New York 101? Start on the Lower East Side!

Editor's Note: This article is the fifth in a series of articles to be published on New York in anticipation of the 1996 Annual Meeting.

Instructor: Janet Abu-Lughod
New School for Social Research

I the hallmark of cities is their variety and unpredictability, then New York remains the world’s quintessential site of urbanity. I’ve often defined a “true city” as a place where, when you turn the corner, you don’t know what to expect. But to discover this quality in New York, you need first to leave your hotel. For sudden immersion, take a subway (any one) and get off at increasingly distant stops. Go up stairs and be surprised. If you’re not interested in what you see, just go back down and continue. (This “tour” is best done before dark.)

Every New Yorker lives in a different city (sometimes within a perimeter of only three to ten square blocks, sometimes along a wide-ranging but no less specialized pathway). Every attitude in love with New York will therefore recommend a different itinerary. It doesn’t matter whose advice you take. You will realize immediately the city’s dizzying

See New York, page 4

For CS, These are Books That Made a Difference

by Dan Clauson, Editor
Contemporary Sociology

The May Contemporary Sociology marks the journal’s twenty-fifth anniversary with a series of essays on the most influential books to have appeared over the last quarter century. (See below for a list of the books and reviewers.)

Each book is reviewed separately, reviews focus on the books’ influence on the field—the reasons for and limits of their impact. Each review is penciled in an excerpt from the original Contemporary Sociology review.

The list was developed by the Contemporary Sociology Board in a process that was admittedly somewhat arbitrary; a different board and editor would undoubtedly have made different choices. The process began with an invitation to board members to name the books they considered most influential, with the most strongly supported suggestions entering a second round of voting that led to the final selections.

The most influential books are not necessarily the best books, and the charge to reviewers was not to make a case for a book, but rather to analyze the character and sources of its influence.

The spirit of the review is perhaps best captured in Barbara Laslett’s introduction to her review of Nancy Chodorow’s The Reproduction of Mothering, where Laslett notes that in many conversations over the course of her 15-year relationship with Chodorow, “there has been mutual critique as well as appreciation.

See Books, page 5

The Most Influential Books of the Past 25 Years . . .

• Boston Health Cooperative, Our Bodies, Ourselves (reviewed by Linda Gordon and Barrie Thomes)
• Pierre Bourdieu, Outline of a Theory of Practice (reviewed by Craig Calhoun)
• Harry Braverman, Labor and Monopoly Capital (reviewed by Michael Burawoy)
• Nancy Chodorow, The Reproduction of Mothering (reviewed by Barbara Laslett)
• Michael Foucault, Discipline and Punishment (reviewed by Jonathan Sterngren)
• Clifford Geertz, The Interpretation of Cultures (reviewed by Ann Swidler)
• Edward Said, Orientalism (reviewed by Steven Seidman)
• Theda Skocpol, States and Social Revolution (reviewed by Jeff Goodwin)
• Emmanuel Wiblinron, The Modern World System (reviewed by Harriet Friedeman)
• William J. Wilson, The Declining Significance of Race (reviewed by Aldon Morris)

These choices are certain to be contested—and they should be. What books would you propose, and why? In a future issue, Footnotes will print 250-word statements making a case for alternative choices or commenting on this list. Send your statement by June 30 to footnotes@acsa.org. Remember that the focus is on the most influential books of the past 25 years, not the best books.
The Executive Officer's Column

The Complementarity of Solid Science and Sound Policy

A compelling challenge for all fields of science is to nurture the connections between basic science and social policy. Individual sociologists, sociology departments and the American Sociological Association have worked to link scientific research and its policy implications. If we think about the discipline historically, we readily see a tradition of such efforts—from Strausser et al.'s study of the American soldier to Simmons and Rosenberg's work on children's self-esteem, to Rosskin and Root's research on gender queues and pay equity. No doubt we could all cite many examples of basic science and sound policy proceeding hand in hand.

Of course, a long-term investment in science is critical to ensuring the knowledge base that must be in place to create informed social policies. We must continue to press the point that knowledge is a public good that requires venture capital to be produced. Yet, as we build knowledge, we must dispel popularized myths that scientists are engaged in 'indulging curiosities' and show the relevance and cumulative contributions of what we do.

Both academically and from the ASA membership survey, we know that sociologists are actively making these connections and testing out the policy implications of their research. Many colleagues serve on commissions and boards, give testimony, supply references, counsel, and give expert advice. At ASA, we wish to highlight such work, to link queries to us with expertise in our membership, and to catalyze at an organizational level what individual members are doing so well. Later this spring, the Association will publish the Directory of Sociologists in Policy and Practice, which should help to facilitate these links.

The Association's Sydney S. Spirnack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy reflects ASA's commitment to advancing the use and contributions of sociology to social policy. Over the past three years, the Program has held Congressional and media briefings, workshops, conferences, and other activities on such issues as the social dimensions of AIDS, the interface of work and family life, rethinking the urban agenda, the social causes of violence, and the entitlement crisis.

The relationship between work and family was the subject of our first two briefings back in December 1991 and January 1992. To use that example, we undertook to examine empirical knowledge and assumptions in the context of pending legislation on family and medical leave. Expert sociologists participated in our briefings, and fact sheets were prepared that synthesized research, documented our science, and provided knowledge that related to policy options and debates.

At these briefings, we built on Harriet Fawcett's research to address the question: Does a woman's commitment to or need for employment over her lifespan affect her likelihood of taking a leave at the time of childbirth? The answer is "yes." Women are increasingly opting for leave, even short ones, rather than exiting from the labor force. Linda Wolfe's research coupled with Jennifer Glass addressed important differences among women who leave their jobs, how soon they leave, and how long. Employment conditions are the key, with job loss to return to work increasing with flexible arrangements and work satisfaction. Further, women with children are more likely to remain with the same employers, making them a stable rather than stereotypically unstable segment of the workforce.

Also, at the 1993 Annual Meeting in Miami, we invited public officials, community professionals, and service providers to a special workshop on sociological insights on immigration. Sociologists Douglas Massey, Linseng Perez, and Manuel de la Puente shared their research on immigration, the life of immigrants, immigration patterns, when assimilation does and does not work, and the pressures of immigration on social institutions. Participants, including case workers, teachers, police, and other community leaders, who had had little exposure to sociology, expressed one "ah ha" experience after another. Several commented about ways in which they would suggest protocol changes in their agencies based on the empirical generalizations that the sociologists presented.

Our Spirnack initiative on violence sought to address policy, but in this case science policy. The effort started with a workshop of leading sociologists brought together to take stock of extant research, identify promising research directions, and address how to make violence a national research priority. The breadth of knowledge and expertise brought to bear by sociologists like Robertation, Darrell Hawkins, Joan McCord, Albert Reiss, and James Q. Wilson provided the foundation for the ASA's newly published book, Social Causes of Violence: Crafting a Science Agenda. This report captures the enormous amount we learned from several decades of research, but also emphasizes why sustained support over long spans of time is needed to understand such complex social phenomena.

In addition to our Spirnack Program, ASA seeks to advance the discipline through advocating for federal support for research, education, and training and through addressing science policy issues. When we do so, however, we aim to speak based on the substance of our sociological knowledge. For example, in our testimony to the Institute of Medicine about AIDS research in October 1993 or before the review panel of the NIH Office of AIDS Research in November 1995, we emphasized that social network research is critical to modeling the spread of AIDS and to targeting resources to groups with high risk of infection. We noted as well that scientific research on social networks and their impact was a well from which to draw understandings about why American youth continue to engage in unprotected sex, despite considerable knowledge about AIDS transmission. To proceed with educational programs without this overlay of social norms would be less than effective.

Through such efforts, ASA seeks to provide essential sociological knowledge and to underscore that research is essential to sound social policy. Our initiatives and our testimony highlight the long-term, career work of individual sociologists engaged in small- and large-scale research. Our hope is that the ASA through its Spirnack Program, testimony, education, and outreach can offer models. We hope also that departments can nurture and reward the dissemination of solid social science to relevant publics and policy communitities. Sociology has a tradition of enhancing the good and getting our message out with solid scholarship, not with claims of entitlement. For the good of our science and for the benefit of our society, we are wise to do so.—Fries & Lantea

Our Regular Features

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Sociologists Speak to Policy-Makers on Family Issues

A sociologist told a Capitol Hill audience on March 9 that the effects of divorce on children are often exaggerated, and that policymakers should legislate in the area cautiously. "Divorce is not the "ban," said Andrew Cherlin, professor of public policy at Johns Hopkins University. "But most kids are not seriously harmed by divorce in the long-term."

Cherlin was one of three social scientists participating in the seminar "Fostering Successful Families" that was hosted by the Consortium of Social Science Associations and that included an audience of congressional and federal agency staff and representatives of public interest groups. Also featured at the seminar were sociologist Frank Furstenberg of the University of Pennsylvania and geographer Susan Hanson of Clark University.

Cherlin said that children of divorce experience initial adjustment problems, especially when they feel caught in the middle. But, he added, they are generally resilient and suffer only slightly higher rates of long-term mental health problems. While some researchers have found higher levels of alcohol and drug abuse among children of divorce, he said, such problems often occur before the divorce and not as a result of the breakup.

"The laws designed to make divorce more difficult are unlikely to be successful and that policymakers instead should focus on alleviating the economic hardships often faced by single parent families," Furstenberg said.

Hanson On Travel Strategies

Hanson, meanwhile, discussed the role travel time to work plays in the division of household chores and the ability to foster successful families. She said her survey of households and employers in Worcester, MA revealed that the greater amount of time spent by women on domestic work often relates to income and time spent traveling to work.

"We find that those who take on more responsibility at home tend to have shorter work trips," in keeping with the very large gender differences in the division of domestic work, women in general tend to have much shorter work trips than men do. Those women who have shorter work trips and who also have the heavier domestic work loads tend to work in female dominated low-wage, low-status occupations.

"The interesting thing is that we also find the same pattern among men," Hanson said. "Those men who are more involved in domestic work, tend to have shorter work trips. Distance to work, in other words, is part of the strategy that family members are using to combine paid work, wage work and family work."

Sociologist Wins Primary

A University of Maryland sociologist won the Democratic primary on March 9 in his ongoing bid to represent the state's Sixth Congressional District. With 53 percent of the vote, Steve Crawford easily defeated his three primary opponents and will now face two-term Republican incumbent Rep. Roscoe Bartlett in November. Crawford ran unsuccessfully for the nomination in the 1994 primary and later wrote about his experiences in the July/August issue of Footnotes. He is a decorated veteran of Vietnam and was wounded in combat. He has worked as a teacher, a college administrator, and an executive director of the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland. He teaches sociology courses at Maryland while running a consulting firm in Frederick.

Crawford, 53, describes himself as a fiscal conservative who is centrist on other issues. He said he will stress economic development issues in his "uphill" campaign to defeat Bartlett. Crawford said residents of the Sixth District, located in Western Maryland, are facing hard times. "They haven't had a raise to speak of in 20 years. They don't feel secure in their jobs or with the education their kids are getting."
New York, from page 1

complexity—and be humbled to recognize that you have barely scratched its surface. A one-day "tour" of Chicago, no less diverse, yields a cognitive map of its structure and gives you a sense of "place." In contrast, years are needed to grasp New York’s mosaic of people and places.

Fieldwork Required
I offer only my small planet. Leave the midtown caverns of corporate America, preferably on the week-end, and sample a few of the many Lower Manhattan neighborhoods south of 14th Street. Take a bus or subway to the north end of Union Square (my "center city"). Browse the commercial and capacious Barnes and Noble bookstore, located in a great renovated 19th century loft building. Traverse the park past the crowded Saturday Market and outdoor cafes to 14th Street, and then turn right (west) along that beguiling-bazaar street, observing the mix of people and listening to the languages!

Jog left (southwest) through Greenwich Village, stopping to admire the skateboards and the musicians in Washington Square Park (Poter’s burial field before it was upgraded to Edith Wharton territory) Pass through the NYU campus into Soho [South of Houston, pronounced how- sten]—and wonder why and how a modest loft manufacturing zone could ever have deserved facade after facade of elegant baroque cast-iron works or could now be built on human scale and be the art and funky shopping quarter so attractive to sophisticated foreign tourists. (Read Sharon Zukin’s wonderful Loft Living for the explanation.)

Continue south (via the architecturally zoned simulacrum of "Little Italy" along Mulberry Street) to the largest Chinatown in America, where street-level rents are the highest in the city but upper floors conceal garment lots or "hot bed" dormitories. (Satellite Chinatowns also cluster at "outer borough" subway stops.) Eat!

And then make a difficult choice. To your southwest lies the World Trade Center [two high hills can guide you] and Battery Park City, a new "town in town." picnic on lawns, with its esplanade, outdoor restaurants, and great sunset views of classy yachts and the broad Hudson. Or you

follow me to the Lower East Side, the famous nineteenth century "port of entry" for a succession of immigrant groups, whose time-warped tenements once "enjoyed" the highest residential densities in the world!

On to the Lower East Side
Approach the Lower East Side from Chinatown’s Canal Street, walking northward along the "Bowery," where you will find neither the trees from which its original Dutch name derived nor the beer halls and demi-mondes of its earlier notoriety. Instead, as you proceed, Chinese signs yield gradually to Yiddish, Ukrainian and Spanish, a veritable kitchen midden of successive ethnic groups. Turning eastward below Houston Street, you are in relatively preserved late 19th-century neighborhood space, now inhabited by late 20th-century social groups. [Note the Catholic Church billboard in early Spanish and Chinese.] After checking out the Edsedge Street Synagogue (now being restored for tourists) and famed Orchard Street (where pushcarts are only ghosts), cross Houston and enter "my" fieldwork area, renamed by real estate persons as the "East Village." Here, successive groups of immigrants and migrants have created complex layings: first Irish and German, then Italians and eastern European Jews, and finally Puerto Ricans and, after them, some Chinese. Layers of life styles, too: socialists/union radicals, poets, musicians and artists; streetwalkers, hippies, yuppies, and now (slightly Bohemian) penguins, as well as students and ordinary folk. What do they have in common? A love of the open space in this still vital "old -style" quarter—Tompkins Square Park. Find a shady bench, rest your feet (next time, roller blade[s]! and conjure up some of the continuing battles for this peaceful park and its diverse surrounding neighborhood.

In the Depression of 1987, unemployed workers defended themselves against a massive police force in to dispense their demonstra that jobs and relief. In the counter-culture wars of 1967-68, police periodically disrupted anti-war rallies, rock concerts and love-ins. And between 1980 and 1991, the zone came under attack from two major police invasions to enforce a curfew in a neighborhood that never sleeps ()! and numerous strategic Hamlet forks against the homeless. (Can you hear the police sirens, the shots, the surveillance helicopters? Can you see the terrors swinging and the bloodied heads? Can you see the shack burning?)

You are in the midst of contested turf. The issue now is gentrification. But to strip the current struggle down to its bare bones—as a battle between developers and defenders of affordable housing—would be to miss the remarkable saga of the East Village. Left to its own devices, this is a zone where tolerance nags, a remarkable quarter where Jef’s Angels live next to babushka’d old ladies; where the Noyori- can Foot’s Cafe declares no room on a vacant lot with minimalists found object sculpture; where rock -famed CBGB’s and other music clubs don’t open until 11 P.M. where basketball courts host pick -up games for rainbow players, and nearby playgrounds host kids of all ages; and where the meetings of the local community board are as raucous as any ever seen in democracy. Thus far, the area has survived discrimination, arson, speakeasies, and even developers. Its chief defense the fortitude for which New Yorkers, whether native or adoptive, are famous. To the credit in late night and learn multiculturalism.


Prerequisites for New York 1991: Good sub way and walking maps, a pair of comfortable shoes, and an insatiable curiosity. Keep your sociological eyes open and your money concealed. Advanced (rest of Manhattan, the "outer boroughs," post-graduate level courses are available—for the rest of your life.

Footnotes
1. On second thought, don’t stop or you will lose hooks for the rest of the day.

NSF Sponsors Education Workshop
The National Science Foundation sponsored a one-day workshop on February 23 to discuss how research from the social and behavioral sciences can be employed to improve undergraduate education.

The workshop is part of a comprehensive assessment of undergraduate education being undertaken by the NSF. This effort is the first of its type in ten years, and is being directed by former St. Olaf College President Melvin D. George. A final report by George is expected shortly.

The workshop, "Contributions of the Social Sciences to the NSF Review of Undergraduate Education," included eleven leading social scientists who discussed how research in these sciences has contributed to understanding how students learn and where future research should be focused.

Among the scholars attending were ASA President Maureen Hallinan of Notre Dame and sociologist Andrew Abbott of the University of Chicago. Also invited to attend were members of the NSF Directorate for Education and Human Resources Advisory Committee, NSF staff, and representatives from several education associations and policy organizations in Washington, D.C.

In one key session, Hallinan stressed research results on learning in a social context. Scientific studies, she said, have yielded important conclusions about peer influence, the social organization of students for instruction, and cooperative versus competitive environments. Hallinan agreed with other scholars who noted that cultural factors influence the way students interact with faculty, how they adapt to college life, and the kinds of educational decisions they make during their college careers.

The workshop participants emphasized the importance of continued investments in social science research on teaching and learning as well as the need to invest in scientific training and education that is inclusive of the social sciences. 

"A Turning Point in Our Society"
NIH Releases New Report on Status of AIDS Research

The U.S. government's AIDS research program has made substantial progress, but needs an infusion of new investigators into AIDS research, more emphasis on vaccine development, and augmented research to understand the human immune system, according to a report released in March by a panel of over 100 scientists and other experts outside the government.

Among its recommendations, the report urges the NIH Office of AIDS Research (OAR) to develop a coordinated and comprehensive Prevention Science Agenda combining biomedical, behavioral, and social interventions. The report culminates the first comprehensive review of AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which has been conducting and supporting AIDS research since 1981 when the AIDS epidemic was first recognized. In fiscal year 1996, NIH has committed $1.4 billion to AIDS research. The 41-page report was developed by an independent, cross-disciplinary panel that included Nobel laureate scientists, clinicians, researchers, senior representatives of major pharmaceutical companies, and HIV community representatives. This group was appointed in February 1995 to provide its report to the advisory council of NIH's Office of AIDS Research. As noted in the report's introduction, this effort "provides a blueprint for reconstructing the NIH AIDS research program to streamline research, strengthen high-quality programs, and ensure that the American people reap the full benefits of their substantial investment in AIDS research."

The Office of AIDS Research, which was established by Congress in 1994, was given new authorities by Congrem in 1995 to plan, coordinate, evaluate and fund all AIDS research at NIH.

"The release of this report is a significant milestone in our efforts to combat HIV and AIDS," said Dr. William Paul, Director of NIH's OAR.

The report and recommendations were presented to the advisory council to the OAR on March 13. The report was accepted by the advisory council and was conveyed to Paul and NIH Director Harold Varmus for consideration of implementation plans. The detailed evaluation reports of the six interrelated chapters review the areas of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, Clinical Trials, Drug Discovery, Vaccine Research and Development, Biology and Pathogenesis, and Natural History and Epidemiology were scheduled to be released in early April.

Last November, the American Sociological Association testified before the Behavioral and Social Sciences review panel and urged that social aspects of prevention receive greater research attention.

"I am looking forward to reviewing and considering the report in detail and working on our implementation plans with the OAR and the directors of all the NIH components that conduct and support AIDS research," said Varmus.

Influential Books, from page 1

A perception that these books are weighted toward theory may simply be a different way of indicating that they and their authors have been influential, and have inspired others to adopt the same approach or conduct similar studies; it does not mean that the authors themselves focused on theory, especially not theory in the abstract.

Selection Process

Any system used to identify influential works of scholarship carries drawbacks. Although it was tempting to identify our list based on some mechanical procedure, such a decision criterion would be at least as dubious as relying on the board. Citation counts, for example, favor works that appeal to an article culture rather than to a book culture, which seems particularly inappropriate for deciding on a book's influence. The National Research Council ratings of graduate departments reported department citation counts but relied primarily on the judgments of survey respondents. Are these really the most influential books of the past 25 years? I'll be delighted if people debate that issue, and especially if they are led to consider what other books could reasonably be included.

[The rest of the text is not transcribed as it is not relevant to the summary provided.]
People, continued

Council to hold a forum on Ruth Benedict's classic study. The Clayman- Bernstein Society of St. Louis, a group of Jewish intellectuals, will hold a forum to discuss the significance of Benedict's work. The forum will be held on March 21.

Awards

Donald D. Lewo, student at the University of California-Santa Cruz, won the 1996-97 Law and Society Student Award from the National Law and Society Foundation. Lewo's paper, "The Limits of Free Speech in the Age of Clinton," was selected from among several entries.

Jesuadon S. Weah, University of Minnesota, received the 1995 Distin-
guished Book Award from the International Society of Criminology, for Constructing Justice: Communication, Power (with contributions by P. Brantley) from Pennsylvania Press, 1994.

Marvin W. Weinberg, Indiana University, received the 1995 Interna-
tional Society of Criminology Achievement Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Criminality.

Sociologists in the News

Kevin Anderson, Northern Illinois University, spoke on his commentary on "French Intellectuals and Political Engagement" broadcast on KPPC (FM) on February 12, 1996. Anderson will do a series of monthly commentaries for the station.

Gai Enrique Berlage, Iona College, participated in a two-hour program on "Women in Baseball" on WCBN radio in Baltimore.

Pete Drewe, Occidental College, was quoted in a New York Times story (January 12) citing his study of the representation of the homosexual tax deduction and his proposal for a progressive mortgage tax credit. He also offered an op-ed column in the New York Times (November 28, 1995) about the banking industry's attack on the Disability Insurance Act. On December 4, 1995, he wrote an op-ed piece in the Los Angeles Times (December 15) on the naming of Martin Luther King, Jr., would be doing today if he lived in Los Angeles. The essay was "Letters to the Editor" in the December 28, 1995, issue.

Mark B. Duvall, City College of New York, appeared on "The World News" on WNYC (FM) on December 29, 1995. Duvall is an expert on the history of the American presidency and the Bush administration.

The Vanderbilt Review featured a profile of sociologist Richard S. Ruben on March 1, 1996. Ruben is a professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.


James D. Preston, University of Memphis, served as a consultant to the American Marketing Association for a recent special report on the effects of casino gambling in Texas, USA.

Mark Robert Rank, Washington University, authored an op-ed piece in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, September 16, 1995, about intersession- ally welfare use. His research on welfare recipients and poverty was reported in the Washington Times, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the St. Louis Globe. A long-term lecture at the University of Utah was broadcast on several public radio stan-

New Books

Gai Enrique Berlage and William Egelman, Iona College, Understanding Social Issues: Critical Thinking and Analy-

Other Organizations

The International Center for Cooperative and Conflict Resolution, Teach-

Deaths

John Adam Claussen (1844-1996)

John Adam Claussen died on May 1, 1996, at the age of 102. He was born on September 14, 1844, in Germany, and came to the United States in 1866. Claussen was a professor of mathematics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for 40 years, and served as the dean of the college from 1886 to 1896. He was a member of the American Mathematical Society and the American Statistical Association, and received several awards for his contributions to mathematics.

Obituaries

Other Organizations

Alpha Kappa Delta, the international sociological society, has 12,000 members in more than 50 countries, and announces the results of its 1996 elections. President-elect is Michael C. Ebel, University of Michigan; Vice-President is Emil W. McGaughran, University of Western Ontario; Secretary-Treasurer is David Karwacki, Boston College; Region III Represen-
tative is Karl Willner, University of St. Thomas; Region IV Representative is David Karwacki, Boston College; Region V Representative is Michael C. Ebel. The society also has a newsletter, "Austral Sociological News," and a membership directory.

Conference

Social Science and Statistics: In Honor of the Late Clifford C. Clogg

September 26-28, 1996

Pennsylvania State University

The conference will be held at the Penn State Sociologi-
cal Conference Center and Hotel, and is jointly spon-
sored by the American Sociological Association Methodology Section and the American Statistical Association Social Statistics Section. The conference will feature invited plenary sessions, invited sessions, and contributed paper sessions. The conference will also feature a poster session, which will feature selected papers from the conference.

Further information on the conference can be obtained from the AASA Methodology Section, located at http://aas.statlab.com or by contacting Michael S. Sobel, Department of Sociology, Psychology, and Statistics, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1082. E-mail: sobel@mail.utexas.edu

For registration and housing information, contact Dr. E. J. Schmutz, Conference Planning, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, (814) 863-5123, fax (814) 863-5095, email: ejs22@psu.edu

Continued on next page

More information about the conference can be obtained from the ASA Methodology Section, located at http://aas.statlab.com or by contacting Professor Michael S. Sobel, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1082. E-mail: sobel@mail.utexas.edu

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Obituaries, continued

as co-investigator of disturbances in the psychosomatic relations among patients and staff at a mental hospital ward at Chestnut Lodge Psychiatric Hospital where she helped found the foundation for Memo's first book, The Medical Psychosomatic Process, which was co-authored with psychiatrist Alfred H. Stanton. This book inaugurated the sociological study of the medical profession and contributed to the recognition of the significance of the individual and the development of mental illness and its resolution through a variety of socially informed therapies. Memo authored many articles on mental hospital life, in addition to a book on The Nurse and the Mental Patient (with H.L. Shortley).

The success of her early research catalyzed Memo Schwartz onto the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, where she supervised numerous projects and published a third book, on medical psychiatry clinics. Memo's career covered the fields of sociology and psychiatry and was recognized by the Rockefeller University sociology faculty as a full professor in 1969, a position he held for the remainder of his life. In Human Relations until his retirement in 1979, where he taught part-time.

During the past 30 years as a professor of Sociology, Memo had a colorful career. He received the inaugural Distinguished Award for outstanding contributions to the field of Sociology in 1985. His research included writing a book on the sociology of science and technology, sociology and social movement, and sociology and social life.

Memo Schwartz's last book focused on politics and policy: The Nuclear Decision (1989). Co-authored by a study group including William Schwartz, Patrick Willingham, William Cope, and Robert Perlman (Barnes & Noble). At the time of his death, Memo was working on a book on aging as well as Letters to a Girl, a book that deals with living with a fatal illness, to be published posthumously.

Memo Schwartz's life was much more than his work and his political and social contributions. He was also a family man. He was married to Janet, and they had two children, Elizabeth and Jonathan. Memo loved adventures of the spirit. In the last year of his life, Memo took the ultimate step into his exploration of spirituality. He became aware that he had discovered an incurable illness, recognized as an opportunity to develop his sociological interests into something potentially positive. When Memo was told that his illness was terminal and that he might only have three months to live, he began to write his book, Conversations with the Dead. His message was clear and to the point: that it is the end of the book, the end of the world, and the end of life. Memo's love for life was not diminished, and he continued to write until his death. His book was published posthumously.

Memo Schwartz's death in January 1997, and will be remembered as one of the most significant events in the history of Sociology. Memo was buried at a funeral in the summer of 1999, has been chosen. I am pleased to announce that Memo has served as one of the editors of this year's, is the editor-elect. New submissions will continue to be published in Sociology in 1999, but the major revisions will continue to come to me until September 1999. Memo's last book will soon be released by Rowman & Littlefield Publishing.

In 1969 the number of new submissions was 366, about the same as the 360 in 1999 (the year of Memo's death). In 1999, there were 365, 366, and 327. Except for 1992, this group appears fairly stable. Memo was significantly more than a figurehead in the academic community. He was a member of the faculty and he was able to attract a large number of talented and enthusiastic students. Memo loved nothing more than a heartfelt conversation with a student, colleague, or friend, where both parties became more informed about each other. Memo loved adventures of the spirit. In the last year of his life, Memo took the ultimate step into his exploration of spirituality. He became aware that he had discovered an incurable illness, recognized as an opportunity to develop his sociological interests into something potentially positive. When Memo was told that his illness was terminal and that he might only have three months to live, he began to write his book, Conversations with the Dead. His message was clear and to the point: that it is the end of the book, the end of the world, and the end of life. Memo's love for life was not diminished, and he continued to write until his death. His book was published posthumously.

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In 1969 the number of new submissions was 366, about the same as the 360 in 1999 (the year of Memo's death). In 1999, there were 365, 366, and 327. Except for 1992, this group appears fairly stable. Memo was significantly more than a figurehead in the academic community. He was a member of the faculty and he was able to attract a large number of talented and enthusiastic students. Memo loved nothing more than a heartfelt conversation with a student, colleague, or friend, where both parties became more informed about each other. Memo loved adventures of the spirit. In the last year of his life, Memo took the ultimate step into his exploration of spirituality. He became aware that he had discovered an incurable illness, recognized as an opportunity to develop his sociological interests into something potentially positive. When Memo was told that his illness was terminal and that he might only have three months to live, he began to write his book, Conversations with the Dead. His message was clear and to the point: that it is the end of the book, the end of the world, and the end of life. Memo's love for life was not diminished, and he continued to write until his death. His book was published posthumously.
### Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 1995

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### Summer Short Courses

**Categorical Data Analysis**

*July 22-26*

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

**Event History Analysis**

*June 26-28*

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

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**For more information contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-2839, 215-898-6717, allison@sas.upenn.edu or allison@stat.upenn.edu.**

Fee for each course is $600.
Teaching Endowment Fund
Fun and Fundraiser

Just Desserts!!

Escape the fast pace of paper sessions, books displays, and convention life to unwind with friends at the fundraising event for the Teaching Endowment Fund, "Just Desserts." Come to the Penthouse of the New York Hilton Hotel for a terrific nighttime view of the city skyline. As the name JUST DESSERTS implies, if your energy is flagging, enjoy special desserts, good coffee, stimulating conversation, and smile that all of this pleasure goes to a good cause.

Saturday, August 17, 1996
9:30-11:30 p.m.

New York Hilton Penthouse

Admission is by ticket only. Please purchase your tickets in advance when you preregister for the meeting. A few tickets may be available on site.

$25/ticket TEF donor
$50/ticket TEF sponsor

The Teaching Endowment Fund is a small grants program of the American Sociological Association designed to support teaching-related projects that have long lasting and transferable impact. Approximately four awards of $1000 each are made each year. Applications are due January 1, 1997.

Deadline Extended until July 1, 1996

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

1997 Congressional Fellowship

The ASA encourages applications for the 1997 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC to work as a staff member on a Congressional Office, or as a member of a Congressional Agency (e.g., the General Accounting Office). This intensive four to six month experience reveals the intricacies of the policy making process to the sociological fellow, and shows the usefulness of sociological data and concepts to policy issues.

Current fellow Richard Geles from the University of Rhode Island recently said of the fellowship, "This is the most meaningful professional experience I have had in the past 20 years." Geles is currently working with the Senate Subcommittee on Youth Violence, chaired by Senator Thompson (R-TN), on the re-authorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act. He is also working as a member of the House Subcommittee on Human Resources with critical legislative reports about child welfare legislation.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the latter of interest. The letter should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

ASA will join with other associations' Congressional Fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for Congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Past Fellows include: Peter Cookson, Adelphi University, who worked as staff to the Senate Committee on Education, Labor & Human Resources; Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, who worked as a senior policy advisor on the President's Bipartisan Commission on Entitlements and Tax Reform, and Catherine White Berthilde, Skidmore College, who worked on staff for Senator Paul Simon (D-IL).

The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is part of the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

The stipend for the Fellowship is $10,000.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Materials must be postmarked by July 1, 1996.