1998 Annual Meeting
A Sociologist's View of Stereotypic Images by the Bay

by Dondria Matthews
San Francisco State University

The Land of Fruits and Nuts "Downtown! What's up dudes? Life's totally bitchin' man!" The Land of Sunshine." The "Home of Ronald Reagan." The "Let It Be State." These are all stereotypes I heard prior to relocating to California from the Midwest. The change has been so distressing and disturbing as it has been enjoyable.

American Sociological Review Authorship Patterns: Are There Gender Differences?
by Susan Singley, Glenn Firebaugh, and Anna Chase, Pennsylvania State University

As women move into and through the ranks of sociology in greater numbers, it is important to monitor gender differences in the academic process (Rooke, 1997). In this article we contribute to this broader goal by presenting recent data on gender differences in authorship patterns of papers submitted to and published in the American Sociological Review (ASR). Using data from all manuscripts submitted to the ASR during the calendar year 1997, we look for possible gender differences in acceptance rates, in submission rates, and in type of authorship (single vs. co-authored). We determined sex of authors primarily by first names; for ambiguous cases we consulted the ASR database (which includes a field for "sex") or phoned the author's department. For all comparisons, we conduct two-tailed tests to assess statistical significance.

The Journal of Sociology (JOS) remains the most often cited journals in sociology. The 106 articles published by the JOS in 1996 were cited in 307 different social science articles in 1996 (an average of 2.9 citations per article), and the 97 articles published by the ASR in 1996 were cited in 213 different articles in 1996 (2.5 citations per article). Total Source was third in total citations in 1996 with 141 citations (1.2 citations per article). See JAS, p. 6

Kellogg Foundation Funds ASA Race Project

The Kellogg Foundation has awarded the American Sociological Association $87,000 to help support the ASA initiative on Social Science Knowledge on Race, Racism, and Race Relations. With this grant, Kellogg has joined The Ford Foundation as a major partner in funding this initiative. As Miguel Salas, Kellogg Program Director, put it, "The ASA is embarking on a very powerful and valuable project. It is long overdue that knowledge in the social and behavioral sciences be put together and made accessible across issues relating to race and ethnicity in society. Kellogg is pleased to facilitate ASA in this effort."

With Kellogg and Ford funds, the ASA continues to move this project forward. Later this month, April 26-28, the ASA is holding a "working" conference of leading social and behavioral science experts on race and ethnicity. As footnotes readers may recall, the ASA project on race was initiated last fall in response to a request from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) for a report on social science knowledge about race, race relations, and racism in society. OSTP sought to ensure that social and behavioral science knowledge would be an important part of President Clinton's initiative on Race, One America.

Support from the Kellogg Foundation is essential to achieving the goals of this ASA project. These funds permit implementing a fuller "working" conference and wider dissemination of the results. Distribution of the project report, a Congressional Seminar, Press Conference, and other media outreach are all made more possible with Kellogg funding. Further information and updates on this project are available through the ASA homepage, http://www.asanet.org.

Dates and Activities to Keep in Mind while Planning for the August 21-25, 1998 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting in San Francisco is rapidly approaching and there are many last minute details to take care of: transportation to arrange, rooms to reserve, presentations to line up, hotels to pick up. As you get wrapped up in the final details, keep the following dates in mind. Then, check out the major footnotes below to find out what you can expect substantively for the meeting.

Preliminary Program Meetings
May 20 Preliminary Program meeting to members and program participants
June 1 Non-registered program participants dropped from the program—be sure to register!
June 25 Pre-registration discounts end
June 30 Correction for the Final Program due to ASA Meeting Services
July 1 Kiosk sign up forms and copies of papers for paper talks due
July 21 Room reservation deadline
June 31 Meeting preregistration closes

Exciting Plenaries Scheduled for Meeting
Friday, August 21 A Team Meeting on the Dynamics of Affirmative Action—4:30-6:15 p.m.
Organizer and President: President Bill Quadagno Panelists: Joseph B. Kuklinski, Barbara F. Ruskul, William A. Goldsmith, and Tony Duster
Saturday, August 22 ASA Awards Ceremony and Presidential Address—4:30-6:15 p.m.
Introduction and President: Con B. Marrett
Presidential Address: President Bill Quadagno
Sunday, August 23 The Wildfire State in the 21st Century—12:30-2:15 p.m.
Organizer and President: President Bill Quadagno
Speakers: Theo P. Schumpel, Carroll L. Estes, Gusto Esping-Anderson

Published by The American Sociological Association
Advancing Social and Behavioral Perspectives on Health

Through Footnotes, the Annual Meeting, and other fora of the American Sociological Association (ASA), members have been kept informed about the importance of sociological research on health and illness and the status of efforts to promote such work. Over recent years, the Association has been actively engaged in fostering social and behavioral perspectives at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Key to this progress has been the presence of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) under the able leadership of Norman B. Anderson, Ph.D., Director and Associate Director of NIH. Dr. Anderson was appointed to that post on April 28, 1995—a difference three years makes!

In support of the creation of OBSSR in 1993, the ASA and other scientific, health, and research organizations have endorsed the development of a definition of behavioral and social sciences at NIH and an assessment of support for these perspectives across institutes and centers. When OBSSR officially opened its doors two years later on July 1, 1995 (Dr. Anderson’s “start” date), it sought to develop a standard definition of behavioral and social sciences research, assess the current levels of NIH support for this research, and develop an overall strategy for the uniform expansion and integration of these disciplines across NIH institutes and centers. Thus OBSSR’s goal is to call attention to social and behavioral aspects of health and illness and the status of efforts to promote such work. Over recent years, the Association has been actively engaged in fostering social and behavioral perspectives at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Key to this progress has been the presence of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) under the able leadership of Norman B. Anderson, Ph.D., Director and Associate Director of NIH. Dr. Anderson was appointed to that post on April 28, 1995—a difference three years makes!

The term of “behavioral and social sciences” has been defined to 1) provide a standard definition of behavioral and social sciences at NIH and 2) identify support for these perspectives across institutes and centers. When OBSSR officially opened its doors two years later on July 1, 1995 (Dr. Anderson’s “start” date), it sought to develop a standard definition of behavioral and social sciences research, assess the current levels of NIH support for this research, and develop an overall strategy for the uniform expansion and integration of these disciplines across NIH institutes and centers. Thus OBSSR’s goal is to call attention to social and behavioral aspects of health and illness and the status of efforts to promote such work. Over recent years, the Association has been actively engaged in fostering social and behavioral perspectives at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Key to this progress has been the presence of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) under the able leadership of Norman B. Anderson, Ph.D., Director and Associate Director of NIH. Dr. Anderson was appointed to that post on April 28, 1995—a difference three years makes!

The DHHS definition of behavioral and social sciences for use at NIH was successfully completed and is being used by institutes and centers. The definition was developed based on extensive consultation with scientific societies (including ASA), institutes, and centers. In the latter case, nine focus groups were held with researchers from diverse fields, including sociology and demography. The presence of a “working” definition allows for a more penetrating and powerful assessment of what is being done related to social and behavioral sciences. It can help NIH be more accurate and reflective of its operations; it can also help the research community within the social and behavioral sciences see where opportunities lie and where barriers may exist.

A Definition of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research for NIH

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)

Core Areas of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

The core areas of behavioral and social sciences research are those that have a major and explicit focus on the understanding of behavioral or social processes, or on the use of these processes to predict or influence health outcomes or health risk factors. These core research areas are divided into basic (or fundamental) research and clinical research.

I. Basic or Fundamental Research

Basic research in the behavioral and social sciences is designed to further our understanding of behavioral and social functioning. As in the case for basic research in the biomedical sciences, basic behavioral and social sciences research does not address disease outcomes per se, but is designed to provide essential knowledge necessary for better prevention, prediction, and control of illnesses.

Basic behavioral and social research is divided into these categories: (A) research on behavioral and social processes; (B) psychopharmacological research; and (C) research on the development of behavioral or social procedures for measurement, analysis, and classification.

A. Research on behavioral and social processes involves the study of human or animal functioning at the level of the individual, small group, institution, organization, or community. At the individual level, this research may involve the study of behavioral factors such as cognition, memory, language, perception, personality, emotion, motivation, and others. At higher levels of aggregation, it includes the study of social variables such as the structure and dynamics of small groups (e.g., families, work groups, etc.) and institutions and organizations (e.g., schools, religious organizations, etc.).

B. Psychopharmacological research involves the study of the interaction of biological factors with behavioral or social variables and how they affect each other (i.e., the study of biobehavioral multilevel interactions). Examples of research topics and their implications include:

Behavioral genetics (implications: addictions, psychopathology, mood disorders, gene expression, cancer risk, diabetes, oral health)

Behavioral and cognitive interventions (implications: effects of brain injury, neurocognitive retraining, learning disabilities, fluency disorders, schizophrenia, neurological development, and plasticity)

Psychosomatic medicine (implications: stress effects on health, AIDS, dental problems, infections)

Cancer medicine (implications: addictions, psychopathology, brain disorders, drug treatments)

Behavioral cardiology (implications: cardiovascular disorders, stroke, hypertension)

II. Clinical Research

Clinical research is designed to test behavioral or social factors that have been identified in basic research through randomized clinical trials. Clinical research often focuses on interventions that are designed to alleviate or prevent specific health outcomes.

Examples of research topics and their implications include:

Screening and detection (implications: medical outcomes, healthy aging, minimize risk of disease)

Prevention and treatment (implications: health outcomes, quality of life, cost savings)

Policy development (implications: health policy, health services, health outcomes, cost savings)

C. Research on the development of procedures for measurement, analysis, and classification involves the development and advancement of procedures for measuring and analyzing behavioral and social phenomena, such as cognitive and affective processes, social interactions, and behavioral outcomes. Examples of research topics and their implications include:

Behavioral and social measurement (implications: health outcomes, quality of life, cost savings)

Social and cultural factors (implications: health outcomes, quality of life, cost savings)

III. Research on the development of interventions for the treatment of behavioral or social disorders

The development of interventions for the treatment of behavioral or social disorders is an important area of research, as it involves the development of effective strategies for improving health outcomes. Examples of research topics and their implications include:

Behavioral and social interventions (implications: health outcomes, quality of life, cost savings)

IV. Research on the development of policy and practice recommendations

The development of policy and practice recommendations is an important area of research, as it involves the development of evidence-based recommendations for the implementation of effective strategies for improving health outcomes. Examples of research topics and their implications include:

Policy and practice recommendations (implications: health outcomes, quality of life, cost savings)

The Executive Officer's Column

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Congressional Fellow, Current and Future

Sociologists on the Radio

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Our Regular Features

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Obituaries
April 1998 Footnotes

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

Dear Colleague: How Congress Members Informally Communicate with Each Other

The second in a series of reports from the Public Affairs Committee of the American Political Science Association, this report examines the informal communication that takes place among members of Congress.

Lois Monteiro

In the past, members of Congress have relied on personal relationships and informal communications to make decisions and share information. This report highlights the ways in which members of Congress communicate with each other in a non-official capacity.

To order a reprinted copy of this report, please contact the APSA Public Affairs Committee.

Gragg Selected New ASA Congressional Fellow

Gragg is completing her PhD at the University of Washington. Her dissertation is entitled, "The Role of Congressional Committees in the Struggle for Control of the Labor Process in a Service Sector Firm: A Comparative Analysis of the Communication and Power Dynamics of the House Committee on Education and Labor and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions."

In addition to her interests in work and occupations, Gragg has significant experience in policy research and advocacy. She has worked with the Seattle AIDS Prevention Project on several studies and with the Seattle Occupational Therapy Association as a volunteer. Her interest in legislation on AIDS may lead her to a career addressing those issues. The ASA Congressional Fellowship is an opportunity for a sociologist to work on a congressional staff and demonstrate the contributions and uses of sociology to policy relevant topics.
Radio as a Sound Salvation: Sociologists Lend Their Voices to the Airwaves

By Steve Hoffman, Program Assistant Academic and Professional Affairs Program

If sociologists, do you ever get the feeling like all off-hand remarks and contextless material you hear over the radio airwaves on a daily basis is not really understood by you? Well, you face some relief in the thoughtful messages of Richard Moran and Henry Tischler—two sociologists lending their vocal cords to the media via radio commentary and a show on National Public Radio (NPR) affiliates. They provide a fresh dose of research-based commentary and analysis to a format too often swept under by the organization. After a training and trial period, Moran and Tischler were invited to contribute to a show discussing issues such as social change, race, and gender. Moran and Tischler have been regular contributors to the show, which airs on NPR affiliates nationwide.

Over the years, there have been a number of other programs that have featured their work and the topics they discuss. Over the last 20 years, Moran's research has focused on the social and political implications of media use. He has written several books and articles on various aspects of media use and its effects on society. Tischler's research has focused on the impact of media on social change, particularly in the context of political movements and social movements.

Moran and Tischler have been regular contributors to the show, which airs on NPR affiliates nationwide. They have discussed a wide range of topics, from the role of the media in shaping public opinion to the impact of media on social change. They have also provided commentary on current events and issues, offering insights and analysis that are both timely and relevant.

Radio is not an easy format to reflect upon the complexities and nuances of social issues. Moran's commentaries last only three minutes. In that time, he takes an issue of concern national (typically covered by the credibility and the social problem literature) and presents what social science and sociological research know about it. "I take material that the public may not be aware of because the connections people are making often are not supported by research. What I do that is different from other commentators is bring social science literacy to bear on the question," Moran notes. Tischler looks at the media's role in shaping public opinion, offering insights into the complex interactions between media and society.

Despite consistently positive feedback, Moran notes that he is pushed toward greater excellence by the knowledge that there are listeners with a greater grasp of the research than his own. Of the 11 1/2 to 2 million listeners, Moran is acutely aware that there are at least 50 people out there that know the research better than he does. If I fail with them then I develop a (negative) reputation in the profession. A lot of people who get publicity are not very well respected in the profession because they are the people that will create some notoriety and then be forgotten."

In summary, Moran and Tischler bring a unique perspective to their commentary, offering insights into the complex interactions between media and society. Their work provides valuable insights into the impact of media on social change, and their contributions continue to be valued by listeners and scholars alike.

Eichberg is Second ASA-AAAS Media Fellow

Sarah Eichberg, an advanced graduate student in sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was named as the second ASA-AAAS Media Fellow. She joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) to sponsor a sociologist in a summer placement with a media organization. Eichberg will be a 12-week placement at the Detroit Free Press.

Eichberg's research interests center on gender, sexuality, and family studies. Her dissertation is titled "Embodied Identities: Gendered Selves and the Construction of Ethnic and Gendered Selves." The project involves three kinds of data: on the production of feminist and queer identities, and on their patients. Clearly this work will generate media interest and Eichberg is committed to the careful presentation of social science to the public. She plans to use her experience in applied social research in government or other research organizations, with a focus on making the media more accurate and informative.

In addition to her graduate work, Eichberg has served as a writer and consultant for scientific Life, a magazine that focuses on cultural and historical aspects of American life in the United States and German-speaking Europe. The editor of Scientific Life noted in her recommendation that "Sarah has broad knowledge in understanding the many complexities of German society, assisting me as I poured over statistical charts and analyses. Her ability to grasp and impart representative information added to this editor's abiding concern for correct but understandable reporting. In addition, Sarah's familiarity with topical issues such as Judaism in contemporary and historical Germany and the role of women in German society has significantly affected my conceptual approach. German Life has been acclaimed for avoiding the kind of superficiality often associated with travel or ethnic magazines, which lack skills for sociological expertise.

After her summer placement, Eichberg will have opportunities to write for Scientific Life and the media, and to participate in the Annual Meeting. Her predecessor, Anne Boyle, Yale University, will share her experiences on a panel about "Communicating Your Research to Pdolynmakers and the Media" at the 1998 Annual Meeting. This media fellowship is an initiative of the Sydney S. Spivack Program on Applied Social Studies and Social Policy. The host of applications is due January 15, 1999.

hooks, and he soon began sending demo tapes to the Program Director at NPR, WFCN first picked up his show in 1992 and WGBH two years later. Whereas the first two spots only aired once a year, his persistence and energy in pursing the NPR show have resulted in a successful and long running spot. He brings the skills of a savvy interviewers into the on-air discussions. "I try not to make myself the star of the show, I'm not always keeping 'the third person - the audience' in mind. He commented on a few tricks of the trade: "A lot of national people have been coached about how to interview, the right kind of interview is about 30-40 seconds of response to a question and then on to another question. At times they are too short, and simply give prepared answers. It's the equivalent of batting cages - they throw them a ball and go over again."

Despite occasional tough interviews, Tischler handles difficulties with the grace and skillfulness that results in a smooth interview style. Tischler's show may soon go national if enough NPR affiliates pick it up.

Both Moran and Tischler commented enthusiastically about the role of sociologists in the media and the contribution they can make to shaping the broader discourse on social issues. According to Tischler, sociologists have not only the training, but also the expertise needed to provide thoughtful and nuanced analysis of complex social issues. "We are not just talking about anything, we're talking about the issues we've been talking about -- the issues we've faced and the issues we've been talking about in the academic world."

Richard Moran echoes these sentiments and calls for a wider contribution of sociologists and social scientists to shaping the national dialogue. "Sociological contributions can protect the mass media from making mistakes. The media need to report their stories in a way that is accurate and informative."

Richard Moran and Henry Tischler, two sociologists active in applying the sociological word to the radio world, serve as models for sociologists to actively engage with the media and in more productively channeling our national discussions.
More on the 1996 Journal Citation Reports

Several readers of Footnotes responded to our earlier article on the JCRs, mainly reporting the latest Journal Citation Reports, asking why one or another journal was not included in the rankings. Some clarification may therefore be helpful.

Several inquiries centered on the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, a prestigious journal that was notably absent from the table of sociological journals. Rest assured that the JHBS is alive and well. Indeed, it enjoys a healthy "impact score" of 2.045, which places it in the front rank of all sociological journals. The reason this journal was omitted from the Footnotes article is that it is not included in the JCR list of sociology journals. Instead, it is classified (arbitrarily) among publications devoted to "public, environmental, and occupational health." Using the JCR categories thus led, unfortunately, to its omission.

A second question concerns Sociological Theory, which was also absent from last month's article. This journal has only recently been added to the Journal Citation Reports. Hence data on its citation frequency will not be available until next year.

Other questions regarding the journal rankings of sociological publications might be forwarded to the Institute for Scientific Information at 1-800-336-4474, or at info@isi.com.

Steen Volløs, Georgina Institute of Technology

Real Shifts of Random Shocks? Using the "Impact Factor" to Measure Journal Rankings

Vallès's recent article ("Latest Citation Data: Revitalizing Sociological Rankings," February, 1998 Footnotes) notes the "impact factor" as a means of assessing the stature of sociological journals and calls special attention to the 1996 impact factor rankings of two journals, Contemporary Sociology and Work and Occupations. The impact factor for a given journal is the number of citations to recent items in the journal divided by the number of recent items it published. Unfortunately, what should constitute as "items" in ambiguous, and any operational definition has weaknesses. The Institute for Scientific Information's definition of an item renders impact factor scores inappropriate for book review journals. In addition, the high factor values for Contemporary Sociology (CS) in recent years results from CS's practices of including citations to book reviews in the numerator of the impact factor, but excluding book reviews from the denominator. [P. 1, here.]

Although the vast majority of items CS publishes are book reviews, it sometimes publishes essays that are not book reviews (for example, R.A. Berk's "Publishing Evaluation Research" in January, 1996). According to the ISI's Journal Citation Report (JCR), in 1996 the numerator for CS's impact factor was 18, and the denominator was 2, yielding a score of 9 that Vallès notes. Only one of the 10 citations to recent items in CS's December 1994 essay rather than a book review according to information in the JCR and in sub- headings of the Social Science Citation Index. Thus, the high impact factor for CS in 1996 was almost entirely the result of dividing the number of citations to CS book reviews by the number of non-book review essays that CS published.

A better estimate of CS's impact is the ratio of the total number of times CS is cited to the total number of items-D1-book reviews and non-book review essays-

Vallès notes. According to my count, CS's 1996 score on this basis was .015 (.3017,1265), which puts it near the bottom for the sociological journals list, but at a level one would expect for a serial overwhelmingly devoted to book reviews.

Vallès also highlighted the large increases in the impact factor score and ranking of Work and Occupations (W&O) between 1995 and 1996, which he suggested may reflect greater sociological attention to gender and work issues.

Because W&O publishes only 15 to 20 articles per year, its impact factor scores and rankings are unstable, however, so the significance of these changes is doubtful. One reason W&O's ranking increase so much is that its 1995 ranking-29th-was an all-time low as average rank since 1982 is 15.7, and it achieved its highest rank, 4th, in 1983.

The reason for W&O's improved 1995 rank is with an estimated standard deviation of 34. [P. 2, here.] If the underlying likelihood that W&O's articles will be cited has remained constant and random shocks make the observed scores normally distributed, one would expect 90 percent of W&O's annual impact factors to fall between 22 and 1.14. For the 13 years for which W&O had data, only the 1996 score fell outside of this range.

According to the JCR, W&O's 1996 impact factor resulted from 32 citations to 30 articles (32.30 = 1.072), and 14 of those citations came from Career Development Quarterly (CDQ), a journal that specializes in vocational counseling. All 14 of the citations from CDQ to W&O appeared in a single article that reviewed the 1995 literature on career development. If this article had not been published, W&O's impact factor would have been 1.27, which is within the range expected on the basis of its inherent instability. Thus, even if W&O's stature among sociologists is partly a function of its publication of many papers on gender and work, the increase in its impact factor between 1995 and 1996 stems from its greater visibility for vocational counseling. The likelihood that this greater visibility will extend beyond 1996 seems doubtful. [P. 3, here.]

Highly unstable impact scores are the norms for sociology journals because they tend to publish relatively few articles (< 50) per year. As a result, random shocks play a large role in many sociology journals' annual impact factors and obscure what the yearly scores might reveal about substantive trends in journal visibility. Other citation-based measures of journal stature exist (see M. P. Allen, "The Quality of Journals in Sociology Recorded: Objective Measures of Journal Influence," November, 1996 Footnotes, and also T. E. Nauinger, "The Stability of Social Science Citation Index Journal Citation Reports Data for 1995 and 1996 in Three Disciplines," International Journal of Scientometrics and Informetrics 1 (1990), 389-49), and probably could have supplemented the impact factor by now if ISI's yearly scores were not so accessible. These limitations are relatively often tempus as we ignore their limitations.

Footnotes

1. It's impossible to distinguish among the types of scholarly communication being cited (research articles, book reviews, literature reviews, etc.) and therefore includes all citations regardless of the type of cited item in the impact factor numerator. If book reviews were included in the denominator of the impact factor, journals that publish many of them, such as the American Journal of Sociology, would have very low scores because book reviews are rarely cited. Still, there are exceptions to these rules that do not. In fact, however, excluding book reviews from the denominator gives a slight advantage to journals that publish book reviews because citations to book reviews are not excluded from the numerator.

2. It was unable to locate JCR data for 1988 and 1990. Thus, these figures are based on data from 13 editions of the JCR. The W&O impact factors do not show a discernible trend between 1982 and 1996, but this is to be expected given their high instability.

3. Only once did CDQ previously cite a recent article in W&O according to earlier editions of the JCR.

Lowell Hargens, The Ohio State University

Twenty-Seven of the Top 15 Journals in Sociology: A Comment

Table 1 on page 6 of the February 1998 Footnotes gives the false impression that the Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHBS) is not among the top 30 sociology journals, as measured by the Social Science Citation Index's (SSCI) Impact Factor. Actually JHBS ranks among the top 10 by this standard. The February table omitted a number of journals that had impact scores above 1.00. I have added many of them, shown in bold, to a new table shown on this page. Each would have ranked in the top 15 if included in the February table.

SSCI omits all the journals in bold from its "Sociology" ranking. The ASA publishes two of the empire journals: JHBS and Social Psychology Quarterly (SPQ). SSCI puts SPQ among the journals of "Public, Environmental, and Occupational Health," where it ranks third after the Annual Reviews of Public Health and the American Journal of Public Health. It puts SPQ among journals of "Psychology: Social," where it ranks 7th. SSCI ranks most of the other shown in bold as, "Criminology and Penology," "Demography," or "Trends." The rank among sociology journals depends in part on the set of journals cataloged as sociology. Each sociologist probably would select a distinct set of journals for comparison. My list excludes Ethnology and Sociobiology because it has a human-centered view of society. It includes J General R, which covers social and psychological sciences. Some readers might reasonably take exception to the fact that I left out several excellent health journals, but SSCI's categories are on a handier starting point, but invariably must be modified.

John Meier, The Ohio State University
To calculate acceptance rates, we divided the number of articles published in 1997 by the number of applications submitted in 1997. This measure is imperfect, as the denominator reflects only the true population 'at risk' of having an article published in 1997. Most articles published in 1997 were applications submitted by 1996 or 1995. Hence we must assume that the gender composition of submissions did not change substantially from 1995-96 to 1997, an assumption that we find plausible.

We present data on acceptance rates for male and female authors in Table 1 and for all authors combined, including second and higher authors (Row 2) for first authors only (Row 2); and for single authors (Row 3). For all authors combined, male authors have a significantly lower acceptance rate, but the difference is not statistically significant. Among first authors, the proportions accepted are nearly identical for men and women, and the small difference is not statistically significant. For single authors, women exhibit a higher acceptance rate—18.5 percent vs. 11.6 percent for men—but, again, the difference is not statistically significant. Thus, we conclude that there are no discernable differences in acceptance rates for men and women.

**Submission Rates.** To determine submission rates, we divided the number of manuscripts submitted to ASA in 1997 by the number of potential submitting authors. The majority of papers submitted to ASA in 1997 were written by faculty in sociology and other social sciences with graduate programs. If all submissions came from the sociology faculty at ASA, we conclude that 13.7 percent of women faculty in graduate sociology departments, and 10.9 percent of men faculty in these departments, were authors of a manuscript submitted to ASA in 1997 (Table 2); we ignore the few instances when a woman was an author of an article authored by a man (one submitted manuscript). We would also conclude that female sociologists were more likely to be authors of manuscripts submitted to ASA than male sociologists were (the difference is statistically significant for all authors).

However, the actual situation is more complex. A significant minority of the manuscripts submitted to ASA in 1997 came from other sources, mainly sociology graduate students (37% of first authors), sociology faculty in departments without offering graduate degrees (2%), and graduate students in sociology departments (14%) and non-academic sociologists (4%).

**Proportion of Single Authors by Gender.** For the past two years, the proportion of single authors in graduate programs has been by far the most likely group to submit to ASA, the total population 'at risk' is broadest. Though in theory anyone (except the ASA Editor) can submit a manuscript to ASA, for practical purposes the at-risk population consists of sociologists, with faculty in graduate sociology departments being the most likely to submit to ASA, followed by graduate students.

We report two sets of submission rates in Table 2. The first is used "faculty in sociology graduate programs" (total N = 2607, of whom 209 are women) as the at-risk population and the second set uses "faculty in sociology graduate programs + students members of ASA" (N = 4749, 43% women). Because the female/male ratio is much higher for students than for faculty, the gender difference remains significant even when student members of ASA are included.

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Call for Papers

MEETINGS

The First International Interdisciplinary Conference on Advances in Qualitative Methods in Sociology, Psychology, and Anthropology, 1993, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Any paper presentation should be submitted by October 15th. Further details may be obtained at the Conference Secretariat: Dr. J. Baker, 1500 University Avenue, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E1. (403) 492-1766. Fax: (403) 492-1770.

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) will hold its 9th Annual Conference, March 12-15, 1993, at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The conference will feature plenary addresses, symposia, and workshops on such topics as faculty development, minority student recruitment, diversity, and multicultural issues. For further information, contact HACU, Washington, D.C. 20037; phone 202-463-8224; fax 202-463-8223.

The National Conference on Cultural Resources will hold its Summer Seminar August 7-10, 1993, at the University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana. The seminar will feature plenary sessions, workshops, and panel discussions on topics related to cultural resources management and historical preservation. For further information, contact National Park Service, 1840 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; phone 202-458-2555; fax 202-458-2556.

The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting, January 8-10, 1994, at the Sheraton New York Hotel, New York, New York. For further information, contact AHA, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202-258-3200; fax 202-258-2850.

The American Historical Association will hold its Winter Seminar, February 4-6, 1994, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin. For further information, contact AHA, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202-258-3200; fax 202-258-2850.

The National Conference on Cultural Resources will hold its Winter Seminar, February 11-13, 1994, at the Idaho State Historical Museum, Boise, Idaho. For further information, contact AHA, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202-258-3200; fax 202-258-2850.

The National Conference on Cultural Resources will hold its Summer Seminar, June 12-14, 1994, at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. For further information, contact AHA, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202-258-3200; fax 202-258-2850.

The National Conference on Cultural Resources will hold its Winter Seminar, December 14-15, 1994, at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. For further information, contact AHA, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202-258-3200; fax 202-258-2850.

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Funding, continued

The fellowships are awarded through two programs: Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars. Stipends of $24,000 are offered for the great period of 9-12 months; $24,000 stipends are offered for great periods of 6-8 months. The application deadline is May 1, 1999. For additional information contact: University Teachers Fellowships, (202) 347-8446, e-mail ftfs@nec.edu; College Teachers and Independent Scholars, (202) 347-8457, e-mail ftfs@nec.edu. NEC also offers summer stipends of $4000 supporting two months of full-time work. Application deadline is October 1, 1999 for fellowships from May 1 to September 30, 1999. For additional information, call (202) 347-8457 or e-mail ftfs@nec.edu. For complete information and applications materials, write 1019 Fellowships and Summer Stipends, Room 338, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; http://www.neh.gov.

The Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University will devote its weekly seminars and periodic conferences during academic years 1999-2000 to the historical and comparative study of “Conversion: Sacred and Profane.” Scholars interested in any aspect of religious, ideological, political, technological or material conversion, in any period of history, and in any geographical area, may apply. The Center will offer a limited number of research fellowships for one or two semesters, starting from September-January and June-February, designed for highly recommended scholars who have finished their dissertations as well as for junior scholars with established reputations. For additional information or application forms, contact: Managing Director Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, 128 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017. Deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1999-2000 fellowships is December 1, 1998.

The University of Texas-San Antonio invites applications for the Drug Research Fellowship Training Program, designed to train promising graduate stuents in research methods. The fellowship includes travel to and from a weekly workshop involving around a series of discussions on topics and drugs, scheduled for June 14-20, 1998. Fellows will also receive accommodations, meals, materials, and a $300 stipend. Applications are due April 21, 1998. For additional information, contact: Drug Research Fellowship Training Program, Hispanic Research Center, University of Texas, 4400 North Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX 78228-0584 (210) 458-4124; hrc@hrc.uthscsa.edu.

The William T. Grant Foundation invites annual Faculty Scholars Awards to up to five investigators whose research contributes to understanding the development and well-being of children, adolescents, and youth. Awards are for five years, totaling $250,000 including indirect costs. Applicates should be junior or untenured, not established investigators in tenured-track positions. Applicant institutions and individuals should obtain the brochure outlining the application procedures from the William T. Grant Foundation, 215 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-2573. Deadlines for applications and letters of recommendation for 1999-2000 fellowships is December 1, 1998.

Competition

The ASA Section on Medical Sociology announces its annual competition for the Robert O. Simmons Dissertation Award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in article form. Eligible candidates must be members of the Section and have been awarded the doctoral degree in the two years preceding June 1, 1998. The winner will receive travel support to the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, where the winning paper will be presented at the Section’s joint meeting. Applicants should submit five copies of a well-authored paper submitted on 10x13 cm paper, based on the dissertation that is no more than 30 double-spaced typed pages inclusive of text and references (if published, do not send manuscript). Send copies by May 1, 1998 to Delores Liebenow, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1086.

The ASA Section on Peace and War invites nominations for the Cottin-gushed Career Award, made to sociolo-gists who have demonstrated a concern over many years for efforts to prevent war and bring about peace, understanding peaceful nonviolent social struggles, teaching peace and conflict resolution or those involved in the practical work of diplomacy and peacemaking among nations. Nominations and supporting information should be sent by June 1, 1998 to Mary Anna C. Colden, Chair, Peace and War Section, 1628 Jason Street, Berkeley, CA 94703-1568.

The Sociological Practice Association (SPA) invites submissions for the Student Upper Award competition. Papers will be selected for presentation at the 1998 SPA Annual Meeting, June 11-14, 1998, in Alexandria, VA. Papers must be submitted by May 1, 1998. Papers may not be co-authored by faculty members; undergraduate papers may be co-authored by graduate students. Certificates and a cash award of $100 will be made to the authors of the winning papers. Send four copies of the paper to Richard T. Seldon, Administrative Officer, Sociological Practice Association, Anne Arundel Community College, Office of Social Sciences, 3301 College Parkway, Arnold, MD 21012-1870; (410) 561-2830. Fax (410) 561-2820. Email: rtseldon@ark.net.

People

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, testified before the national commission holding hearings for the President’s Initiative on Race, March 24 to 25, in Denver, CO.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, Paula Rayman, Radcliffe, University of Haider Seymore, University of Colorado-Boulder, spoke at the New York Academy of Sciences for the 25th-anniversary conference on "Citizen and Citizen Scientists in Science and Engineering." Vincent Pavillon, William Paterson University of New Jersey, has accepted an invitation from the University of Pisa to be a scholar-in-residence in late Spring 1998.

David Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, will return to his academic position at the Chatham Social Research Institute in December, while he will begin new work extending his research on the ways in which sociotechnological rewards toward electronic science (computer manufacturer) manufacturing.

Awards

Josephine Akono Ademola, Vanderbilt University, received a 1997-98 Rocke-feller Africa Dissertation Interimship Award and a Vanderbilt University Dis- tinction Enhancement Award for her study on "Gender Inequalities, Power in Urban, and Reproductive Decision Making in Ghana.


James E. Blackwell, University of Massachu-setts-Boston, received the 1998 Distinguished Alumni Award from the Case Western Reserve University Alumni Association. He is also a past recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award (College of Arts and Sciences) and Alumni Achievement Award (Alumni Association) of Washington State University.

York W. Bradshaw, Indiana University received the 1998 Goldie Medal, given for outstanding teaching faculty in any division of the University. He was cited for his work with international students and for internationalizing the curric-u-lum.

Ralf Deinhardt received a 1998 Goethe Medal, given by the Goethe Institute for foreign activities on German culture. Walter Jacobs and Terri Wawroch, both

Continued on next page...
Other Organizations

The National Center for Education Statistics, 1984. Department of Education, offers two computer systems for applications to request an NCES data set. There are some fees associated for use of the system. The fee is $50 per query processed using these facilities, and the fee is $25 per query processed using the system.

Deaths

Robert J. Pfeffer, 61, ASA President, died. In 1971, Pfeffer was elected ASA President, and in 1972, he was re-elected to a second term. He served as President for two years, 1972-1973. During his presidency, the ASA membership increased by 50%. Pfeffer was also active in the American Statistical Association (ASA) and the American Mathematical Society (AMS). He was a member of the AMS since 1966 and was elected to the AMS in 1971. He was a member of the ASA since 1968 and was elected to the ASA in 1972. In addition to his work in the ASA and AMS, Pfeffer was also active in the American Institute of Mathematical Sciences (AIMS). He served as the President of the AIMS from 1966 to 1967.

Obituaries

Robert L. Burt(1918-1994)

Robert L. Burt, 78, died at his home in Pensacola, Fla., on September 25, 1994. Burt was born in Pensacola, Fla., on January 29, 1918. He graduated from the University of Florida in 1943 with a degree in education. Burt spent his entire career in education, teaching mathematics at the secondary level and later at the college level. He was a member of the Florida Association of Mathematics Teachers and had served as its president. Burt was also a member of the American Mathematical Society and had served as its chairman. He was a member of the Florida Council of Teachers of Mathematics and had served as its president. Burt was a member of the Florida State University Mathematics Department and had served as its chairman. He was a member of the Florida State University Board of Trustees and had served as its chairman. Burt was a member of the Florida State University Foundation and had served as its chairman.

He was survived by his wife, Dorothy Burt, whom he married in 1941, and by their four children: Thomas Burt, William Burt, Jane Burt and John Burt. He was also survived by three grandchildren.

Death of Rev. Harold B. Burt

Rev. Harold B. Burt, 78, died at his home in Pensacola, Fla., on September 25, 1994. Burt was born in Pensacola, Fla., on January 29, 1918. He graduated from the University of Florida in 1943 with a degree in education. Burt spent his entire career in education, teaching mathematics at the secondary level and later at the college level. He was a member of the Florida Association of Mathematics Teachers and had served as its president. Burt was also a member of the American Mathematical Society and had served as its chairman. He was a member of the Florida Council of Teachers of Mathematics and had served as its president. Burt was a member of the Florida State University Mathematics Department and had served as its chairman. He was a member of the Florida State University Board of Trustees and had served as its chairman. Burt was a member of the Florida State University Foundation and had served as its chairman.

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Obituaries, continued

Those of us who took part in Jay's professional life were only beginning to see his career as a social scientist, interested in ethnic, cultural, and national differences in mental and physical illness as well as the implications of changing family patterns for children's well-being. Jay's research record was becoming truly impressive even before he began his academic studies.

His master's thesis examined the ad- duction of craniocephalic assessments, individual modernity and traditional cultural structures on psychological distress in 33 countries. In addition, Jay rode his bike with us to coffee and his coffee was known as the faculty publishing, "Family Velocit" and "Child Veld-Reise: A Cooperative Agreement" in Journal of Marriage and the Family with Shelle Heensheidick (1986). "Asian Ethnicity and the Sense of Personal Control," in Sociological Quarterly with Catherine Ross (forthcoming 1988), and "The Sense of Personal Social Status, Control, and Social Consequences," in the Handbook of the Sociology of Mental Health, also with Catherine Ross (forthcoming 1988). Given Jay's level of creativity and motivation, we have no doubt that these early accomplishments would have supported significant career achievements had he lived.

While Jay's intelligence, commitment to scholarship, and ability to generate ideas contributed greatly to our productivity, he and his attitude towards the work with him, he also gave us an awesome gift that, as he was a careful person, his wit, sense of irony, and his psychological and social aspects of social life. Jay was a person of humor who publicly celebrated individuality and openness. Without a sprinkling of such people in every generation of humanities, their presence would quickly be extinguished. Some of us were grateful for Jay's courage.

Three of us who knew Jay well remember his smile and his sense of humor. He was a sensitive and kind person, and the world is a richer place without him. Many of us will miss him.

Ed Crenshaw,ual, Howard University, and Catherine Ross, Ohio State University.

Dan Leo Tweed (1934-1989)

Dan Leo Tweed, 49, of Livingston Ave., died Sunday at Duke Medical Center.

Tweed was born in Rasell, Jr., son of the late Corte A. and Sylvia Williams Tweed. He received his undergraduate and graduate degrees, and PhD, He was a sociologist and Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry at Duke Medical Center for nine years. Dr. Tweed was on the faculty at the University of Denver, the University of Maryland, and a Research Sociologist at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Surviving are his wife, Julie Ann Hofheinzer, three sons, Ces C. Tweed and Aaron G. Tweed both of Riverside, CO, and Matthew Hofheinzer-Tweed of Denver, with her sister, Laura O. and his wife, Karen H. Tweed of Boulder, CO, and two grand-,

From the Durham Herald Sun, January 22, 1989

Official Reports and Proceedings

Editors' Reports

Sociological Theory

With the disappearance of our move beyond Sociology, Sociological Theory has had a very good year. Submissions in 1997 are up 25 percent over 1996, and moreover, the number of articles that attract strong interest in our reviewers is also up. About 30 percent of submissions are accepted immediately; about 30 percent are offered the opportunity to revise and resubmit, and over half of these are in fact published.

One of the most encouraging signs is on increasing numbers of conceptual and methodological issues. From the beginning, Sociological Theory has declined itself open to all manner of theoretical work in two respects: the achieving a real representation of high quality work has been hindered. This year, I think we have taken a pioneering trend in that direction. We have not only received a number of theoretical papers that appear to be theoretical concerns vs formal modeling, historical and contemporary theoretical perspec- tives, both received and accepted. The special issue on methodology.

On a more practical side, perhaps the least important of our authors, we have been welcomed and warmed by time. During the first half of 1997, we average a respectable rate of 21.1 weeks. During the second half of the year, our average has improved to a very respectable rate of 17.1 weeks. We still seek to improve, and ideally to stay in the two to three month range. Much of this improvement is due to the fine work of two managing editors: Bruce Fryers. I have been gratified and open to make the special supervision. doing an even better job of helping the diligent reviewers. I am also working with our two copy editors, Leonard Freeman and with back-up to improve the journal's service to authors and its appearance.

Speaking of transitions, the time has come for three of the editors to begin their tenure; about whom they would like to nomi- 
nate for the next editor of Sociological Theory. We are mentioned the social work curriculum and the discipline. I hope that strong individuals committed to broad-based scholarship will consider taking on this task. It is a hard work, but I think I will miss when my term ends in 1999. Anyone contemplating candidacy and who may be interested to find out more about the job should feel free to get in touch with me; craig.crozier.@duke.edu

Craig Crozier, Editor

Correction

Thomas J. Scholl's affiliation was inad- vertently omitted from the March 1997 issue. On a "Letter" article by Donald Campbell and Ronald Bullock. Scholl is Professor, Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara. Also, Scholl acknowledged Lisa Skiles for bringing the Campbell article to his attention.

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 1997

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PUBLICATIONS (that support Applied Sociology...)

Directions in Applied Sociology: Presidential Addresses of the Society for Applied Sociology

Edited by Stephen F. Srode and Joyce M. Isakovcic, Directions in Applied Sociology provides addresses available by contemporary preeminent of the SASS. The four-part book covers applied sociology, social change and intervention, and as a visit to applied sociology's future and its link to past. In addition, this book contains an original introduction on the professionalization of applied sociology. The book is useful for students in applied and theory courses as well as departments currently supporting or interested in starting applied programs. (337 pages). Available now at a sum of $52.00 for SASS members $50.00 for non-members, discounts for classroom use.

Social Insight: Knowledge at Work, 2nd Issue

This issue of Social Insight provides eight articles written by contemporary applied sociologists in an engaging 56-page magazine format including topics such as "Why Consultants to the "Gender Equity in the 21st Century," "GIS as Tool" to "Sociology of Rural Physicians." Single copies $5.00 plus $1.00 shipping and handling. Discounts for classroom use.

Getting a Head Start on Your Career as an Applied Sociologist: A Workbook for Job Seekers

Written primarily for use by students, this workbook is a useful job-seeking tool written by Catherine Mobley, Stephen Steel, and Kamy Rowell. Single copies $3.50 plus $.00 shipping and handling. Discounts for classroom use.

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ASA Teaching Resources Center
Call for Submissions

Do You Have Instructional Materials
to Include in our Publications?

The following products are under development or revision during 1998. If you have pertinent materials, please contact the editors listed below.

- **Instructional Materials**: M. B. Armstrong, Social Justice Studies, PO Box 403, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85284
- **Demography**: Sylvia for Demography, Brian Pendleton, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-3005
- **Emotions**: Sylva and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Emotions, Beverley Ann Cunningham-Johnson, Southern Regional Medical Center, 2900 E. Southern Ave., Suite C-3, Tempe, AZ 85282-7855
- **Formal Organizations**: Teaching Formal Organizations, Donna Weil, 821 Backstreet, Portland, OR 97203
- **Juvenile Delinquency**: Sylvia and Instructional Materials for Courses in Juvenile Delinquency, Tim Pedder, Department of Sociology, Carroll College, Waukesha, WI 53186
- **Marx: Sociology**: Sylvia and Instructional Materials for Teaching Marxism Sociology, Martha O’Dann, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Campus Box 327, Boulder, CO 80398
- **Race, Class, and Gender**: Sylvia and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Race, Class, and Gender, Jean Bond, Department of Sociology, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70128-2380
- **Religion**: Sylvia and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Religion, Sylvia and essays by Madeleine Couzens, Department of Sociology, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA 01075-3115
- **Social Work**: Sylvia and Student Information: The Sociology Student Tool Kit, Steve Huffman, American Sociological Association, 1722 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
- **Work and Occupations**: Integrating Issues of Cultural Diversity into Courses in Work and Occupations, John Weidfeld, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29424

Share Your Policy Work with Footnotes!

The back pages of Footnotes provide a way for sociologists to communicate with one another about important events and accomplishments. In recent years, we have added sections called "Policy," "Announcements," and "Sociologists in the News." These columns give visibility to a wide range of sociological work and allow colleagues to network with one another or on topics of common interest.

Footnotes is now adding a new column, called "Policy and Practice," which is a venue for sociologists to share their policy-oriented work. We encourage short submissions about testifying at the local, state, or national level; consulting with elected officials or administrative agencies on legislative, regulatory, or other policy matters; assuming a paid or volunteer position (e.g., school board member, state legislative representative) where sociological knowledge is applied; preparing background reports for legislative campaigns; assuming a short or long-term post in a policymaking venue; or providing expert testimony in policy-related litigation.

One of ASA's core goals is to share the uses and contributions of sociology. This column will display some of those applications of our field in policy and practice and will no doubt stimulate others to share their expertise in similar ways.

Please submit items to footnotes@asranet.org or by mail to the Executive Office.

Footnotes Columns Go On-Line

As of part of ASA's continuing efforts to provide information in a timely way, we begin posting dated items from footnotes' "department" columns on the ASA home page when each issue is completed. This information will be available approximately 2-3 weeks prior to members and subscribers receiving their issue in the mail. This will allow potential applicants to the various programs announced in these columns additional time prior to the published deadlines.

Among the columns to be posted are: Call for Papers (Meetings and Publications), Meeting Closing and/or Fundraising Committee Programs, and Summer programs (e.g., People, New Books, Obituaries, and Sociologists in the News) will continue to appear in print issue only.

The first column was posted for this issue of Footnotes. Take a look at www.asranet.org!

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Future ASA Annual Meetings

1998
August 21-25
San Francisco Hilton and Towers
Paci Fifty-Five Hotel
San Francisco, CA

1999
August 5-10
Chicago, Illinois

2000
August 13-16
Washington, DC

Footnotes

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Editor: Kenneth L.3. Prewitt
Associate Editors: Robert L. Lanham, Gary M. J. Hower, C_ENABLE
Production: Nancy Correia
Secretary: Teri A. Trench

Articles submitted are limited to 1,000 words and must have preliminary value. "Policy," "Announcements," or "Sociologists in the News" may contain up to 2,000 words. The text should be double-spaced and of standard length. Articles must be submitted to the Editor of the particular section.

Send comments and suggestions to the editor at American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-5600, footnotes@asranet.org. ASA News Page: http://www.asranet.org

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