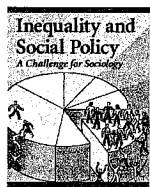


Footnotes

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1998 Annual Meeting...

A Sociologist's View of Stereotypic Images by the Bay

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

by Rhonda Matthews
San Francisco State University

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

I, unlike my spouse, spent the formative years of my life living in Southern California. Never having come to Northern California, I looked forward to the move. However, in the many years that I was away from the state, there was much that I had forgotten. It is very easy to slip into stereotypical thought patterns about California even as a native. Geographically it is so far away from most other states in terms that it also becomes far removed from what those of us in the Midwest and South call reality.

Denizens of Oklahoma (and many other Midwestern and Southern states) are very

fond of saying "Yup. We live in the buckle of the Bible belt." They say it with a swagger and a pride that is difficult for people from other regions of the country to understand. Even with this swagger there is a solid practicality to life in the Midwest and South. This practical resourcefulness may also serve as a point of condescension for Midwesterners and Southerners. Upon the announcement that we were moving to San Francisco, my spouse and I generally received double-edged responses. Usually the person "ooohed" and "ahhed" the move. "What a great city!" and before taking the next breath, began a litany of dan-

gers of which to be careful. It was almost the country-cousin-come-city syndrome. Usually we were informed to watch out for the earthquakes, gays and other assorted fruitcakes, not necessarily in that order. We often also received diatribes about the excesses in California. The sheer impracticality of it all. To a Midwesterner or a Southerner, there is little use for the kind of frivolity and excess connected with California, as seen in various forms of the media. This pride and practicality, while a positive factor in the lives of many a Midwesterner, can be a source of bewilderment for Californians just as the notion of being laid back may cause a Midwesterner to shake her head in wonder.

The stereotypes, which I noticed upon first arriving, are striking. However, the depth to which they are entrenched in both regions is of particular interest simply because Californians feel so negatively about Midwesterners and particularly Southerners and vice versa. During my first semester at San Francisco State University, I was teaching a course in The Family. During a discussion of partnership benefits, I lead the class into the topic of regional differences. Inevitably, the discussion turned to the narrow way of thinking of people in the Midwest and the south. Some of the students physically recoiled when asked if they have ever visited either region for any length of time. They unanimously agreed that the Midwest and south were more conservative and, hence, more narrow than people in California. I then asked a series of questions concerning partners benefits, gay and lesbian marriage and religion. How-

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 (Roos 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 differ-

ences 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 z-tests to assess statistical significance.

Acceptance Rates

The issue of possible gender differences in acceptance rates for the ASR will interest many ASA members because of the journal's impact. The ASR and the *American*

Journal of Sociology (AJS) remain the two most-cited journals in sociology. The 106 articles published by the ASR in 1994 and 1995 were cited in 307 different social science articles in 1996 (an average of 2.9 citations per article), and the 84 articles published by the AJS in 1994 and 1995 were cited in 213 different articles in 1996 (2.5 citations per article). *Social Forces* was third in total citations in 1996 with 143 citations (1.2 citations per article)².

See ASR, page 6

See San Francisco, page 8

Kellogg Foundation Funds ASA Race Project

The WK 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 full partner in funding this initiative. As Miguel Satut, Kellogg Program Director, put it, "The ASA is embarked 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 read-

ers 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 fine tune, bags to pack. As you get wrapped up in the final details, keep the following dates in mind. Then, check out the major Plenaries listed below to find out what you can expect substantively for the meeting.

Pre-Meeting Dates to Remember:

May 25	Preliminary Program mailed to members and program participants
June 1	Non-registered program participants dropped from the program—be sure to register!
June 25	Preregistration discounts end
June 30	Corrections for the Final Program due to ASA Meeting Services
July 1	Kinkos order forms and copies of papers for Paper Sales due
July 21	Room reservation deadline
July 31	Meeting preregistration closes

Exciting Plenaries Slated for Meeting:

Friday, August 21	<i>A Town Meeting on the Dismantling of Affirmative Action</i> - 4:30-6:15 p.m. Organizer and President: President Jill Quadagno Panelists: Jerome B. Karabel, Barbara F. Reskin, William A. Gamson, Troy Duster
Saturday, August 22	<i>ASA Awards Ceremony and Presidential Address</i> - 4:30-6:15 p.m. Introduction and President: Cora B. Marrett Presidential Address: President Jill Quadagno
Sunday, August 23	<i>The Welfare State in the 21st Century</i> - 12:30-2:15 p.m. Organizer and President: President Jill Quadagno Speakers: Theda Skocpol, Carroll L. Estes, Gosta Esping-Andersen

The Executive Officer's Column

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 on health at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Key to the progress being made is the presence of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) under the able leadership of Norman B. Anderson, Director of that Office and an Associate Director of NIH. Dr. Anderson was appointed to that post on April 28, 1995—what a difference three years make!

In supporting the creation of OBSSR in 1993, the ASA and other scientific, health, and research organizations urged 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." This task was considered key to OBSSR's goal to call attention to social and behavioral aspects of health and disease, identify and facilitate research in these sciences, and ensure coordination of such research throughout NIH.

The task of arriving at a 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 agencies, and scientists. 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 in its operations; it can also help the research community within the social and behavioral sciences see where opportunities lie and where barriers may exist.

Promotion of health and well-being—the primary mission of NIH—requires a sociological imagination throughout its basic and applied research portfolios. It also requires a fuller complement of sociologists (beyond medical sociology and mental health) seeing how their theoretical and empirical interests link to this mission. While a "behavioral and social sciences" definition may seem like only a small building block toward this end, achieving its presence in and use by NIH is a major change in how business is now being done and what NIH, OBSSR, and the social and behavioral sciences can learn.

In January 1998, Anderson sent a memorandum to NIH Directors to use the definition to assess their portfolios and to report on projects and costs for research and training grants as well as contracts. We know that organizational change requires not just formal rules but effective implementation. Hats off to OBSSR and Anderson for the ambition and now the follow through. For the benefit and interest of our *Footnotes* readers, the OBSSR definition follows. As ASA continues to foster sociological perspectives on health at NIH, we welcome your reactions and input (levine@asanet.org).—Felice J. Levine



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 areas research 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 is 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 prediction, prevention, and control of illnesses.

Basic behavioral and social research is divided into three categories: (A) research on behavioral and social processes; (B) biopsychosocial 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. couples, families, work groups, etc.); institutions and organizations (e.g. schools, religious organizations, etc.); communities (defined by geography or common interest); and larger demographic, political, economic, and cultural systems. Research on behavioral and social processes also includes the study of the interactions within and between these two levels of aggregation, such as the influence of sociocultural factors on cognitive processes or emotional responses. Finally, this research also includes the study of environmental factors such as climate, noise, environmental hazards, and residential environments and their effects on behavioral and social functioning.

Examples of research topics and their implications include:

- Sensation and perception (Implications: neurological disorders and disorders associated with vision, hearing, taste and smell)
- Emotion and motivation (Implications: depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, conduct disorders, normal psychological development, eating disorders, obesity, addictions, sleep disturbances, behavioral and cognitive treatments)
- Vulnerability and resilience (Implications: psychopathology, violence, effects of child abuse and neglect)
- Attention, learning and memory (Implications: attention deficit disorders, learning disabilities, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, cognitive rehabilitation, education)
- Language development (Implications: communication disorders, learning disabilities)
- Social influences and social cognition (Implications: all-cause mortality, psychopathology, behavioral and cognitive treatments)
- Family processes and social networks (Implications: domestic violence, divorce, child abuse, psychopathology, all-cause mortality, child development, aging)

In This Issue . . .



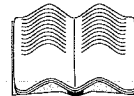
Congressional Fellow, Current and Future

3 Monteiro explains the "Dear Colleague" letter, and Gragg looks to the Hill for 1999.



Sociologists on the Radio

4 Two sociologists take to the airwaves to show the uses and contributions of sociology.



More on the Journal Citation Reports

5 In "Public Forum," Vallas, Hargens, and Mirowsky respond to the 1996 journal citation reports.

Our Regular Features

Public Affairs	3
Departments	7
Obituaries	10

• Sociocultural and environmental processes (Implications: better understanding of social, cultural, and environmental antecedents to mental and physical illnesses)

B. *Biopsychosocial research* (also known as biobehavioral or biosocial research) involves the study of the interactions of biological factors with behavioral or social variables and how they affect each other (i.e., the study of bidirectional multilevel relationships). Examples of research topics and their implications include:

- Behavior genetics (Implications: addictions, psychopathology, heart disease, gene expression, cancer risk, diabetes, oral health)
- Behavioral and cognitive neurosciences (Implications: effects of brain injury, neurodegenerative diseases, learning disabilities, dementia, addictions, sleep disorders, schizophrenia, neurological development, and plasticity)
- Psychoneuroimmunology (Implications: stress effects on health, AIDS, dental problems, infections)
- Psychopharmacology (Implications: addictions, psychopathology, brain disorders, drug treatments)
- Behavioral cardiology (Implications: cardiovascular diseases, stroke, hypertension)

C. *Research on the development of procedures for measurement, analysis, and classification* involves the development and refinement of procedures for measuring and analyzing behavior, psychological functioning, or the social environment. This research is designed to develop research tools that could be used in other areas of behavioral and social sciences or in biomedical research.

Examples of research topics in the area include: statistical modeling techniques; memory assessment; behavioral observation procedures; psychometric analysis of self-report instruments; qualitative and ethnographic methods; neuropsychological assessment; psychophysiological methods; pain assessment; and instruments for determining dietary intake; and assessment of medical adherence.

See Open Window, page 3

"Dear Colleague": How Congress Members Informally Communicate with Each Other



Lois Monteiro

The second in a series of reports from ASA Congressional Fellow Lois Monteiro about her experiences as a staff member on the House Committee on Veteran's Affairs. Monteiro is on leave from the faculty at Brown University through June.

by Lois Monteiro
1998 ASA Congressional Fellow

There 435 Members of Congress divided into two parties, three office buildings, and numerous committees and subcommittees. Frequently they use a unique method of communication called a Dear Colleague letter to convey their opinion to other members. The format is a one-page statement, usually with a catchy header, printed on the member's letterhead and signed by the member, sent open as a flyer rather than in an envelope. Occasionally the letter spreads to the back side of the sheet but very rarely does it go to a second page. During the



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

month of March I kept track of the 128 Dear Colleagues that arrived at the Committee on Veteran's Affairs. Since letters can be sent selectively there were no doubt more sent that did not come to this office, so my collection, as a non-representative sample, may not reflect all the issues in the Dear Colleagues in March. Those that did arrive show how informal processes are used to develop consensus among the members.

The letter serves purposes other than simple information or opinion dissemination. Most often it asks for the support of other members as a co-sponsor of a bill that the sending congressman has introduced, and for which he or she wishes to garner support before the bill goes further. The 79 letters were the largest category of such letters in March, soliciting co-sponsorship. Among those in my collection are letters such as "Help people with disabilities to work, support HR3433," "Big business attacks songwriters, vote for HR2589 for song copyrights," "Cut Medicare waste, co-sponsor HR3255," and "Give kids a safe place to go, co-sponsor America after school

act HR3400." The ranking member of the Veteran's Affairs Committee sent one to request co-sponsors for a bi-partisan resolution, H Con Res 249, "Don't leave veterans out of the tobacco settlement."

Many fewer letters, just ten, urged colleagues to oppose a measure. Examples of these kinds of colleague messages include, "HR3485 is not campaign finance reform it is a worker gag rule," "Vote no on HR992-Protect the Constitution," "The SAFE Act jeopardizes Israel's security," and "Oppose HR1951 the 'Free food and medicine for Castro act.'" Overt opposition to a measure puts a congress member in a spotlight, and opposition is usually expressed in less public ways. Even when opposed to positions, congressmen in public settings such as a hearing or committee meeting will observe the courtesy of saying that they appreciate the other position but wish to make a different suggestion, and are unlikely to overtly attack another member.

Informational Dear Colleague messages often have a newspaper column on the reverse side that the sending member wishes the others to read. One in March included a *Washington Times* article criticizing the Kyoto Treaty. Another, responding to opposition to the Puerto Rico bill presented a page from the Puerto Rico TV Guide to show that most TV in Puerto Rico is in English, and to argue that Spanish is not the only language on the island. To gain support for a bill to limit B2 bomber production, a member included a *Washington Post* article on the over supply of B2 bombers. Another, entitled "Did you read this article in yesterday's Post?", attached a piece on managed care abuses. In a letter entitled For Your Information, a member attached an article by Billy Graham on Moral Leadership and suggested that Congress members should be role models. One such letter without an attached article argued that "accommodation to Castro prolongs the suffering of the Cuban people," and a second with an attached article on UN aid to Cuba asked "Is this what the UN wants our money for?" As these titles suggest, this type of Dear Colleague, while providing information, often chides or sometimes has a somewhat tongue in cheek sense to it.

Other informational Dear Colleagues are more straightforward, for example notices of a speaker on Bosnia from the Human Rights caucus, a seminar about Mexico-U.S. border issues, a briefing on nuclear waste cleanup, or a briefing on Social Security reform. Others remind colleagues of important events, the 10th anniversary of an Iraqi massacre, a salute to the anniversary of Greek independence, remembering a friend and colleague on the anniversary of his death. Yet others share information from outside groups, a letter from the Salvation Army and another from the Multiple Sclerosis Society supporting bills.

Some letters invite colleagues to join special groups, the international workers rights caucus, the religious prisoners congressional task force, the congressional working group on genetics, or to join in healthy activity, such as the take wellness to heart program. Finally colleagues ask others to join in letter writing efforts, for example a letter to the Postmaster General, "Join 45 other house members to support a series of postage stamps on world hunger" or "Help ease the pain of arthritis" by signing a letter to the appropriations committee to ask for

more funds for arthritis research.

The Dear Colleague is a mechanism for the members to reach each other to inform, ask for support, reprimand, send up trial balloons, argue against others and seek group membership. As informal throw away pieces, they allow a personal statement without the risk of the more formal hearing setting. By asking generally for co-sponsors, the member is not pressuring specific colleagues as in a telephone call, and is exempted from a reciprocal obligation that a more personal approach would engender.

Congress makes legislation by consensus. The Dear Colleague helps in this pursuit by making an early statement of intention and getting a sense of the level of response to an idea. Also because they are internal documents, addressed to a Dear Colleague and thus carrying the confidentiality of a personal letter, even though widely disseminated, the letters are insider documents. Erving Goffman's analysis of the insider-outsider dichotomy has explored the difference between the public and private face of organizations and groups. In these letters the members can allow themselves more personal exposure and risk to other insiders than they can in a public or official statement. Informal processes such as these ease the work of the members and perhaps improve the functioning of the system. The number and frequency of use of the technique attests to its success and to the members belief that it is a useful approach to sharing ideas.

Gragg Selected New ASA Congressional Fellow



Susan Rachel Gragg

Susan Rachel Gragg, University of Washington, has been selected as the 1999 ASA Congressional Fellow. She will relocate to Washington, DC, in January 1999 to work for six months on the staff of a Congressional office.

Gragg is completing her PhD at the University of Washington; her dissertation is titled "Making Deals: Understanding the Struggle for Control of the Labor Process in a Service Sector Marketplace."

In addition to her interests in work and occupations, Gragg has considerable experience in applied research on HIV/AIDS. She has worked with the Seattle AIDS Prevention Project on several studies and with Street Outreach Services in Seattle as a volunteer. Her interest in legislation on AIDS may lead her to a committee addressing those issues. The ASA Congressional Fellowship is an opportunity for a sociologist to work on a congressional staff and to demonstrate the contributions and uses of sociology to policy relevant topics. Prior Fellows have included Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College; Peter Cookson, Jr., Columbia University; Jill S. Quadagno, Florida State University; Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island; Nora Jacobson, Johns Hopkins University, and the current fellow, Lois Monteiro. In addition to serving on a staff, the Fellow often spends time in the ASA office preparing briefing materials, and participates in a Congressional or media briefing on a timely topic. The ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy administers the Fellowship.

Footnotes will carry stories about Gragg's work on Capitol Hill, as well as a call for applications for the 1999-2000 Fellowship; those applications are due February 1, 1999. □

Open Window, from page 2

II. Clinical Research

Clinical research in the behavioral and social sciences is designed to predict or influence health outcomes, risks or protective factors. It is also concerned with the impact of illness or risk for illness on behavioral or social functioning.

Clinical research is divided into five categories: (A) research on the identification and understanding of behavioral and social risk and protective factors associated with the onset and course of illness, and with health conditions; (B) research on the effects of illness or physical condition on behavioral and social functioning; (C) treatment outcomes research; (D) research on health promotion and disease prevention; and (E) research on institutional and organizational influences on health.

A. *Research on the identification and understanding of behavioral and social risk and protective factors associated with the onset and course of illness, and with health conditions* examines the association of specific behavioral and social factors with mental and physical health outcomes, and the mechanisms that explain these associations. It is concerned with behavioral and social factors that may be health-damaging (risk factors) or health-promoting (protective factors).

Examples of research topics in this area include: the study of such risk and protective factors as smoking, dietary practices, physical inactivity, stress, substance abuse, social support, cultural practices, and socioeconomic status.

B. *Research on the effects of illness or physical condition on behavioral and social functioning* includes such areas as: psychological and social consequences of genetic testing; behavioral correlates of head injury across developmental stages; emotional and social consequences of HIV infection or cancer; coping responses associated with chronic pain syndromes; effects of illness on economic status; and coping with loss of function due to disability.

C. *Treatment outcomes research* involves the design and evaluation of behavioral and social interventions to treat mental and physical illnesses, or interventions designed to ameliorate the effects of illness on behavioral or social functioning. This area also includes research on behavioral and social rehabilitation procedures.

Examples of research topics in this area include: cognitive or behavioral interventions for anxiety disorders and depression; strategies to reduce arthritis pain; interventions for restoring behavioral and brain functioning following head injury; lifestyle (dietary change, exercise, stress reduction) approaches to reversing coronary atherosclerosis; procedures to enhance adherence to medical interventions.

D. *Research on health promotion and disease prevention* involves the design, implementation, and evaluation of behavioral and social interventions to prevent the occurrence, recurrence, or progression of illness, symptoms, risk factors, or health problems. Health promotion also consists of evaluating procedures that facilitate optimal health functioning.

Examples of research topics in this area include: the design and evaluation of programs to discourage adolescent smoking; approaches to increase physical activity in the elderly; interventions to alter dietary intake to promote healthy; family interventions to prevent injuries in children; teaching parenting skills to prevent sudden infant death syndrome; mass media interventions to promote health knowledge; and promoting the use of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.

E. *Research on institutional and organizational influences on health* includes studies of the organization of and access to health care, its effectiveness in real world settings (e.g. health services research), its cost efficiency, and its social and cultural acceptability. It also involves research on macro-economic phenomena (e.g. business cycles), community and neighborhood organization and the structure and functioning of families, and how these variables influence the consumption and choice of health care, and decision-making concerning health procedures. Finally, this category includes research on how successful approaches to the organization and delivery of health services can be translated into public policy.

Examples of research topics in this area include: the impact of providing inpatient smokers with information and brief counseling from nursing staff; the accessibility of rural dental health care facilities for migrant workers; the cost-effectiveness of occupational safety interventions; the use of schools as sites for the delivery of mental health services; the effects of capitation on health care utilization; the effects of ethnicity and gender on referral for mental health services; and the association of health provider behavior to patient adherence to medical treatments. □

Radio as a Sound Salvation: Sociologists Lend Their Voices to the Airwaves

by Steve Hoffman, Program Assistant
Academic and Professional Affairs Program

Fellow sociologists, do you ever get a little tired of all the off-hand remarks and context-less material you hear over the radio airwaves on a daily basis? Well, you can find 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 desire to jump on the "big story."

Richard Moran, who has taught criminology, introductory and medical sociology at Mount Holyoke College for the last 23 years, has also provided regular NPR news commentary for the last three years. He began his radio commentary at a local NPR carrier in Amherst. Persistent visits to the national NPR office in Washington brought him to the attention of Morning Edition's Senior Producer Greg Allen. In 1994, the Congressional Black Caucus had asked Moran to testify before Congress about Clinton's Crime Bill that sought to add an additional one hundred thousand police officers to street patrols. Moran had a wealth of research that suggests there is very little relation between the number of police in a community and the crime rate in that community. This testimony brought Moran to the attention of Allen who requested some commentary for Morning Edition (a daily news and public affairs show). About a year later, he landed a regular spot.

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 current national concern (typically covered by the criminology and social problem literatures) 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 literature to bear on the question." Moran looks primarily at criminology research for his commentaries. For resources, he is constantly keeping up with new books and social science journals, publicly available data resources such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and his fairly extensive network of friends and associates with expertise relevant to the issues he discusses.

Over the years, there have been a number of his commentaries that generated a good deal of feedback and even accolades from the station's listeners and management. Moran has discussed:

- the myths behind changing rates of domestic violence (over the last 20 years the rate of men killing women has increased whereas women killing men has fallen);
- the false link between African American incarceration rates and the crime rate ("There is a good deal of research on the effectivity limits to incarceration that makes clear that it is not working");
- how the move to gut regulatory agencies is informed by a pre-industrial view of where danger and risk come from;
- and even the myth that criminals have low self esteem ("It takes a lot of nerve and confidence to think you are so good that you can disregard others and commit a crime!").

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 1 1/2 to 2 million listeners, I am acutely aware that there are at least

50 people out there that know the research better than I do. 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 more sensationalized spins." With that in mind, Moran always tries to do that little extra to present material that "hooks in" the audience sound analysis supported by research in the social sciences.

Henry Tischler takes a rather different approach to applying his sociological background to the radio show format. In his show, which airs on NPR affiliates in Boston, Tischler interviews touring book authors. He has hosted a number of sociologists, including Seymour Martin Lipset, Orlando Patterson, and Theda Skocpol, along with a number of authors outside of the discipline such as Seymour Hirsch, Anna Quinlan and Gail Sheehy.

Tischler brings to his show the analytical perspective of a teacher, researcher, and author: "I'm getting this incredible post-graduate education. Now I end up talking to people from a lot of other fields and I can take information from all these other fields. That helps my thinking about sociology!" When off the airwaves, he teaches at Framingham State College in the areas of race relations, crime, and deviance. His introductory sociology textbook is soon to go into its sixth edition, and has been widely used since 1983. In fact, a good deal of the material that informs his book comes out of his experience with the radio show.

Tischler originally became involved with radio when his PhD Advisor, Jack Levin, was doing a show on another Boston NPR station and asked if he would like to take over the show. After that spot was cancelled he met someone who had recently purchased a radio station. That was all it took to bait the radio

hook, and he soon began sending demo tapes to the Program Director at NPR. WICN first picked up his show in 1992 and WGBH two years later. Whereas the first two spots only lasted a year each, his persistence and energy in pursuing the NPR show have resulted in a successful and long running spot.

He brings the skills of a savvy interviewer into the on-air discussions: "I try not to make myself the star of the show; my role is to ask the right questions." In order for the interview to flow as a conversation, he allows for a good deal of spontaneity. After preparing for the interview with background reading on the author's book, he opens with dialogue that is both interesting to him while 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 doing interviews. The right kind of interview is about 30-40 seconds of response to a question and then on to another. At times, they may be coached too much, and simply give prepared answers...it's the equivalent of batting cages - they throw the same pitch over and over again!" Despite an occasional tough interviewee, Tischler handles difficulties with the grace, humility and analytical precision of a well-trained researcher and teacher. In fact, with the quality of guests, conversations, and his 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 feel we can make to shaping the broader discourse of social issues in America. According to Tischler, sociologists and other academics have to better learn what it means to speak from within the media (as opposed to only "on the media") and have a better grasp of the audience's attention: "We are not articulating anything on our fields, and we are allowing journalists to do it for us. Often they are better at articulating the material...some of the worst interviews I've had have been with academics. They don't have a sense of the audience they are speaking to."

Richard Moran echoes these sentiments and called 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] tend to report minor blips on the screen as growing epidemics. Most sociologists and researchers realize that epidemics are constructed and can help put the brakes on news construction and its distortions". In addition, Moran commented on the bias in the media to reduce issues to simple matters of pro vs. con. "Too much of the discussion is taken out of a context, [or] done for entertainment to create an atmosphere of opposing views that yell at each other."

Richard Moran and Henry Tischler, two sociologists actively getting the sociological word to the radio world, serve as models for sociologists to actively engage with the mass media in more productively channeling our national discussions. Hear you on the airwaves! □

Eichberg is Second ASA-AAAS Media Fellow

Sarah Eichberg, an advanced graduate student in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been selected as the second ASA-AAAS Media Fellow. ASA joined with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) to sponsor a sociologist in a summer placement with a media organization. After a training and orientation session in early June in Washington, DC, with more than a dozen other AAAS Science Fellows, Eichberg will begin a ten-week placement at the *Detroit Free Press*.

Eichberg's research interests center on gender, sexuality, and family studies. Her dissertation is titled "Embodied Identities: Cosmetic Surgery and the Creation of Ethnic and Gendered Selves." The project involves three kinds of data: on the profession of cosmetic surgery, on the surgeons themselves, 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 a career in applied social research in government or other research organizations, with a focus on



Sarah Eichberg

social policy, gender, and race relations. In addition to her graduate work, Eichberg has served as a writer and consultant for *German Life*, a magazine that focuses on cultural and historical aspects of German life in the United States and German-speaking Europe. The editor of *German Life* noted in her recommendation that "Sarah has helped in determining how to convey the many complexities of German society, assist-

ing me as I pored over statistical charts and analyses. Her ability to translate such quantitative information assuaged 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 I believe calls for sociological expertise."

After her summer placement, Eichberg will have opportunities to write for *Footnotes* 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 Policymakers and the Media" at the 1998 Annual Meeting. This media fellowship is an initiative of the Sydney S. Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy. The next round of applications is due January 15, 1999. □



Public Forum



More on the 1996 Journal Citation Reports

Several readers of *Footnotes* responded to February *Footnotes* article 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 *JHSB* is alive and well. Indeed, it enjoys a healthy "impact score" (2.305) which places it in the front ranks 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 surrounds *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 rankings of sociological publications might be forwarded to the Institute for Scientific Information at 1-800-336-4474; or at www.isinet.com

Steven Vallas, Georgia Institute of Technology

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

Vallas's recent article ("Latest Citation Data Reveal Shifts in Journal Rankings," February, 1998 *Footnotes*) touts 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 an "item" is 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 scores are highly unstable for small journals, greatly limiting their usefulness in fields where most journals are small.

The high impact factors for *Contemporary Sociology* (CS) in recent years result from ISI's practice of including citations to book reviews in the numerator of the impact factor, but excluding book reviews from the denominator. [Ftn. 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, 1995). 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 the score of

9 that Vallas notes. Only one of the 18 citations to recent items in CS cited an essay rather than a book review according to information in the JCR and in sub-indexes 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=D1book reviews and non-book review essays=D1that CS publishes. According to my count, CS's 1996 score on this measure was .015 (=3D18/1226), which puts it near the bottom for the sociology journals ISI covers, but at a level one would expect for a serial overwhelmingly devoted to book reviews.

Vallas 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/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 increased so much is that its 1995 ranking--29th--was an all-time low (its average rank since 1982 is 15.7, and it achieved its highest rank, 4th, in 1983). The mean of W&O's impact factors since 1982 is .83 with an estimated standard deviation of .34. [Ftn. 2 here] If the underlying likelihood that W&O articles will be cited has remained constant and random shocks make the observed scores normally distributed, one would expect 90 per cent of W&O's annual impact factors to fall between .22 and 1.43. For the 13 years for which I have data, only the 1996 score fell outside of this range.

According to the JCR, W&O's 1996 impact factor resulted from 52 citations to 30 articles (52/30 =3D 1.73), 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 counselors. The likelihood that this greater visibility will extend beyond 1996 seems doubtful. [Ftn. 3 here]

Highly unstable impact scores are the norm for sociology journals because they tend to publish relatively few articles (< 30) 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 genuine trends in journal visibility. Other citation-based measures of journal stature exist (see M. P. Allen, "The 'Quality' of Journals in Sociology Reconsidered: Objective Measures of Journal Influence." November, 1990 *Footnotes*, and also T. E. Nisonger, "The Stability of

Social Science Citation Index Journal Citation Reports Data for Journal Rankings in Three Disciplines." *International Journal of Scientometrics and Infometrics* 1 (1995): 139-49), and probably would have supplanted the impact factor by now if ISI's yearly scores were not so accessible. Their accessibility, unfortunately, often tempts us to ignore their limitations.

Footnotes

¹ISI cannot feasibly 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's 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. ISI therefore excludes book reviews from the denominator of the impact factor in order to provide comparability between primary research journals that also publish book reviews and those 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.

²I was unable to locate JCR data for 1988 and 1990. Thus, these figures are based data from 13 editions of 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.

³Only once did CDQ previously cite a recent article in W&O according to earlier editions of 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* (JHSB) is not among the top 30 sociology journals, as measured by the *Social Science Citation Index* (SSCI) Impact Factor. Actually JHSB ranks among the top 10 by that standard. The February table omitted a number of journals that had impact scores above 1.000. 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 omitted journals: *JHSB* and *Social Psychology Quarterly* (SPQ). SSCI puts JHSB among the journals of "Public, Environmental, and Occupational Health," where it ranks third after the *Annual Review 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 others shown in bold as, "Criminology and Penology," "Demography," or "Family Studies."

The rank among sociology journals depends in part on the set of journals categorized as sociology. Each sociologist probably would select a distinct set of journals for comparison. My list excludes Ethology and Sociobiology, because I take a human-centered view of sociology. It includes J Gerontol B, which covers social and psychological Sciences. Some readers might reasonably take exception to the fact that I left out several excellent health policy journals. SSCI's categories serve as a handy starting point, but invariably must be modified.

John Mirowsky, The Ohio State University

Journal	1996 Impact Factor	1991-1995 Impact Factor	Source Items in 1996
Contemp Sociol	9.000		2
Am Sociol Rev	2.896	2.516	61
Am J Sociol	2.536	2.375	47
Criminology	2.489	1.585	29
Ann Rev Sociol	2.382	1.378	17
J Health Soc Behav	2.305	1.827	26
Popul Bull	2.000	1.554	4
Demography	1.833	1.585	38
Work Occupation	1.733	.858	17
Sociol Educ	1.571	1.326	27
J Gerontol B	1.554		71
Soc Probl	1.534	.961	25
Signs	1.531	1.310	26
Sociology	1.442	1.262	41
J Res Crime Delinq	1.417	.836	24
J Marriage Fam	1.411	1.704	81
Soc Psychol Quart	1.333	1.222	16
Soc Sci Med	1.308	.942	319
Popul Dev Rev	1.293	1.290	50
J Fam Issues	1.230	1.135	35
J Crim Law Crim	1.220	.763	29
Soc Forces	1.212	1.107	53
Sociol Method Res	1.195	1.064	16
Sociol Health Ill	1.186	1.020	28
Pop Stud-J Demog	1.071		25
Sociol Methodol	1.036		
Stud Family Plann	1.030		33

American Sociological Review, from page 1

To calculate acceptance rates, we divided the number of articles published in 1997 by the number of articles submitted in 1997. This measure is imperfect, as the denominator imperfectly reflects the true population "at risk" of having an article published in 1997. Most articles published in 1997 were originally submitted in 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—for all authors combined, including second and higher authors (Row 1); for first authors only (Row 2); and for single authors (Row 3). For all authors combined, males have a slightly higher 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 discernible differences in acceptance rates for women and men.

Submission Rates. To determine submission rates, we divided the number of manuscripts submitted by the number of potential submitting authors. The majority of papers submitted to ASR in 1997 were written by faculty in sociology departments with graduate programs. If all submissions came from those faculty then we could conclude that 13.7 percent of women faculty in graduate sociology departments, and 10.9 percent of men faculty in such departments, were authors of a manuscript submitted to ASR in 1997 (Table 2; we ignore the few instances where one person is an author of more than one submitted manuscript). We would also conclude that female sociologists were more likely to be authors of manuscripts submitted to ASR 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 ASR in 1997 came from other sources, mainly sociology graduate students (13% of first authors), sociology faculty in departments not offering graduate degrees (5%), faculty and graduate students not in sociology departments (14%) and non-academic sociologists (4%)³. Put another way, though sociologists in graduate programs are by far the most likely group to submit to ASR, the total population "at risk" is broader. Though in theory *anyone* (except the ASR Editor!) can submit a manuscript to ASR, for practical purposes the at-risk population consists of sociologists, with faculty in graduate sociology departments being the most likely to submit to ASR, followed by graduate students.

We report two sets of submission rates in Table 2. The first set uses "faculty in sociology graduate programs" (total N = 5070, of whom 29% are women) as the at-risk population and the second set uses "faculty in sociology graduate programs + student members of ASA" (N = 8749, 43% women)⁴. Because the female/male ratio is much higher for graduate students than for graduate faculty, the gender difference reverses sign when ASA student membership is added to the denominator used to calculate submission rates. Based on faculty in graduate programs as the denominator, submission rates to ASR are higher for women; when graduate students are added to the denominator, submission rates are higher for men. It is also important to note that the significantly higher submission rate for

women among graduate faculty is true only when all authors—including second and higher authors—are considered together. Women are over-represented among second and higher authors, possibly in part because they are over-represented among graduate students, who make up a larger proportion of the pool of second and higher authors than of first authors.

Our overarching conclusion is that submission rates differ little if any for men and women. Based on our estimates (see footnote 3), the 5070 faculty in graduate sociology departments contributed 64 percent of the manuscripts submitted to ASR in 1997 whereas the 3679 graduate student members of ASA contributed 13 percent of the manuscripts. This implies a faculty/student submission ratio of 3.57, that is, 357 graduate students submit as many manuscripts as 100 graduate faculty do. Converting the student population to "faculty equivalents" (FEs) by dividing by 3.57 yields 2114 women FEs (1465+649) and 3985 men FEs (3605+380)—so women comprise 34.7 percent of the FEs. This percentage is very close to the 33.9 percent (201/593) of submitting authors who are women.

Type of Authorship. We examined gender differences in single- vs. multiple-authorship by dividing the number of single authors among the manuscripts submitted by (1) the total number of authors and (2) the total number of first authors, for both men and women. Table 3 shows the proportion of single authors among all male and female authors who submitted manuscripts to the ASR and among all first authors. The small

gender differences in single authorship—slightly higher for males among all authors, and slightly higher for females among first authors—are not statistically significant.

Together our results suggest that gender differences in ASR authorship patterns are small. We find no evidence of significant gender differences in acceptance rates or type of authorship. The significant differences we find in submission rates likely reflect compositional differences in rank of male and female sociologists, differences we would expect to diminish as women continue to enter and remain in the field in greater numbers.

Notes

¹Susan Singley is a doctoral candidate at the Pennsylvania State University, and a graduate student intern at ASR. Glenn Firebaugh is Professor of Sociology at the Pennsylvania State University, and Editor of ASR. Anna Chase is the Administrative Assistant at ASR.

²Data are from the Institute for Scientific Information (1996), the source also used by Vallas (1998). Vallas's placement of *Contemporary Sociology* above these three journals is based on a reporting error. For *Contemporary Sociology*, Vallas reported the number of citations *per volume* whereas for the other journals he reported average number of citations *per article*. If we use citations per volume for all four journals, the figures are: *American Sociological Review*, 153.5; *American Journal of Sociology*, 106.5; *Social Forces*, 71.5; *Contemporary Sociology*, 9.0.

³These percentages are based on our coding of the affiliation of the first authors of the first 100 manuscripts submitted in 1997. Because this coding is so time-consuming, we coded only

the first 100.

⁴We used the ASA's *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* (1997) to count the number of male and female graduate department faculty in 1996-97, and used figures from the ASA on student membership in 1997 as a proxy for the graduate student population "at risk." We are assuming that the majority of student ASA members are graduate, and not undergraduate, students. A more detailed breakdown of the student population of ASA is not available.

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San Francisco, from page 1

ever, I began with a very simple question, "Why is it that since I have been here, I have not seen a lesbian or gay couple engaged in a public display of affection outside of the so called 'gay neighborhoods?'" San Francisco often states its acceptance of sexual and gender diversity, and, indeed, it is perhaps one of the most accepting places that I have been. However this question created a rather uncomfortable silence before someone attempted to explain the phenomenon. A discussion ensued in which a student offered an instance in which a gay couple who was kissing in the mall was asked to leave by the security guards. The end result was quite gratifying for someone who teaches. They addressed the importance of culture both on a national as well as a regional scale. They even understood that we are all "cut out of the same cloth" in terms of American culture. However, it is this notion of culture, which provides the most puzzling question because, though there are differences between the two regions, there are differences within the culture of the state.

The state is divided in half in the mind of most Californians. There is Southern California and there is Northern California, and never the two shall meet. Most have images of Southern California as the only "picture" of the state. Since a great deal of film and television is produced and shot in Southern California, the image is understandable. However, it tends to present a one-dimensional view of the entire state. More recently the Silicon Valley has been on the opposite end of that spectrum of thinking. If Southern California is the place to go to surf and be cool, Northern California provides the opportunity for people to come, be a young serious professional, and cash in on capitalism. Then there are those people, who view the state and its culture through the eyes of a perpetual visitor, calling it home, being a marginal member of a culture, without the intention of ever fitting in completely. It is with and through that view of California that I am most comfortable. It always holds a surprise when gazed upon with that view.

For those of you visiting San Francisco for the first time and for those who have visited many times, take a look at San Francisco through your sociological eyes. What do you see? Are the stereotypes supported? Does San Francisco surprise you? Is it what you expected? I'm sure that you will find something about it that will surprise you as a sociologist, even if you have visited many times. □

Table 1. Acceptance Rates of Papers Submitted to *American Sociological Review*, by Gender of Author^a

Author type	Acceptance rate		Female-Male Difference ^b
	Female authors	Male authors	
All authors	.184 n=201	.196 n=392	-.012
First authors	.164 n=110	.168 n=238	-.004
Single authors	.185 n=54	.116 n=112	+0.069

^aAcceptance rates based on papers published in 1997 (see text).

^b*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, two-tailed z-tests

Table 2. Submission Rates to *American Sociological Review* in 1997, by Gender

Population at risk	Author type	Submission rate:		Female-Male Difference ^a
		Female authors	Male authors	
Graduate Faculty ^b	All authors	.137	.109	+0.028
	First authors	.075	.066	+0.009
	Single authors	.037	.031	+0.066
	N=	1465	3605	
Graduate Faculty and Students ^c	All authors	.053	.079	-.026***
	First authors	.029	.048	-.019***
	Single authors	.014	.023	-.009**
	N=	3785	4964	

^a*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, two-tailed z-tests

^bSubmission rate = total # manuscripts submitted / total # faculty members of sociology departments with graduate programs

^cSubmission rate = total # manuscripts submitted / total # faculty members of sociology departments with graduate programs, plus student membership of ASA

Table 3. Proportion of Single Authors among Authors Submitting Papers to *American Sociological Review* in 1997, by Gender

Author type	Proportion of Single Authors		Female-Male Difference ^a
	Female authors	Male authors	
All authors	.269 n=201	.286 n=392	-.017
First authors	.491 n=110	.471 n=238	+0.020

^a*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, two-tailed z-tests

Funding, continued

ities. The fellowships are awarded through two programs, Fellowships for University Teachers and Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars. Stipends of \$30,000 are offered for grant periods of 9-12 months; \$24,000 stipends are offered for grant periods of 6-8 months. The application deadline is May 1, 1998. For additional information contact: University Teachers Fellowships, (202) 606-8466, e-mail fellowsuniv@neh.gov; College Teachers and Independent Scholars, (202) 606-8467, e-mail fellowscolind@neh.gov. NEH Also offers summer stipends of \$4,000 supporting two months of full-time work. Application deadline is October 1, 1999 for fellowships from May 1-September 30, 1999. For additional information, call (202) 606-8551 or e-mail stipends@neh.gov. For complete information and application materials, write: NEH Fellowships and Summer Stipends, Room 318, 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 1999-2001 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, running from September-January and from February-June, designed for highly recommended scholars who have finished their dissertations as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. For additional information or application forms, contact: Manager, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, 129 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 students in research methods. The fellowship includes travel to and from a week-long workshop revolving around a series of discussions on Latinos and drugs, scheduled for June 14-20, 1998. Fellows will also receive accommodations, meals, materials, and a \$400 stipend. Applications are due April 27, 1998. For additional information, contact: Drug Research Fellowship Training Program, Hispanic Research Center, University of Texas, 6900 North Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX 78249-0650; (210) 458-4124; <http://hrcweb.utsa.edu>.

The William T. Grant Foundation makes 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.

Applicants should be junior or pre-tenure, not established investigators in tenure-track positions. Applicant institutions and individuals should obtain the brochure outlining the application procedure from: Faculty Scholars' Program, William T. Grant Foundation, 570 Lexington Avenue, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10022-6873. Deadline for applications for 1999 awards is July 1, 1998.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Medical Sociology announces its annual competition for the Roberta C. 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 business meeting. Applicants should submit five copies of a sole-authored published or unpublished 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 reprints.) Send copies by May 1, 1998, to: Debra Umberson, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1088.

The ASA Section on Peace and War invites nominations for the Disting-

uished Career Award, made to sociologists who have demonstrated a concern over many years for efforts to prevent war and bring about peace, understanding peace movements and military institutions, the use of violence or nonviolence in social struggles, teaching peace and conflict studies, or those involved in the practical work of diplomacy and peacekeeping among nations. Nominations and supporting information should be sent by June 1, 1998, to: Mary Anna C. Colwell, Chair, Peace and War Section, 1628 Jaynes Street, Berkeley, CA 94703-1058.

The Sociological Practice Association (SPA) invites submissions for its Student Paper 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 not 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. Bedea, Administrative Officer, Sociological Practice Association, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Social Sciences, 101 College Parkway, Annapolis, MD 21402-1895; (410) 541-2835; fax (410) 541-2239; e-mail rbedea@clark.net.

People

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

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, Paula Rayman, Radcliffe University, and Elaine Seymour, University of Colorado-Boulder, spoke at the New York Academy of Sciences for the 25th anniversary conference on "Choices and Successes: Women in Science and Engineering."

Vincent Parrillo, 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 in May as Visiting Research Fellow at the Chulalongkorn Social Research Institute in Bangkok, where he will begin new work extending his research on industry adoption of environmental technologies to include electronics (semiconductor) manufacturing.

Awards

Josephine Akosua Adomako, Vanderbilt University, received a 1997-98 Rockefeller Africa Dissertation Internship Award and a Vanderbilt University Dissertation Enhancement Award for her study on "Gender Inequalities, Power in Unions, and Reproductive Decision Making in Ghana."

Paul J. Aroughetti had his book, *If I Am Not for Myself, Who Will Be For Me? The Emergence of the Radical Zionist Movement* (The Spencer Press), nominated as the best book on Zionism in 1997. The Award is sponsored by Gratz College of Philadelphia.

James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts-Boston (emeritus) 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 one of seven President's Awards given for outstanding teaching to faculty in any division of the University. He was cited for his work with international students and for internationalizing the curriculum.

Ralf Dahrendorf received a 1998 Goethe Medal, given by the Goethe Institute for foreign authorities on German culture.

Walter Jacobs and Terri Winnick, Indi-

Continued on next page

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Location: San Francisco Hilton & Towers

Time: 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

Instructor: John Fox
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Awards, continued

ana University, received two of the three campus-wide Lieber Teaching Associate Awards. Jacobs was cited for his teaching in race and ethnicity courses. Winnick was recognized for her work in the sociology of mental health.

Michael Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, has been selected 1999 Feminist Lecturer by Sociologists for Women in Society.

Jack Nusan Porter has been selected as a consultant to the non-fiction panel of the National Book Critics' Circle Awards.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, won the Mentoring Prize from the International Network for Personal Relationships.

Charles Willie, Harvard University, was named to the Charles William Eliot Professorship of Education in February 1998.

Ronald C. Wimberley, North Carolina State University, received Tuskegee University's highest honor, the George Washington Carver Award for Public Service, reserved for individuals "performing the greatest good for the greatest number of people." Wimberley also received the 1998 Award of Excellence for Research from the Southern Rural Sociological Association.

In the News

Aquiel Ahmad, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, was interviewed by the national daily newspaper *Hindu* in India following his visit to the city of Hyderabad to deliver a keynote address at the 85th annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress, January 2-6, 1998.

Bob Blauner, Berkeley, CA, authored a letter to the editor on the importance of "blubs" on book dust jackets in the January 20 *New York Times*.

Linda M. Blum, University of New Hampshire, authored a letter to the editor on difficulties of breast pumping for working women in the December 28, 1997, *New York Times*.

C.D. Abby Collier, University of Georgia, was interviewed on July 19, 1997, by the *Atlanta Journal* and on July 31, 1997, by the *Morgan County Citizen* about her research on the cultural changes in the symbolism of death as seen on grave-stones in city cemeteries.

Joan Ferrante and Prince Brown, Jr., Northern Kentucky University, had their new book, *The Social Construction of Race and Ethnicity in the United States*, featured in the February 20 *Campus Digest*.

Abigail Fuller, Manchester College, authored letters to the editor in the February 8 *USA Today*, April 19 *Washington Post*, May 19 *The Nation*, Fall 1997 *Discent*, and September/October 1997 *American Prospect*, all on the relative success of liberal Democratic incumbents over moderates in the last two U.S. House elections. She also co-chairs a campaign to strengthen the social and environmental impact of the Social Choice Account, the socially responsible fund within TIAA-CREF. Stories about the campaign have appeared in a number of publications, including the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, and Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College, were quoted in a December 28, 1997, *New York Times* article on the 50th anniversary of Levittown, NY, where a "whites-only" policy following World War II has continued a pattern of racial segregation.

William B. Helmreich, City College of New York, was quoted in a Clyde Haberman's *New York Times* column on the number of parades in New York City.

Elaine Bell Kaplan, University of Southern California, was interviewed by ABC television on problems and concerns of interracial families. The interview was

televised during ABC News following Oprah Winfrey's presentation of "The Wedding."

Janet King-Farson, Estrella Mountain Community College, had her research on panhandling featured in a December 31, 1997, front-page *Arizona Republic* article.

Pyeong Gap Min, Queens College, was quoted in a December 19, 1997, *New York Times* article, "South Korean Election Results Hearten Emigres in New York."

Jim O'Kane, Drew University, was quoted in the February 1998 *American Bar Association Journal* on recent reductions in serious crime in the U.S.

Silvia Pedraza, University of Michigan, was featured in two articles on her life and work: one in the November 16, 1997, *Ann Arbor News* ("U of M Professor is a Force for Change in Cuba"), and one in the January 21, 1998, *USA Today* ("A Family Divided: Reunion, Reconciliation as Pope Arrives Today").

George Peperopoulos, University of Macedonia, Greece, appeared February 16-21, 1998, in news programs on Antenna-TV, SKY-FM, PLANET-FM, and AKRITES-FM in Greece commenting on the social pathology of gambling due to the suicide attempt of one of north Greece's noted industrialists. He also authored relevant articles in the national newspapers *Vradini* in Athens, and *Angeloforos* and *Nea Macedonia* of Salonica.

Ira Reiss, University of Minnesota (emeritus) was quoted in the February 23 *New York Times* about off-street sex workers making use of new communication options, such as the internet.

Scott Schieffman, University of Miami, was quoted in the March 2 *USA Today* in a report about the effects of the recent tornadoes in Central Florida which examined the social and psychological impact of loss on the elderly.

New Books

Robert Adams, *The Abuses of Punishment* (St. Martin's Press, 1998).

Patricia Adler, University of Colorado-Boulder, and Peter Adler, University of Denver, *Peer Power: Preadolescent Culture and Identity* (Rutgers University Press 1998).

Victor Ayala, New York City Technical College, *Falling Through the Cracks: AIDS and the Urban Poor* (Social Change Press, 1998).

Jack Barbalet, Australian National University, *Emotion, Social Theory, and Social Structure: A Macrosociological Approach* (Cambridge University Press, 1998).

Lee H. Bowker, Humboldt State University, *Masculinities and Violence* (Sage, 1998).

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

Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University, and Debora A. Paterniti, Houston Department of Veterans Affairs (editors), *Health, Healing, and Illness* (Roxbury, 1998).

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

Gordon Clanton, San Diego State University, and Lynn G. Smith, *Jealousy*, third edition (University Press of America, 1998).

Wayne A. Cornelius, University of California-San Diego, and David Myhre, Princeton University (editors), *The Transformation of Rural Mexico: Reforming the Ejido Sector* (University of California-San Diego Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, 1998).

William H. Crown, The MEDSTAT Group, *Statistical Models for the Social and Behavioral Sciences: Multiple Regression*

and *Limited-Dependent Variable Models* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998).

Dana Dunn, University of Texas-Arlington, *Workplace/Women's Place: An Anthology* (Roxbury, 1998).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, and Yanick St. Jean, *Double Burden: Black Women and Everyday Racism* (M.E. Sharpe, 1998).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, *The New Urban Paradigm* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1998).

Joan Ferrante and Prince Brown, Jr., Northern Kentucky University, *The Social Construction of Race and Ethnicity in the United States* (Addison Wesley Longman, 1997).

Josefina Figueira-McDonough, Arizona State University, E. Ellen Netting and Ann Nichols-Casebolt, Virginia Commonwealth University, *The Role of Gender in Practice Knowledge: Claiming Half the Human Experience* (Garland Publishing, 1998).

Jennifer J. Halpern and Robert N. Stern, Cornell University (editors), *Debating Rationality: Nonrational Aspects of Organizational Decision Making* (Cornell University Press 1998).

Karen V. Hansen, Brandeis University, and Anita Iltis Garey, University of New Hampshire, *Families in the U.S.: Kinship and Domestic Politics* (Temple University Press, 1998).

Barbara Hanson, York University, *Social Assumptions, Medical Categories* (JAI Press, 1997).

Leslie Heywood and Jennifer Drake (editors), *Third Wave Agenda: Being Feminist, Doing Feminism* (University of Minnesota Press, 1997).

Soren Holm, *Ethical Problems in Clinical Practice: The Ethical Reasoning of Health Care Professionals* (Manchester University Press, 1998).

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

James M. Jasper, New York University, *The Art of Moral Protest: Culture, Biography, and Creativity in Social Movements* (University of Chicago Press, 1998).

Robert Lauer and Jeannette Lauer, U.S. International University, *Sociology: Contours of Society* (Roxbury, 1998).

Uriel Leviatan, University of Haifa, Israel, Hugh Oliver, and Jack Quarter, University of Toronto, *Crisis in the Israeli Kibbutz: Meeting the Challenge of Changing Times* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998).

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

Devoney Looser and E. Ann Kaplan (editors), *Generations: Academic Feminists in Dialogue* (Humanities Press, 1997).

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

Karen Martin, University of Alberta, *When a Baby Dies of AIDS: The Parents' Grief and Search for Reason* (Qual University Press, 1998).

Michael Micklin, National Institutes of Health, and Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University (editors), *Continuities in Sociological Human Ecology* (Plenum, 1998).

Vincent Parillo, William Paterson University of New Jersey, *Diversity in America* (Pine Forge Press, 1996; recently translated into Japanese).

Christy M. Ponticelli, University of South Florida, *Gateways to Improving Lesbian Health and Health Care: Opening Doors* (Harrington Park, 1998).

Jeffrey Ian Ross, George Washington University (editor), *Violence in Canada: Sociopolitical Perspectives* (Oxford University Press, 1996).

James W. Russell, Eastern Connecticut State University, and Silvia Nunez Garcia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, *Clase y Sociedad en Estados Uni-*

dos (Editorial Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, 1997).

Steven Seidman, State University of New York-Albany, *Contested Knowledge: Social Theory in the Postmodern Era* (Blackwell, 1998).

Robert J. Stevenson, Elkins, WV, *The Boiler Room and Other Telephone Sales Scams* (University of Illinois Press, 1998).

Nancy Stoller, University of California-Santa Cruz, *Lessons from the Damned: Times* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998).

Marian Swerdlow, New York City high school social studies teacher, *Underground Woman: My Four Years as a New York City Subway Conductor* (Temple University Press, 1998).

Jasminka Udovicki and James Ridgeway (editors), *Burn This House: The Making and Unmaking of Yugoslavia* (Duke University Press, 1998).

Min Zhou, University of California-Los Angeles, and Carl L. Backston III, University of Southwestern Louisiana, *Growing Up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1998).

New Publications

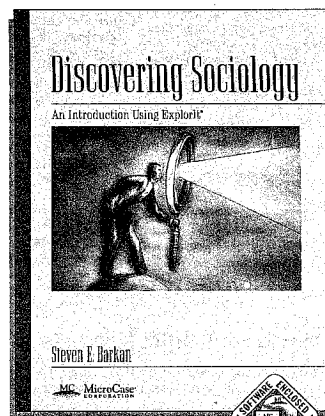
Discourse Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Text and Talk is due for publication in February 1999. Published by Sage Publications and edited by Teun A. van Dijk, University of Amsterdam, this multidisciplinary forum will publish outstanding work on the structures and strategies of written and spoken discourse, reviewed by internationally renowned scholars who constitute the editorial board. Additional information is available from: Louise Harnby, Journals Marketing Manager, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, United Kingdom; +44 171 374 0645; fax +44 171 374 87441; e-mail louise.harnby@sagepub.co.uk; <http://www.sagepub.co.uk>.

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Other Organizations

The National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, offers free, customized technical training to accepted applicants who want to learn how to use an NCES data set. There are some funds available for transportation and accommodations for up to a week at the training site in Washington, DC. The NCES data sets are relatively easy to use, as a number come with a special program that writes code to extract a subset of variables. The electronic code book writes in SAS and SPSS code. For more information or an application, contact: Linda Shafer, Education Statistics Services Institute, (202) 661-6150; lshafer@air.doe.org.

The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSMHO) will hold three two-day training sessions in 1998 for health care professionals and administrators serving Hispanics. The program, Proyecto Informar: Health Care Across Cultures, provides an opportunity to learn the facts about Hispanics and to gain an understanding of practical solutions to providing health care services to Hispanics. The sessions will take place in Washington, DC, May 14-15, July 20-21, and September 24-25. Space is limited to 15 participants per session. For further information, contact Maribel Diaz at (202) 797-4352, or write: COSMHO, 1601 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Sociologists for Women in Society is pleased to announce that Michael Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, has been chosen as the 1999 SWS Feminist Lecturer. Institutions interested in hosting Kimmel in 1999 should contact Eleanor Miller via e-mail at ellie@csd.uwnm.edu for details. Applications will be due January 15, 1999.

Sociologists for Women in Society invites applications for editor of *Gender & Society*. The new editor will serve 1999, 2002 and will begin the operations of the new editorial office in June 1999. By contract, Sage Publications provides significant resources for the editorial office, but the host institution is also expected to provide additional support for both the editor and the editorial office. Applications are due October 15, 1999. All SWS members are encouraged to apply or nominate colleagues. Send nominations or inquiries to: Lora Bex Lempert, Chair, SWS Publications Committee, Department of Behavioral Sciences, CA 14 (1151), University of Michigan, Dearborn, MI 48128.

Caught in the Web

The Collaboration for the Advancement of College Teaching and Learning has initiated a new on-line Academic Job Listing Service to help member institutions attract candidates who are committed to student success and their own development as teachers. The listing, which includes faculty, administrative, and student services positions, can be accessed at www.gac.edu/Groups/colab/joblist.html. For more information, contact: The Collaboration for the Advancement of College Teaching and Learning, c/o MPCRH, Galtier Plaza, 175 Fifth Street East, Suite 401, St. Paul, MN 55101-2903.

Deaths

Robert E.L. Faris, 1961 ASA President, died.

Dale M. Frihart, Pittsburg State University, died on February 10, 1998.

Tshuyoshi Ishida, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, died recently.

Marvin Walker, Bisbee, AZ, died on February 27, 1998.

Obituaries

Russell Barta (1918-1997)

Russell Barta, 78, died at his home in Evanston, IL on September 20, 1997 after a lengthy illness. Russ, born in Chicago and raised in suburban Berwyn, spent virtually his entire life in the Chicago area, at once enervated by its ethnic and religious diversity and yet personally committed to the Catholic Christian tradition that remains a hallmark of the city's ethnic experience. He earned his master's degree in Sociology from Loyola University, Chicago in 1947, and his doctorate from the University of Notre Dame in 1960. (In large part, Russ was drawn to Notre Dame because Austrian-born Professor E.K. Francis was on faculty in the early 1950s. I am told that sometime before 1960, Francis left Notre Dame to assume the Max Weber Chair at the University of Munich.) After a brief stint teaching at Nazareth College, Kalamazoo, MI, Russ returned to Chicago to become the founding executive director of the Adult Education Centers of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, serving in that capacity from 1955 to 1963. His vision of Christian laity working to establish peace and justice was the cornerstone of the adult education program and the foundation of his own intellectual life.

Russ joined the faculty of Mundelein College, Chicago, in 1963, where he stayed until his retirement in 1985. In those twenty odd years, Russ taught several generations of students that the intellectual life was essentially unproductive if it was not grounded in personal moral commitment. His own commitment was amply demonstrated by his work with both the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago and Friendship House, a social service agency dedicated to the establishment of interracial justice and cooperation. In addition, Russ served as a commissioner on the Evanston, IL Human Relations Commission in the mid-1970s. His involvement in these institutions encouraged many students to likewise work for justice during a time and in a city where interracial relations were frequently tense and potentially explosive.

Russ was the founding president of the National Center for the Laity, a position he held from 1978 to 1986. As one of the principal authors of the "Chicago Declaration of Christian Concern," Russ challenged adult Christians to act on the Second Vatican Council's call for laity involvement in the Catholic Church's mission that went beyond liturgical participation. Central to the themes in the "Chicago Declaration" is the recognition that laypersons need to apply the teachings of the Church in their workplaces. Russ articulated the need for a theology of work that combined his sociological imagination with his profound commitment to Christian morality and justice.

Russ's interest in the common ground shared by ethnic and racial minorities was the inspiration for a 1974 study of minority representation in the upper echelons of Chicago's largest corporations. He addressed numerous audiences on the results of this research and exhorted them to re-examine the rules of intergroup relations in light of the shared exclusion of various minorities from the centers of power. Ten years later, Russ issued *Minority Report #2—The Representation of Poles, Italians, Hispanics and Blacks in the Executive Suites of Chicago's Largest Corporations, 1984*, which showed small numerical gains in representation for these named groups but, in comparison to their population in greater Chicago, these groups continued to experience exclusion from the upper executive echelons.

Besides membership in the ASA, Russ was affiliated with the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations. From 1948-1950, Russ was assistant editor of the *American Catholic Sociological Review* and was on its editorial staff in 1950.

Russ is survived by his wife Bernice Marciniak Barta and seven children and their spouses, twelve grandchildren and two sisters. In addition, his legacy endures in his challenge to students to be saints in

the world through participation in the civic conversation on the important issues of our time. He will be sorely missed by his family and by a multitude of students, friends and associates, whose lives were touched by a sociologist who spoke with a prophetic voice.

Mary E. McMorroo, Kalamazoo Valley Community College

Howard N. Boughey (-1998)

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

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

Mr. Boughey, a native of New York City, was a police reporter for the Long Island Daily Press in the late 1950s while attending Columbia University. He graduated from Columbia and received a master's degree and PhD in sociology from Princeton University.

His marriage to Suzanne Boughey ended in divorce.

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

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

Cornelius Castoriadis (1922-1998)

Cornelius Castoriadis was one of the great social thinkers of the 20th century and a leading critic of the bureaucratic society in the East and West.

Born in Istanbul in 1922, Castoriadis grew up in Athens, becoming politically active first as a communist and then a Trotskyite.

In December 1944, living under the threat of death from communists and fascists, he escaped to Paris, which was to become his home.

In Paris, he co-founded journal *Socialisme ou Barbarie*, which pioneered the left-wing critique of both communism and capitalism and which helped to inspire the student of May 1968.

Throughout these years, Castoriadis made his living working as an economist for the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development; living in France as a Greek national, his political interventions were written under various pseudonyms.

In the 1970s, Castoriadis shifted into the field of psychoanalysis and indeed, his life's work was conducted under the stars of Marx and Freud but also increasingly under the influence of the classical Greeks. He then became a practicing analyst and a philosopher concerned with the Greeks and contemporary life, and what had happened to the prospects of democracy in between.

Castoriadis became known as a leading critic of bureaucratic society, East and West, and as a major advocate of the goal of autonomy. For Castoriadis, the good society, anticipated in the democratic experiments of the Greeks and rearticulated in modern times by all those who believed in the idea of freedom, such as the rebels of Budapest in 1956, depended on the fact of the autonomous citizen.

From this perspective, modern institutions were found wanting - not because the images of the past were better but because humans still retained the capacity to learn, and thus to recover autonomy.

These arguments were developed across numerous volumes, many of which have recently become available in English; in all this, Castoriadis remained something of a maverick.

He did not renounce the libertarian

impulse of Marx's work and he always remained something of an outsider in French intellectual life and for that reason remains on the margins of an American and British scene obsessed with its own images of French theory.

Perhaps in part for these kinds of reasons, however, Castoriadis's work gained a more ready hearing outside the centres, in pockets of the United States—St. Louis and Ohio—in the Netherlands, Brazil and Australia.

Castoriadis was involved from its inception with the Melbourne-based international journal of social and political theory, *Thesis Eleven*, which became one of the leading English-language sources of his work.

His books in English include *The Imaginary Institution of Society*, *Crossroads in the Labyrinth*; three volumes of political and Social Writings; *Philosophy, Politics, Autonomy*; and most recently *World in Fragments and the Castoriadis Reader*.

Peter Bellar, *La Trobe University*; reprinted from *The Australian*, January 20, 1998

Narendra Nath Kalia (1943-1998)

It is with great sadness that we note the death of Narendra Nath Kalia. When he joined the faculty at Buffalo State College in Buffalo New York, in 1977 at age 34, he was already an intellectual cosmopolitan, educated in India, Canada, and the U.S. He held degrees in History, Political Science and a PhD in Sociology from Syracuse University. He was a member of the National Sociological Honor Society, Alpha Kappa Delta.

Throughout his career, Naren maintained a hectic schedule, regularly traveling to Toronto for the radio program he established, produced and hosted. That program served as a major cohesive force for the Indian communities on both sides of the border. Summers were spent in India. There, he would write, edit and translate Hindi poetry.

In sociology, his specialty was the family, with special interest in the development of gender attitudes and differentiation in India. In addition to numerous scholarly, popular and literary works, books in sociology include *The Lies We Tell Our Children: Sexism in Indian Education* (Vikas Publishing House-New Delhi, 1979) and *From Sexism to Equality: A Handbook in the Sociology of Education* (New India Publications-New Delhi, 1986).

Naren loved the word. He claimed to read a novel a day, and assigned even large classes a substantial amount of writing. His long syllabi and "those book reviews" were legendary among students.

His politics, while never strident in expression, were always on the side of the underdog. His enemy was pretense. A man of keen wit, he kept friends and colleagues alert, because in his presence, there was always the risk of a dart, however gently phrased, that could puncture even the most elaborate of facades. In recruiting, Naren could always be counted on to ask the most.

In recent years, he suffered from a mysterious progressive disease that eventually restricted him to a wheelchair and led to his retirement last fall. Until then, however, he persevered, gamely maintaining his teaching schedule, attending departmental meetings and consulting with students.

This cosmopolitan, clear-sighted, poetic, and warm man taught much to his family, friends, students and colleagues. He is missed.

Virginia Grabiner and Carl Backman, Buffalo State College

Jaya Sastry (1972-1998)

Jaya Sastry was a PhD candidate in sociology at Duke University, having received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in sociology from the Ohio State University in 1994 and 1997. On February 10, 1998, our discipline lost one of its most promising young scholars. Jaya was 26 years old.

Continued on next page

Summer Short Courses

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

Obituaries, continued

Those of us who took part in Jaya's professional life were only beginning to sense his enormous potential as a social scientist. Interested in ethnic, cultural, and national differences in mental and physical health, as well as the implications of changing family patterns for children's well-being, Jaya's research record was becoming truly impressive even before he began his doctoral studies.

His master's thesis examined the influence of macrosocial economic development, individual modernity and traditional associational structures on psychological distress in 33 countries. In addition, Jaya used his time with us to forge strong collaborative ties with our faculty, publishing "Family Decline and Child Well-Being: A Comparative Assessment" in *Journal of Marriage and the Family* with Sharon Houseknecht (1996), "Asian Ethnicity and the Sense of Personal Control" in *Social Psychological Quarterly* with Catherine Ross (forthcoming 1998), and "The Sense of Personal Control: Social Structural Causes and Emotional Consequences" in the *Handbook of the Sociology of Mental Health*, also with Catherine Ross (forthcoming 1998). Given Jaya's high level of creativity and motivation, we have no doubt that these early accomplishments would have been surpassed in short order had he lived.

While Jaya's intelligence, commitment to scholarship, integrity and ability to generate ideas contributed greatly to our professional lives and made him a pleasure to work with, he also gave us more personal gifts that, in the wake of his passing, we will sorely miss. Few could match his wit, his sense of irony, and the sarcastic commentary he used to shield himself from the truly ridiculous and painful aspects of social life. Jaya was a person of honor willing to publicly defend individuality and open discourse. Without a sprinkling of such people in every generation, human liberty would quickly be extinguished. Some of us were grateful for Jaya's courage.

Those of us who knew Jaya will remember his ready smile and rich sense of humor. He was a sensitive and kind person, and the world is a colder, duller place without him. Many of us will miss him.

Ed Crenshaw, Sharon Houseknecht, and Catherine Ross, Ohio State University

Dan Lee Tweed (1949-1998)

Dan Lee Tweed, 49, of 1404 Carolina Ave., died Sunday at Duke Medical Center.

Tweed was born in Randall, IA, son of the late Orrie A. and Sylvia Williams Tweed. He entered Iowa State University where 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 Hofheimer, three sons, Sean C. Tweed and Aaron G. Tweed both of Denver, CO, and Matthew Hofheimer-Tweed of Durham; brother, Larry O. and his wife, Karen H. Tweed of Bolivar, MO, and two grandsons, Ian R. Tweed and Ryan W. Tweed, both of Denver.

Reprinted from the Durham Herald-Sun, January 21, 1998

Official Reports and Proceedings

Editors' Reports

Sociological Theory

With the disruptions of our move behind us, *Sociological Theory* has had a very good year. Submissions in 1997

are up 25 percent over 1996, and more importantly, the number of articles that excite strong interest in our reviewers is also up. About 10 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 an increasing diversity of theoretical perspectives and styles of engaging theoretical issues. From the beginning, *Sociological Theory* declared itself open to all manner of theoretical work in sociology, but achieving a real representation of high quality work has been harder. This year, I think we launched a promising trend in that direction. We have not only received first rate papers from different classical and contemporary theoretical perspectives, but received—and accepted—papers that approach theoretical concerns via formal modeling, historical inquiry, textual analysis, and questions about methodology.

On a more practical side, perhaps no less important to our authors, we have cut review and turnaround time dramatically. During the first half of 1997, we average a regrettable 21 weeks. During the second half of the year, our average has improved to a very respectable nine 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 Byers overhauled our operations and made major improvements during his year with the journal. His work is being carried on very ably by Joe Karaganis, who joined *ST* in January—and, if anything, is doing an even better job of nagging delinquent reviewers. He is also working with our fine copy-editor Leah Florence and with Blackwell to improve the journal's service to authors and its appearance.

Speaking of transitions, the time has come for theorists to begin thinking about whom they would like to nominate for the next editor of *ST* (and cajole, nudge, or press to accept). This is an important role for the theory community and the discipline. I hope that strong individuals committed to real breadth of theoretical scholarship will consider taking it on. It is hard work, but it is work that I will miss when my term ends in 1999. Anyone contemplating candidacy and wishing to find out more about the job should feel free to get in touch with me: craig.calhoun@nyu.edu.

Craig Calhoun, Editor

Correction

Thomas J. Scheff's affiliation was inadvertently omitted from the March 1998 feature, "On a 'Lost' Article by Donald Campbell, to Reconsider Today." Scheff is Professor Emeritus at the University of California-Santa Barbara. Also, Scheff acknowledged Leslie Siskin for bringing the Campbell article to his attention.

Classified Ads

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

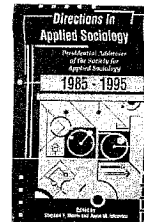
	ASR	CS ²	JHS ²	SPQ	SM	SOE	ST	TS
A. Manuscripts Considered	489	2458	166	182	47	124	141	203
Submitted in 1996	433	2458	29	148	36	108	111	50
Carried over	56	0	137	34	11	16	30	153
B. Review Process								
1. Screened by editor / accepted for review	481	646	127	133	36	100	140	51
a. Rejected outright	305	*	66	46	8	47	39	88
b. Rejected—revise / resubmit	63	*	21	44	14	20	47	34
c. Conditional acceptance	17	*	4	17	6	11	4	2
d. Outright acceptance	42	*	22	23	10	16	11	27
e. Withdrawn	3	*	1	1	1	1	1	2
f. Pending	51	*	38	48	7	23	38	50
2. Screened by editor / rejected	8	1629	14	3	0	0	1	0
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	8.7	24.0	10.3	9.3	12.0	14.3	19.4	11.6
D. Projection Lag (months)	10.5	12.0	6.0	5.0	*	4.2	3.0	5.5
E. Items Published	58	566	25	23	17	10	17	89
Articles	56	0	25	23	10	10	13	11
Book reviews	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	55
Symposium reviews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Review essays	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	1
Comments	2	26	0	0	7	0	3	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
F. Reviewers								
Males	436	251	*	*	33	*	11	*
Females	174	211	*	*	6	*	4	*
Minorities	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*
G. Editorial Board Members								
Males	35	10	19	13	7	12	*	20
Females	19	16	14	15	3	11	*	16
Minorities	9	7	3	1	1	3	*	4

*Figures for *Contemporary Sociology* refer to books received and book reviews.
*Information not applicable, not known, or not supplied by editor.

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Chicano/Latino Studies: *Chicano and Latino Studies in Sociology: Syllabi and Instructional Materials*, Mary Romero, School of Justice Studies, PO Box 0403, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85284

Demography: *Syllabi for Demography*, Brian Pendleton, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905

Emotions: *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Emotions*, Beverley Ann Culbertson-Johnson, Southern Desert Medical Center, 2600 East Southern Ave., Suite C-3, Tempe, AZ 85282-7695

Formal Organizations: *Teaching Formal Organizations*, Donna Bird, 82 Rackleff Street, Portland, ME 04103

Juvenile Delinquency: *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Juvenile Delinquency*, Tim Fiedler, Department of Sociology, Carroll College Waukesha, WI 53186

Marxist Sociology: *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Teaching Marxist Sociology*, Martha Gimenez, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Campus Box 327, Boulder, CO 80309

Mass Class: *Teaching the Mass Class*, George Bridges, Department of Sociology Dk-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

Peace and War: *Teaching the Sociology of Peace and War*, John MacDougall, 15 Old Lowell Road, Westford, MA 01886.

Race, Class, and Gender: *Syllabi & Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Race, Class, and Gender*, Jean Belkhir, Department of Sociology, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148-2345

Religion: *Syllabi & Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Religion*, Syllabi and essays to Madeleine Cousineau, Department of Sociology, Mt. Ida College, Newton, MA 02159-3310. Annotated Bibliographies, film lists, and software information to Dr. Helen A. Berger, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, West Chester University, West Chester, PA 19383

Sociology Clubs and Student Involvement: *The Sociology Student Tool Kit*, Steve Hoffman, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Work and Occupations: *Integrating Issues of Cultural Diversity into Courses in Work and Occupations*, Idee Winfield, 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 "People," "Awards," and "Sociologists in the News." These columns give visibility to a wide range of sociological work and allow colleagues to network with one another 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 relative 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@asanet.org or by mail to the Executive Office.

Footnotes Columns Go On-Line

As part of ASA's continuing efforts to provide information in a timely way, we will begin posting dated items from *Footnotes*' "department" columns on the ASA home page when each issue is completed. This information will be accessible 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 on the ASA home page are: Call for Papers (Meetings and Publications), Meeting Calendar, Funding, Competitions, and Summer Programs. Columns without application deadlines (e.g., People, New Books, Obituaries, and Sociologists in the News) will continue to appear in the printed issue only.

The first columns were posted for this issue of *Footnotes*. Take a look at www.asanet.org!

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Washington, DC

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