update on el salvador: toward an enduring memorial

by stephen d. buff

last November 16 marked one year since the assassinations of our fellow sociologists, segunda montes, chair of the social sciences and director of the human rights institute, and ignacio martin-baez, academic vice rector of the university of central america, jose simon canas (uca). altogether, six of the most respected jesuit priests in El Salvador, their housekeeper and her daughter, were slain at the hands of an elite u.s. trained battalion of salvadoran military. 7 twice after the assassinations, william v. delanatra, ASA executive officer, in consultation with ASA officers, wrote to president george bush, secretary of state james baker, president alfredo crisanti, the ambassadors involved, state department officials, and u.s. senators and members of congress who sit on committees responsible for the policy in El Salvador. 8 the letters strongly protested the killings of the scholars priests, the attacks on unarmed civilians, the misuse of u.s. military aid, and called for a negotiated settlement.

the warnings of the Cold war and public outrage over both the slayings of the jesuit scholars and u.s. political and military policy in El Salvador led to the climate in which president bush signed into law the Foreign Operation Appropriations bill, HR 3141, November 5, 1990. the bill withholds 50% of military aid to El Salvador, and establishes conditions under which the aid can either be reduced to zero or fully restored. specifically, it calls on the President to withhold all aid if there is not a full investigation and prosecution of the Jesuit case, and if there is evidence that the Salvadorean government, or forces under their control, kidnapped or killed civilians. such evidence seems to be abundant. no less of a voice than the u.s. house of representatives task force on the murders, chaired by joseph monsky (democrat-massachusetts), wrote in their april 30th report:

"the institutional nature of the problem in El Salvador is demonstrated . . . by the fact that the Jesuit’s case adds to the salvadoran justice system at its worst, not its worst. this is one of a handful of the human rights cases . . . over the last decade that has received enough international attention to be taken seriously by salvadoran authorities. thousands of other crimes, some perpetrated by the FMLN, some by the military, some by force unknown, have not even been investigated. despite a decade of promises, tens of million of dollars in u.s. aid and repeated statements that progress is just around the corner, the salvadoran justice system remains essentially an oyster—neither systematic, nor just."

public pressure, no doubt, will be needed to ensure that congress seriously enforces this provision of HR 3141. President Bush is also required by law to report on El Salvador this month. for those who wish to keep abreast of developments in Washington, or gain information on the rationale to further limit or cut off military aid and to press for a negotiated settlement, you may call the hotline of the national agenda for peace in El Salvador (202) 544-3007 or speak to their staff at (202) 544-0761.

last August, the ASA Council considered a motion brought to the Board Meeting by T.R. Young on behalf of the Social Action Committee of the Midwest Sociological Society. the motion called for establishing ties to our colleagues at UCA to enable the rebuilding of the social sciences. Council, supportive of the research principles, called for a direct appeal to the ASA membership to contribute to and establish detailed ties with the Sociology Department of UCA. the department, weakened by war, needs books, computer equipment, software, journals, and funding for these and other essential tools of the knowledge process. please make contributions or inquiries directly to Charles J. Beltra, 51, vicerrector academico, Jose Simon Canas University Centro America, Apartado 61158, San Salvador, El Salvador; phone 011-503-24-0933; Fax 011-503-24-0286.

sociology has its luminaries, heroes and heroines. in segunda montes and ignacio martín-baez, however, we have genuine martyrs who died for pursuing the truth and never hesitating to speak truth to power. repopulated settlements in El Salvador are already being named for them. among the people there is a heartfelt popular cry: "The poor of El Salvador cry for their dead. but more than anything else, they want what they died for to continue alive." in beginning to forge support for the social sciences at UCA, the university to which they dedicated themselves, we are helping to build an enduring, living memorial.

footnotes

4 Footnotes, November 1990, page 17.
5 Jan Sobrino, quoted in The Jesuit Assassinations, page xv.

Peter Marsden: New Editor of Sociological Methodology

by joseph Gualeniessen, University of Minnesota

Many of us were very pleased to learn that the ASA has appointed Peter V. Marsden editor of Sociological Methodology. Peter, in the tradition of recent SM editors, brings to the volume a keen intellect, high energy, a commitment to the discipline, and above all, integrity. Sociological Methodology is an impressive publication with an excellent reputation both within and outside sociology. With Peter Marsden as editor, we know that this jewel of the ASA is in very capable hands, and it will flourish and be a credit to the field.

Peter received his BA in Sociology and History from Dartmouth College in 1973 and his MA and PhD in Sociology from the University of Chicago in 1975 and 1979, respectively. As Chicago he worked closely with Ed Laumann, Jim Coleman, and Terry Clark. Jim Davis (who knew him from Dartmouth days) was also at Chicago along with Len Goodman. From each of these scholars were exceptionally creative Methodologists per se. Peter gained a deeper appreciation for and understanding of a wide variety of quantitative methods. However, Peter was also exposed to others whose approaches to sociology differed from his but which he came to appreciate and understand as well, including William Julian Wilson and the sometimes gruff but always rigorous Morris Janowitz. Yet there is no doubt that Laumann’s genius for studying social networks and multi-unit relational systems, Coleman’s commitment to rational choice, and the ASA Congressional Fellowship Program Help Send a Sociologist to Washington

by Raymond Baxell, Congressional Fellowship Fund

as reported in December footnotes, the American Sociological Foundation has received a challenge grant that promises to create a permanent funding source for the ASA’s Congressional Fellowship Program. As a former participant in this program, I have long regretted that funding constraints in the mid-1980s caused the program to be suspended. Now that efforts are underway to revive the program, I recently contacted other former fellows to see if their visits to Washington had also proved to be worthwhile.

During the short period in which it was in operation, the ASA Congressional Fellowship program funded a total of three fellows. Carol Weiss spent her time as a fellow on the staff of a Senate subcommittee on education in the summer of 1983. William Freudenberg worked with a House subcommittee on energy in the fall of 1983. My fellowship enabled me to spend the summer of 1984 at the Program Evaluation and Methodology Division of the General Accounting Office, helping the GAO to design the largest study ever attempted of the nation’s Employee Stock Ownership Plans, or “ESOP,” plans.

It is clear from my recent conversations with Carol and Bill that all three of us derived substantial personal and professional benefit from our brief stints in DC. For example, all of us later published our or other articles on the basis of our experiences there. But more importantly, all three of us also felt that the program was doing good things for the profession as a whole and that it was bringing precisely the kind of closer ties between sociologists and federal policy makers that the program was designed to promote.

Peter V. Marsden

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ASA Orders and Information

Prepaid orders for ASA publications (except for teaching materials) should be addressed to the new ASA Publications Center, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, NY 12210. Credit card orders ($10 minimum) may be placed by calling 1-800-677-2693. The new center in Albany, NY, handles orders only. Questions about ASA publications, subscriptions, or membership and orders for teaching materials should be addressed to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3100.

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
BBS Task Force Recommends Separate Directorate for Social Sciences

Thus, it was not readily apparent to the biologists that the organizational arrangement of the BBS necessarily favored the biomedical scientists. There was general agreement that the Task Force recommendation was merely the first step in a process that will end up at the desk of the new Director of the National Science Foundation, Dr. Walter Massey. There was also general agreement that the success of the effort to achieve this vote by the Task Force lies primarily in the hands of COSSA and its Director, Dr. Howard Silver, with the assistance of the several COSSA associations. Among the biologists, it was not possible by its decision to stay with the biologists rather than join the proposed new social science directorate.

The following are excerpts from the testimony of the ASA and COSSA:

ASA

Federal support for basic research in sociology has been lost since 1950 at about $50 million. Thus, in real terms funding has declined considerably. (Fednet for Nursing and Development, Fiscal Years 1987, 1988, and 1989). NSF research support, likewise, has been at its lowest level for over a decade, at about $32 to $34 million. Thus, it is greatly reduced when inflation is taken into account. Less than 60 new proposals per year have been funded by the Sociology program since 1985, and these are in ever-decreasing dollar amounts. These amounts cover essentially all types of funding: journals, grants, data bases, and other research support. Amounts of money spent on academic research equipment by NSF are so low that its in June 1988 report, NSF does not even include the social sciences (Academic Research Equipment in the Natural and Physical Sciences, 1980-1988). These reductions in spending on basic research in sociology result in a variety of problems. For example, social science doctorates are more financially beleaguered by the time they receive their degrees than any other group of students (National Research Council, Summary Report 1987-1988: Doctorates in the United States, Washington, D.C., 1989).

For basic research funding, most subfields of sociology rely primarily or exclusively on NSF. While not all active sociologists would agree, even under the best of circumstances, be funded by NSF, they rely heavily upon the fundamental findings that result from such NSF research activities. The meager funding levels of the past eight years represent a crisis in at least the following respects:

- The number of grants awarded in sociology has dropped.
- The average size of awards has dropped precipitously.
- New investigators have great difficulty in competing for scarce funds.
- No more than 2-4 new PIs have received NSF grants each year.
- Risky or especially innovative proposals are rarely funded.
- Many excellent senior investigators have not submitted proposals to NSF.

- Proposals to create new data bases, new theories, or new methods of making interdisciplinary science are by its very nature so expensive that the new major research commissions to include one for Behavioral Science and Education and another for BBS Task Force's Social and Behavioral Sciences division director Otto Lassan has noted the key is "coordination in a regulatory fashion at an informal basis in the centers of decision."

The informal basis allows for the explanation of scientific thrusts at the moment they are relevant." A look at PAR production indicates that the size of the social and behavioral scientific population continues to grow. The figures from 1980 follow.

Physical Sciences: 3,249
Chemistry: 2,971, Physics: 2,178
Mathematics: 861
Computer and Information Sciences: 612
Astronomy, Astrophysics, and Space Sciences: 738
Agricultural and Biological Sciences: 3,194
Engineering: 4,586
Behavioral Sciences: 6,276

Continuing to produce, by far, the largest and evaluative demonstration of all—behavioral sciences deserve a separate directorate.

Continuing to produce, you with a long list of accomplishments and opportunities, but time and space are limited and my colleagues from the disciplines will provide the evidence. Let me just say, these sciences are conducting research into all aspects of human activity that affect the current and future national, economic security, and social well-being of this nation.

Social and behavioral sciences are exceptions, according to Herbert Simon, "because of its intellectual excitement and practical value. It represents the great adventure of our great adventure into the world, including—perhaps most important of all—understanding ourselves." Frank Press, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, has noted that social sciences provided America with the tools which the private sector often relies on to make and manage its operations. And these tools come from basic research in the social and economic sciences. The federal, state, and local governments ask social and behavioral scientists to analyse policy decisions, to develop and evaluate demonstration projects. From whom do the tools for these analyses and evaluations emerge? William Gormon, President of the Latham Institute, told the House Science Subcommittee it is the basic research supported by NSF which provides the foundation of the analytic techniques and data bases for policy analysts to operate.

COSSA

The current structure of NSF is not meeting the needs of the social and behavioral sciences. A separate directorate for the social and behavioral sciences should be established with an Assistant Director who would have the organizational authority to make the case for these disciplines at the highest levels of NSF decision-making. Such a directorate would also be an effective spokesperson to Congress and the nation for these sciences.

The National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council understands the unique importance of social and behavioral science by structuring the four major research commissions to include one for Behavioral Science and Education and another for BBS Task Force's Social and Behavioral Sciences division director Otto Lassan has noted the key is "coordination in a regulatory fashion at an informal basis in the centers of decision."

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Marsden, from page 1

models, and Davis’ enthusiasm for the General Social Survey had a significant impact on his thinking. Subsequently, Peter was an Assistant and then Associate Professor at the University of North Carolina from 1979 to 1987, and he is currently Professor of Sociology and Director of the Program in the Social Sciences. Through these years he became more and more concerned about research methods, the adequacy of the discipline, and the quality of the research published in our journals. He served on the editorial boards of the American Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, Sociological Methods and Research, and other professional journals; he was on the panel for the sociology section of NSF; and he has refereed manuscripts for over thirty social science journals. Many junior faculty also know Peter for his didactic seminars at the ASA and regional meetings.

In addition to his work on sociological methodology, Peter has published extensively on formal organizations, community structure and decision making, social networks, and social stratification and mobility. He has two edited volumes, Lim¬ ited Markets in Limited Places (Sage, 1984) and Social Structure and Network Analysis (with Nan Lin, Sage, 1982), as well as articles in ASR and ASA, as well as other top flight journals. Most recently, Peter has been developing research on social networks for the study of social networks in large populations. He is also involved in a tutored study of business organizations and their human resource policies. This is in collaboration with David Roome, Joe Spaeth, and Arne Kalleberg. In addition, Peter continues his work on developing dynamic models of network diffusion processes and the development of network software.

Peter also has an interest in publishing papers on methods for data collection. This could include material on new tech¬ niques or instruments or material assessing the properties of existing methods. Measurement issues will be extremely important in the decade ahead whether studying individuals, corporations, or national states—and the networks among them. Also studying the interplay between micro and macro social orders will be enormously important, and the methods to tackle this problem are sorely lacking.

As of course, Peter is committed to publishing sound expository papers and innovative contributions to quantitative analysis which have been Sociological Methodology’s stock in trade over the years. As we move into the 21st century, we realize that we can only further sociological inquiry if new methods for systematically studying complex social systems are developed. Theory development and theory testing are central to the enterprise. They go hand in hand and should never be separated. That’s our common heritage and ultimately our distinct scholarly contribution. With Peter Marsden at the editorial of SM we can be assured that the most creative and highest quality methods being developed for sociological inquiry today will find their way to the pages of Sociological Methodology.

Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics

The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE) is now planning its third annual meeting, and this time going international. The annual conference will be held jointly with the International Association for Research in Economic Psy¬ chology at the Stockholm School of Eco¬ nomics in Stockholm, Sweden, June 13–15. SASE has been growing steadily in ad¬ miration and influence since its founding in 1999. It is now incorporated and hosts over 650 member institutions. The office is based at George Washington University in Washington, DC. The newsletter describes the field of socio¬ economics as follows:

"Socio-economics is an emerging disci¬ ple that seeks to draw on a variety of social sciences to formulate alternatives to the neo-classical paradigm for the study of economic behavior. Socio-economics assumes that economics is embedded in society, polity, and culture, and is not a self-contained system. It assumes that the individual is subject to constraints and rules. Rational, self-interested behavior is understood as a function of these rules, not as a social construct. Rational, self-interested behavior is understood as a function of these rules, not as a social construct. Rational, self-interested behavior is understood as a function of these rules, not as a social construct. Rational, self-interested behavior is understood as a function of these rules, not as a social construct."
Mental Illness Issues to Consider

Dr. Louis Judd, M.D. Director of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) until October 31 when he resigned to return to the University of California-San Diego, addressed the Mental Health Section on the dangers of misdrawing and called on us to work together to change public perceptions and policies that continue to stigmatize mental illness. Dr. Judd is excerpted from his presentation.

There are three converging forces within our society which make this a particularly timely topic for change on behalf of the mentally ill: (1) rapidly growing numbers of new mental patients, (2) increasing public awareness about mental illness, and the suffering it causes, and (3) the most pressing health care responsibilities. To deal with mental illness as one of the nation's central and most pressing health care responsibilities.

To raise the national health priority to a level commensurate with the widespread prevalence of mental illness and the suffering it causes we need a public awareness about mental illness and inform the public and policymakers about current knowledge and the importance of treatment.

To advance a major national research and service effort to largely conquer the mental illness by the year 2000.

The challenge of meeting these goals cannot be underestimated. The U.S. continues to treat the mentally ill as though they were not as important as other illnesses. Our nation spends 1.7% of its total budget to combat mental illness and NIMH funding over the last 20 years indicates that while funds in inflation adjusted dollars increased by 3.5-4.5% NIMH research dollars decreased by 10%.

In addition, patients with mental disorders are subject to discriminatory health insurance practices that put up barriers to adequate mental health care. A recent study of all health insurance policies found that only 27% have inpatient coverage for mental illness that equals inpatient coverage for medical illnesses, and, shockingly, only 6% have outpatient coverage.

The need for these interventions is driven by the understanding that mental illness is a serious illness. We have made strides in understanding and treating mentally ill, but scientifically the best is yet to come. From new areas such as molecular genetics, neuroendocrinology, brain imaging, and the application of computer sciences to the analysis of the human brain we will profoundly influence our understanding of mental illness.

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National Institute of Mental Health Grants

The National Institute of Mental Health awarded 102 research grants to sociologists this past year totaling $22.5 billion. In addition, four grants of $20.0 billion support clinical training were awarded. The following are the institutional affiliation, project title, and grant amount are listed below.

Many other research training programs which do not have a sociological support, provide support for sociologists. Research grants, career development, and individual pre- and postdoc fellowship applications are strongly encouraged in mental health services research. For information, program announcement, and application forms contact Mr. Thomas Lall, The National Institute of Mental Health, 6000 Fisher Lane, Room 1841C, Rockville, Maryland 20857, (301) 443-3364.

Aging Research

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This article summarizes a section of the report of ASA's Task Force on the Undergraduate Major in Sociology, a project sponsored by the Association of American Colleges (AAC) and funded by the Ford and the National Science Foundation. The members of the Task Force included: Catherine White Berkhof, Skidmore College; Kathleen O'Brien, University of Illinois-Chicago; Robert Davis, North Carolina A & T University; Paul Ehrlich, Cornell University; and Zelma Gerson, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Carla Hanus, ASA; and Theodore C. Wagoner, Miami University. All chairpersons will receive a copy of the complete report. Footnotes will highlight other sections in future issues.

by Carla R. Hanus

The report on the undergraduate major begins with an assessment of current practices in sociology departments. We analyzed 36 catalogs, looking at the different common requirements for the major. Departments generally agree to require an introductory course(s), one or more methods and statistics courses, and one or more theory courses. Beyond these requirements, there is no consistent pattern in the undergraduate major. Furthermore, the timing and sequencing of these requirements (beyond introductory sociology) varies from the sophomore to senior year.

The Task Force's thirteen recommendations encourage departments to have specific education goals, to measure them, and to offer particular kinds of educational experiences, to enhance intellectual development, and to promote study-in-depth. Study-in-depth is not just a fancy word for the major, and it is certainly more than an accumulation of courses or credits. The AAC deliberately uses the term to imply increasing the complexity levels of learning, mastery of different intellectual skills, and exposure to more sophisticated material in the discipline.

We strongly encourage departments to require the core courses (methods and theory) in the late sophomore/junior years. While we know that sociology majors are among the last to declare a major, having core courses come earlier is imperative for study-in-depth in the following years. In short, majors who declare late may need to take additional time to finish their work.

Sequencing implies that students cannot simply take the required courses in any order, nor take them simultaneously in one semester. Students must take them in order and the order derives meaning from the department's goals. The Task Force does not prefer methods before theory or vice-versa, but does emphasize the value of having a clearly delineated sequence to which all students adhere. Only then can departments have: (1) robust cohorts of students who move through the program together; (2) increasing intellectual rigor in upper division courses, and (3) study-in-depth.

The Task Force acknowledges that the subject matter of sociology does not have an inherent sequence. The sequence must be imposed by the goals set by the department. Medical sociology, for example, could be taught at a 200-level or a 400-level depending on the complexity of the material assigned, the expectations of students' background, and so on. Therefore, departments must set goals based on aligning course numbers. Numbers of courses, are already on the books. We suggest departments go through an exercise of goal setting and make some sequencing decisions. Then, place courses in a sequence. Some course numbers may need to be changed.

Promoting Study in Depth Through Sequencing

Departments may need to restructure the curriculum and add certain learning experiences within particular courses. The Task Force asserts that through study in depth (a major in sociology, these three themes converge: a student's intellectual development, a liberating education, and independence and competency in the sociological perspective can be achieved and are mutually reinforcing.

How to Sequence

William Rau and Beverly Dale (1990) designed a useful visual aid to show how departments can impose meaningful sequencing on existing or new courses. The cube shown in Figure 1 identifies three dimensions on which sequencing occurs: skills courses (methods and theory), substantive course and critical thinking. The goal is to move students on all three dimensions simultaneously.

The beginning student should move toward the honorable endpoint as a "sociological type." To move only on one dimension has its own pitfalls, such as the student who is technologically proficient but without substantive grounding (the technocrat) or the "wise fool" who is a bright student without training in this discipline.

In the third dimension, sequences usually form the major's core substance. One way to think of the sequence is that the sequence included more courses.

The Task Force recommends that departments recommend or require the theory and methods courses early rather than later in the major (e.g., late sophomores/juniors your rather than senior year).

Furthennore, the Task Force urges departments to take seriously the basic distinction between upper and lower division courses, and to build on the prerequisites of introductory statistics and theory in the upper division courses.

The substantive skill dimension showed much more variety. The 38 catalogs reveal a variety in course titles and little agreement on sequencing of substantive courses beyond introductory sociology.

Some dimensions on which a department might sequence substantive courses are:

1. Requiring increasing sophistication in reading and doing of empirical research and theoretical analysis.
2. Moving from courses centers in sociology to courses centers in more sophisticated and less central, though equally valid and interesting. For example, a course on social stratification might be offered or required early in the major. Electives like crime and deviance or urban sociology etc. might be upper division electives.
3. Moving from courses aimed at majors to those aimed at majors.
4. Moving along a track or concentration of courses in one area, e.g., criminology, gerontology, medical sociology, that progress from introductory material to more advanced work.
5. Moving from micro level phenomena to macro level units of analysis (or vice versa).

Moving from social institutions (e.g., family, education) to social processes (e.g., urbanization, change) or vice versa.

(7) Paying attention to themes and social theory. For example, at the University of Houston, the department has identified three sociological concerns: the distributive/looking (at social inequality), the social psychological, and the organizational. Courses revolve around the application of one theme to several social institutions and for application of these themes to one institution (Chabretz, 1980). The department groups courses within a theme, and students are expected to take courses within each group in a prescribed order.

For the critical thinking dimension of the cube, the course numbering system should reflect the increasing demands placed on students. Granting the reality that students within a single course are always at different levels of intellectual development, instructors should do as much as they can to stimulate intellectual development. Students progress through the major, they should have more and more experiences with active learning, oral and written communication, application of learning from one context to another, data manipulation and analysis, original research activities, and synthesis of material that has come before.

In sum, the department should plot courses on the three dimensions of the cube to reflect accurately their sequencing decisions.

References


Associate with ASA!

If you have not already renewed your membership in the ASA, please do so. We value your membership and want you to stay in your national professional association. If you receive your dues now, your journal subscriptions and section newsletters will continue to arrive uninterrupted. Further, we don't want to spend time and money issuing second renewal notices if we can avoid it.

We also understand that the economy is in a recession, that you have state, regional and specialty organizations to join, and that holiday times stretch the budget. One alternative to "stay in the club" is to switch to an associate membership. Associate members pay lower dues (than higher income categories) and receive one journal with their membership. If you are in an economic pinch and do not qualify for low-income dues, consider the associate membership for a year. You can switch back to a regular membership category in any future year.

Associate with ASA—we want you to be a part of the ASA community that make this profession a vital one.
Significant Legislation on Disabilities Issues

by Carla R. Haney

Everyone should be aware of the important legislation called the Americans with Disabilities Act, which became law on July 26, 1990. It is a comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities and clear, enforceable standards addressing discrimination. The goal is the full and equal participation in society of people with disabilities.

Most ASA members work at colleges, universities, or firms that come under the Act. While your first impulse is to leave the endorsement issues to administrators and managers, there are implications for classroom teachers, researchers, and practitioners.

The general rule prohibits discrimination against a qualified individual with a disability in regard to job application procedures, hiring, advancement, or discharge of employees, the terms and conditions of employment, and other employment benefits. Students who have disabilities may not be discriminated against in enrollment, grading, access to facilities, or any post-secondary educational program.

Students who are blind or have low vision, deaf students, students who are hard of hearing, deaf-blind students, students who are learning disabled, students who have speech or language impairments, students who have orthopedic impairments, students who have atmospheric or learning disabilities, or students who have other health impairments are protected under the Act.

UC-SB Receives Sun Microsystems Grant

A $300,000 grant from Sun Microsystems, Inc. will launch the University of California, Santa Barbara "into the forefront in developing geographic information systems (GIS) applications in the social sciences," according to Richard P. Appelbaum, chair of the department of sociology and the originator of the grant proposal.

The grant will enable faculty members in economics, geography, political sciences, anthropology, and sociology and the Social Science Computing Facility to benefit from advances in GIS technology currently being developed at the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA) headquartered at UCB.

"GIS technology currently has found widespread application in such diverse areas as urban land use planning and environmentally sensitive satellite data on global environmental change but is generally little used in the social sciences," Appelbaum said. "With this grant, social science research can now directly benefit from the presence of NCGIA." Research that will be directly supported by the grant includes Appelbaum's work on the spatial aspects of economic development, particularly in the East Asian Pacific Rim; economic geographer Gregor's examination of the spatial relationship between crime, employment, and poverty in American cities; political scientist M. Stephen Weatherford's study of control variables in political behavior; and anthropologist Napoleon A. Chagnon's research on the Amazonian Yanomamo focusing on spatial aspects of tributary and anthropologist Mark Alkon's work on the transformation of ancient Peruvian subsistence economies. The Sun grant will also help universities expand their GIS technology by adding the necessary storage capacity, memory and speed to process the large datasets typically used in geographically-referenced analysis.

The machines will be networked together, as well as tied into the NCGIA's own computer system, to permit researchers to share data and programs. The powerful desktop machines will contribute to a significant increase in computing power in the social sciences at UC-Berkeley, Appelbaum said.

1992 Program Suggestions

Remember to submit your suggestions for topics and organizers for regular, poster, plenary, and thematic sessions for the 1992 Annual Meeting. Mail suggestions to Dr. J. Coleman, Director of Program, University of Chicago, 1122 South Law Street, Evanston, IL 60201-1298. All suggestions must be received by February 1, 1992.

ASA Honors Program

The ASA Honors Program is a special opportunity for undergraduates and graduate students to attend the annual meeting, learn about the field of sociology with the meeting as a "laboratory," meet and form professional friendships with other students and professional sociologists, and earn academic credit for a paper written about the experience.

During the annual meeting, students attend regular sessions, seminars, roundtables, visit the book exhibit and employment service, and attend the business meeting. Many present papers. The students also learn about the ASA and sociology from special presentations to them, by ASA officers and staff and many professional sociologists. They help with the ASA Orientation and Welcoming Party and host the student reception. And there's plenty of time for socializing and enjoying Cincinnati.

Every department has been sent information and applications for the Honors Program. If you have not received the form, contact the ASA office.

A Drive-to as Well as a Fly-to City

The map shows just how central Cincinnati is a significant number of major U.S. cities. Indeed, it is estimated that about 49% of ASA membership lies within a 100-mile radius of Cincinnati. It is also accessible by all major airlines. We will see you in announcing special discounted fare for the 1991 Annual Meeting.
EASY CAUSAL MODELING

The first latent variable modeling program whose input and output are path diagrams.

This path diagram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X1</th>
<th>X2</th>
<th>X3</th>
<th>X4</th>
<th>U1</th>
<th>U2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and output like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F1</th>
<th>F2</th>
<th>F3</th>
<th>F4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>X2</td>
<td>X3</td>
<td>X4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and output like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F1</th>
<th>1.000</th>
<th>0.320</th>
<th>0.112</th>
<th>0.120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0.320</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td>0.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>0.140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>0.140</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EzPATH is one of the few computer programs whose output is also its input. Written by Professor James H. Steiger, a noted authority on causal models and latent variable modeling, EzPATH makes latent variable causal modeling accessible to applied researchers. No matrices. No complex equations. EzPATH includes a range of residual diagnostics and significance tests, and its coefficient estimates are identical to those of LISREL™, EQS™, and other popular latent variable modeling programs.

EzPATH is available exclusively as a supplement to SYSTAT—the microcomputer statistics software package that has won top honors in every competitive review for the last five years—and SYGRAPH, described by InfoWorld as "a dazzling, versatile PC statistical graphics package ever." Call or write SYSTAT for more information or copies of our InfoWorld, PC Week, or PC Magazine reviews.

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Continued on next page
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National Science Foundation

Global Perspectives on Sociological Studies

Proposal Submission Deadline: March 15, 1991

The Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation seeks to support research on law and legal processes and behaviors in light of the growing global interdependence and interconnectedness of the world. The competition aims to encourage examination of both global dimensions of social phenomena (e.g., crime, drug use, domestic violence, and international relations). The proposal will be reviewed by an interdisciplinary panel of experts in the fields of law, sociology, and economics. The proposal should include a detailed description of the research project, including its methodology, expected outcomes, and impact on current debates in the field. Applicants are invited to submit their proposals by the deadline of March 15, 1991. For more information, including application forms, contact the Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20550.
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For further information on C22 CATI, call or write for a free demo disk.
Roster of Applied/Practice Programs Now Available

A new edition of the Graduate Program in Applied Sociology and Sociological Practice, 1992, is now available for $5.00. The roster, which contains information (degree offered, requirements, number of faculty involved) on those programs engaged in societal practice and in applied and (field) sociological programs. The roster was compiled by the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) in conjunction with the ASA, and will be mailed free of charge to the following programs: American University, George Washington University, and Howard University. The SAS also provides a list of courses in Social Policy and Professional Development, and a list of conferences in the field. The information is available on a CD-ROM.
January Footnotes

Reports, continued

brief and brief announcements on re-

search plans and findings.

The American Law and Deviance Committee organized both a regular session on Neighborhood and Race and an Author Meets Critic session. The latter was well attended and the discussion extended into the reception. This is probably the first time that this committee has been organized and something of a model for future programs in the coming years. The regular session also departed from the usual format of five major investigations to speak very generally. They were two newspapers and three different transcriptions of the interpretation of newspapers in American history. Clem Gilman organized a session on Black

The distinguished Scholar Committee, chaired by Elbert Diott, presented at least two papers by Gary Marx. The first, in terms of a personal presentation, Gary Marx examined the taped message containing reflections on his career. The tape was played at the business meet-

The honors committee, chair of the distinguished scholars, described the winning papers and the grounds for its selection. He presented a plaque to the winner of the 1980 Distinguished Scholar Award of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. At the time of the meeting, Neal Shaver moved and Peter Maccoby seconded a motion that the American Law and the Distinguished Scholar Award be presented in alternate years. The motion carried 7 to 1. It was decided that if the coin at the Banquet dinner which determined that award would be presented at the Business Meeting, the motion carried 6 to 1. It was decided that the Distinguished Scholars Award would be presented in the coming year.

J. Harold Wilson, chair of the Unification Crime Reports for the FBI sent a repre-

sentative to the Section Business Meeting to discuss the crime report-

ning committee. The American Law and Deviance Committee was going to be formed to develop a Section newsletter. The American Law and Deviance Committee had no formal action, but the interest in recent research to facili-

ate this interest. This conclusion will also be explored using the people and session members can be paired in a network of relationships among an ongoing work to move toward publication. Finally, there was discussion of how the environ-

ment and urban sections might better coordinate their work among their share a large number of members.

Gerald D. Scharf, Chair

Crime, Law and Deviance

During the year, the Section on Crime, Law and Deviance provided the members with four issues of a newsletter. Edited by Kenneth Land, the newsletter publishing committee was responsible for the content of these issues. Various sections in the newsletter were organized: (1) by Law; (2) by Laws of the Section to eliminate any conflict of interest; (3) by the Section to identify areas for which getting a writer to continue to give those the awards. The Membership Committee, chaired by Bob Scharf, has actively sought members and helped to strengthen the ranks of the organization.

The crime, law and deviance section was organized in 1982 by Carol Henning and John P. Hagan. The section now has over 100 members.

The American Law and Deviance Committee was organized in 1982 by Bob Scharf, Mexican law and deviant behavior. This committee has been responsible for the creation of a newsletter, the American Law and Deviance Newsletter.

The section newsletter was held at the ASA meetings in 1983 and 1984. The newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1985 and 1986. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1987 and 1988. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1989 and 1990. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1991 and 1992. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1993 and 1994. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1995 and 1996. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1997 and 1998. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 1999 and 2000. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2001 and 2002. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2003 and 2004. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2005 and 2006. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2007 and 2008. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2009 and 2010. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2011 and 2012. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2013 and 2014. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2015 and 2016. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2017 and 2018. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2019 and 2020. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2021 and 2022. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2023 and 2024. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2025 and 2026. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2027 and 2028. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2029 and 2030. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2031 and 2032. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2033 and 2034. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2035 and 2036. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2037 and 2038. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.

The section newsletter was published in 2039 and 2040. This newsletter was organized by the Chair and the American Law and Deviance Committee. The newsletter was published quarterly and was mailed to all members of the section.
FIEWS Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship in the Peace Process: The Importance of Beyond European Hegemony. A copy of the citation is included in the FIEWS Award and FIEWS Nitot Nomination for next year’s award, which should be sent to Harriet Friedmann, an outgoing chair, because the award committee will soon be recruiting members and the nomination process will proceed. The committee will be recruiting members who can attend meetings, which will be held virtually or in person when possible. New nominations are welcome.

Harriet Friedmann, Chair

Sex and Gender

Once again we can report a successful day for the Sex and Gender Seminar. Our membership is now at 945 higher than the previous year, with 33 new members. Our membership has grown in recent years, and we would like to extend a warm welcome to all our new members. We hope you will enjoy exploring the seminar’s rich content and engaging with other members across the globe.

The seminar continues to be a popular event, with sessions held on a variety of topics, including human rights, gender equality, and sustainable development. The seminar is open to all members, and we encourage you to participate in as many sessions as possible.

The seminar is co-organized by the International Women’s Commission and the International Gender Commission, with support from the International Society for Human Rights and Equality.

In addition to the regular seminars, we also host a number of special events throughout the year, including keynote speeches, panel discussions, and workshops. These events are open to all members and are a great opportunity to network with other members and learn from experts in the field.

We would like to extend a special thank you to our sponsors, who make it possible for us to provide this valuable resource to our members. We appreciate your support and look forward to continued engagement in the coming year.

Sex and Gender Seminar Co-Organizers

January 1991 Footnotes

Reports, continued

Finally, I want to extend my thanks to Peter Stein and the Nominations Committee who created an excellent platform for discussion, to Joan Spade and the FIEWS newsletter, and to Harriet Friedmann, who arranged our lunch and provided a delightful setting. The seminar has provided a valuable forum for exchange of ideas and for networking.

Christine Bres, Chair

Sociology of Aging

At the Society’s Business Session in April, we posted a resolution on the basis of which it is considered to be the most important of the four series on the Soviet Union. The resolution, as presented, is not the most important to some members, but it has been considered important to many others.

The resolution is available on the FIEWS website and can be downloaded in PDF format. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the sociology of aging and the implications of aging for society.

Christine Bres, Chair

FIEWS Distinguished Scholar Award to David F. Nutt

We are pleased to announce that David F. Nutt has been awarded the FIEWS Distinguished Scholar Award for his significant contributions to the field of sociology, particularly his work on aging and its implications.

David F. Nutt has been a leading scholar in the field of sociology for many years, and his work has been widely recognized for its originality and depth. He is known for his extensive research on the sociology of aging, and his work has had a significant impact on the field.

The award, which is presented annually by the FIEWS, is given to a scholar who has made outstanding contributions to the field of sociology and has had a significant impact on the discipline.

The FIEWS Distinguished Scholar Award is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed on a scholar in the field of sociology. It is a testament to the exceptional work that David F. Nutt has done and to the impact that his work has had on the field.

Sociology of Education

Sociology of Education is an important field of study that examines the relationship between education and society. It examines how education is structured, how it is financed, and how it is influenced by various factors.

The sociology of education has been a field of study for many years, and it has been the subject of much research and debate. Sociologists in this field have explored a wide range of topics, including the role of education in social stratification, the impact of education on economic development, and the relationship between education and political power.

The sociology of education is a field that is constantly evolving, and it is a field that is relevant to many people around the world. Sociologists in this field are interested in understanding the complex relationship between education and society, and they are committed to using this knowledge to improve the educational system and to promote social justice.

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FIEWS Newsletter, continued

Representative Croatian

International Sociological Association

The 1991 meeting of the International Sociological Association took place in Madrid, Spain, July 9-13, 1991. It was the largest meeting to date in the history of the ISA, with over 2,000 participants from around the world. The meeting was hosted by the University of Madrid, and it featured a diverse range of events, including plenary sessions, workshops, and social events.

The meeting was opened by President J. Sánchez-Cuenca, who welcomed all participants and introduced the session chairs. The meeting was divided into five main sections: Political and Social Change, Society and Culture, Education and Learning, Health and Medicine, and Development and Poverty.

The meeting was characterized by a strong emphasis on the role of sociologists in promoting social justice and equality. The programme included a number of sessions on topics such as social inequalities, human rights, and democratic participation.

The meeting also included a special session on the role of sociologists in the European Union, which was attended by representatives from the European Union and other international organizations. The session was chaired by the European Commission’s representative in Madrid, and it featured a number of speakers from the European Union and other international organizations.

The meeting was a success, and it was widely acknowledged that the ISA is playing an important role in promoting social justice and equality around the world.

Richard Emerson

Sociology of Peace and War

In 1990-91, activities of the Section on the Sociology of Peace and War included the following:

- At the 1989 meetings, John R. Galtung and Robert D. Putnam presented their papers. Galtung’s paper was titled “The Role of Sociologists in the Peace Process: The Importance of Beyond European Hegemony.” The paper was well received and provoked a lively discussion.
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Richard Emerson