. For further information, contact: Denise Doyle, Honors Program Director, Sociology Department, John Carroll University, University Heights, OH 44118.

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