**Sociologists Get Ready for a Great Meeting**

Some 5,000 scholars from around the world will convene in Toronto, Canada, for the ASA's 92nd Annual Meeting from August 9-13 and help extend scientific knowledge in new directions. Panels, thematic sessions, and dozens of sessions will expand sociological boundaries by providing international and interdisciplinary perspectives on a broad range of research issues and policy concerns.

The meeting will be held at the Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel, Toronto, Canada. Toronto Marriott Eaton Centre and Toronto Colony Hotel.

*I am very enthusiastic about the Toronto meeting,*" says ASA President and 1997 Program Committee Chair Neil J. Smelser. "The program promises an exciting intellectual occasion."

"We have a record number of sessions, and it is especially gratifying to see how many of them echo the meeting's international and interdisciplinary themes. We have a very large contingent of Canadian organizers and presenters, and this, too, symbolizes the international character of the meeting."

The meeting's two plenary sessions:

See Annual Meeting, page 6

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**ASA Announces Award Winners**

ASA proudly announces its 1997 Award winners. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the Annual Meeting's 1997 Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 10 at 4:30 p.m. ASA Vice President Charles Willie, Harvard University, and Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Chairperson of the Awards Policy Committee, will preside over this special event.

The ASA Awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding scholarly publications and career achievements in the teaching and practice of sociology.

The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of President Neil J. Smelser. All registrants are invited to an Honorary Reception immediately following the Awards Ceremony to congratulate President Smelser and the award recipients.

Our heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

1997 Dissertation Award
- Dalton Clark Conley, University of California-Berkeley, for "Being Black, Living in the Red: Wealth and the Cycle of Racial Inequality"
- Jessie Bernard Award
- Nina Green, Portland State University (Emeritus), for significant cumulative work; and Robbie Pfeifer Kehl, University of Vermont, for "Staring at the Language of Birth: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Norms and Expectations of Maternity Care" (Honorable Mention: Bettye Hands, Stanford University, for "Women, Work, and Children: A Longitudinal Study of Parental Leave"
- 1997 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award
- Robert Alford, City University of New York Graduate Center
- 1997 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
- William Hamilton, University of Wisconsin-Madison

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**Portes, Roos, Bonner Elected; New Ethics Code Approved**

Alejandro Portes, Princeton University, has been elected the 90th President of the ASA. Portes will hold office in August of 1998, following a year of service as President-Elect. Patricia A. Roos, Rutgers University, has been elected Vice President, and Florence B. Bonner, Howard University, has been elected to a three-year term as Secretary. Both will also serve as office in August of 1998, following a year of service as Vice President-Elect and Secretary-Elect, respectively.

The four newly elected Council Members-at-Large are: Paula England, University of Arizona; Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley; Ann Swidler, University of California-Berkeley; and Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University. They will each be appointed to the Council, the National Council of ASA, the new Committee on Publications Editors.

Of the 11,079 total members eligible to vote, 2,617 ballots were cast, constituting a 23.41% response. In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Teresa A. Sullivan and Executive Officer Felice J. Levine extend heartfelt congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thanks to all who have served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election. Sullivan and Levine report that the ASA members voted to approve the revised Code of Ethics and to approve the proposed changes in ASA By-Laws recommended by Council in January 1997.

- **President-Elect**
  - Alejandro Portes, Princeton University

- **Vice President-Elect**
  - Patricia A. Roos, Rutgers University

- **Secretary-Elect**
  - Florence B. Bonner, Howard University

- **Council**
  - Paula England, University of Arizona
  - Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley
  - Ann Swidler, University of California-Berkeley
  - Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University

- **Committee on Publications**
  - Michael Schwartz, State University of New York-Stony Brook
  - Martha Tienda, Princeton University

- **Committee on Nominations**
  - Lyn H. Lofland, University of California-Davis

- **Districts**
  - District Three
    - Sharon M. Collins, University of Illinois-Chicago
  - District Four
    - Judith R. Blau, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
  - District Five
    - David R. Williams, University of Michigan

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**Published by The American Sociological Association**
The Executive Officer's Column

A FAD Worth Sustaining

Not a lot of flash and fanfare has gone into promoting the program, and the research being funded is strictly small-scale. Yet, with the support of the National Science Foundation (NSF), ASA’s fund for the advancement of the Discipline (FAD) is accumulating a record of solid achievement. While some FADs come and go, the ASA-NSF collaboration is one worth sustaining.

We are pleased to report that NSF will continue to invest in this joint effort with a renewal award to ASA of $120,000 for direct research or research-related activities over the next three years. With a dollar-for-dollar funding match between ASA and NSF, this grant program is a true partnership. As noted in Footnotes and elsewhere, the purpose of FAD is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by supporting small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific activities such as conferences and workshops. The grants (about to a maximum of $4,000) are intended as venture capital for research with the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of scientific research, or facilitating new networks of scientific collaboration.

FAD enjoys a long and important history in the Association. This initiative dates back to 1988 when book royalties were donated to ASA with the proviso that “the funds be used strictly for intellectual purposes in advancing the discipline, as distinct from the profession.” Right from the outset, the goal of FAD was to support small-scale research and related activities on unexplored topics that are important to the discipline and that are difficult to fund through other sources. FAD (then called PFD—Problems of the Discipline) reached a milestone in 1987 when the Association began to receive the first of several matching grants from the National Science Foundation.

Since launching this joint initiative in 1987, NSF and ASA have signaled the research community that small grant assistance is a priority when seed money can make a difference. Prior to NSF joining ASA in this venture, ASA could fund only a small number of grants and typically look only one grant competition per year. Through this collaboration, not only are more resources available but also ASA is able to hold two review cycles per year and respond more quickly to opportunities and requests. Since 1987, FAD has reviewed more than 400 proposals and provided support for approximately 30 percent of the submissions. While investment in conferences and workshops is an important part of the portfolio, FAD primarily emphasizes research support.

In submitting the renewal application to NSF in 1994, ASA emphasized the importance of outreach to new researchers and sociologists employed outside of major PhD conferencing departments. Prior to 1994, only about 6 percent of the awards were to sociologists in non-PhD conferencing departments. From that time, the number has risen to 32 percent. Outreach to new researchers is another important measure of whether FAD is attracting investigators who are undertaking promising work but are at a stage where they may have limited or no other resources at their command. Here, too, the data are quite favorable. About half of the applicants were within seven years of their degree, and the overall success rates were similar across years of experience. One group enjoying a higher success rate was the “newly minted” PhDs: Of the 19 applicants within two years of their degree, 11 applicants or 58 percent received support.

The value of FAD is reflected in the accomplishments of its grantees. Taking just the work initiated during the 1993 to 1995 period, FAD funding has already resulted in two books, 15 journal articles or chapters, and 58 papers at meetings. Grant recipients also reported an equal number of books and articles now under review or in progress. As importantly, approximately two-thirds of the recipients receiving grants during this period indicated that FAD was instrumental in leveraging additional funds from such public and private sources as the National Science Foundation, the Spencer Foundation, and the German Marshall Fund.

In evaluating FAD, ASA found the written narratives provided by grantees to be additionally informative. A recurrent theme through the responses was the significance of seed money for testing new ideas, refining methodologies, examining data sources, or undertaking pilot studies that shaped new work or led to much larger research efforts. A typical response was the following comment: “I doubt that I would have been able to prepare a competitive NSF proposal without the groundwork laid by the FAD grant.”

The FAD partnership depends not only on NSF and ASA continuing to work together but also on sociologists with diverse and important new ideas bringing their quality proposals to the fore. The Association operates this program with a streamlined proposal, quality peer review, and an expedited review cycle (three months from submission to award). Therefore, FAD is well positioned to help launch nascent, novel, or potentially cutting edge research.

Please note that such proposals are welcome and encouraged.

Proposals submitted by June 15 are reviewed in the summer cycle, and proposals submitted by December 15 are reviewed in the winter. The selection committee consists of four members of ASA Council, ASA’s Vice President, and the ASA Executive Officer, who serves as principal investigator of this initiative. The goal is to provide rigorous merit review, yet allocate these resources in a way that can “jump start” or make a difference for potentially important work. However, with our previous dissemination, this report is intended to spread the word and the news of FAD’s presence and its purpose. Over the first ten years, the ASA-NSF partnership made possible a dollar-for-dollar match totaling approximately $180,000. The next three years will permit an investment of approximately $250,000 more dollars for launching new work. Bringing the best ideas for seed money support to FAD is of benefit to the individual scholar, the discipline, and the continued vitality of this initiative.—Felicer E. Levine

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More Than 80 Attend . . .

ASA Holds Briefing on Youth Violence


Congressional staff, federal agency officials, and interest group representatives packed a U.S. Senate hearing room on June 16 to attend a lively and informative symposium on "Youth Violence: Children at Risk" sponsored by the American Sociological Association.

More than 80 people attended the briefing that featured three distinguished sociologists who explored the social demography of youth violence, outlined important risk factors, and discussed promising interventions.

Featured speakers included Delbert Elliott, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for the Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado; John Hagan, Professor of Sociology and Law at the University of Toronto; and Ivan McCord, Professor of Criminal Justice at Temple University. The session was moderated by Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer and senior author of the Association's report on The Social Causes of Violence: Crafting a Science Agenda.

Hogan provided an overview of trends in violent crime by youth. A significant increase in violent crime, he said, has occurred among youth from the mid-teens through mid-twenties—a situation made worse by easy access to handguns. He emphasized the social imbalances in both victimization and offending, noting that homicide is the leading cause of death among African American youth. Hagan also spoke to the relationship between social inequality and violence and the prevalence of See Briefing, page 6

ASA Staff Sociologist/Director of Minority Affairs Sought

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is searching for a sociologist to join the professional staff and assume special responsibility for minority affairs. The position provides the opportunity to work with a like-minded group of other sociologists and a staff seeking to advance sociology, work on field development, and promote ASA objectives and activities. The Minority Affairs Program currently consists of the Minority Fellowship Program, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and Minority Opportunities through School Transformation Program, funded by the Ford Foundation. In addition to directing the Minority Affairs Program, the incumbent will have opportunities to work across ASA initiatives and programs. The new staff member, like other ASA staff sociologists, will also serve as liaison to ASA committees.

Nominations and applications are sought. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in sociology, knowledge of the academy, a facility for program development, a background in preparing proposals and working with funding sources, skills in presenting (in writing and orally) to diverse audiences, experience in mentoring and training students, an appreciation of minority issues and opportunities, and management and administrative skills. A background and interest in research and teaching in health and mental health broadly construed are desirable. Applications will be reviewed until the position is filled; interested candidates should submit application materials immediately. The start date and conditions of appointment (e.g., leave from an academic position) are flexible. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to MAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. For further information, please contact Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410 ext. 316; fax (202) 785-0146; e-mail levine@asaenet.org.

The ASA is interested in identifying persons who are drawn to professional service and who bring a strong commitment to making a difference for sociology and minority affairs. Whether you or not you or someone you know is searching for a job or might be interested in a professional change, please do not hesitate to submit a name or encourage an application. Please submit applications as soon as possible to the MAP Search at the address listed above.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ ACS Gets a New Leader . . . The American Council of Learned Societies has named a distinguished scholar from the University of Michigan to its new president, John H. D'Arms, Gonz. L. Else Professor of the Humanities and a professor of History and Classical Studies, in replacing Stanley Katz, who returned to full-time teaching at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. During Katz's 11-year tenure, ACSL broadened its activities on behalf of scholars and scholarly societies as well as its role as an advocate for the representation of U.S. arts, humanities, and social sciences. ACSL is a federation of 60 national learned societies, including the American Sociological Association, in the humanities and social sciences.

✓ Census Bureau Must Report to Congress on Sampling Plans In 30 Days . . . Congress and the President reached agreement in June on language in a broad relief bill concerning the conversion of the 2000 Census. President Clinton had vetoed the first version of the bill based in large part on a provision that would have forced any sampling and statistical methods. ASA strongly opposes the sampling ban (see May-June issue of Footnotes). The final language requires the Commerce Department (the Census Bureau's parent agency) to provide Congress, by mid-July, "a comprehensive and detailed plan outlining its proposed methodologies for conducting the 2000 decennial census," including information about potential errors, cost estimates, and options other than sampling, for counting the hard-to-find segments of the population. The sampling issue is likely to appear again during consideration of the fiscal 1999 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, which could be considered in July.

At a recent press conference, Census Bureau Martha Kieff discounted charges by Republians that the sampling could be manipulated for political purposes. "The people who say that don't understand all the safeguards that are built in," she said. "I've never heard of any political effort to dictate methodology." She added a recent interim report by the National Academy of Sciences supporting the use of sampling methodology in the U.S. Census.

✓ NEH Holds On . . . The House Appropriations Committee voted on June 26 to keep spending for the National Endowment for the Humanities at its current level of $158 million. NEH advocates said they were somewhat relieved by the outcome because of recent indications members would seek a significant reduction in the agency's budget. The Committee also refused to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts. The Administration has warned it might veto the entire Interior Department spending bill if the NEA is abolished. Many observers say that it is unlikely the full House and the Senate will go along with the NEA out of the agency at this time. The Committee's bill would also kill the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, established by Congress in 1968 to study major international, social, and governmental problems.

✓ Marrett Gets New Post at I-MASS . . . ASA Vice-President-elect Cona B. Marrett has accepted a position as Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Provost at the University of Massachusetts—Amherst. Marrett returned to that post have retired from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in September 1996, after serving as Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation's Directorate of Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences.

ASF to Cease as Separate Entity But Its Mission Carries On . . .

The American Sociological Foundation (ASF) will soon cease to exist as a separate entity, but its mission of addressing the long-term needs of the discipline will carry on.

At the request of ASF Board of Trustees and with the concurrence of the ASA Council in January, ASF's portfolio of funds will be transferred to ASA this summer and replaced by two restricted accounts. Under the arrangement, the restricted accounts may be used solely for the purposes that had guided the ASF.

The ASF was established in 1985 as an independent, not-for-profit entity at the initiative of the Council of the American Sociological Association. Its purpose was to support the ASA in its efforts to meet the long-term needs of sociology as a profession and discipline. Initially, its decision-making was entrusted to a five-person Board of Trustees comprising the five most recent past-presidents of the ASA.

Over the years, ASF members have given generously to ASF, enabling it to build up a long-term investment portfolio currently valued at about $450,000. Funds raised by ASF have been used to fund minorities fellowships, a variety of public outreach activities and other initiatives tied to the long-term well being of the discipline. In 1992, ASF began supporting a successful Congressional fellowship program.

But from the start, the fund-raising generated by ASF barely exceeded its high administrative costs. In 1996, then ASA President William Julius Wilson recommended a subcommittee, headed by ASF Advisory Committee Chair Charles Bonjorno, to review the status of the ASF. The subcommittee concluded that the goals of the Foundation could be fully realized as a restricted fund within the American Sociological Association without the high administrative costs of maintaining a separate 501(c)(3) organization.

In 1996, the ASA Board of Trustees and See ASF, page 6
Sociologist Makes his "CASE" on Professor-Student Relations

by Barry M. Dank, California State University-Long Beach

In the spring of 1994, as a part of the meetings of the National Conference on Applied Ethics, I moderated a panel on the ethics of universities’ banning student-professor romantic relationships. The panel consisted of four women, all of whom had a romantic relationship as undergraduate students with a professor. Two went on to marry their former professor. All four female panelists vigorously disputed the assertion that the formal power differential existing between students and professors precluded their ability to give consent to such a relationship. They had given consent; they had a choice; and they did not regret the choices they made.

Immediately following this session, I met with these four women, and we agreed to form the Conference of Academics for Sexual Equity (CASE) since its founding, CASE has been featured in an informal network of academicians to counter the campaigns to ban student-professor intimate relationships, and to affirm the basic rights—such as the right to privacy, the right of adults to engage in intimate consensual relationships—should continue to exist in academia. While we recognize the need for sexual harassment rules in academia, CASE rejects the concept that consenting adult student-professor sexual/romantic relationships fall under the rubric of sexual harassment. We hold that sexual harassment cannot occur unless there is sexual assault involved. CASE also rejects the concept put forth in the revised ASA Code of Ethics that where there is a direct supervisory component, student-professor intimate relationships are by definition exploitative.

This year, I communicated our concern to the Chair of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics that the revised code functions to objectify student-professor intimate relationships. I held that it is likely many of the Committee members know of “academic” couples whose relationships began in a professor-student context and do not view these relationships as exploitative.” I argued that it is terribly unfair and demeaning to former student-professor couples and to the children of such couples, particularly to those whose children are now adult sociologists, I have the ASA publicly characterize such relationships as representing exploitation. Academic couples should not be subject to power abuse by moral entrepreneurs; the ASA should do nothing to legitimize such abuse. Student-professor couples should be simply left alone.

Unfortunately the ASA was not responsive to this critique. Such was not surprising since during the last few years much of academia has been captivated by a virulent sexual puritanism. Contemporaries of academic puritans regard me and my professor intimates as unattractive”, as a form of “pseudodadie”, as “indecisive” or as in ASA terms “exploitative”. As in the case of past campaigns for sexual purity, the claims of the loudest sexual puritans have become shall, necessarily demanding that the “predatory” male professors be banished from academia in order to protect the purity of the innocent, child-like female students.

Barry Dank is editor-in-chief of Sexuality and Culture: An Interdisciplinary Journal and Professor of Sociology at California State University-Long Beach. He can be reached at 562/985-4236 or by email: csn@dank.edu.
**Capitol Hill Diary**

**Backstage at a U.S. Senate Hearing**

by Nora Jacobson

AIA Congressional Fellow

July 9, 1997

By Nora Jacobson

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of articles on life in a U.S. Senate Office by AIA Congressional Fellow Nora Jacobson.

After four months of performing varied but fragmented tasks (pursuing constituent concerns, drafting speeches and floor statements, tracking down statistics needed to bolster policy initiatives), in May I found myself handling the minority responsibilities for two hearings. The first, early in the month, was on the reauthorization of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Legislation authorizing non-entitlement social programs generally has a "sunset date" when it will expire. Congress must act to reauthorize the program. Without reauthorization the program may simply cease to exist, or, as in these two cases—programs may continue unauthorized as long as Appropriations committees continue to fund them.

What is important to know about Congressional hearings is that they are almost entirely scripted.

Reauthorization is a collaboration between the Administration (i.e., the agency that runs the program) and the Congress. The complexity of the reauthorization process varies. Some reauthorizations are accomplished easily—through a simple extension of the expiration date. Others require extensive negotiation and new legislative language. In the case of the immunization program, the Administration was requesting a simple reauthorization. For SAMHSA, however, the Administration wanted the reauthorization to mandate changes in the agency's programmatic functions. Work on reauthorizations begins with meetings between the agency and Congressional staffs. Because of the quick turn-over in staff, these meetings largely serve an educational function. The agency briefs staff on the program and on what they want to see in the reauthorization. Later, as the process heats up, various interest groups begin to approach staff; their concerns enlarge

MFP Fellows Benefit by Proposal Development Workshop

ASA Staff and MFP Fellows at the recent Proposal Development Workshop.

Eleven sociology graduate students know a good deal more about applying for federal research funding thanks to a recent Workshop sponsored by the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP). The occasion was the Second Annual Proposal Development Workshop held May 9-10 in Washington, D.C. — and by all accounts—the intensive, two-day conference was running smoothly. Fellows received instruction on funding opportunities, applications procedures, and review processes. The Workshop is designed to help fellows prepare dissertation proposals that will be competitive for funding and yield quality research findings.

During the Workshop, Fellows visited the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and met with the MFP's Project Officer at NIMH Dr. Kenneth Luterman, and program officers from the Behavioral Sciences Branch, Aging Branch, the Office of AIDS, and the Violence and Traumatic Stress Branch. Students were briefed on the goals and objectives of NIMH, its research programs, and funding opportunities. Program staff provided Fellows with helpful hints and important information on developing and submitting grant proposals to NIMH.

This year's Workshop featured a diverse group of presenters, including Delores A. Parron, Associate Director for Special Populations, NIMH; Ann Hoehn, Services Research Branch, NIMH; Thomas A. Laveist, Johns Hopkins University; Phillip J. Leal, Johns Hopkins University/Phyllis A. Brown, Iowa State University; and Patricia E. White, National Science Foundation/ASA. The speakers focused on strategies for developing strong, competitive research proposals from the perspective of NIMH staff, grant review committees, individual researchers, and graduate students. Participating Fellows also had an opportunity to present their current research work in the sociology of mental health in a supportive yet intellectually stimulating and challenging atmosphere.

John Dye, a current Fellow at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and a participant in the Proposal Development Workshop, said, "The Workshop was an excellent opportunity to present our work at the national level, and I think everyone found it well organized and informative." It was a success for the Fellows, who left the Workshop feeling more confident in their ability to submit competitive grant proposals. The benefits of participating in this type of professional development Workshop are clear: Fellows gain knowledge and skills that will be valuable in their future careers.

The Workshop was held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and was sponsored by the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program. Fellows who attended the Workshop benefitted from the opportunity to network with other Fellows and to learn from experienced researchers and reviewers. The Workshop provided a valuable opportunity for Fellows to develop their research proposals and to gain valuable feedback from experts in the field of mental health.
Annual Meeting, from page 1

21 thematic sessions, 59 special sessions, and hundreds of paper sessions will explore substantive and timely topics, the critical conversations currently available among sociologists and the research collaborations between sociology and other behavioral and social sciences, and opportunities in the internationalization of sociology.

Timely International Plenaries

President Smelser will preside over major evening plenary sessions with internationally renowned scholars. "NAPTA and its Sociological Ramifications" is the first plenary, starting at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 9. Sociologists participating in the panel are Patricia Marr- chak, University of British Columbia; Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania; and Roger Burt, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. The second plenary, in honor of international sociologists discussing "Globalism and/or Modernity" is held for 8:30 p.m. on Monday, August 11. Participants include Michael Davis, Romhamp- ton Institute, England; Roland Robertson, University of Pittsburgh and Ul Hammann, University of California at Berkeley.

Presidential Address

A full ballroom is expected for Smelser's Presidential Address on "The Rational and Ambivalent in the Social Sciences." The address will immediately follow the ASA Awards ceremony on Sunday, August 10 at 4:30 p.m. (See story on page 1.)

Research Support Forum

The 1997 Annual Meeting marks the sixth year of the Annual Research Support Forum. Two important policy sessions are scheduled as part of day two of featured events. The first, "Social and Behavioral Sciences: Federal Opportunities and Con- straints," is chaired by ASA Vice President Corn Marrett and includes Bennett Bertenthal of the National Science Foundation; David Chadon of the White House Office of Science Technology Policy; and Howard J. Silver of the Consortium of Social Science Associations. The panelists will discuss federal policy and its impact on the social and behavioral sciences.

Spotlight on Canada

The 1997 Annual Meeting Committee is making the most of the Annual Meeting's Canadian setting. Working closely with the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association (CSA) and the Association Canadienne des Sociolo- gues et des Anthropologues de Langue Francaise (ACCSALF), the Committee has scheduled a plenary and numerous the- matic, special, and general sessions on Canada and topics of interest to Canadian sociologists.

Canadian sociologists, meanwhile, will lead a series of tours that will reveal Toronto's rich history, traditions, and distinctive urban environment. One can participate in a Black History Tour; stroll the Royal Ontario Museum; tour a take of Down- townToronto; or explore the city's parks, ravines, and waterfronts. Participants can also attend a Toronto Blue Jays-Estadio Tigres de Aguilas del Mexico game on Tuesday, August 5, for a afternoon.

Books and Authors

Renowned sociologists with recent book titles to which their name will appear in "Author Meets Critics" sessions. William Julius Wilson's Where Work Disappears, Edward Luttmann's The Socialization of Sexuality, Douglas Massey's and Nancy Denton's Segregation and the Making of the Underclass are but a sample of the important works that will be under discussion.

As for books, participants can stroll through an outstanding exhibit of some 90 sociology publishers; talk to their repre- sentatives; purchase important new works; update textbook lists; and discover a whole array of specialty publications.

Professional, Teaching, and Academic Workshops

Once again the Annual Meeting Program offers a diverse group of academic workshops, Professional Workshops this year range from "Strategies for Surviving Graduate School" to "How to Concri- Date Research Findings to the Media." The Teaching Workshops also offer a rich number of choices, including sessions on "Internationalizing the Curriculum," "Teaching Introductory Sociology for the First Time," and "Teaching Economic Soci- ology." New this year is the category "Academic Workplace Workshops" that will focus on pressing issues in higher education. These nine exciting sessions will cover an array of topics ranging from "Effective Approaches to Peer Review of Teaching" to "Reflecting on the Graduate Admissions Process.

Poster Sessions Add Substance and Access

The 1997 Annual Meeting includes an innovative array of poster sessions that encourage face-to-face discussion and exchange. Back by popular demand are sessions on "Research Funding Opportuni- ties" on Sunday, August 10 at 1 p.m. and "Data Resources" on Monday, August 11 at 9 a.m. The poster session "Graduate Pro- grams in Sociology" will be better and bigger than ever as a record number of schools display information about their programs on Monday, August 11 at 2:30 p.m. Find new poster sessions as well, including "Graduate Student Research and Future Perspectives in Sociology" on Monday, August 11 at 2:30 p.m. and the "Inter- net and the Sociological Landscape" on Tuesday, August 12 at 12:30 p.m. There will also be creative displays on "Children and Adolescents" on Sunday, August 10 at 8:20 a.m. and "Social Change and Control, Genetology, Medical Sociology" on Tuesday, August 12 at 8:30 a.m.

Have Fun!

As always, opportunities will abound for participants to network, make new friends, and socialize with their colleagues. All meeting registrants are invited to the Welcoming Party on Saturday, August 9 from 6:30-8 p.m. for what will be a festive occasion. First-time, of course. You'll be able to provide a place in the best way to navigate the Annual Meeting.

In addition, the party provides an excellent opportunity to mix and mingle. Meet the party's mood, and join their colleagues for the On-Hours Reception on Sunday at 6:00 p.m.—a great opportunity to congregate late and extend best wishes to President Smelser and the major ASA award recipients. Another mingling, good-time cruse is the 24th Annual Department Alumni event (DAN), where a large number of graduate departments of sociology in the United States and Canada sponsor a buffet and encourage mingling with alumni, colle- gues, students, and friends. As always, this is a great chance for sociologists to reminisce about graduate school days, and catch up on the latest news. The gathering kicks off at 30 p.m. on Monday, August 11.

Finally...

The Preliminary Program was sent to all ASA members and Annual Meeting program participants in May. For general information about the meeting, call 202/335-3410, ext. 305 or e-mail: meetings@asa-net.org. Program highlights and additional information appears on ASA's home page: http://www.asanet.org.

ASA looks forward to an exciting and full Annual Meeting, and to that end is planning an event that exceeds in substance quality and will build new "bridges."

Elections, from page 1

Ronnie Thornton Dill, University of Texas, College Park
District Seven
Victor Nar, Cornell University

District Eight
Suzanne Modir, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Committee on Committees

District One
Yin Le Espiritu, University of California-San Diego

District Two
Laci Ujean, University of New Mexico

District Three
Jane Nagel, University of Kansas

District Four
Barbara L. Carter,Spelman College

District Five
Eliz Pinnel, Indiana University

District Six
Donald J. Hernandez, National Research Council

District Seven
Nancy A. Denton, State University New York-Albany

District Eight
Dana Douglass, Boston College

Briefing, from page 3

of violence in poor, urban neighborhoods. Elliot focused his presentation on youth development, the life course of youth vio- lence, and the factors that contribute to and reduce risk. He delineated two different developmental trajectories for violence. The first involves a small proportion of chil- dren who are identified in early childhood as out of control. About half of this small group "matures out" of violence, though the other half accounts for most of the persist- ent and chronic forms. The other develop- mental trajectory is characterized by the vast majority of violent youth. They encounter "adjustment problems" and "small risk fac- tors at puberty as they seek to take on adult roles. Elliot emphasized that "interven- tions should focus on those children who are in those developmental pathways." He also emphasized the importance of protective factors like stable jobs and intimate relationships in helping youth at adulthood make the transition out of violence.

McMillan addressed the importance of carefully designing evaluations of treat- ment and prevention programs to meet standards of scientific rigor. Too many pre- vention programs, she said, are being tested as effective without the scientific evi- dence to support such claims. She urged sociologists and other scientists to carry out more research and help design the types of prevention programs that are likely to succeed.

In a lively question and answer period, all three panelists said they had uncovered at least some promising intervention programs that met the need for a broad framework, in which programs could be empirically evaluated. One member of the audience—a member of the U.S. Sen- cession Committee—praised the panelists for their insights and called the briefing "one of the most valuable and most enriching briefings" he had attended. Attendees to the session received fact sheets, a bibliography, and a list of social science experts on the topic as a part of a briefing packet.

This Capitol Hill event was convened by the ASP and its Social Policy Program and applied Social Research and Social Policy. Single copies of the briefing packet are cur- rently available by contacting the American Association for Public Opinion Research or by calling (202) 335-3410 x315. A substantive report on this briefing is in preparation.

ASE, from page 3

Advisory Committee agreed unanimously that ASE should dissolve in favor of restricted funds operated by ASA. The first, an American Sociological Fund, would con- tinue the goals of improving and promot- ing sociology's scholarship, teaching, and public service on the long-term basis, and would respond to opportunities to advance the discipline. The Board stipulated that income from ASE investments could be used as "venture capital" to institute programs or other innovative activities but not for ongoing operational purposes.

The Board also stipulated that Council create a second fund to ensure continued support for the Congressional Fellowship. In January, Council agreed unanimously to accept ASE funds under the conditions proposed by the ASE Board. ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine said that the two new funds "will enable the committee to achieve an ASE legacy and the restricted nature of these funds will ensure that the donor's original intent is maintained."
Section on Undergraduate Education Celebrates Its 25th

by Tom Genszler
Illinois State University

A quarter of a century ago, sociologist Hans Mauskoch and others set out to make undergraduate education a key part of the ASA program. These visionaries wanted to utilize sociological insight to investigate factors affecting undergraduate education. The goal was to create and institutionalize scholarship on teaching and mechanisms for improving it in American colleges and universities. The contents grew out of the creation of the Section on Undergraduate Education (SUE). At the 1997 ASA Annual Meeting, SUE will celebrate its 25th anniversary. In anticipation of this event, a review of its rich history is in order.

In the fall of 1972, after a year of grass-roots organizing, the ASA Council formally approved the plan to form the Section. The plan became a reality at the annual meetings in New Orleans in 1972. Hans Mauskoch was named the first chair of the Section.

Mauskoch is largely credited with being the catalyst who started the SUE. He was charismatic and a tireless recruiter who attracted many talented people to work with him. Others who contributed to the Section's development include John Z. Hall, William O. Wilson, Larry Rhodes, Sharon McHennesy, Reece McGee, Carla Howery, Betty Green, Clark Gelderman, Erwin Deutschler, Bill D'Amore, Al Brooks, Fred Campbell, Ted Bialostock, and Paul Baker.

Under Mauskoch's leadership, the SUE took a series of important moves to improve the quality of instruction. To mobilize the members, the Section reached out to teaching colleagues, particularly those at community colleges and small liberal arts colleges. In the research-dominated ASA of the time, these were two under-served constituencies.

Simultaneously, Mauskoch worked to mobilize the membership around creating the Section. From the very beginning, the SUE stressed egalitarianism. The by-laws required that the chair of the SUE, currently named by the membership, represent two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. The council positions and committees required similar representation. These policies and practices remain and Section membership is egalitarian to this day.

The Section Council also sought resources to fund the advancement of teaching within the ASA and the profession. In 1973, Mauskoch received a three-year, $675,000 grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE). Initiated "An Assessment, Articulation, and Experimentation in Undergraduate Sociology in the United States," it later became known as "The Project." Additional funding came from the Lilly Foundation.

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Sociologists Recast Canadian Feminism and Canadian Feminism: A Tale of Two Eurocentric Cultures and Three Nations

by Thelma McCormack, York University

The best way to understand feminism in Canada is to think in terms of two Eurocentric Cultures (French and English) and three nations: Quebec, Canada, and Aboriginal. These parameters define our diversity, shape our Canadian feminism, and contribute to our current debates over the roles and domains overlap on issues of public policy, but are so distinctive in their political logic and perspective that in recent years there is less communication and more agreement to go our separate ways and develop our own distinct forms of feminism. This is not fragmentation, a drift away from an earlier and ideal pluralism, for others, it is a natural, if not, desirable evolution toward "identity politics." However, the choice of interpretation may be academic, as we face a common crisis, one on our hand, the by the downsizing of the public sector (neo-conservatism) and, on the other hand, by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Together, these developments are impoverishing working-class women, and our Canadian economy, where benefiting the leisure and managerial class who are consumers.

Setting the Stage

Aboriginal women in Canada draw on a postcolonial discourse, an analysis which begins with the precocious era and traces the destruction of the indigenous culture when the European contact began. Matri- linear aboriginal societies, organized around both gender partnership and community values, were gradually undermined by European fur traders who came to Canada in the 17th and 18th centuries. These traders brought with them a new male-centered religion, Christianity, which was later reinforced by the missionaries and church-run residential schools, and a patriarchal social structure that suited their political economy and social needs.

In the early decades of the fur trade, aboriginal women played an important part in the economy. But with greater economic competition, the men began to trade women as well as furs. Aboriginal women were not legally dis- placed but in less than a century lost their culture, their language, their health, their children and their status. Misogyny and racism met in the Indian Act of 1876, which disenfranchised a native woman who mar- ried a white man while the native man who married a non-native woman retained his rights and privileges which were extended to his non-native wife. The only distinctive characteristic that remained of their culture was a deep reverence for nature and a belief in the continuity of the social and natural environment.

In recent years, the aboriginal people, most of them living at subsistence levels, have become more politicized around land claims and the recognition of their special status as "First Nations." Expectations have been raised about a just settlement of claims, self-government, and the quality of life. Native women who share these expecta- tions are, nevertheless, skeptical about whether native women will protect their rights as women, especially if it was admin- istered and enforced by men who would have a degree of power for the first time in centuries. At least some women have con- cluded that Canadian Constitutional Law or International Law might serve them bet- ter. The dilemma, then, for native women is how to use the tools of Eurocentric institu- tions to eliminate patriarchal practices within and outside of aboriginal communities, while enhancing their own self-worth and passing on to theirs their traditional sensibilities about nature and the ecosys- tems.

Historically, Quebec feminism goes back to New France, a small but flourishing set- tlement along the banks of the St. Lawrence river. Founded by France and coveted by the British—a fact never forgotten or for- gotten—Quebec entered into itself, clearing the forests, cultivating the land and became part of an export economy. Women were educated by nuns and socialized by the Catholic Church to be subordinate, men, faithful to the church, and proud of one of the highest birthrates in the Western World.

All of that changed with urbanization, industrialization and the secularization of education and social services. By the late 1940s, Quebec's birth rate had fallen pre- cisely, more women had entered the paid labor force, and a younger generation of women were reading La Deuxième Sex. From the very start, Second Wave feminism in Quebec was a cultural as well as a politi- cal and demographic revolution.

The transformation from what is almost the prototype of pre-industrial patriarchy to the present is debated among historians. The causes of their disagreement are the persistence of development. Feminist schol- ars are critical of the "big hypothesis," the notion that Quebec, following the stages of development in the advanced industrial countries, was finally catching-up. Much of feminist research is aimed at showing the extent to which Quebec women were either in the vanguard or going in a different direction. Either way, they argue, the new scholarship rejects the linear model of development based on the Anglo-American experience and the dependency model based on Latin America and Marxist third world countries. The roots of Quebec feminism, they insist, are in Quebec's history.

Quebec separation was another matter. Inspired by liberation movements elsewhere in the world, it was an extension of La Revolución tranquila, a period when a new group of disenchanted artists and intellec- tuals, educated in the new French universi- ties in Quebec, came of age and began to construct a new identity. No longer Cana- dien-français, they were Québécois. For women, the new Quebec philosophy meant to equate gender equality with the strug- gles for political liberation. In this context, women's liberation and Quebec liberation were viewed as reciprocal entities. This was put to the test as recently as 1995 when a referendum on separation confirmed strong support among francophones for sover- eignty. Privately, Quebec feminists and left- leaning unionists are dissatisfied with the current leadership of the Parti Québécois, which is beginning to talk: free markets and fiscal restraint; publicly, there is a strong show of solidarity.

From Left and Right, there is no shortage of Canada Without Quebec scenarios. Que- bec secession would mean a deep loss to the national feminist movement, but for Quebec feminists, it could be a step for- ward, giving them a free rein to develop their own independent, French-speaking, Quebec-based feminism. Short of separa- tion, some form of accommodation—"asymmetric federalism" or "sovereignty association"—would require a devolution of power to the provinces and endanger any national programs or national stan- dards for provincial programs.

The world's largest polling firm conducted an international poll to produce a global benchmark of values. The results show how Quebec feminism and Canadian feminism differ. In Quebec, strong majorities support women's rights and equality, not only under the law (pro- cessual) but before the law (substantive). In 1982, when the Charter was signed into law, it opened the door to Canadian femi- nists to use the courts in their struggle to achieve gender justice.

But the price for this constitutional vic- tory was high. It split Canadian feminism by reviving the latent cleavage between Quebec feminists and Canadian feminists.

Further, it divided feminists who saw the entrenchment of equality rights as creating a greater dependency on the patriarchal state. Within a few years the habit of defin- ing complex social and political problems, as legal had been established, and main- stream Canadian feminism had become a strategicensetionalism.

Neo-Conservatism and the Welfare State

Amidst all of this action and reaction, success and failure, Canadian feminists began to develop a slightly schizophrenic view: the State was both neutral and gen- dered. Critical theory favored the latter, but practical experience supported the former. Scholars have debated whether the Welfare State was just a kinder and gentler face for capitalism or whether there was a genuinely redistributive thrust in it.

The same questions can be asked about gender and the Welfare State. In any case, Cana- dian feminists across the spectrum were not prepared for the reconservative agenda with its severe budgetary restraints on social programs, a regressive Goods and Services tax, free trade and the withering away of the Welfare State.

All of the feminist advocacy organiza- tions have either lost their funding or been cut back so drastically they are barely able to function. Gone is the rhetoric of 51% and "holding up half the sky." At the same time, recession in retail enterprise and cutbacks in education, hospitals, telecommu- nications have been especially hard on...
the Progressive Women of Toronto

Toronto and Its Women: A Challenge to Change

by Gerdie R. Wickerle, York University

The City of Toronto has a richly deserved reputation as a "progressive city" and a tradition of working with social movements and neighborhood groups. It is in which women in particular have made their voices heard on a wide variety of municipal concerns. Barbara Hall, mayor since 1994, is a New Democratic (Social Democrat) and a feminist.

But recently, the Provincial Government passed legislation to amalgamate Toronto with the five suburban municipalities creating a mega-city of 7.2 million. Amalgamation was forced on the city by a referendum in which more than 90% of the voters opposed it. This change threatens the progressive agenda of Toronto as a city. Moreover, now that it is a reality, it also threatens the productive collaboration between local government and women's groups.

A Legacy of Progress for Women

Toronto and its women achieved much progress for the city. Over the past decade, more than a dozen women's housing projects have been developed by women in Metropolitan Toronto. The Constance Hamilton Housing Cooperative a 20-unit townhouse development with an attached transitional house, opened for occupancy in 1983 in a neighborhood of other housing cooperatives. Other housing cooperatives have been developed for single women and women of color. The Metro Action Committee on Violence Against Women (MEITA) was established and funded by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto to advocate for women's safety needs under the bus and subway system. Two results are the Designated Walking and Sitting Areas and the Demand Bus Stops, i.e., bus drivers stop anywhere along the route after 8 p.m. In addition, the Metro established a Security Advisory Committee of women's organizations to advise on new subway stations in the design stage. Finally, Toronto is one of the few cities that has feminist organizations focused specifically on local government advocacy. Women's groups in particular have shown a high profile to women's planning issues. The Metro Action Committee on Violence Against Women (MEITA) was established and funded by the Municipal性 of Metropolitan Toronto to advocate for change in the criminal justice system and for violence prevention in the schools and in the planning and design decisions. The Violence Against Women Task Force in existence since 1985, is a grassroots advocacy organization representing women's interests to local governments on planning, housing, and transportation issues. Currently WPT monitors policies changes at the city, Metro and Provincial levels for their impact on women.

The Threat to Gains

Amalgamation is producing cutbacks in and elimination of programs that totally affect lives of women and their families in the City. Employing Thatcher-like tactics, the Provincial Government has incorporated the municipalities into a series of far-reaching changes in funding and governance. In order to pay for a promised tax cut, for example, the Provincial Government amalgamated Toronto school boards, took over education financing, and limited the power and salaries of elected trustees.

In addition, the Provincial Government removed education funding from the property tax, a move long recommended by teachers who had had for this shift, the Tory government has proposed to move $200 million in social welfare costs to the municipalities. Municipalities would have more of the costs of social welfare (from 20% to 80%), assisted housing (100%), public health (100%), childcare (from 20% to 80%), and long-term care.

In addition, the funding cuts have stopped the construction of non-profit housing, and legislation to eliminate rent control recently passed. Ironically, Metropolitan Toronto has led the development of income-mixed housing, non-profit housing co-operatives, and non-profit housing run by NLCs. The downloading of social housing to municipalities will penalize the city for being responsive to social needs. If municipalities are responsible for the full costs of social housing, maintenance of existing social housing will be reduced, and new social housing will not be built.

The Provincial government has already invited major changes. Provincial unemployment legislation has been eliminated. Pay equity has been scaled for childcare and job retraining have been cut; and welfare payments have been reduced by 22%. These cuts will have severe effects on women's programs and services at the local level. In Metropolitan Toronto, a survey conducted after a year of cutbacks found that 50% of the agencies serving women were threatened or eliminated.

Women will be especially hard hit by these changes. Immigrant and minority women are the single parents, and the elderly depend disproportionately on services that now must compete for funds with the elderly and infrastructure. This will create pressures on the downtown area and these suburbs with higher concentrations of welfare dependent households and, social assistance housing. Municipalities might make social assistance requirements more stringent and even require workfare-a measure that they have so far resisted.

Implications for Toronto and Its Partnership with Women

The megacity amalgamation has major implications for local democracy and governance for all grass roots groups, including women's organizations. Since December 1996, a new grassroots movement, Citizens for Local Democracy grew from a handful of people to several thousand citizens meeting weekly in a downtown church and passionately engaged in resisting the changes to local governance. Women's leadership was critical to this resistance. The Women's Coalition Against Amalgamation and for Local Democracy is an example of the impact on women's political participation, access to local government, and on social programs. These activities are urgent for the continued role of Toronto women in local politics and local governance. The women's movement of today is engaged in difficult battles andimmerse around cutbacks to welfare, social housing, public transportation, healthcare, and the public education system. While women activists are witnessing the dismantling of a social service network that has taken decades of hard volunteer labor to put in place, they are also engaged in activities to resist and retain the values of Toronto as a city and civic culture. The history of struggle between Toronto's government and activists provides a strong foundation for such rebuilding.

Footnote

"These income mixed housing projects were funded initially by federal social housing programs. When these were eliminated in 1985, the province of Ontario established its own program in para-para projects. In addition, the City of Toronto's housing agency, Cityhome owns and manages a substantial block of mixed income social housing units. These are all distinct from the provincially mandated and controlled public housing stock, which, in part, is rented solely at low-income households.

Feminism, from page 8

white-collar women. Working part-time or as "temps," they have become guest workers in the female labor force. Politicians continue to promise jobs, while editorial writers congratulate them for managing a "blessed recovery." The true strategy and vision of feminist organizations has been "fight back," to prevent further erosion and restore as much as possible. They have no other choice. But implicitly in this is what Janine Brodie calls "nostalgic" feminism. Feminists are beginning to rethink the Welfare State to determine whether-without NAFTA and a global economy-we can have a welfare state in only one country, or whether such a situation makes it inherently vulnerable. Welfare itself must be internationalized which would provide the possibility of women adversely affected by the free trade economy in Mexico, Canada and the U.S. to re-group. Our economy depends on this challenge. It is, I believe, our only hope of re-creating Aboriginal, Quebec and Canadian feminists, and to share with our two hemisphere partners, Mexico and the U.S., our unique experience of multiple state building.

Conclusion

Even in this truncated review of our history, it is clear that as we look at these struggles in Canadian feminism we can see the extent to which each of them arises from a distinct political culture and maintains a different relationship to the state and each other. There is no single unifying expression or theory of history that insures our eventual success; nevertheless, on some unconscious level, there is an intuitive sense that this experiment in two Eurocentric cultures and three nations will succeed.

Welcome to Canada. Welcome to Toronto.

An exercise of an exercise; the latter, longer version, is available from the author (e-mail: Thewliss@rogers.com).
Meetings, continued

Louisiana State, Lawrence, KS 66044-8795; (913) K-32-8793, fax (913) 832-3184; e-mail jkaz@lsu.edu.

Funding

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is recruiting scholars for the 1998 academic year for its two-year postdoctoral program. Recent graduates of doctoral programs in economics, political science, and sociology are invited to apply. Up to 12 scholars are selected to participate in the program at one of the following institutions: University of Michigan, University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, and the University of Southern California. Scholars have access to the full range of university resources and receive an annual stipend support of $35,000 for each of the two years. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Deadline for submission is October 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Katherine C. Beach, Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, Boston University School of Medicine, 585 Commonwealth Avenue, Room 5408, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 353-9320; (617) 353-9327; fax (617) 353-9327; e-mail rwhpr@bu.edu.

The Wesleyan University Center for Humanism is seeking one fellow for the 1998-99 Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship in Cultural Studies, Theme: "Discourse of Development and Postcolonial, Regional, and Local Histories" (fall semester) and "Discourses of Development and Progress: The Return of Religion" (spring semester). The fellow will teach one seminar for undergraduates and participate in the Center's interdisciplinary program of lectures and colloquia. PhD must have been received between May 1, 1993 and November 15, 1997. The annual stipend is $15,000 plus $11,000 to support research. Deadline for submission is November 30, 1997. For additional information, contact: Application Coordinator, Center for the Humanities, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459-0096.

Competitions

The Population Association of America (PAA) and the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina invite nominations for the 1998 Mindel C. Sheps Award in mathematical demography and demographic methodology. Individuals (or collaborative pairs) should be nominated on the basis of important contributions to knowledge either in the form of a single piece of work or a continuing record of research accomplishmess. Nominations must be submitted by January 15, 1998. For additional information, contact: Susan Goldman, Chair, Sheps Award Committee, Office of Population Research, Princeton University, 21 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 258-5244, fax (609) 258-1302; e-mail rigoldin@opr.princeton.edu.

Awards

J. Alonso Adamsky, Vanderbilt University, received a Population Council fellowship to carry out PPD dissertations work in Ghana.

Peter Adler, University of Denver, received the 1997-98 University Lecturer Award for suppository, creative, and scholarly work.

Belal K. Baber, Brigham Young University, received an Advance Research Fellowship in the Social Science and Humanities by the Program on the Near and Middle East of the Social Science Research Council.

Nancy Berns, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, received the Midwest Sociological Society Graduate Student Paper Award.

Judith Ross, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was included in the World’s Who’s Who of Women of 1996 and the Who’s Who in the South and Southeast.

April Byfield, Tatiana University, received the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award, which includes a teaching enhancement fund of $1,500.

David B. Bred, Tennessee State University, received the Teacher of the Year Award.

Theresa Chandler, Spencer Rock College, received the Most Inspirational Teacher Award for 1990.

Lois Cohen, National Institute for Mental Research, received the Stuart A. Race Career Award from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Leslie Cole and Sharl L. Davenport, University of Southern California, received Outstanding Graduate Student Awards for 1996-97.

Ida Cook and Joan Morris, University of Central Florida, received Teaching Improvement Performance (TIP) Awards.

David Cunningham and Indrashan Voh, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, received the Ernest K. Wilson Graduate Instructor Teaching Award.

Norman Donen, University of Illinois-Champaign, received the George Hobscheidt Memorial Award from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, received the Steven Winert- Carl K. Krohn Annual Award from the American Sociological Society.

Sheryl Kleinman, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, received the Tuan Teaching Award/Faculty Favorite Award from the student senate of 1997.

David Koon, Linda Minney, and Kenneth Wilson, East Carolina University, received the 1997 Department of Sociological Teaching Excellence Award.

Phillip R. Koon, Brigham Young University, received the Faculty Award for the 1997-98 academic year for excellence in teaching.

Steve Lomax, University of Maryland, received the Irene Tabor Award for the best student paper from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

John Mitchell, East Carolina University, was named Charter Fellow by the Association for Genealogy in Higher Education in recognition of his outstanding leadership in genealogy/genealogy education.

Continued on next page

Sherry Stelkman, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, received the Tuan Teaching Award/Faculty Favorite Award from the student senate of 1997.
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New Books, continued


David Knox and Caroline Schacht, East Carolina University, Choices in Relationship (Oxford University Press, 1997).

George M. Kops, Ohio State University, Intelligence: Joseph B. Forrester, Ohio State University/Louisville, Kent, Indiana (Bibliopolis, 1997).

George M. Kops, A Quaint Musical in Time (Catholic Press).

Robert F. Krook, University of Tennessee, At-Risk Youth, Practice, Policy, Kyflog (Garland Publishing, 1997).

Mark Lutebolto, Edinboro State University, Art of the Theatre, Profiles, River Crescent Publishing Inc., 1997.


Mattis M. Malone, Mount St. Mary’s County Community College, In Everyday Conversation (Penguin Press, 1997).


Patsy D. Nushatt, School of Theology and Early Childhood Education, Occupational and Organizational Perspectives (Oxford University Press, 1997).


Craig Biddle, University of Toronto, Critical Literacy: Image and Gender in American Media (Westview Press, 1997).


Muriel Smith, University of North Carolina, Conflict in the Family: A Study of Middle Class People in the United States (Grove Press, 1997).


David J. Smith, University of North Carolina, The Last Years of the Lord: The Second Coming of Jesus Christ and the Church (Oxford University Press, 1997).


J. Smiley, University of North Carolina, The Last Years of the Lord: The Second Coming of Jesus Christ and the Church (Oxford University Press, 1997).

Jackie Smith, Charles Chatfield, and Ronald Magness, Mary Washington College, Scholarly Beyond the State: The Dynamics of International Social Movements (Springer-Verlag, 1996).


Kathleen L. Steward, Angelo State University, Why I Am an Antisemite in America: A Introduction Using MicroCare (Merrill/Lear Corporation, 1997).


Lawrence A. Young, Young, Young University, The Hacking of Religion: Summary and Assessment (Routledge, 1998).

Contact

The Morris M. Rosenberg Endowment Panel has been established by the University of Maryland, Department of Sociology in honor of the late Morris M. Rosenberg, the endowment will be used to fund an annual award in honor of Dr. Rosenberg, former University of Maryland, ASA Vice President, and former ASA President-Elect. This panel will feature a prominent sociologist chosen personally by the ASA membership who would like to promote the discipline. The ASA membership should contact Morris M. Rosenberg Fund, c/o Ms. Michelle Yen, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

New Publications

The African Sociological Review, a new journal to be published by the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESIR) invites all subscribers to submit articles for consideration. A 4-year basis, the two sociological associations in South Africa emerged in form the South African Sociological Association, and the respective journals of such associations— The South African Sociological Review and The South African Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology. The African Sociological Review was established for the new journal, adopting the name Logos for new information, contact: Fred Hendricks at (651) 340-8141.

Citizenship studies will publish internationally recognized scholarly work on the social, human, and democratic problems of nationhood in South Africa. The first volume was published March 1997. For additional information or submission requirements, contact: Byron Turner, Chief Editor, Citizenship Studies, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, +27 (12) 260 3375, FAX: +27 (12) 260 3376, e-mail: bturner@sun.ac.za.

The Journal of Social Theory in South Africa is a new sociology journal that will provide a forum for critical social thought. The journal will bring together social theory and practice with the challenge of making sociology relevant to society. The social science in the 21st century. The journal is expected to be published in 1996. For additional information, contact: Jane Kolk, Society for Community Development in South Africa, 69 Borehamwood Road, Cape Town, South Africa, +27 (0)21 274 4724, e-mail: jkolk@socdev.org.za.

Group Processes and Intergroup Relations (GPIR) is a new journal targeted at social psychologists and researchers. GPIR provides a scientific forum for basic and applied social psychological research in many areas of critical social content. The first issue will be published July 1998. For additional information and submission requirements, contact: Richard Herrnstein, Journal Manager, Sage Publications, 680 Street, London SW18 2HL, England, +44 (0)171 374 6974, e-mail: liz@herrnstein.com.

Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Studies of Health, Illness, and Medicine is a new journal committed to the social and cultural study of health, illness, and medicine with a particular focus on the changing place of health and medicine in society and in public perceptions. The first issue will be published in 1998. For additional information or submission requirements, contact: Christian Ritter, Editor, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, P.O. Box 3190, Kent, OH 44242-0390, (216) 672-7554, FAX: (216) 672-4724, e-mail: tritt@kent.edu.

Societies and Cultures is a new interdisciplinary journal that serves as a forum for the discussion and analysis of cultural, political, psychological, social, and political issues related to sexual relationships and sexual behavior. These issues include, but are not limited to sexual consent and sexual responsibility, sexual harassment and freedom of speech and association; sexual privacy; consent; kinship and parenthood; impact of film/ literature on sexual relationships; and governmental and international regulations of intimate relationships. Articles in the 1997 volume (that fall this year) deal with a central theme: Sexual Consent with emphasis in sexual practices and the complex status arrangements which operated within these neighborhoods. He applied both his knowledge of social science groups and social networks when he served as a consultant to President Carter’s National Task Force on Community Mental Health. Professor Warren maintained his work on neighborhood development, both as a researcher and as an advocate, in Pontiac, MI, Windsor, Canada; Vienna, Austria; and in the Netherlands. He was a voting member of the sociology at the University of Vienna in 1994-95, and a visiting researcher at the University of Leiden in 1981 as a Fulbright scholar and again in 1987. He served as a council member of the Community Service of the ASA, welfare activity in the ASA, and Journal of Applied Sociology was a broad overseas, the Michigan Sociological Association (and the posthumous recipient of the 1997 ASA Carley Award), and was a charter member of The International Association of Women’s Studies. Professor Warren is a professor who employed an open and engaging style that encouraged student participation and hands-on experience. His courses on sociology, race and ethnic relations, community, the mass media, and social policy were especially well received by students because of his consistent emphasis on developing and communicating knowledge that was socially relevant and applicable to the pressing problems of our time.

A combined schedule, a concerned teacher, and the simple idea of wanting to make a difference. His colleagues, students, and friends all over the world are sad to know that he did not live. He is survived by his wife, Anna, their two children, two daughters: Diana, who resides in Washington, DC and Lisa, who is a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Ex-President Scherer and Gary Shepherd, Oakland University (Michigan).


The meeting was conducted at 9:00 a.m. by President Neil Sagar.

Present were: Janett Lipman Abu-El-Enien, Joseph P. Egan, Myra Marx Fleer, Cheryl Townsend-Gilles, Lauren, M. Hallman, Cissie Boggin, Marvez, Phyllis, More, Alan, Morris, Sibiu Pasztor, Jill, Quaglini, Neil, Smit, David A. Smeets, Linda White, Davis V. Williamson, Charles V. Willard. ASA staff: Tanya Garcia, and Lance Dwyer. The meeting was opened by President Carter’s National Task Force on Community Mental Health. Professor Warren maintained his work on neighborhood development, both as a researcher and as an advocate, in Pontiac, MI, Windsor, Canada; Vienna, Austria; and in the Netherlands. He was a voting member of the sociology at the University of Vienna in 1994-95, and a visiting researcher at the University of Leiden in 1981 as a Fulbright scholar and again in 1987. He served as a council member of the Community Service of the ASA, welfare activity in the ASA, and Journal of Applied Sociology was a broad overseas, the Michigan Sociological Association (and the posthumous recipient of the 1997 ASA Carley Award), and was a charter member of The International Association of Women’s Studies. Professor Warren is a professor who employed an open and engaging style that encouraged student participation and hands-on experience. His courses on sociology, race and ethnic relations, community, the mass media, and social policy were especially well received by students because of his consistent emphasis on developing and communicating knowledge that was socially relevant and applicable to the pressing problems of our time.

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Minutes, continued

Sullivan and Levine filed final revisions after additional comments were received. 

- 3G network involved an extensive review of the network architecture and the proposed management arrangement. Based on a competitive process, the EOC interviewed four bidders, including AIA, before selecting AIA as its 3G network provider. The EOC then awarded the contract to AIA, and Levine announced that the 3G network would be operational by the end of the fiscal year.

- Motion: to encourage the Executive Office to continue active exploration of the potential benefits of a 4G network and report back to the Public Sector Committee.

Levine presented several other pending matters to the Board, including the resolution of several outstanding issues with the Association's asset manager. He noted that the Board had made significant progress in addressing these issues, and he urged the Board to continue its efforts to resolve these matters.

- Motion: to increase the Board's commitment to fostering a culture of excellence and innovation within the Association's operations. The Board agreed to support the development of a new strategic plan that would focus on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Association's operations.

4. Report of the Executive Officer

Levine updated the Board on recent highlights of the organization, including the successful completion of several new initiatives and the expansion of the Association's membership base.

- Motion: to congratulate the Executive Officer on the achievements of the past year and the Board on the success of the Association's initiatives. The Board agreed to support the Executive Officer's recommendations for future initiatives.

- Motion: to approve the budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The Board approved the budget, and Levine announced that it would be submitted to the Board for final approval.

5. Executive Officer's Report

Levine discussed several key areas of the Association's operations, including the success of the Association's initiatives and the challenges facing the organization. He noted that the Association had made significant progress in addressing these challenges, and he urged the Board to continue its efforts to support the organization's initiatives.

- Motion: to support the Association's initiatives and encourage the Board to continue its support of the organization. The Board agreed to support the Association's initiatives and encouraged the Executive Officer to continue its efforts to address the challenges facing the organization.

6. Adjournment

Levine announced that the meeting was adjourned, and he thanked the Board for its support and dedication to the Association's initiatives.
Minutes, continued

Levite and Hatcher also discussed early planning for the science writers' workshop, which will be held in conjunction with the NEH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The workshop was intended to provide an opportunity for science writers to engage in hands-on science communication and to network with other science writers. The workshop will be held in the fall of 2007, and the organizers are looking for ideas and suggestions for the program.

Motion: To accept the report and recommend it for approval by the Executive Committee. Motion carried.

IV. Committee on Professional Ethics

1. Revised Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures


Motion: To approve the revised Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures. Motion carried.

2. Certification of Ethics Compliant

The Council adopted a resolution to certify that the ASA was in compliance with the Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures. The certification was based on a review of the ASA's policies and procedures, as well as a self-assessment of the organization's efforts to promote ethical behavior.

Motion: To approve the certification of the ASA as compliant with the Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures. Motion carried.

V. Publications Committee Reports

1. Diversity in ASA: Report from the Diverse Communities Committee

The Council received a report from the Diverse Communities Committee on the issue of diversity in the membership of the American Sociological Association. The report emphasized the importance of diversity in the ASA and recommended ways to increase diversity in the organization.

Motion: To approve the report of the Diverse Communities Committee. Motion carried.

2. Page Allocation for ASR

The Council received a report on the page allocation for the American Sociological Review (ASR). The report recommended an increase in the page allocation for ASR to allow for more diverse content.

Motion: To approve the increase in the page allocation for ASR. Motion carried.

VI. Changes in ASA by-Laws

The Council approved several changes to the ASA by-laws, including changes to the election process, amendments to the Code of Ethics, and changes to the structure of the ASA's governance.

Motion: To approve the changes to the ASA by-laws. Motion carried.

X. Elections and Nominations

The Council approved the slate of candidates for the positions of ASA President and ASA President-Elect.

Motion: To approve the slate of candidates for the positions of ASA President and ASA President-Elect. Motion carried.
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