

sex and gender news

Letter from the Chair

Jyoti Puri, Simmons College

It's June! As another academic year winds down, we celebrate the work and accomplishments of our graduate students and faculty, and look ahead to the August meetings in this newsletter. It's a pleasure to highlight the breadth and insights of graduate student scholarship on gender. In recent months, many of our members have published new books. Congratulations to all of them.

For the August meetings, we have a full complement of Sex and Gender invited and open sessions and roundtables. Three out of the six sessions are co-sponsored, reflecting ongoing and new partnerships with other sections. In particular, we are hosting an invited session, organized by Jennifer Pierce, to celebrate the contributions of Joan Acker. Jennifer's fitting tribute to Joan Acker, included below, reminds us why this session shouldn't be missed. All of our sessions are listed on days one and two, one after another, and promise strong papers and valuable conversations. Please also do not miss the business meeting, following

the roundtables, for we value your input. Let's unwind immediately after at the section reception, meet friends and colleagues, find out the names of this year's section award winners, and welcome Betsy Lucal as the incoming chair.



Calling all graduate students; please see the invitation below from your representatives, Tal Peretz and Anna Sorenson, about a happy hour that the section is delighted to support.

It has been and continues to be an eventful year politically and environmentally. As we are absorbed by the news that fill the papers and the digital waves, Monisha Das Gupta's report in this newsletter on the experiences of Mexican migrants in Hawai'i calls attention to what remains at the dark edges of the state and discourses of tourism.

My gratitude to the many contributors over the three newsletters for their insights and analyses on the intersections of gender, race, nation, sexuality, social class, colonialism, and more, while expanding the meaning of what counts as a gendered lens. As perhaps the first foreign-born woman of color to serve as chair, for me an intersectional/transnational commitment to gendered analyzes continues to revitalize this section. And, it has been an honor to serve. Thank you for the opportunity. It would have not been possible, or certainly much harder, to chair without the support of Amy Best, Stacy Missari, Tal Peretz, and the wonderful council members, who staff and chair the various committees. A heartfelt thanks to all, especially Tal for serving as a great webmaster and Stacy for her excellent work as the newsletter editor.

See you in Las Vegas and surely we will make the most of this late change in destination, and don't forget to vote! ASA elections, including our section elections, are still on.

Enjoy the newsletter.

Inside this issue:

From the Section Chair, Jyoti Puri, Simmons College	1
From "Intellectual Sexism" to "Inequality Regimes": A Forum on the Scholarship of Joan Acker by Jennifer Pierce, University of Minnesota	2
Mexicans in Hawai'i: Recent Flows and the Community's Problems and Prospects by Monisha Das Gupta, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	3
Sex & Gender Sections, 2011 ASA Meetings	4
Sex & Gender Graduate Student Showcase	8
Announcements	13
Sex & Gender Section Officers & Council	23

From “Intellectual Sexism” to “Inequality Regimes”: A Forum on the Scholarship of Joan Acker

By Jennifer Pierce, University of Minnesota

For more than thirty-five years, the work of sociologist Joan Acker has been at the cutting edge of feminist scholarship on work and organizations. Acker’s theoretical and empirical innovations have provided scholars with new ways to conceptualize research on gender and social stratification, comparable worth, workplace organizations, welfare reform, and capitalism. The title of the Sex and Gender invited session (which is co-sponsored with the section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work) references Acker’s earliest work, a 1973 article in the American Journal of Sociology on “intellectual sexism” in studies of social stratification as well as her 2006 book, Class Questions: Feminist Answers (Rowman & Littlefield) which theorizes “raced and gendered class practices” in workplace organizations that Acker conceptualizes as “inequality regimes.”

In this session, a distinguished group of scholars will take Acker’s scholarship as a point of departure for discussing her contributions and its relation to their own sociological work as well as research in other disciplines. The first two panelists, both well-known for their own contributions to feminist sociology, include Professor Dorothy Smith (University of Victoria, Canada) and Professor Patricia Yancey Martin (Florida State University). Because Acker’s work has had a significant impact in fields outside of sociology such as management studies both inside the U.S. and in Europe, the session also features scholars from business schools such as Professor Marta Calas and Professor Linda Smircich (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) and Professor Mustafa Ozbilgin (Norwich Business School, University of East Anglia, England).

I should hasten to add that the use of Acker’s 1973 and 2006 works as book ends in the session title may give the erroneous impression that Acker’s scholarship ended with Class Questions. Her prolific career continues as an emeritus professor. In 2010, she published another monograph, Stretched Thin: Poor Families, Welfare Work, and Welfare Reform (Cornell University Press) co-authored

with anthropologist Sandra Morgen and sociologist Jill Weigt. The book examines the relations between social workers and welfare recipients in the transition from welfare to workfare under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWOR). In 1996, when PRWOR became federal law, cash assistance to welfare recipients became temporary and contingent upon former recipients seeking and finding employment. Stretched Thin reveals the varied realities and rationales for welfare reform from multiple perspectives: social workers, welfare administrators, and welfare recipients. The book is based on a multi-sited ethnography: three different welfare offices in Oregon were studied and in-depth interviews were conducted with 95 percent of the people who worked in them (126 interviews.) In addition, Morgen, Acker, and Weigt conducted a state-wide survey tracking over 750 welfare recipients and followed up with in-depth interviews with a subset from this larger group (78 interviews) over two different time periods to capture how the change in policy affected recipients’ lives. The authors adopt an intersectional approach using race, class, and gender to show how people in these different positions experienced and understood welfare reform. Significantly, they document the ways that low-wage jobs and inadequate social support left many families struggling in poverty to make ends meet. Further, they demonstrate how the neoliberal principles underlying welfare reform drastically downsized the welfare state invoking “personal responsibility” for economic survival for those who were most vulnerable to the new policies and practices of welfare provision or lack thereof.

As I argue in my review essay for Contemporary Sociology, there are now a number of very important books on

women and welfare in the United States, but this one is the *tour de force*. Not only is it the most comprehensive in its focus on clients and social workers over a decade, but it deploys multiple methods and research sites in uncovering the consequences of neoliberal reform. Further, it compels us to consider not only the difficult work of welfare administrators and social workers in implementing change, but the low-wage work welfare recipients are forced to take. Social workers in all three offices struggled with heavy case loads and the additional work of welfare reform. Many questioned the new objective of “case reduction,” a euphemistic expression for getting women off of welfare by forcing them into the labor market with only limited skills and education, and worried about how these changes would affect their clients. Further, tensions and contradictions within one office were more acute than in others. Work relations were particularly tense in Bridgetown, an office that served far more clients of color than the other two and had a more racially and ethnically diverse group of workers. Here, many of the social workers who were black resented the white administrators who had little understanding of the racial dimensions of the job. Moreover, in Bridgetown, social workers typically assisted 88 families a month, while in the other two offices case workers worked with less than fifty. Welfare recipients, on the other hand, were faced with daunting challenge of looking for work while caring for their families. Significantly, the jobs these women were able to find, when they could find them, did not lift them out of poverty – a fact policymakers have yet to take seriously. In the book’s conclusion, Acker and her colleagues outline a series of important lessons for public policy on welfare reform.

In the meantime, I hope you will be able to attend this important and exciting session on Saturday, August 20th at 10:30 in Las Vegas.

Jennifer Pierce is Professor of American Studies at the University of Minnesota, email: pierc012@umn.edu

Mexicans in Hawai'i: Recent Flows and the Community's Problems and Prospects

By Monisha Das Gupta, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Hawai'i is not usually associated with a destination for Mexican immigrants. Its late nineteenth and early twentieth century history was deeply shaped by Asian labor migration to plantations that served U.S. interests. This process dispossessed Native Hawaiians, and eventually led to the illegal overthrow and occupation of Hawai'i. Today, Asians constitute 38.8 percent of the population in Hawai'i, and they hold political power leading to Hawai'i's image as an "Asian" state.¹

When I started to research the presence of Mexicans in Hawai'i as a result of reports of deportations, an intriguing picture started to take shape. According to the 2007-2009 American Community Survey, there are 37,000 persons of Mexican origin in Hawai'i, the majority of whom are civilian and documented. Latinos, of whom Mexicans constitute the largest group, are estimated to be 9 percent of Hawai'i's population based on the 2000 census data. Considering that in 2009 Latinos comprised 16 percent of the United States' population, Hawai'i's share is noteworthy.

The most significant wave of Mexican migration to Hawai'i started in the late 1980s when corporations like Dole, Del Monte, Maui Land and Pineapple Company, Wailuku Agribusiness (Maui), and the Hamakua Sugar Company (Hawai'i Island) actively recruited agricultural and cannery workers, the latter being mostly women, to revive the flailing plantations, and address the acute labor shortage in that sector. Workers were recruited from the U.S. southwest and directly from Mexico. Though wages and benefits for agricultural workers in Hawai'i were better than those on the U.S. continent, they were low compared to other unionized sectors, in particular, the hotel and hospitality industry. Consequently, local workers, throughout the 1980s, left agriculture to work in tourism creating the hunger for migrant labor. Even today, Mexican labor forms the backbone of

Hawai'i's coffee industry. Given this recent history of migration and settlement, and the 160 percent growth in the population between 1990 and 2009, we can safely say that the civilian residents of Mexican origin in Hawai'i are newcomers, and Hawai'i is a new destination for workers of Mexican origin and their family members.

Despite this growth, and the contributions of Mexican labor to agriculture, construction and the hospitality industries, the ethnic group remains socially and culturally invisible in Asian-majority Hawai'i. The invisibility has meant that vital documents and signs in public places are not translated in Spanish, setting Hawai'i apart from other states with significant Latino populations. Impediments to



translation from Spanish to English in hospitals, schools, courts, and social service agencies have stood in the way of Spanish speakers' ability to meaningfully access and communicate with these institutions.

Our pilot study indicated that the lack of language access impacts both men and women in gender specific ways. Women faced problems communicating with school officials with regard to their children's education, representatives of the Child Welfare Services, health care providers, and when interfacing with the criminal and immigration courts with regard to their own cases or those of family members.

Ironically, Mexican residents of Hawai'i, regardless of their immigration status, are hypervisible to local law enforcement,

and to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Though Hawai'i's Mexican-origin residents present a socio-economic profile that departs from their counterparts on the continent in that the former compare favorably, the state follows the disturbing national trend when it comes to crimmigration. This approach to immigration enforcement works through criminalizing immigrants, and then processing them for deportation if they are found to be in violation of immigration law. Even before O'ahu, Maui, and Hawai'i Island entered into the secure communities agreement with the federal government in 2010, the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) Immigration data for 2007- 2008 showed that Mexicans were disproportionately targeted for detention and removal. Despite representing 10 percent of Hawai'i's estimated 35,000 unauthorized migrants, Mexicans represented 56 percent of those detained at Honolulu's federal detention center, and 63 percent of those who left the facility because they were deported.

Our research revealed that immigration-related enforcement has escalated in the last four years, and has taken the form of highly publicized workplace raids, and less publicized knock-and-talk tactics, and DUI and traffic stops. The situation on Maui, where Mexicans work in significant numbers in the hotels and restaurants, construction, and agriculture, is very grave. The Maui police has had a history, starting in the mid-1990s, of acting (without authorization) as an arm of immigration enforcement. This, despite community-based efforts to train the Maui police not to profile Latinos on the basis of their appearance and language. With the county and federal level authorities agreeing to biometrically check not only the criminal record of someone in the custody of the local police but also his/her immigration status, Mexican communities are wracked by a

Continued on page 4

¹This piece is based on a 2010 pilot qualitative study, "Mexicans in Hawai'i: Recent Flows and the Community's Problems and Prospects" conducted by me and Sue Patricia Haglund, and a 2011 report that combines the qualitative findings with a quantitative analysis of census data co-written with Jeanne Batalova of Migration Policy Institute. For more information contact Monisha Das Gupta dasgupta@hawaii.edu.

Sex and Gender Sessions - 2011 ASA Meetings, Las Vegas, NV

Saturday, 8:30-10:10 am

041. Section on Sex and Gender Paper Session. Gender Identities/Expressions and Social Conflict (cosponsored with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered, Queer Caucus)

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizers: Laurel E. Westbrook, Grand Valley State University

Catherine E. Connell, University of Texas at Austin



Constructing Gender Through Sex Discrimination Law. Jeff Kosbie, Northwestern University

Expressing Agency? Female Prostitutes' Strategies to Contend with Violent Encounters. Sharon S. Oselin, California State University-Los Angeles; Aaron Blasyak, California State University-Los Angeles

Gender Identity, Not Disorder: Conflicts Between Disorder and Identity in the Struggle for Transgender Rights. Mary Clare Burke, University of Connecticut

Continued on page 5

Mexicans in Hawai'i, cont'd from p. 3

deportation crisis.

Like elsewhere on the continent, the crisis plays out in a gendered fashion. Men are most often targeted for detention and deportation. This tendency has led to the feminization of poverty for heterosexual migrant families, especially women with children. The service providers and community advocates we interviewed expressed alarm at the increase in female-headed, first-generation migrant families. These women had few avenues of public assistance, and often did not access legitimate sources of support for their U.S.-born children because of language barriers and/or their own immigration status. Churches, which represent a key institution in the community, reported that they are assisting greater numbers of women and children left destitute by deportation with food and housing. Hawai'i's high cost of living means that most families depend on at least two wage earners who often hold more than one job; losing one wage earner causes enormous hardship. The incarceration and deportation of both parents or the mother has created a crisis in fostering the left-behind children. The Spanish-speaking segment of the community reported feeling the pressure of taking in these children so that they are in a culturally familiar environment.

The cooperation between local law enforcement and immigration authorities has had an immediate impact on migrant women's safety paralleling developments on the continent. When we visited Hawai'i Island soon after the secure communities arrangement was activated there in September 2010, we heard from a long-time advocate and mental health provider that a domestic violence survivor whom she had accompanied to the police station was retraumatized when asked about her immigration status. The police officer, who was filing her report, was under the impression that he had to report all undocumented migrants (not just those in police custody) to immigration authorities. The advocate felt that the secure communities arrangement will deepen the estrangement between the Mexican community and the police, discouraging community members who were victims of crimes and already terrorized by harsh enforcement, to come forward.

Along with enforcement, we also found enduring patterns of xenophobia that run counter to the narrative of Hawai'i's exceptionalism as a multi-ethnic society. In keeping with this

this story line we found that Mexicans in Hawai'i do not live in racially segregated neighborhoods or work in segregated occupations. Many research participants felt that they blended into Hawai'i's population better than other places in the United States. At the same time, we recorded powerful accounts of discrimination against those of Mexican origin stemming from the public and institutional conflation of their ethnicity, nationality, and immigration status. We learned of our participants' daily experiences of language discrimination in stores, restaurants, government offices, hospitals, police stations, and courts.

In addition, Mexicans compete fiercely with Filipinos, Native Hawaiians, and Micronesians in construction, tourism and agriculture – lower paying sectors in which they are concentrated. Class tensions get racialized and nationalized with co-workers reporting Mexicans they suspect of being undocumented to immigration authorities. Also, some first-generation women who worked in housekeeping or men who worked in construction complained of being pushed out of their jobs because they were seen as “foreign.” These tensions also spilled over into public discourses that privileged the slogan, “local jobs for local people.” A popular framing, that stance has been the documented cause of large-scale immigration raids at construction sites. The treatment of Mexicans as culturally different outsiders also fuels gendered and sexualized fears expressed about Mexican men preying on and marrying “our” (local) women.

In the course of our research, we found that Hawai'i presents an interesting set of contradictions that we started to grasp through the experiences of an ethnic group that is relatively small and culturally invisible in the state. Anti-immigrant discourses colored by mainstream U.S. xenophobia and refitted to respond to local situations in turn bolstered stepped-up enforcement on the islands. These discourses testify to the intense Americanization of Hawai'i. At the same time, Hawai'i's unique demographics and structure of political power have marginalized Mexicans so that they are acutely underserved, and underorganized even as they share the same challenges with their counterparts on the continent, and with other newcomer Asian and Pacific Islander groups in Hawai'i.

Sex and Gender ASA Sections, cont'd from p. 4

Negotiating a Context of Assumption: Gendered Wedding Rituals. Emily Fairchild, New College of Florida

"It's a nurturing thing." Why Some Men are Moving into the Domestic Kitchen. Michelle Szabo, York University

Saturday 10:30-12:10 pm
080. Section on Sex and Gender Invited Session. From "Intellectual Sexism" to "Inequality Regimes": A Forum on the Scholarship of Joan Acker

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizer: Jennifer L. Pierce, University of Minnesota

Panelists: Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University

Dorothy E Smith, University of Victoria

Marta Calas, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Linda Smircich, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Mustafa Ozbilgin, Brunel University

Discussant: Joan R. Acker, University of Oregon

Saturday, 2:30-4:10 pm
123. Section on Sex and Gender Invited Session. Racialized Genders and Sexualities (co-sponsored with Section on Sociology of Sexualities)

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizer: Jyoti Puri, Simmons College

The Repressive Hypothesis of Racial Formations. Roderick A. Ferguson, University of Minnesota

Queering Latina/o Sexualities Research in the United States. Marysol Asencio, University of Connecticut

The mutual constitutiveness in queer of color analyses: how racialized systems are always already (systems of) gender and sexuality. Salvador Vidal-Ortiz, American University

Deadly victimologies: The bio- and necropolitics of hate crimes activism in Germany. Jin Haritaworn, Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies

Discussant: Jyoti Puri, Simmons College

Saturday 4:30-5:30 pm
152. Section on Sex and Gender Roundtable Session

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizers: Emily S. Mann, University of Maryland and Heather Macpherson Parrott, Long Island University C.W. Post

Table 1. Gender and Work (1)

Table President: Kumiko Nemoto, Western Kentucky University

Assessing Academic Climate Change in Gender Diversity in the Areas of Science and Engineering. Igor Ryabov, University of Texas-Pan American; Guang-zhen Wang, University of Texas-Pan American

Gender Inequality in Career Satisfaction of Academics: The Role of Perceived Gender Disparity. Aaron M. Puhmann, University of Miami; Hilary H. Cook, University of Miami; Robert J. Johnson, University of Miami; Kathryn Tosney, University of Miami

The "Natural" Engineer: A Dedicated, Responsible, Technical, Problem-Solver. Rachel Campbell, Grand Valley State University

We Can Work it Out?: Women Scientists' Gender Strategies for Career Success in Academia. Sharon R. Bird, Iowa State University; Patricia Rhoton, The Ohio State University

Table 2. Gender and Work (2)

Table President: Heather Laube, University of Michigan - Flint

The Burden of Invisible Work in Academia: Social Inequalities and Time Use in Five University Departments. Sarah E. Cribbs, Georgetown College; Miriam J. Abelson, University of Oregon; Katie Rodgers, University of Oregon

Unintended Consequences of Supporting Dual Career Couples. Katrin Auspurg, University of Konstanz; Thomas Hinz, University of Konstanz

When Women are Equal: The Canada Research Chair Experience. Karen R. Grant, University of Manitoba; Janice Drakich, University of Windsor

Table 3. Gender and Work (3)

Table President: Alison S. Better, City University of New York-Kingsborough Community College

An Occupation Reborn? Domestic Service at the Dawn of the Twenty First Century. Clare Hammonds, Brandeis University; Mignon C. Duffy, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

Stripping Exploitation and Empowerment: A Case for New Understandings. Kim Price-Glynn, University of Connecticut

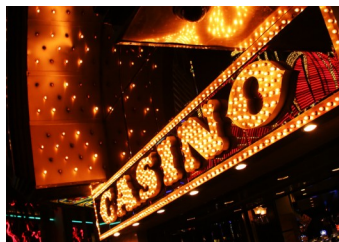
Mixing Business with Pleasure: Gender and Sexuality Performances at an Adult Film Convention. Rachel Everley, Boston University

Table 4. Gender and Theory

Table President: Margaret J. Greer, National University
Bourgeois Marriage in Balzac's "The Unknown Masterpiece": A Feminist Marxist Analysis. Christina Marie Wolfe, Pennsylvania State University

Inspirations & Hindrances from Trying to Fit a Feminist Shaped Peg into a Marxist-Shaped Hole. Josephine McKelvy, University of South Carolina-Columbia

Continued on page 6



Sex and Gender ASA Sections, *cont'd* from p. 5

Public Feminists, Private Feminists, and Postfeminists: Orientations towards Feminist Identity and Participation in Feminist Activism. Maura Kelly, Portland State University

Table 5. Gender and Violence

Table President: Kaitlin Mary Boyle, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Gender, Violence and Concealed Handgun Licensing. Angela R. Stroud, University of Texas-Austin
Hidden Truth: Forced Marriage and Sexuality Under the Khmer Rouge Regime. Shay Marie Galto, Northern Illinois University

"Revenge of the Virtuous Women": Framing of Gender and Violence in Palestinian Militant Organizations. Amina Zarrugh, University of Texas-Austin

Unabated Violence against Kashmiri Women: A Social Justice Perspective. Tamanna Maqbool Shah, Kansas State University

Table 6. Gender and the Body

Table President: Dana A. Berkowitz, Louisiana State University

Eternal Ink?: Tattooed Women's Motivations for Tattoo Removal. Desire' Janelle-Maralyn Anastasia, Metropolitan State College of Denver

Gender, Degendering, and the Construction of Meaning for Physical Scars. Rose Weitz, Arizona State University

Gendered Perceptions of Own and Partner Weight-level: A Sociological Perspective. Vibeke Tornhoej Christensen, Danish Institute of Governmental Research

Table 7. Gender and Sexuality on College Campuses

Table President: Emily Crutcher, University of California, Santa Barbara

Big Men on Campus? An Investigation of Collegiate Hook Ups. Rachel Kalish, State University of New York Stony Brook; Misty Amadona Curreli, State University of New York-Stony Brook

To Perform or to Protect: Masculine Identities and Sexuality among College Men. Brian Nicholas Sweeney, Long Island University

The Influence of Gender and Virginity on Hooking Up on College Campus. Wendy D Brynildsen, Duke University; S. Philip Morgan, Duke University

Table 8. Gender and Reproduction

Table President: Kimberly Kelly, Mississippi State University

Conceiving Male Pregnancy: How an Online Community of Female Fans Creates Novel Reproductive Technologies. Mary C. Ingram-Waters, Arizona State University

Social Construction of Birth: Cesarean Section Requesters, Agree-ers, and Avoiders. Margaret Ann Murphy, University of Michigan

From Mother Machine to Ermaphrodite Couples: New Trajectories in the Social Studies of Assisted Reproduction. Manuela Perrotta, University of Trento

Maternal Embodiment and the Middle Class. Katherine Abigail Mason, University of California-Berkeley

Table 9. Doing Gender (1)

Table President: Christin L. Munsch, Cornell University

Doing Gender on the Border. Kristin Haltinner, University of Minnesota

"Shut Your Damn Mouth!" Emotion Management, College Football and Hegemonic Masculinity. Dustin Isaiah Gourdin, University of Chicago

For Those About to Rock: Gender as Instrument in Rock Band. Elisa Melendez, Florida International University

Involved Fatherhood and Hegemonic Masculinity. Erin Marie Rehel, Vanderbilt University

Table 10. Doing Gender (2)

Table President: Lindsey Hirzel, Wayne State University

Even a Corvette Can't Outrun Inequality: Understanding the Role Gender Plays in Automobile Racing. Jonathan Vaughn, The Ohio State University

Gender Transcendence: The Social Production of Identity in Queer Community. Adina Koch, Boston College

The Selective Doing of Gender: Differences in Housework Sharing between Gay and Lesbian Couples. Nicole H. W. Civettini, Winona State University

Table 11. Gender and Intimate Relationships

Table President: Sarah Bracey Garrett, University of California, Berkeley

Her Way or the Highway: Power in Heterosexual Romantic Relationships. Ellen Claire Lamont, New York University

Love: What's Equality Got to Do With It? Gender Role Attitudes and Relationship Satisfaction. Molly Barker, McDaniel College; Sara Raley, McDaniel College

Getting Laid and Finding God: Constructions of Masculinity in Relationship Advice for Heterosexual Men. Sarah Knudson, University of Toronto

Table 12. Gender and the Media (1)

Table President: Mary Nell Trautner, State University of New York-Buffalo

Advertising "The Second Shift": Gender Inequality in Popular Magazines. Rachel Bryant-Anderson, University of California-Santa Cruz; Candace West, University of California-Santa Cruz

Continued on page 7

Sex and Gender ASA Sections, *cont'd* from p. 6

Neoliberalizing Men: Masculinity and the Male Body in Esquire, 1964-2009. Stefan Vogler, University of Kansas

Social Construction of Gender in the Daily Mirror Coverage of the British Women's Suffrage Movement, 1905-1914. Ksenia O. Gorbenko, University of Pennsylvania

Table 13. Gender and the Media (2)

Table President: Amy Blackstone, University of Maine

Negotiating with Femininity: Adult Women's Reflections on Childhood Reading. Kate Wood, University of California-San Diego

The Rugged Action Hero and His Sexy Love Interest: Interpretations of Characters in Movie Posters. Paige Gabriel, University of Texas-Arlington

Table 14. Gender and Intimate Relationships (2)

Table President: Ophra Leyser-Whalen, University of Texas Medical Branch

Male Commitment to Female Autonomy in Committed Relationships. Stephanie E. Byrd, Christopher Newport University

What It Really Costs: HIV and STI Risks of Financially Dependent Inner-city Women. Christina Sun, Johns Hopkins University; Janet E. Rosenbaum, Johns Hopkins University; Carl Latkin, Johns Hopkins University

A Survey Experiment of Women's Attitudes about Intimate Partner Violence against Women in Rural Bangladesh. Kathryn M. Yount, Emory University; Nafisa Halim, Emory University; Sydney Schuler, Academy for Education Development; Sara Head, Emory University

Table 15. Gender Stratification

Table President: Ilana Demantas, University of Kansas

Gender Differences in the Access to Social Capital. Hang Young Lee, Duke University

Rethinking the Integrated Model of Gender Stratification: The Case of China. Rebecca S.K. Li, The College of New Jersey

Women's Employment Outcomes: Is there a Gendered Trade-off? Natascia Rose Boeri, City University of New York-Graduate Center

Saturday 5:30-6:10 pm

Section on Sex and Gender Business Meeting -- Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Saturday 6:30-8:10 pm

Section on Sex and Gender Reception -- Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Sunday 8:30-10:10 am

191. Section on Sex and Gender Paper Session. Where is "Gender" Now? Tracing Past Genealogies, Staking Future Claims

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizer: Jayati Lal, University of Michigan

President: Paola Bacchetta, University of California-Berkeley

Engendering Gendered Knowledge: Assessing the Academic Appropriation Of "Hegemonic Masculinity." Jim Messerschmidt, University of Southern Maine

Barack Obama's Campaigned Racialized Masculinity. Doreen Pierce, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Reproductive Invitation or Exclusion? The Racial Politics of Repopulating Post-Katrina New Orleans. Allison PadillaGoodman, City University of New York-Graduate Center

Care as Love or Labor: Gender, Transnationalism and Volunteer Work Amongst Expatriate Wives in China. Leslie Kim Wang, University of California-Berkeley

Discussant: Jayati Lal, University of Michigan

Sunday 10:30-12:10 pm

228. Section on Sex and Gender. "Treacherous Geographies" of Borders, Gender, and Immigrant Communities in the Americas (co-sponsored with Section on Latino/a Sociology)

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizer: Maura I. Toro-Morn

Immigrant Latina Mothers as Targets of Legal Violence. Leisy Janet Abrego, University of California-Los Angeles; Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University

Living Death: In-Securing Communities and the Migration of Gendered Border Technologies. Gilberto Rosas, University of Illinois-Champaign

Border Enforcement and Immigration Policy by Proxy in the Suburban Midwest. Andrew James Clarno, University of Illinois at Chicago; Nilda Flores-Gonzalez, University of Illinois-Chicago

Immigrant Rights, Borders, and the Labor Movement: A Future to Win. Belinda C. Lum, University of San Diego; Thomas Ehrlich Reifer, University of San Diego

Sunday 12:30-2:10 pm

267. Section on Sex and Gender Paper Session. Men, Violence, and Institutions

Caesars Palace Las Vegas

Session Organizers: Max Greenberg, University of Southern California and Tal Peretz, University of Southern California

One Size Does Not Fit All: Individualized Treatment in an Alternative Intimate Partner Violence Court. Gail E. Murphy-Geiss, Colorado College; Douglas J. Miles, El Paso County Courts

Continued on page 8

SEX & GENDER GRADUATE STUDENT SHOWCASE

Continuing our annual tradition, we are featuring descriptions of graduate students' dissertations that have an emphasis on sex/gender. This year, we've organized the contributions alphabetically by author. Enjoy!

Dream Weddings: Fantasy, Femininity and Consumer Desire

Patricia Arend, Boston College

The white wedding, the dominant form of marriage ritual in America, is a key site for the study of gender inequality because it ritualizes, dramatizes and makes pleasurable patriarchal gender relations. While men and women are becoming more equal in education, the labor force and other social institutions, many women are opting for a traditional, highly gendered wedding ritual. This dissertation unpacks this paradox through the use of qualitative methodology on women's subjectivity and subconscious experience, including participant observation, survey research, free association narrative interviewing and photo-elicitation. These methods reveal not only that the majority of respondents desire a traditional, white wedding complete with a standard package of goods and practices, but that in so enacting heteronormativity they seek a singular emotional and romantic experience. Study participants express varied attitudes to their own desire, however. Those without major ambivalence—both straight and a few lesbians—take their desire for a white wedding for granted, an attitude emerging from their emotional experiences attending other people's weddings, the sharing of wedding-related evaluations, perspectives and activities through female-centered social networks,

and their prior consumption of wedding related media. Not all of the participants' relationships to this ritual is so straightforward. Some feel guilty for wanting a wedding they have come to see as sexist or wasteful. They cope with this guilt through a complex process of dissociation and projection focused on other women—a process we find in other aspects of consumer society as well. In addition, a much smaller number of women who identify as lesbian selectively do not conform to the full white wedding format and feel good about their choices. Identifying as a feminist was not correlated with a desire for a particular type of wedding or the experience of desire, which I argue relates to the complex historical context of the movement for marriage equality, the cooptation of feminism by advertising as the “new consumer feminism” and contemporary third wave feminism.

Making the 'Good' Professor: Does Graduate Mentoring Promote Gender Equality in Academia?

Anita Harker Armstrong, Utah State University

Mentorship is a critical component of a graduate education and facilitates the process of socialization into the role of professorship. Numerous studies continue to support the idea that mentorship, particularly woman-to-woman mentoring, is essential for overcoming barriers to women's mobility within male dominated fields. This study critically examines this assumption through the analysis of 59 qualitative interviews with faculty mentors and graduate students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics conducted at one Canadian and one

American institution. Initially, I explore how mothers in academe are socialized from differing levels to fit into narrowly defined roles as ‘good’ professors. This expands our conceptualization of a motherhood penalty to include more subtle discrimination and illuminates the complexity within which motherhood is embedded in work organizations and reproduced through interaction (including mentorship). Next, a comparison of the relational dynamics of women graduate students in same-gender and cross-gender mentorships is explored. The overwhelming conclusion is that *both* men and women as faculty mentors are capable of socializing their students in ways that have potential to transform the academic institution regarding gender equity. Still, many examples of how mentoring alternately functions to perpetuate inequities exist. Finally, a cross-national analysis allowed exploration of institutional contexts and how they influence the ways in which mentors model balance. In contexts where family leave is institutionalized (i.e. Canada), conflict between work and family life *should* be lessened. Given this assumption, we should see a distinct separation of experiences between Canadian and American academics. In reality, these boundaries are more blurred. This finding implies that despite differences in levels of support formally offered to families through policy initiatives, professional barriers experienced by academics prevent the realization of the substantive benefits they are meant to afford. In practice, faculty mentors remain wedded to ideal worker models rooted in the masculine work ethics of their professions

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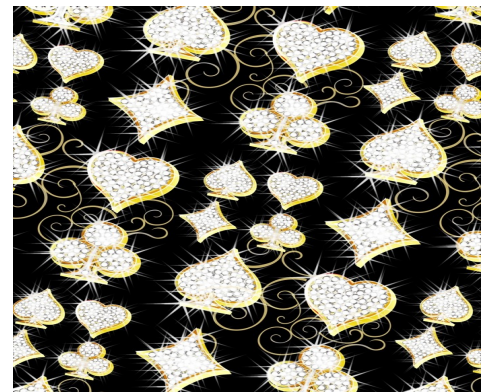
Sex and Gender ASA Sections, cont'd from p. 7

Pronatalism and Resistance in Ceausescu's Romania. Brittany Julia Duncan, University of Pittsburgh

Resisting Medicalization: War, Mental Health and Masculinity. Elianne K. Riska, University of Helsinki

The American Selective Service System and the Illegible State. Dorith Geva, University of Chicago

Discussant: Michael A. Messner, Univ. of Southern California



Graduate Student Showcase, cont'd from p. 8

regardless of institutionalized family policies, thereby perpetuating inequality through mentorship. This in turn, prevents institutional change. In summary, this study contributes to theoretical models of gendered institutions; advances understanding of the tenacity of gender inequality in academia; and informs university policies related to mentoring practices and work-family policies.

Contesting Nationalisms: Gender, Globalization and Cultural Representation in Nigerian Beauty Pageants

Oluwakemi M. Balogun, University of California, Berkeley

This dissertation is a comparative case study of three beauty pageants, two national and one international, held in Nigeria. It compares the production, the symbolism, and the political controversies surrounding these three Nigerian beauty pageants which vary in how they represent the Nigerian nation. It also asks how understandings of national identity and global participation interact in defining and redefining ideal femininity, offering empirical evidence for the woman-as-nation thesis which argues that women serve as icons for nations. In the first pageant, “Queen Nigeria,” organizers are based in Nigeria, and contestants compete in state-level competitions prior to participating in the national event. The second pageant, “The Most Beautiful Girl in Nigeria,” selects and sends winners from its national pageants to Miss World and Miss Universe, the top pageants in the world. Organizers are primarily based in Nigeria, but rely on experts from the United States and South Africa to help train contestants and produce the show. The third pageant, “Miss World Nigeria, 2002” was jointly produced by Silverbird Entertainment, a Nigerian-based media group and the London-based Miss World Organization. The pageant was ultimately abandoned due to protests, although some preliminary events were held in Nigeria. Drawing from interviews, ethnographic observations and content analysis of archival documents and media, this project uses beauty pageants as a case to argue that gendered national identities exist at multiple levels and are constructed through and towards both national and

international audiences. It examines how nations: (1) project a cohesive national identity in a multiethnic and multi-religious society (2) craft a narrative of a unique nation while being part of the global arena (3) manage local adaptation and resistance to globalization.

Conceiving infertility: Classed and racialized experiences of involuntary childlessness

Ann V. Bell, University of Michigan

My current dissertation work examines women’s experiences of infertility, particularly how those experiences are shaped by the class- and race-based social understandings of infertility and reproduction. Ideologically, despite sharing an equally high prevalence of infertility, poor women of color are constructed as hyperfertile, while infertility is stereotyped as primarily affecting white middle- and upper-class women. Through sixty, in-depth interviews, I explore how women of various demographics understand, live and cope with infertility within such a context. Doing so reveals the social and cultural forces surrounding reproduction, family, motherhood, and health. Thus, this research sheds light not only on the infertility experience specifically, but the political economy of reproduction in general. For instance, initial findings demonstrate how the medicalization of infertility is inherently rooted in classed notions of motherhood, resulting in disparities in medical treatment for infertility. Written chronologically, the dissertation exposes class and race differences in why women want to mother, experiences of living with infertility and women’s resolutions to infertility. Doing so allows for an intersectional analysis of how race and class influence the gendered process of infertility, revealing the ailment as a social process rather than merely an embodied, objective medical experience.

Narratives of Intersectionality, Oppression, and Privilege in Coming Out Stories

Marni Alyson Brown, Georgia State University

Coming out of the closet and sharing a disclosure narrative is considered an essential act to becoming gay (Meeks, 2006). Many sexuality scholars have accounted for the difficulties in coming out (D’Emilio, 1981; Chauncey, 1994; Faderman, 1991; Herdt, 1993, 1996). Recently, post-gay and post-closet scholars argue that being out remains important but, “American homosexuals have normalized and routinized their homosexuality to a degree where the closet plays a lesser role in their lives” (Seidman, Meeks, and Traschen, 1999: 19). In fact, Burston (1994) and Collard (1996) contend that being and doing gay “authentically”, involves moving past oppression and despair. In this dissertation research, with the collection of 60 narratives from participants in Atlanta, New York, and Miami, I uncover that the normalization of gay experiences privileges white, non-gender conforming, middle-class, capital focused-urban narratives. Narratives of intersectionality—including stories from individuals of color, those with non-traditional gender expression, and the interplay of socially inferior economic practices—encompass negotiations of identity and strategies of communication. Many of these stories have been made invisible and silenced. I offer an intersectional analysis, including the incorporation of capital, to unravel the deep-seated oppression and privilege that taints coming out stories. Narratives of intersectionality reveal how these hegemonic frameworks of heterosexuality, patriarchy, racism, and capitalism maintain power and privilege in mainstream and marginalized communities.

Understanding the Agency of Women who Prefer Traditional Caregiving Roles

Jennifer Heller, University of Saskatchewan

Within the nuclear family, North American women are expected to uphold the ideal of *intensive mothering* by selflessly adopting the needs of her family as her own and spending copious amounts of resources on parenting. Since the power that dominant and subordinate groups

Continued on page 10

Graduate Student Showcase, cont'd from p. 9

possess is so diverse and unpredictable, any particular aspect of dominant discourses on motherhood may be appropriated, and every act of agency from mothers may also be undermined. The purpose of my dissertation is to investigate the agency of women who prefer traditional caregiving roles and eagerly take on the work of intensive mothering. Specifically, I am interested in how women who suggest that they are fulfilled by intensive mothering transform and reinvent aspects of dominant discourse into a resource for agency. I conducted in-depth interviews with 15 white, middle-class women who chose to be stay-at-home mothers because motherhood is the most important role in their lives. All social roles, including intensive mothering, are abstract and idealized and require interpretation if actors wish to apply them to everyday lives. The research participants' vested interest in making intensive mothering work in their everyday lives resulted in their careful reinterpretation of the norm in a way that was fulfilling. As a result of their agency, the research participants undermined gender binaries in the private sphere and worked to increase the societal value of their labour, even though their actions (i.e. preference of traditional caregiving roles) may appear hegemonic to those unaware of their appropriation of intensive mothering in the private sphere.

Complex Reproduction: Gamete Donation in the Contemporary U.S.

Katherine M. Johnson, Pennsylvania State University

In my dissertation project, I focus on gamete (i.e., egg and sperm) donation and the U.S. fertility industry—topics which have been relatively under-explored sociologically even as they have increasingly gained public attention. To carry out my project, I had funding from a National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant and through the Penn State College of Liberal Arts. I address four major issues, bridging bioethical concerns with sociological analysis. First, I examine organizational boundary work in creating families out of donors, recipients, and donor-conceived children; I argue that organizations carefully regu-

late these relationships even as the industry is adopting more open practices between parties. Second, I examine access for lesbian and single women; explicit gate keeping is in the past, but implicit barriers persist through heteronormative framing of reproductive services. Third, I address gamete donors' decision-making autonomy. Differences in expected spouse/partner involvement in the donation process suggest that egg donors have less control over disposal of their gametes than sperm donors, which I argue has broader repercussions for women's bodily and reproductive control. Finally, I examine characteristics associated with two particularly controversial practices in the medical market for human eggs: increasing donor compensation and selective donor recruitment. My results suggest that these practices are influenced by contextual factors, such as local competition, and other practices indicative of the increasing commercialization of egg donation. There is little overarching regulation of the fertility industry, so my data collection focused on practices occurring at the organizational level across the country. Overall, I stress the need to analyze 'on the ground' practices in order to provide a clearer agenda for possible regulation as well as the need for more empirical feminist and other scholarly attention to this vast and growing medical industry.

Portrait of a Treadmill Mom: The Meaning and Structure of Sporting Practices of Middle Class Mothers

Jen Hanis-Martin, University of Chicago

This dissertation examines the lives of a group of middle class mothers who sustain serious sports practices in spite of the many competing demands of middle class motherhood. They offer a unique window into the complex, highly motivated and precarious balancing acts of a group of middle class women who negotiate cultural messages about devotion, independence and fitness. Based on in-depth interviews with women who are athletes, mothers, and often partners/spouses, this dissertation investigates the meanings, and roles of sport practice in these women's lives, as well as the

“infrastructure” required in achieving an athletic version of middle class motherhood.

Sexual Empowerment for All? Exploring Experiences of Sexual Pleasure and Agency of Girls and Young Women

Stacy Missari, University of Connecticut

Scholars have argued that the differences in experiences of sexual pleasure and sexual safety between heterosexual men and women are an enduring component of gender inequality in the United States. Feminists advocate for adult women to make demands in the sexual realm in order to lessen this aspect of inequality and to experience more pleasurable and positive sexual experiences. However, when it comes to adolescent and teenage girls, the predominate assumption is that sexuality is inherently risky, and the majority of quantitative research in adolescent sexuality is guided by this assumption. Although qualitative research has examined girls' experiences of sexual desire (or lack thereof) and have advanced the perspective that sexuality is a normative aspect of adolescent development, few studies have fully examined the relationship between pleasure and danger simultaneously, which scholars argue is an integral component of female sexuality. In this dissertation, I use the 1994-2008 restricted data from Waves I, III, and IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) to examine the short and long-term effects of “pleasure” and “danger” – operationalized as the interaction between assessments of sex as pleasurable and the perceived ability to resist unwanted sex. Findings suggest that positive attitudes toward sexuality have positive short-term effects on contraceptive use only when sexual agency is taken into account. This interaction also has positive long-term effects on girls' educational attainment. These findings have the potential to further inform the debate surrounding intervention in teen pregnancy and STD prevention and, at the same time, add to the literature on adolescent sexuality and female sexual empowerment.

Continued on page 11

Graduate Student Showcase, cont'd from p. 10

Gender Identity Threat and Masculine Compensation: An Interactional Theory of Gendered Behavior

Christin L. Munsch, Cornell University

Alcoholism, sexual promiscuity, homophobia, criminality, and violence are overwhelmingly male phenomena. My dissertation project, "Gender Identity Threat and Masculine Compensation: An Interactional Theory of Gendered Behavior," is a series of three methodologically diverse studies that draw on social identity theory and interactional theories of gender to argue that under gender identity threat men are likely to engage in gendered compensatory behaviors such as these. In study 1, I maintain that breadwinner status is an important component of masculinity for married men. As a result, economic dependency may threaten masculinity and lead to infidelity. Using data from the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth I find that married men who are economically dependent on their wives are more likely to engage in extramarital sex despite controlling for individual and relationship characteristics. Study 2, a controlled laboratory experiment, tests the hypothesis that threats to gender identity increase violence and aggression in men and that this violence disproportionately targets individuals perceived to be gender deviant, including women, gay men and lesbians. Study 3 analyzes the content of 45 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with young, heterosexual undergraduate men born and raised in the U.S. in order to better understand the process of masculinity threat and compensation. I outline the diverse ways young men define their gender identity, experience threats to their gender identity, and respond to these threats. One of the most interesting findings from the interview data is that the majority of respondents deny engaging in compensatory behavior; yet, almost all respondents claim that the majority of their peers engage in masculine overcompensation and readily give examples of such behavior.

Male Strippers: Their Experiences and Self-Conceptions

Maren Scull, Indiana University, Bloomington

For my dissertation research, I examine the ways in which occupying the role of an exotic dancer influences the self-conceptions of male strippers. Although some researchers have concentrated on the relationship between exotic dance and self-definitions, much of this literature focuses on females who strip for males (FSM), or males who strip for males (MSM). To understand the relationship between the self-concept and exotic dance among males who strip for females (MSF), I spent 18 months conducting fieldwork at a strip club and conducted 22 in-depth interviews with MSF. In my analysis, I devote attention to three main areas that relate to dancers' self-concepts: embodiment, gender, and dancers' relationships with others. With regard to embodiment, I found that dancers put forth great effort to maintain and alter their bodies for the purpose of impression management. Specifically, dancers mentioned wearing costumes, dieting, exercising, using steroids, shaving, moisturizing, using drugs, ingesting alcohol, and controlling erections during their performances. In relation to issues of gender, I found that traditional gender roles were often reinforced at the strip club, as dancers used masculine presentations of self and exercised power and control over female patrons. However, I also found that customer-dancer interactions represented a reversal of gender roles as male performers were often subjected to aggressive and abusive treatment from female customers. Further, male performers earned significantly less money than their female counterparts. Concerning dancers' relationships to others, I found that most respondents were enmeshed within a network of individuals who were also employed as exotic dancers. In addition, I found that dancers experienced very little stigma from friends, family members, romantic partners, and society

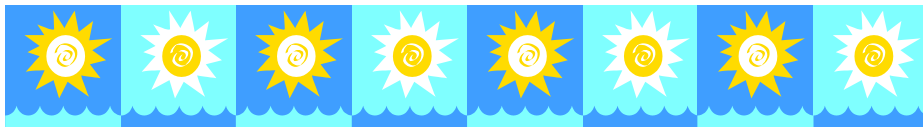
in general. Overall, exploring these three areas enabled me to understand how stripping influences the self-definitions of MSF. Specifically, respondents reported a positive sense of self and an increased self-concept as a result of stripping.

A "Different Economy of Bodies and Pleasures"?: Gender, Power, and Sexuality in BDSM Interactions

Brandy L. Simula, Emory University

At the conclusion of *History of Sexuality*, Foucault infamously refers to the possibility of a "different economy of bodies and pleasures." In the current economy, bodies and pleasures are organized, regulated, and interpreted through social systems including gender and sexuality, which are deeply inflected by power differences. My dissertation project investigates how participation in BDSM (bondage and discipline, dominance and submission, and/or sadomasochism) influences and is influenced by participants' experiences of gender, power, and sexuality. To examine the meanings BDSM interactions have for those who participate in them, I conducted 32 semi-structured, in-depth interviews with BDSM participants currently residing in the U.S. and collected qualitative data from correspondence, diaries, and memoirs available at the Leather Archives and Museum and 280 discussion board threads at one of the largest BDSM community websites. My research explores the interactive processes through which normative arrangements of gender, power, and sexuality are "done," "redone," and/or "undone" in the context of BDSM interactions. I also analyze the extent to which the doings, redoings, and undoings of these systems that occur in BDSM interactions influence and are influenced by interactions that take place in other areas of participants' lives. I ask, in Foucauldian terms, whether and how the interactional meaning-making processes that occur in the context of BDSM interactions sustain the current economy of bodies and pleasures and/or create different economies.

Continued on page 12



Graduate Student Showcase, cont'd from p. 11

Adolescents Learning About Sex - Broadband Internet Access, Sexual Education, Moral Panics and Youth Citizenship

Marshall Smith, University of Colorado - Boulder

This dissertation examines the experiences of fifty-one young people who were adolescents as high-speed Internet access became widely available in the United States. The data are drawn from semi-structured, open-ended interviews with thirty-nine women and twelve men covering topics related to sexual socialization. While participants describe a wide and predictable variety of sources of sexual information including movies, television, books, magazines, family, friends, and personal experience, the majority reported the Internet served a central role in how they learned about sexuality. I place the findings within the cultural context of moral panics regarding teen sexuality and technology as well as emergent theories and debates about citizenship in order to fully understand the key social and theoretical implications of the experiences of these young people.

Teachers' Perspectives on Race and Gender: Strategic Intersectionality and the Countervailing Effects of Privilege

Laurie Cooper Stoll, Loyola University of Chicago

As a policy prescription, education is often considered a panacea for racism and sexism, and teachers therefore the conduits for social equality. Strategic intersectionality suggests that teachers who have marked identities, especially those who exhibit more than one, may under certain circumstances experience a "multiple identity advantage" that can situate them as particularly effective advocates for others who are disadvantaged. This institutional ethnography explores the underlying premises of strategic intersectionality and the countervailing effects of privilege through observations and in-depth interviews of teachers in a primarily white elementary school, a primarily Hispanic elementary school, and a primarily African American elementary school, all within the same school district

north of Chicago. Despite a commitment to social justice by teachers, the school district, and the town itself, efforts to address issues of race, class, and gender inequality remain rooted in individual-level strategies with no critique of contemporary institutional discrimination. The result is often an attempt by teachers to construct racial and gender utopias in their classrooms where "problems" of race and gender do not exist, and any connections to structural inequalities go unexamined or are presented as historical facts.

Gendered, Sexual, and Religious Transformations in a Southeastern LGBT Christian Organization

J. Edward Sumerau, Florida State University

Drawing on over 450 hours of participant observation, informal conversations, life history interviews, and organizational materials gathered during a three year period, my dissertation consists of two empirical articles examining gendered, religious, and sexual transformations in a southeastern lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) Christian organization. In the first article, I examine how a group of gay men constructed identities as responsible gay Christian men by using discourses (1) emphasizing paternal stewardship; (2) stressing emotional control and inherent rationality; and (3) defining intimate relationships in a heteronormative manner. Moreover, I demonstrate how this group of subordinated men collaboratively drew upon and reproduced beliefs and assumptions, which facilitate and justify the ongoing subordination of women and sexual minorities. Specifically, their identity work centered on symbolically positioning themselves as superior to supposedly promiscuous, self-centered, and effeminate others. In conclusion, I draw out implications for understanding how groups of gay Christian men engage in compensatory manhood acts, the consequences these actions have for the reproduction of inequality, and the limitations of mobilizing responsibility discourses in the ongoing struggle for sexual and gender equality. In the second article, I analyze how a group of

lesbian women and gay men collaborated with a newly-acquired pastor to gender their organizational culture by (1) establishing, (2) sanctifying, (3) justifying, and (4) protecting gendered hierarchies within the church. In conclusion, I draw out implications for understanding the social construction of gendered organizational cultures, the usefulness of examining how organizational cultures change over time, and the importance of critically interrogating why LGBT Christian organizations often become male-dominated in terms of leadership, demographics, and culture over time. Overall, my dissertation reveals how members of an LGBT Christian organization negotiate gender, sexuality, and religion, and the consequences these actions pose for the reproduction of inequality.

Urban Men in the Kitchen: gender, class, ethnicity and domestic cooking

Michelle Szabo, York University, Toronto, Canada

As the number of single-male, single-father and male same-sex households increases, and as women's workforce participation approaches that of men's, men are increasingly being called on to cook at home. However, there is little empirical work on the motivations for, and meanings of, domestic cooking for men. My dissertation research addresses this gap by investigating – through semi-structured interviews, cooking observations and meal diaries – how and why men of various ethno-racial backgrounds in Toronto, Canada, come to make domestic cooking a habit. When viewed within the frameworks of social constructionist and structural theories of gender, and of poststructural and feminist notions of domestic activities as work-leisure, my data suggest that home cooking is becoming less gendered in some ways. For example, some participants are taking on traditionally feminine caring responsibilities and subjectivities through feeding loved ones. Also, it appears that cooking is becoming an acceptable part of some masculinities (e.g. mainly middle class but across a diversity of ethno-racial

Continued on page 13

~ Announcements ~

Awards/Accomplishments

Manisha Desai, Director of the Women's Studies Department and Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Connecticut, has been awarded a Fulbright Hays faculty Research Fellowship in India from Jan 2011-Nov 2011 studying Gender, Environment, and Development in a Globalizing Gujarat.

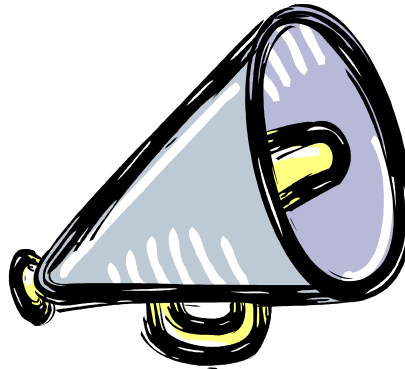
James W. Messerschmidt, Professor of Sociology/Criminology/Women's and Gender Studies at the University of Southern Maine, was awarded the 2010-2011 MacPherson Award for Outstanding Feminist Faculty by the Women's and Gender Studies Program for his outstanding contribution to feminist scholarship, teaching, and service to the Program.

Michael Messner, Professor of Sociology and Gender Studies Director at the University of Southern California, was honored by the California Women's Law Center with the 2011 Abby J. Leibman Pursuit of Justice Award for his work in support of girls and women in sports. <http://dornsife.usc.edu/news/stories/946/equality-on-and-off-the-field/>

Stacy Missari, a graduate student at the University of Connecticut, has been awarded the 2011 Outstanding Graduate Student Teacher Award from the Department of Sociology

Anne R. Roschelle, Associate Professor, SUNY New Paltz just signed a book contract with Lynne Rienner Publishers for her book on homeless women and children in San Francisco.

Adia Harvey Wingfield, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Georgia State University, was awarded the Outstanding Author Contribution Award at the Literati Network Awards for Excellence 2011 for her paper "Caring, Curing, and the Community: Black Masculinity in a Feminized Profession," published in the 2010 edition of *Research in the Sociology of Work*.



Continued on page 14

Graduate Student Showcase, cont'd from p. 12

backgrounds in Toronto, Canada, come to make domestic cooking a habit. When viewed within the frameworks of social constructionist and structural theories of gender, and of poststructural and feminist notions of domestic activities as work-leisure, my data suggest that home cooking is becoming less gendered in some ways. For example, some participants are taking on traditionally feminine caring responsibilities and subjectivities through feeding loved ones. Also, it appears that cooking is becoming an acceptable part of some masculinities (e.g. mainly middle class but across a diversity of ethno-racial groups). However, my participants' experiences and notions of cooking also display their privilege in gender, class and ethno-racial hierarchies. Participants' female partners or relatives, especially those from classes and ethno-racial groups historically positioned as domestic workers, were sometimes hesitant to embrace home cooking because of discourses associating cooking with anti-feminism or oppression. On the other hand, such discourses were generally absent from my conversations with men, whose pleasure in cooking was more

straightforwardly achieved. My dissertation addresses these and other issues as they relate to the gendered division of labour and gender equity more generally.

Anticipating Motherhood and Medicalization: The Emergence of Preconception Care, 1980-2010

Miranda R. Waggoner, Brandeis University

This study examines the emergence, ascendancy, and social implications of "preconception care," a novel clinical strategy that aims to reduce adverse birth outcomes by targeting the pre-pregnant body. Preconception care was "discovered" in the 1980s as an addition to prenatal care and comprised a major public health initiative at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the mid-2000s. Funded by a National Science Foundation dissertation grant, this study draws on in-depth interviews with a purposive sample of scientists, clinicians, public health experts, and maternal and child health advocates to analyze how preconception care shifts and shapes social meanings of medical intervention,

women's bodies, and medical risk. This study describes how medical and public health professionals think through the implications of their work for women's reproductive behaviors, bodies, and social roles. The findings from this study suggest that, in order to address problems of high infant mortality rates and insufficient health care coverage for low-income women, the emergence of preconception care has worked to bridge the usually distinct (and competing) agendas of those who focus on women's health topics and those who focus on maternal and infant health issues. Predicated on social expectations about reproduction and motherhood, the preconception care strategy pushed for a more comprehensive vision of women's health. In so doing, it also elevated concerns about risks to the developing fetus. This research contributes to a better understanding of the changing dynamics of women's health research and of changing conceptions of the fetus in society. Moreover, this study's findings engage broader social and ethical concerns around policy-making and reproductive care.

Announcements, cont'd from p. 13

Announcements

Dear Sex and Gender Grads:

In our capacity as Graduate Student Representatives to the Sex and Gender Section, we want to let you know about a couple of ways to get to know other graduate students in the Section.

First, you are invited to join the Sex and Gender Facebook Group that we've set up with the help of last year's representative, Maura Kelly. You can find the group by searching for ASA Sex and Gender Grads. We hope you will use this space to post items that may be of interest and to connect with other graduate students. Come introduce yourself in the Icebreaker thread under the discussions tab! Also, we will be posting information about Section events at the ASA Meeting in Las Vegas as August approaches.

Second, please save the date for the Sex and Gender Grad Student Happy Hour at ASA. The Section is generously sponsoring this opportunity for us to get to know one another on Saturday August 20th, after the Section Reception. Location and details on how to get a free drink will be forthcoming so keep an eye out for the info in this newsletter and check the Facebook group!

Finally, if you have questions or concerns that we, as your Representatives, can assist you with please don't hesitate to email us. We look forward to meeting you at ASA.

Tal Peretz
tperetz@usc.com

Anna Sorensen
asorensen@umail.ucsb.edu

This Week in Sociology [TWS]

Announcing the launch of a new on-line magazine, *This Week in Sociology [TWS]*. Each week we will feature five or six

pieces that bring the Sociological Imagination into real time. We believe that TWS will be an exciting and useful tool for students learning about sociology, for faculty teaching sociology, and for anyone who would like to embrace the contemporary world in an intellectually serious and engaged way. Check us out at www.thisweekinsociology.com

The Sociological Cinema

Looking for short video clips to use in your sociology classroom? The Sociological Cinema (www.thesociologicalcinema.com) is an online resource for instructors of sociology who are interested in incorporating (short) video clips into their teaching. The heart of the website is an online video database that busy sociology instructors can search by sociological themes; all videos are accompanied by a

leges and universities. The book provides an excellent overview for students of higher education, gender studies, and sociology as well as for anyone interested in the current state of scholarship and practice.

Casanova, Erynn M. 2011. *Making Up the Difference: Women, Beauty, and Direct Selling in Ecuador*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Globalization and economic restructuring have decimated formal jobs in developing countries, pushing many women into informal employment such as direct selling of cosmetics, perfume, and other personal care products as a way to "make up the difference" between household income and expenses. In Ecuador, with its persistent economic crisis and few opportunities for financially and personally rewarding work, women increasingly choose direct selling as a way to earn

income by activating their social networks. While few women earn the cars and trips that are iconic prizes in the direct selling organization, many use direct selling as part of a set of household survival strategies.

In this first in-depth study of a cosmetics direct selling organization in Latin America, Erynn Masi de Casanova explores women's identities as workers, including their

juggling of paid work and domestic responsibilities, their ideas about professional appearance, and their strategies for collecting money from customers. Focusing on women who work for the country's leading direct selling organization, she offers fascinating portraits of the everyday lives of women selling personal care products in Ecuador's largest city, Guayaquil. Addressing gender relations (including a look at men's direct and indirect involvement), the importance of image, and the social and economic context of direct selling, Casanova challenges assumptions that this kind of flexible employment resolves women's work/home conflicts and offers an important new perspective on women's work in developing countries.

Continued on page 15



concise summary and analysis. By far, our largest collection of clips are related to the field of Sex & Gender. Check us out and feel free to contribute your own video clips to the database!

New Books by Section Members

Bank, Barbara J. (ed). 2011. *Gender & Higher Education*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

This comprehensive, encyclopedic review explores gender and its impact on American higher education across historical and cultural contexts. The editor and contributors reveal the many ways in which gender is embedded in the educational practices, curriculum, institutional structures, policies, and governance of col-

Announcements, cont'd from p. 14

Ericksen, Julia. 2011. *Dance with Me: Ballroom Dance and the Promise of Instant Intimacy.* New York: NYU Press.

Rumba music starts and a floor full of dancers alternate clinging to one another and turning away. Rumba is an erotic dance, and the mood is hot and heavy; the women bend and hyperextend their legs as they twist and turn around their partners. Amateur and professional ballroom dancers alike compete in a highly gendered display of intimacy, romance and sexual passion.

In *Dance With Me*, Julia Ericksen, a competitive ballroom dancer herself, takes the reader onto the competition floor and into the lights and the glamour of a world of tanned bodies and glittering attire, exploring the allure of this hyper-competitive, difficult, and often expensive activity. In a vivid ethnography accompanied by beautiful photographs of all levels of dancers, from the world's top competitors to social dancers, Ericksen examines the ways emotional labor is used to create intimacy between professional partners and between professionals and their students, illustrating how dancers purchase intimacy. She shows that, while at first glance, ballroom presents a highly gendered face with men leading and women following, dancing also transgresses gender.

Garey, Anita Ilta and Karen V. Hansen (eds). 2011. *At The Heart Of Work And Family: Engaging the Ideas of Arlie Hochschild*

Garey and Hansen have assembled a stunning collection of studies on the emotional and logistical dynamics of coordinating paid and unpaid work. A must read.

Stephanie Coontz, author, *A Strange Stirring: The Feminine Mystique and American Women at the Dawn of the 1960s*

At the Heart of Work and Family deftly illustrates Hochschild's path-breaking perspectives, advancing understandings of job/career designs, gendered expectations, and family lives as they intertwine

in the new economy.?

Stephen Sweet, author of *Changing Contours of Work*

At the Heart of Work and Family presents original research on work and family by scholars who engage and build on the conceptual framework developed by well-known sociologist Arlie Hochschild.

These concepts, such as "the second shift," "the economy of gratitude," "emotion work," "feeling rules," "gender strategies," and "the time bind," are basic to sociology and have shaped both popular discussions and academic study. The common thread in these essays covering the gender division of housework, child-care networks, families in the global economy, and children of consumers is the incorporation of emotion, feelings, and meaning into the study of working families. These examinations, like Hochschild's own work, connect micro-level interaction to larger social and economic forces and illustrate the continued relevance of linking economic relations to emotional ones for understanding contemporary work-family life.

Anita Ilta Garey is an associate professor of human development and family studies and of sociology at the University of Connecticut. Her book, *Weaving Work and Motherhood*, received the 2000 William J. Goode Book Award.

Karen V. Hansen is a professor of sociology and women's and gender studies at Brandeis University. Her books include *Not-So-Nuclear Families: Class, Gender, and Networks of Care* (Rutgers University Press), which received the William J. Goode Book Award, Honorable Mention.

ORDER ONLINE: Paperback price \$27.95

http://rutgerspress.rutgers.edu/acatalog/at_the_heart_of_work_and_family.html

Keating, AnaLouise and Gloria González-López (eds). 2011. *Bridging: How Gloria Anzaldúa's Life and Work Transformed Our Own.* University of Texas Press.

This collection, co-edited by AnaLouise

Keating and Gloria González-López, contains original work by professors, students, and other scholars and activists in the social sciences and the humanities whose lives and work have been transformed by Gloria Anzaldúa's theories.

Bridging is multicultural, multidisciplinary, and multigenre; it includes work by established scholars and activists like Norma Cantú, Aída Hurtado, Andrea Lunsford, Denise Segura, and Gloria Steinem, as well as work by contributors at earlier points of their careers. It is a very rich collection and demonstrates some of the innovative ways that people are adopting, expanding, and/or revising on Anzaldúa's theories. The book also includes contributions from people outside the United States, which is a welcome expansion of Anzaldúan thought.

The editors of *Bridging* hope this collection will help us advance in the social sciences, women's and gender studies, the humanities, and innovative scholarship promoting a critical inquiry and understanding of all forms of human diversity in our increasingly complex, globalized world.

For the table of contents, an excerpt, and information on how to order the book (at a discount!), please see: <http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/keabri.html>

AnaLouise Keating is Professor of Women's Studies at Texas Woman's University and a prominent Anzaldúan scholar who worked closely with Anzaldúa for over a decade, co-editing several projects, and is now a trustee of the Anzaldúa Literary Trust.

Continued on page 16



Announcements, cont'd from p. 15

Kibria, Nazli. 2011. *Muslims in Motion: Islam and National Identity in the Bangladeshi Diaspora*. New Brunswick, New Jersey, and London: Rutgers University Press.

In *Muslims in Motion*, Nazli Kibria provides a comparative look at Bangladeshi Muslims in different global contexts, including Britain, the U.S., the Middle East, and Malaysia. Kibria examines international migrant flows from Bangladesh, and considers how such migrations continue to shape Islamization in these areas. Having conducted more than 200 in-depth interviews, she explores how, in societies as different as these, migrant Muslims, in their everyday lives, strive to achieve economic gains, sustain community and family life, and realize a sense of dignity and honor.

Muslims in Motion offers fresh insights into the prominence of Islam in these communities, especially an Islam defined by fundamentalist movements and ideologies. Kibria also focuses on the complex significance of nationality, with rich analyses of the diaspora, the role of gender and class, and the multiple identities of the migrants, she shows how nationality can be both a critical source of support and also of difficulty for many in their efforts to attain lives of dignity. By bringing to life a vast range of experiences, this book challenges prevailing stereotypes of Muslims.

Nazli Kibria teaches sociology at Boston University. Her books include *Family Tigh trope: The Changing Lives of Vietnamese Americans* and *Becoming Asian American: Second-Generation Chinese and Korean Americans*.



Light, Don W. (ed). 2010. *The Risks of Prescription Drugs*. New York: Columbia University Press.

There is an epidemic not now covered in texts and courses on gender and health, aging, and women with chronic conditions - adverse drug reactions. Prescription drugs have become the 4th leading cause of death. Yet 85% of new drugs offer few if any offsetting advantages over older drugs. Women have long been a target for commercially constructed "diseases" and heavy promotion of drugs that have harmful side effects. This includes the new studies of risk for women taking Yaz and Yasmin as well as older studies of how menopause was redefined as a "disease."

A short course supplement is available in a new book, *The Risks Of Prescription Drugs*, on Amazon for less than \$15. It describes the epidemic and the institutional drivers behind the 46 million people suffering from harmful side effects. Short overview chapters by Peter Conrad & Cheryl Stults, Allan Horwitz, and Howard Brody describe the medicalization of women, mental states, and cholesterol that lead to exposing more people to harmful side effects with little offsetting benefit.

Jeanes, Emma, Knights, David & Patricia Yancey Martin (eds.). 2011. *Handbook of Gender, Work, and Organization*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

OOW member, Patricia Yancey Martin, has co-edited a new *Handbook of Gender, Work, and Organization*, with Emma Jeanes and David Knights (Wiley, 2011). Several contributors (in addition to Pat) are OOW members including Joan Acker, Sharon Bird, Laura Rhoton, and Orna Sasson-Levy.

This work of reference represents a remarkably complete, detailed and extensive review of the field of gender, work and organization in the second decade of the 21st century. Its authors represent eight countries and many disciplines including management, sociology, political science, and gender studies. The chapters, by top scholars in their areas of expertise, offer both reviews and empirical findings,

and insights and challenges for further work. The chapters are organized in five sections: Histories and Philosophies; Organizing Work and the Gendered Organization; Embodiment; Globalization; and Diversity.

- Theoretical and conceptual developments at the cutting edge of the field are explicated and illustrated by the handbook's authors.
- Methods for conducting research into gender, work and organization are reviewed and assessed as well as illustrated in the work of several chapters.
- Efforts to produce greater gender equality in the workplace are covered in nearly every chapter, in terms of past successes and failures. Military organizations are presented as one of the difficult to change in regards to gender (with the result that women are marginalized in practice even when official policies and goals require their full inclusion).
- The role of the body/embodiment is emphasized in several chapters, with attention both to how organizations discipline bodies and how organizational members use their bodies to gain advantage. Particular attention is paid to sexuality in/and organizations, including sexual harassment, policies to alleviate bias, and the likelihood that future work will pay more attention to the body's presence and role in work and organizations.
- Many chapters also address "change efforts" that have been employed by individuals, groups, and organizations, including transnational ones such as the European Union, the United Nations, and so on.
- In addition to its value for teachers and students within this field, it also offers insights that would be of value to policy makers and practitioners who need to reflect on the latest thinking relating to gender at work and in organizations.

Continued on page 17

Announcements, cont'd from p. 16

Menjívar, Cecilia. 2011. *Enduring Violence: Ladina Women's Lives in Guatemala*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Drawing on revealing, in-depth interviews, Cecilia Menjívar investigates the role that violence plays in the lives of Ladina women in eastern Guatemala, a little-visited and little-studied region. While much has been written on the subject of political violence in Guatemala, Menjívar turns to a different form of suffering—the violence embedded in institutions and in everyday life so familiar and routine that it is often not recognized as such. Rather than painting Guatemala (or even Latin America) as having a cultural propensity for normalizing and accepting violence, Menjívar aims to develop an approach to examining structures of violence—profound inequality, exploitation and poverty, and gender ideologies that position women in vulnerable situations—grounded in women's experiences. In this way, her study provides a glimpse into the root causes of the increasing wave of femicide in Guatemala, as well as in other Latin American countries, and offers observations relevant for understanding violence against women around the world today.

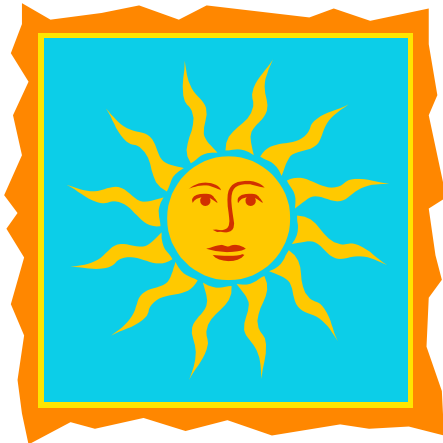
Messner, Michael A. 2011. *King of the Wild Suburb: A Memoir of Fathers, Sons and Guns*. Austin, TX: Plain View Press.

Advance Reviews for *King of the Wild Suburb*

Michael Messner, already known for his nuanced explorations of masculinities in sport, here humanely explores the evolving, often confusing dynamics of masculinities between three generations of boys

and men. This candid memoir will make engrossing reading for both seasoned scholars and newcomers to gender studies.

--Cynthia Enloe, author of *Nimo's War, Emma's War: Making Feminist Sense of the Iraq War*



For decades, feminist scholars, memoirists, and novelists have explored the lineaments of mother-daughter relationships, yet the world of fathers and sons has garnered relatively little attention. In his closely observed memoir, *King of the Wild Suburb*, noted Gender Studies scholar Michael Messner opens up the affective terrain between fathers and sons, and in

the process deepens and complicates our understanding of masculinity.

--Alice Echols, author of *Hot Stuff: Disco and the Remaking of American Culture*

Michael Messner's reflections on coming of age in the pivotal Sixties deftly captures the fault lines that separated so many young men and women from the lives of their parents and grandparents. It was, perhaps, easier for young women to rebel and choose careers over homemaking than it was for young men to opt out of a culture that made war, guns, and hunting the anchors of manhood. *King of the Wild Suburb* helps us understand how masculinity has changed, albeit still precariously, making it possible to maintain a fidelity to one's past while passing on to the next generation a freedom to explore new ways to be a man.

--Jan E. Dizard, author of *Mortal Stakes: Hunters and Hunting in Contemporary America*

Ridgeway, Cecilia L. 2011. *Framed By Gender: How Gender Inequality Persists In The Modern World* Oxford University Press.

In an advanced society like the U.S.,

where an array of processes work against gender inequality, how does this inequality persist? Integrating research from sociology, social cognition and psychology, and organizational behavior, *Framed by Gender* identifies the general processes through which gender as a principle of inequality rewrites itself into new forms of social and economic organization. Cecilia Ridgeway argues that people confront uncertain circumstances with gender beliefs that are more traditional than those circumstances. They implicitly draw on the too-convenient cultural frame of gender to help organize new ways of doing things, thereby reinscribing trailing gender stereotypes into the new activities, procedures, and forms of organization. This dynamic does not make equality unattainable, but suggests a constant struggle with uneven results. Demonstrating of how personal interactions translate into larger structures of inequality, *Framed by Gender* is an original take on the troubling endurance of gender inequality.

Wingfield, Adia Harvey. 2011. *Changing Times for Black Professionals*. Routledge.

This book is a study of the challenges, issues, and obstacles facing black professional workers in the United States. Though they have always been a part of the U.S. labor force, black professionals have often been overlooked in media, research, and public opinion. Ironically, however, their experiences offer a particularly effective way to understand how race shapes social life, opportunities, and upward mobility. As the 21st century continues to usher in increasing demographic, social, and economic change to the United States, it is critical to consider the impact this will have on an important sector of the labor force. In this book, I examine the reasons why sociological study of black professional workers is important and valuable, review the literature that examines their experiences in the workplace, and consider the issues and challenges they are likely to face in a rapidly shifting social world.

Continued on page 18

Announcements, cont'd from p. 17

New Journal Articles and Book Chapters by Section Members

Blum, Linda M. 2011. "Not Some Big, Huge, Racial-Type Thing, But . . .": Mothering Children of Color with Invisible Disabilities in the Age of Neuroscience." In press, *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 36(4) (summer 2011).

Blum, Linda M., Maureen Sullivan, Elly Teman, Barbara Katz Rothman, and Susan Markens. 2011. Symposium on Surrogate Motherhood and the Politics of Reproduction by Susan Markens. *Sociological Forum* 26(1): 194-208.

Casanova, Erynn M. 2011. "Multiplying Themselves: Women Cosmetics Sellers in Ecuador." *Feminist Economics* 17(2): 1-29.

Charrad, Mounira M. 2009. "Kinship, Islam or Oil: Culprits of Gender Inequality?" *Politics and Gender* 5(4): 546-553.

Charrad, Mounira M. 2010. Guest Editor, *Women's Agency: Silences and Voices*, Special issue, *Women's Studies International Forum*, 33(6).

The authors in this special issue discuss how women's voices are excluded, silenced and marginalized in settings and processes such as war, displacement, democratization, labor market, judicial system, state bureaucracy, nonprofit organizations and national debates on citizenship. They also discover how women found their voices, channeled them, modified them, and gained a measure of empowerment. They examine women's agency across cultures by focusing on countries as diverse as Turkey, Portugal, Lebanon, Mexico and the US. Each article is concerned with particular transformations in social, economic and political systems that in turn shape women's social, economic and political ability or lack thereof to make their voices heard. All articles are engaged with identifying structural problems that limit women's personal, social and political capacity to maneuver for their own interests. Then again, each piece analyzes a particular form of women's agency or

their efforts to change their circumstances according to their interests and concerns.

Charrad, Mounira M. 2010. "Women's Agency across Cultures: Conceptualizing Strengths and Boundaries" in *Women's Agency: Silences and Voices*, Special issue, *Women's Studies International Forum* 33(6).

Nawyn, Stephanie J. 2010. Gender and migration: Integrating feminist theory into migration studies. *Sociology Compass* 4(9): 749-765.

Patil, Vrushali. 2011. "Transnational Feminism in Sociology: Articulations, Agendas, Debates." *Sociology Compass*.

_____. 2011. "Narrating political history about contested space: Tourism websites for India's Northeast." *Annals of Tourism Research*.

_____. 2011. "Reproducing-Resisting Race and Gender Difference: Examining India's Online Tourism Campaign from a Transnational Feminist Perspective." *Signs*.

Roschelle, Anne R. 2011. "Motherhood Unbound: Homeless Chicanas in San Francisco" forthcoming in Dorsia Smith Silva (ed), *Latina/Chicana Mothering*. Demeter Press.

Saguy, Abigail C. and Anna Ward. 2011. "Coming Out as Fat: Rethinking Stigma." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 74(1): 53-75.

Solari, Cinzia. 2011. "Between 'Europe' and 'Africa': Building the New Ukraine on the Shoulders of Migrant Women." Pp. 23-46 in Marian J. Rubchak (ed), *Mapping Difference: The Many Faces of Women in Ukraine*. Berghahn Books.



Job Announcements

The **Boston College** Department of Sociology is seeking a one year, Visiting Assistant Professor with expertise in the following: global sociology, gender, and ethnography. Scholars with expertise in any geographic area of the world are invited to apply. The position is non tenure-track and begins in the Fall of 2011. It entails graduate and undergraduate teaching in the Department of Sociology, whose PhD program specializes in Social Economy and Social Justice: Class, Race and Gender in a Global Context. Boston College is an Affirmation Action/Equal Opportunity employer. Applications from scholars of color and women are strongly encouraged.

Send CV, the names of 3 referees, and 2 pieces of recent scholarship by July 15, 2011. Review of applications begins immediately. Applications can be submitted electronically to: socchair@bc.edu.

For additional information about the Boston College Sociology Department see www.bc.edu/sociology.

Wellesley College, Women's and Gender Studies/Assistant Professor

Location: Wellesley, MA
Type: Tenure Track
Deadline: September 15th, 2011

Description: Job Title: Assistant Professor, Women and Gender Studies

Department: Women's and Gender Studies

The Women's and Gender Studies Department at Wellesley College invites applications for a tenure-track, beginning assistant professor position in Global Sexuality and Queer Studies to start Fall 2012. We seek a social scientist (or training in a related field) whose research and teaching utilizes qualitative or quantitative methods. The successful candidate will teach a 2/2 load that includes introduction to women's and gender studies,

Continued on page 19

Announcements, cont'd from p. 18

queer theory, and cross-cultural sexuality, in addition to courses in new faculty member's specific area. Demonstrated teaching ability, commitment to undergraduate women's education, and a developed research agenda are expected. Our department is interdisciplinary, has its own faculty, and attracts a large number of Wellesley students to its courses and major/minor

Candidates must have a received their PhD in hand to begin the position.

Application Address:

A statement of teaching and research interests in the cover letter, CV, a writing sample and three letters of recommendation are required. (The online application will request names/email address so that recommenders or dossier services may submit the letters directly.) Materials should be submitted through the online application system at

<https://career.wellesley.edu> by the closing date of September 15th to be considered.

If there are difficulties submitting on line, contact working@wellesley.edu. For more information on the department, see: <http://www.wellesley.edu/WomenSt/>.

Online Application URL:

<https://career.wellesley.edu>

Application E-Mail:

<http://www.nwsa.org/employ/listing.php?entryid=532>

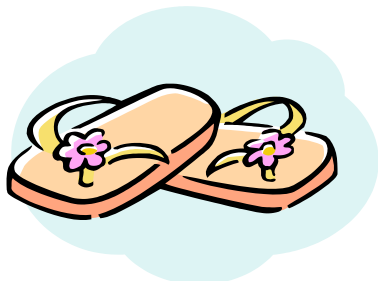
Institution/Department URL:

<http://www.wellesley.edu/WomenSt/>

Contact E-Mail: working@wellesley.edu

Additional Information:

Wellesley College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, and we are committed to increasing the diversity of the college community and the curriculum. Candidates who believe they can contribute to that goal are encouraged to apply.



Conference Announcements

Public Sociology Graduate Conference

George Mason University in Fairfax, VA, October 22, 2011. The deadline for submissions has been extended to June 15. It is our hope you will help spread our call for papers to your colleagues and students. The website for the conference and call for papers can be found here: <http://gmusocgrads.wordpress.com/activities/grad-conference-2011>.

From the Call for Papers:

Public sociology is an approach to the discipline that transcends the academy and engages wider audiences. It is not aligned with any particular theory, method, or subject. Rather, it leverages the tools and topics of professional sociology while reaching beyond the audience of professional sociologists, taking into consideration the perspectives, frameworks, and struggles of diverse publics without diluting rigor or content.

This conference seeks varied submissions on sociological topics, including but not limited to age, race, gender, class, sexualities, work, communication and media, education, families, organizations, institutions, collective behavior, social justice, human rights, and political, economic, and civil societies.

In addition to an abstract, submitters should include a reflexive statement describing how their papers engage with public sociology. Possible forms of reflexive statements include:

- How research findings inform public debates, including proposed or implemented policies, media narratives, and social problems.
- How concepts or findings might be used to empower affected groups and promote more equitable social relations.
- How concepts or findings might be made accessible to more diverse publics in a manner that takes into account their languages, cultural practices, and perspectives.
- How papers relate to authors' personal

commitments to one or more subject matters therein, including political or activist causes.

The Moral Panics of Sexuality

Conference at Arizona State University West Campus
Phoenix, AZ

Friday, October 7, 2011

E-mail proposals & questions by July 15, 2011 to moralpanics@gmail.com

We invite proposals for an exciting and provocative conference that will address what we are calling the moral panics of sexuality, or, if you prefer, scary sex. Moral panics of sexuality may include practices, representations, and philosophies held in the imagination as deviant, or more precisely, the source of anxious unease if not full-blown disgust. Accordingly, we invite radical proposals that may alternatively challenge, incite, or provoke moral panic.

Proposals are due **July 15th, 2011** and should include a title and abstract of approximately 350-500 words. Please specify whether you would like to be considered for an individual paper (approximately 20 minutes each), or for brief roundtable presentations (5-10 minutes) followed by open discussions with attendees. Send submissions to moralpanics@gmail.com.

Please direct all inquiries to this address and you will receive a prompt response. Center for Critical Inquiry and Cultural Studies (CCICS) Arizona State University at the West campus P.O. Box 37100 Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100 <http://ccics.asu.edu/> cci@asu.edu

Topics may include, but are certainly not limited to:

Changing Narratives of Disgust, Deviance, and Normality – vagina dentata, castration panics, histories of pornography, miscegenation panics, menstrual anarchy, purposive body hair growth/removal, visible fetishes, “pro-anorexia” movements

Continued on page 20

Announcements, *cont'd* from p. 19

Radical Reproductive Politics – birth orgasms, fetishization of pregnant women, breast milk hysteria, new visions of abortion politics, selective pronatalisms, voluntary sterilization initiated by young women, surrogacy and transnational adoption

Radical Philosophies of Sexuality – erotics of Bataille, asexual manifestos, feminist and queer critiques of love and marriage, queer death drive

Legal Critiques of Sexual Morality – revising sex offending discourse, sex toy bans, managing children's sexuality, regulation of adolescent clothing, prisoner bodies, trans parenting

Queer(ing) Performances – lesbian dildo debates, anti-assimilationist gay pride, no homo, queer crip performance, public debates over arts funding

Abject and Extreme Sexualities – cancer and sex, radical ageist critiques, fatness studies, trans surgeries, anti-surgery intersexuality, body mutilations, schizophrenia and sexuality, suicidality, snuff films, autoerotic asphyxiation

Locating Sexual Institutions – film ratings boards, regulating hate speech, new theories of BDSM, trans architecture

Medicalized Sexualities – induced orgasms, labiaplasty and genital surgeries, sexualized nutrition, forced ingestion, breast augmentation, organ trafficking

Viral Circulation of Bodies and Sexualities – subversive video games, anti-social-networking rhetoric, sexting panics, cell phone pornography, sex trafficking and mail order brides

About the Conference

The event is free to all registered participants. It will be located at Arizona State University's West campus in sunny Phoenix, Arizona (approximately 20 minute drive from the Phoenix airport). October promises to bring warm – not hot! – weather and plenty of opportunity for desert merriment and relaxation. The conference will start with a series of back-to-back keynote speakers and will include an informal lunch followed by an

afternoon of concurrent panel and roundtable sessions. Dinner in the evening will be provided free-of-charge to attendees at a new non-profit restaurant near downtown Phoenix that specializes in local, organic, sustainable foods. Shared rides will be provided to dinner and back to the hotel. Confirmed Keynote Presenter: Heather Warren-Crow

We have reserved a block of rooms at the Sheraton Crescent Hotel at 2620 West Dunlap Avenue for October 6th and 7th at \$109.00 a night (the rate will also be offered three days before and after the conference for those who wish to extend their trip). The rate includes in-room internet access, a hot breakfast buffet, and access to fitness, spa, waterslide, business, and dining facilities. There will be a free shuttle service to and from the conference site, and free on-site parking. Reservations must be made by **September 6, 2011** to ensure the group rate. Please call 602-943-8200 to make your reservations; the group name is "ASU West." The Sheraton Crescent website is: <http://www.starwoodhotels.com/sheraton/property/overview/index.html?propertyID=102>

Hong Kong Sociological Association 13th Annual Conference

Hosted by Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Date: December 3rd, 2011 (Saturday)
Venue: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Call for Papers:

Conference Theme: Global Sociology for a Global World

In the process of globalization, sociological research has transcended national and trans-national levels of analysis. Important issues remain with regard to our understanding about the complex interplays between the global and the local. The conference aims to draw discussions about this valuable theme and encourage presentations contributing to the development of a more global sociology, or to a better understanding of local issues in the global context. Topics of interest include but not limited to:

- Global, Regional and Local Dynamics
- Education and Stratification
- Social Inequality and Poverty
- Migration/Immigration and Race/Ethnicity
- Universal Values and Cultural Diversity
- Civil Society and Democracy
- Gender and Family
- Youth and the Elderly
- Health and Well-Being
- Deviance, Crime and Law

Keynote Speaker: Prof. Francisco Ramirez, Stanford University Prof. Francisco Ramirez is well-known in the field of Sociology of Education. He also serves as a faculty member in the Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law, Stanford University. His research interests mainly include cross-national studies on the role of education in the formation of world society, and the influence of world society on educational developments.

Papers are welcome from sociologists and colleagues in the social sciences. Prospective participants can apply to:

- a. present a paper
- b. organize a panel
- c. attend the conference.

Please fill out the attached abstract submission form (250 words max.) and send it to Miss Queena NG by email (HKSA2011@cuhk.edu.hk), by fax (852-26035213), or by post (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong). Deadline for submission is: September 15, 2011. Proposals will be peer reviewed.

Registration Fee

HKSA life members: Free
HKSA regular members (Annual fee HK\$400): Free
Non-HKSA members: HK\$400
Students: HK\$150

Enquires: For further enquiries, please contact Miss Queena NG of Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong at HKSA2011@cuhk.edu.hk.

Continued on page 21

Announcements, cont'd from p. 20

Work and Family Researchers Network

Call for Papers for Inaugural Conference
Conference Theme: Interdisciplinary Conversations

June 14-16, 2012, Philadelphia, PA, USA

In order to help us ensure sufficient meeting space and accommodations, please click on the link below to let us know if you are considering attending, and to provide suggestions for the meeting. This survey will take one minute!

<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/XTSDV2F>

We invite submissions of papers, posters, and symposia proposals that address all aspects of work and family issues, including basic research, theory, history, international comparisons, political analyses, policy evaluations, action research, ethnographic investigations and statistical analyses. As this will be a multidisciplinary conference, researchers and scholars from all disciplines are encouraged to participate including anthropology, business and management, economics, family studies, political science, psychology, public health, social work, sociology, and related fields.

Examples of possible topics include (but are not limited to): alternative work arrangements, women's career opportunities, job performance, overwork, underemployment, non-standard work shifts, low-wage work, stress, health and well-being, work-family conflict and enrichment, family leave, organizational policies, public policy, international comparisons, time use, aging and older workers, dependent care, care work, after-school programs and the impact of the recession on today's families. Work and family issues for special populations including military families, immigrant families, single-parent families, and gay and lesbian families, are also welcome.

Consistent with the WFRN's mission to advance, promote and disseminate work and family research and to encourage knowledge and understanding of work and family issues among a broad commu-

nity of stakeholders, we welcome proposals for innovative sessions such as the following: professional development of work and family scholars (e.g., research incubator sessions, methodological workshops, grant writing, publishing strategies); delivering high-quality teaching and training in work and family issues for students, managers and policy makers; developing work and family researchers' effectiveness at communicating their research to the press as well as to organizational and public policy makers; and translating research into organizational, community and policy interventions.

Submission deadline: September 30, 2011.

Submission instructions:
http://workfamily.sas.upenn.edu/paper_Submission.html

For more information please visit:
<http://workfamily.sas.upenn.edu/conference.html>

Inquiries:
workandfamily@sas.upenn.edu

Call for Papers

The Rutgers Journal Of Sociology: Emerging Areas in Sociological Inquiry

CALL FOR PAPERS, 2011

The Rutgers Journal of Sociology: Emerging Areas in Sociological Inquiry provides a forum for graduate students and junior scholars to present well-researched and theoretically compelling review articles on an annual topic in sociology. Each volume features comprehensive commentary on emerging areas of sociological interest. These are critical evaluations of current research synthesized into cohesive articles about the state of the art in the discipline. Works that highlight the cutting-edge of the field, in terms of theoretical, methodological, or topical areas, are privileged.

RJS invites submissions for its second annual edition, which will focus on Knowledge in Contention.

*Papers and abstracts must be submitted by September 15th, 2011.

Some overarching questions you might consider are:

How do controversies surrounding knowledge claims emerge, escalate, and achieve closure?

How is expertise acquired and established, and what are the tensions between credentialed and/or lay perspectives?

How do contentious debates affect the generation of knowledge, and how are such debates resolved, mediated, institutionalized, or suppressed?

What role does power play in the ability to create legitimate bodies of knowledge, resolve conflicts, and win battles between contentious perspectives?

Are there certain social structures, conditions, practices, organizations, individual actors, or environments that are more likely to generate contention over the form and substance of knowledge?

Areas we are especially interested in include:

- *Ways of knowing
- *Knowledge Production
- *Deliberation, decision-making, and uncertainty management
- *Boundary work
- *Professional debates and credibility contests
- *Contentious discourse and narratives
- *Biomedical ethics
- *Tension between social and biological perspectives
- *Science and religion in debate
- *Claims-making in social movements
- *Community disputes over knowledge and values
- *State legitimation of knowledge claims
- *Transnational knowledge flows
- *Inequality and resistance in knowledge production
- *Diffusion of ideas and innovation
- *Institutional supports and impediments to knowledge production

Continued on page 22

Announcements, cont'd from p. 21

- *Technological advancement and the meaning of progress
- *Epistemological disputes in the social and natural sciences
- *The challenges of mixed methodologies
- *Objectivity versus activism in research

Guidelines: We accept original reviews of relevant research, but we do not accept empirical research papers. Reviews must not be under review or elsewhere published at the time of submission and should be no more than 10,000 words, including references, notes, tables, figures, acknowledgements and all cover pages. The first page should contain a title, author's affiliation, a running head and approximate word count. The second page should contain the title, an abstract of no more than 250 words and should not contain the names of the authors. Papers should be double-spaced, using Times New Roman font size 12, with 1.25 inch margins on all sides. All references should be in ASA style (see ASA guidelines).

All documents should be submitted as email attachments to RJS@sociology.rutgers.edu and must be MICROSOFT WORD DOCUMENTS.

For further submission guidelines, see our guide for contributors at <http://sociology.rutgers.edu/RJS.html>.

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The Rutgers Journal of Sociology: Emerging Areas in Sociological Inquiry provides a forum for graduate students and junior faculty to present well-researched and theoretically compelling review articles on an annual topic in sociology. Each volume features comprehensive commentary on emerging areas of

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Have a Great Summer!

Remember to send information about new books, articles, upcoming conferences, symposia, awards and any other news about our Section Members that you would like to appear in the bi-weekly announcements and the next newsletter to Stacy Missari at:

stacymissari@gmail.com





2010-2011 Sex & Gender Council

Quote of the Month

"Women are not inherently passive or peaceful. We're not inherently anything but human."

~ Robin Morgan

**Visit the Sex & Gender Section
on the Web!**
www2.asanet.org/sectionsexgend/

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