
sex and gender news

May 2006

FROM THE SECTION CHAIR

By Sharon Hays

University of Southern California

It's here! It's fabulous! It's the long awaited, first annual *SEX AND GENDER GRADUATE STUDENT SHOWCASE*!!!

The response to our call for submissions was simply astounding. Scores of grad students sent us snappy renderings of their research in progress. And, I tell ya, I was certain our students were doing great work, but I had no idea just how exciting, creative, & far ranging it was.

Take a look!

You'll find brothels, livestock auctions, bachelorette parties, wrestlers, witches, coal miners, and flight attendants; weddings, war, porn, rugby, and video games, as well as stories from Indonesia, Japan, Turkey, Korea, Africa, and Israel -- just to name a few. We've got it all!

To make it easier, we established a set of (imperfect, and often overlapping) subject categories to sort the research. Our *Showcase Table of Contents* follows:

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If the newsletter length seems daunting, don't despair! Just pick your favorite section and start by reading titles. I promise, you'll soon find yourself drawn-in. Print a copy. Leave it on a coffee table, nightstand, a chair at the office. Then, if the day is rainy, your creative juices aren't flowing, if you find yourself wondering if there are any (truly) "new" ideas under the sun -- you'll know that this newsletter is THE place to come. The work out there is simply inspiring. It'll raise your spirits and send your mind flying to new heights. Really.

Inside this Issue

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Email addresses are provided for all Showcase participants. So, if you find the work interesting, if it's connected to your own, or if you're looking to make new friends -- send an email, start a conversation!

A million thanks are due all the way around. First, thanks to all the grad students who took the time to share their work. Yay! More thanks go to Evren Savci who did all the initial collecting and sorting of the mountain of submissions. Wow! Finally, very special thanks are owed to Dula J. Espinosa for going well beyond the call of duty to edit and produce the ***longest ever*** (I think) issue of *Sex and Gender News*. (Plus, she did this **after** I'd promised her she'd never have to edit a newsletter over 10 pages long. How's that for a crappy chair and a fabulous newsletter editor??) Please, join me in applause.

Our next newsletter will be coming in July -- just in time to bring you news of the upcoming ASA meeting, including sessions planned, our biz meeting agenda, and the like. If you'd like to call our attention to any special sessions, meetings, or events at the ASA, please send us information so we can include it in the July issue.

Meanwhile... Happy Spring!!! Here's hoping your flowers are blooming, birds are singing, and semesters/quarters are winding down.

SEX & GENDER GRAD STUDENT SHOWCASE

Activism and Social Change

“Cycles of Protest: Impact of the Contemporary Anti-War Movement on the U.S. Women’s Movement.” Rachel V. Kutz-Flamenbaum, SUNY Stony Brook, rflamenb@ic.sunysb.edu. How did the U.S. women’s movement react to the movement against war in Iraq? The past several years in the U.S. have been a time of significant political mobilization—vigils in town squares, lobbying trips to state and national legislatures and

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mass demonstrations in major cities. Women’s groups have been an important part of these mobilizations. Many new women’s groups have formed during this cycle of protest and many of the mainstream women’s organizations, including NOW and the Feminist Majority, have also participated. To evaluate levels and impact of participation, I collected qualitative & quantitative data on the contemporary anti-war movement and U.S. women’s movement from October 2002 through January 2005. Using this ethnographic and survey research, I evaluate the current state of the U.S. women’s movement by illuminating the diversity within the movement and analyze the implications and possibilities of this increasing diversity of women’s organizing in the U.S.

“Making Feminism Explicit: The Politics of Women-Produced Pornography.” Jill Bakehorn, U of California, Davis, jakehorn@ucdavis.edu. Women-produced pornography is a social phenomena embedded in social debates about the place of pornography in society, the direction that popular culture is moving, the rights of gays and lesbians, the meaning of sexuality in feminism, and the emergence of activist pornography. Thus, the sociological study of women who make porn is timely. I will draw on my qualifying paper research which examined women's narratives of sex-positive feminism in the context of making pornography as a form of activism. I will further explore how activist ideologies are not only articulated, but negotiated and refined in the process of making commercial films. I will utilize qualitative methods including in-depth, semi-structured interviews as well as fieldwork.

“Pink Bandanas: Teenage Girl Activists, Globalization and Political Practice in the Americas.” Jessica Taft, U of California, Santa Barbara, jtaft@umail.ucsb.edu. This dissertation is a multi-site, transnational political ethnography based on in-depth interviews and participant observation with high-school aged girl activists in the San Francisco Bay Area, Mexico City, San Diego/ Tijuana, Caracas, Buenos Aires, and Vancouver. Located at the intersection of the literatures on girlhood, social movements, youth

civic engagement, globalization and transnational feminism, this research explores teenage girls' participation in social movements for global justice and girl activists' perspectives on globalization, democracy and resistance. I ask how girls' visions of democracy, their collective identity as girls, and their relationships to and positions in broader social movements shape their political practices and modes of engagement. Girl activists call into question highly prevalent images of girls as contented consumers, silent victims, or apathetic cynics and offer unique insights into our understandings of girlhood, political action, social movements and democracy in the context of globalization.

“The Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and Transformations of Attitudes toward Gender Roles in Japan, 1985-2005.” Chika Shinohara, U of Minnesota, shin0104@umn.edu. In 1985, when Japan passed its Equal Employment Opportunity Law (EEOL), 61% of the Japanese population believed “women should stay home.” By 2005, a dramatic shift in attitudes had occurred. 75% of Japanese agreed with the statement, “women should work outside the home.” My dissertation focuses on Japan’s changing labor laws and social attitudes toward women’s rights since the passage of the EEOL. To account for the change, I analyze national opinion polls and newspaper articles. I am also interviewing scholars, lawyers, activists, and journalists, who participated in the legal enforcement processes. The effects of international relations in politics, economy, and scholarship are key to growing legal consciousness in Japanese society.

“The Military Peace Movement: Making Sense of Gender, Identity, War and Peace.” Lisa Leitz, U of California, Santa Barbara, lisa_leitz@umail.ucsb.edu. This dissertation investigates gender and other processes of identity in the “military peace movement” made up of soldiers, military family members, and veterans who oppose the current War in Iraq. It involves in-depth interviews with activists, participant observation of this movement, & content analysis of organizational materials. My research will contribute to feminist understandings

of the construction of war and peace as gendered. Gender has long been an important component of both peace organizations and military institutions, and this research will explore how gendered expectations affect the tactics, collective identity and other internal dynamics of the military peace movement. This study will pay close attention to identity negotiation as this segment of the military community grapples with the dichotomy between peace and warriors. In addition, this research will contribute to social movement theory on identity, culture, and emotions.

“Transforming Feminism: Islam and Women's Rights Activists in Indonesia.” Rachel Rinaldo, U of Chicago, rarinald@uchicago.edu. My dissertation examines the intersection of religion, the state, and feminist activism in Indonesia. It is based on ethnographic research in Jakarta from 2002-2003 and the summer of 2005. Indonesia's Islamic revival coincided with a democratization movement and a resurgence of women’s rights activism, a field in which Muslim groups are increasingly active. Thus, my dissertation asks, what effect does the enhanced role of Islam in the state and public life have on women’s rights activism in Indonesia? How does the relationship between Islam and the state constrain and/or enable various kinds of struggles for women’s rights? And conversely, what influence do women’s rights & feminist activism have on the relationship between religion and the state in Indonesia?

“Voting Rights and Gender Politics: Suffrage Movement Activism, State Formation, and Expanding Democracy.” Kendra Schiffman, Northwestern U. k-chiffman@northwestern.edu. My study emphasizes the adoption of full women's voting rights throughout the western states by 1914 in the U.S. and the institutional processes of state formation and expanding democracy that made state politics more amenable to adopting women's suffrage. I also demonstrate how western state successes influenced adoption of women's suffrage nationally. I use a 48-state event history analysis and 8 comparative state cases to show how the state historical and institutional contexts (including state formation, democratic practices in politics,

institutional rules for amending state constitutions, and party systems) mediated the impact of movement mobilization and gender norms and ideologies in producing variable suffrage outcomes. My emphasis on state governments as arenas for social movements to make demands, as critical sites for the formation of political alliances, and as institutional contexts facilitating or constraining change also moves the discussion from movement characteristics and political opportunity structures to a broader theoretical focus that includes relationships between social movements, institutional politics, systems of inequality, and historical change.

“Women at the Intersections: Activism, Feminism, and Identity,” Zakiya Luna, U of Michigan, zakiyal@umich.edu. The Global Feminisms Project examines feminist activism, women's movements, and women's studies through interviews with 10 women activists/scholars from 4 Project sites. Each site maintains control of its processes from interviewee selection to transcription to public pedagogical uses. The U.S. site, based at U of Michigan, chose people whose work focused on activism at the intersection of multiple oppressions. Identification of oneself as “feminist” was not a requirement as long as an interviewee's work considered the impact of gender in combination with other identities. I am currently considering approaching this research through an intersectional approach largely because hegemonic Western feminism has long been (and continues to be) criticized for its refusal to understand that gender does not produce the effect for all women, but an effect among many. In addition, many have documented the “missing feminist revolution” in sociology, a quantitatively focused discipline accused of seeing gender as a quantifiable variable among many. Where does this leave a Women's Studies-based project such as Global Feminisms within Sociology?

Citizenship and Immigration

“Contracting Citizenship.” Victoria Mayer, U of Wisconsin-Madison, vmayer@ssc.wisc.edu. My

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research centers on the evolving relationship between states & markets and the contributions of race, gender and class politics in forming that relationship. In my dissertation, I examine the reshaping of citizenship both within political campaigns for policy change & as institutionalized through poverty programs created for welfare reform. I describe what I call the marketization of citizenship, or the move by neoliberal reformers to shift the framing of social policy to conform to norms that govern market interactions. I draw from ethnographic research I earlier conducted to demonstrate how marketization gets produced through changes in formal policy, agency organization & prescribed practices. Shown is that state regulation of poor families has taken on a new paternalism that cannot be explained by the demands of low-wage labor markets. I argue that this change stems from a concurrent political project of reinstitutionalizing conservative family ideals & race relations. I analyze neoconservative discursive strategies to bring these two projects-conservative & neoliberal- into alignment, shaping current welfare discourse and policy.

“Gendered Modernity & Ethnicized Citizenship in Korea and Germany.” Hae Yeon Choo, U of Wisconsin-Madison, hychoo@ssc.wisc.edu. My research centers on gender, migration, citizenship, ethnicity & sexuality. My dissertation will explore issues of gender & citizenship through comparative research in Germany and Korea. In these two nation-states, the construction of citizenship varies with two different mirror images dominating: first, the other half of each divided nation during the Cold War, and second, the migrant workers in the context of globalization. I plan to conduct multi-sited ethnography in Germany and Korea, looking at the incorporation regime of both countries towards migrant workers (non-citizens) and a marginalized group of citizens (North Korean settlers and former East German residents)

“The ABCD (American Born Confused Desi) Conundrum? Alternative Formations of Power.” Roksana Badruddoja, Rutgers, rbadruddoja@yahoo.com. On an unusually chilly weekday afternoon in September 2004, Ronica - an Asian-

American woman involved in my field work - and I shared a steaming bowl of flat noodle soup in her one-room apartment after speaking for over 2 hours. Between sips, she said "I always get asked, 'Where are you from?' And, if I don't give the right answer, then I get, 'No, what I mean is, where are you really from?'" Certainly, the question, "Where are you from?" is never innocent, even though not all subjects have equal difficulty in replying. To pose a question of origin is to subtly pose a question of return, to challenge one's place in the present. My dissertation is a feminist ethnographic study of a cross-national sample of 25 South Asian-American women. Through their herstories, I explore the meanings of ABCD - a popular term for 2nd generation South Asian Americans - in U.S. racial & ethnic imaginary. How do these meanings travel through class, gender, sexual, & cultural hierarchies, both in the U.S. and transnationally?

"The Post-Soviet Ukrainian Diaspora and the Globalizing Care Industry: Changing Notions of Motherhood, Migration, and Nation."

Cinzia Solari, U of California, Berkeley, csolari@berkeley.edu. Through in-depth interviews and ethnographic research, this dissertation looks at post-soviet migrants from Ukraine in Rome, Italy and San Francisco, California. In order to understand these divergent migration patterns, I also followed the migration circuit traveling to Lviv, Ukraine via one of the many soviet-era vans that carry goods, money, and women between Ukraine and Italy. In Lviv, I conducted interviews with young adults whose parent(s) work abroad in Italy or California as well as with other family members, mostly grandmothers caring for young children. I argue that notions of motherhood and grand motherhood are being redefined during Ukraine's economic and political transition period to include migration as "women's work." Furthermore, because of the close relationship of migration with religious institutions and religious institutions with political imaginings of a "European" Ukrainian nation, it is within these migration circuits that understandings of the new Ukrainian nation are being contested and forged.

Family, Reproduction/Procreation, Parenthood

"Cowboys and Military Moms - War discourse and gender." Wendy M. Christensen, U of Wisconsin-Madison, wchriste@ssc.wisc.edu. I am interested in how war support & resistance are worked out discursively through gender ideologies. My dissertation examines how ideologies about motherhood are mobilized in support of the current US war on terrorism. The context for my research is internet-based groups of military mothers who are organized to support the troops, and to support each other. These groups are situated at the intersections of ideas about motherhood, gender, militarization, social movements, and political action. Using a combination of online ethnography and discourse analysis, I explore the mechanisms through which motherhood is militarized and how militarized maternal movements engage in politics.

"Culture of Reproductive Politics." Tori Barnes-Brus, U of Kansas, tbbrus@ku.edu. As a cultural and historical sociologist, my research focuses on reproductive politics in the late Victorian Era. Women's reproduction was a complex social issue, simultaneously viewed as the root of women's frailty and the potential source of her social power. Even 'respectable' pregnancies were contentious. Doctors, social reformers, & alternative health care groups instructed pregnant & potentially pregnant women on appropriate behaviors to ensure mental, emotional, and physical health. Women's morality defined the perpetuation of civilization, holding particular women to nearly unachievable standards in the name of their children & the betterment of society. Contemporary ideals parallel those of the Victorian era as current self-help pregnancy & childrearing manuals espouse similarly impossible expectations while continuing to view moral worth as a critical accomplishment. Ultimately, my research shows how pregnancy is political.

"Do I really want a baby?" . . . Gender, Procreation, and Personal Choice." Tricia Noone, U of New Hampshire, tricia.noone@unh.edu. My research links gender, family &

medical sociology. I am interested in their intersection and primarily in how new medical technologies are transforming gender relations and, by association, the contemporary family paradigm. Much of my graduate research has focused on gender and procreation, principally looking at the issue of childlessness – whether by choice or biological inability. For example, I have looked at the issues of childlessness by choice and its effects on the supposed U-shaped curve of marital satisfaction, while other research has examined the infertility as disease/disability model. My dissertation will be qualitative research expanding on these topics, focusing on infertility and the male partner in the in-vitro fertilization (IVF) process.

“Family Interrupted: The Results of Male Detention on the Palestinian Family.” Laura Fuller-Loomis, Michigan State, lfl@msu.edu. How does living in a conflict zone where male family members are regularly detained affect gender and family roles? What changes have occurred in the structure of the Palestinian family with the breakdown of the Oslo Accords? Planned research focuses around interviews within refugee camps and neighborhoods in both urban and rural Palestine to discuss the way the culture of Occupation is affecting the idea of family.

“Family Little Golden Fathers.” Deeb Kitchen, U of Florida, deebp@ufl.edu. This is a content analysis of the *Little Golden Books* series of children’s books. It spans the years of 1942- 1992. The research examines 1) how often fathers are shown engaged with their children relative to mothers 2) differences in what fathers and mothers are depicted as doing with their children 3) differences in the competence displayed by mothers and fathers, and 4) how these images have changed over time. The sample has been selected from the collection of *Little Golden Books* at the Baldwin Library of Historic Children’s Literature at the U of Florida. One fourth of the books from each decade (1942- 1951, 1952- 1961, 1962- 1971, 1972- 1981, and 1982- 1992) have been selected. These are systematic random samples. Basic statistical procedure to analyze any variance will be used (i.e. chi square, cross tabs).

“From Fixin’s to Fencing: Gender in Farm Families.” Jolene D. Smyth, Washington State U , jsmyth@wsu.edu. My dissertation is a multi-method study of gender in farm families in the state of Washington. I examine: 1) how the necessities of farm life reinforce or contradict societal gender expectations; 2) how families produce gender in the face of occupational challenges; and 3) how the processes through which gender are produced affect family members’ conceptions of self and family. The focus is on families who primarily produce either cattle or wheat, both of which are top-five commodities in the state. I am now conducting interviews with male & female family members from 30 such families & administering a survey to an additional 1,500 women from this population.

“Family Telling family stories: Gay and lesbian couples and family stories.” Corinne Reczek, U of Texas at Austin, Corinne.recze@gmail.com. Gay & lesbian couples often must cope with a lack of support from family of origin due to disclosure of sexual orientation. This project discusses the creative ways in which gay and lesbian couples develop strategies to cope with such non-support.

**“It’s not accidental, it has to be planned”:
Experiences of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people becoming parents or remaining childfree.”**
Cara A. Bergstrom, U of Michigan, cbergstr@umich.edu. My research explores how LGB people are making decisions about whether to become parents, and how processes of coming out and being out, as well as interactions with family, work, medical and legal institutions, affect their thoughts on and experiences with having children or remaining childfree. I have conducted 55 in-depth, open-ended interviews with members of same-sex couples in Michigan and Massachusetts who either do not plan to have children or who have had children within the past five years. Their stories of remaining childfree or having children through surrogacy, alternative insemination, domestic and international adoption shed light on the gendered, raced, and classed aspects of family-building in the U.S. today. My research is part of a larger story of how LGB people are building their

families and home lives (with or without children) in the face of significant legal and social challenges to their status as citizens.

“Lovely Lady Bumps: Lesbian Pregnancy Experiences and Perceptions.” Maura Ryan, U of Florida, mryan@ufl.edu. I am currently working on a qualitative study of lesbian pregnancy experiences & perceptions. It rests on in-depth interviews with two groups of folks: lesbian birth mothers (women who gave birth no more than ten years ago and identified as lesbian during their pregnancies) who discuss their social and public experiences of being visibly pregnant and lesbian and with young (so far) childfree lesbians (women who have not tried to get pregnant/carried a pregnancy to term) who discuss the possibility of getting pregnant or their partners getting pregnant and the ways in which they think of motherhood through pregnancy. To date I have conducted 18 interviews with birth mothers and 22 interviews with young (so far) childfree lesbians.

“Medical Markets in Genetic Material: A Comparison of Egg and Sperm Donation.” Rene Almeling, UCLA, almeling@ucla.edu. Listing a child for sale in the classified section is unthinkable, and it is illegal to sell organs in the US, but there is a proliferation of advertisements recruiting young women and men to sell eggs and sperm. These advertisements are placed by donation programs whose clients use reproductive technologies to conceive children, thereby creating a medical market in genetic material. To facilitate a comparative analysis of the structure and experience of this market, I collect qualitative data to analyze the historical formation of the market in eggs and sperm, the current organization of the donation process for women and men, and women and men donors’ experiences selling genetic material. This dissertation contributes to debates in sociology of gender about the relationship between biological sex differences and cultural gender norms, debates in economic sociology about how social factors affect market expansion, and debates in medical sociology about market influences on medical practice.

“Sociological Ambivalence of Motherhood.”

Ivana Brown, Rutgers U, ivanabrown@sociology.rutgers.edu. My dissertation focuses on the study of maternal ambivalence. It builds upon and extends the existing knowledge of sociological ambivalence and research on motherhood and mothering. I see maternal ambivalence as social and produced by mothers’ relationship towards the social institution of motherhood and the social expectations it encompasses, rather than rooted in mothers’ relationships with their children. My study combines quantitative & qualitative methods, thus enabling a multidimensional understanding. In the quantitative part, I analyze longitudinal data from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development Study on Early Child Care, while the qualitative part analyzes maternal memoirs recently published in the USA. I am interested in the cultural production of motherhood, cultural & social structural effects on the mothering experience, cultural representations of motherhood and mothering, & issues of balancing work & family.

Gender and Education

“Being a Female Engineer: Identity Construction and Resistance of Women in Engineering Schools.”

Hyejin Iris Chu, Texas A&M, irisparkchu@neo.tamu.edu. Compared to other professions, women’s representation in engineering professions is much lower than men’s, and this particular situated-ness or locality makes women experience a unique process of identity construction. Using qualitative methods, my research focuses on what women learn from their experiences in engineering schools, and how they respond to their perceived experiences. This study proposes to delineate (a) the dynamic interaction between women and the social structure of engineering school; (b) women’s perception & conceptualization of the social structure they practice; and (c) women’s strategic responses to the structure leading to identity construction. Becoming an engineer is problematic for women because the identity of “engineer” is

based upon hegemonic ideas developed by previous generations of engineers -- men. This research explores how women, as women and engineers, account and construct their identities. Sometimes women are subtly or not subtly coerced; sometimes they embrace dominant ideas; sometimes they creatively resist dominant approaches.

“How do Gender and Social Support Influence the Success of Minority College Students?”

Christina N. Baker, U of California, Irvine, cnbaker@uci.edu. This study will examine the influence of social support on underrepresented minority female and male college students. According to recent studies on educational achievement, social support is important to the success of students in higher education, particularly for underrepresented minority college students. In addition, several researchers point out gender differences in the importance of support on academic performance. Generally, men are more likely to develop an individualistic approach to success, whereas women are more likely to utilize their relationships with others in order to help them succeed. Support groups with other women of color may provide the forum necessary for many women to overcome challenges and succeed in college. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen, a longitudinal analysis will be performed to examine the influence of different types of personal and organizational support on college grades.

“Parenthood and the Pursuit of Postgraduate Education: 1970-2000.” Arielle Kuperberg, U of Pennsylvania, akuperbe@sas.upenn.edu. This study uses U.S. census data for the years 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 to examine changes in parenthood rates among women aged 20-49 who are enrolled in postgraduate education. Age standardized parenthood and parenthood of young children rates are compared across years studied, and are examined both by themselves, and relative to prevailing parenthood trends among women who are not enrolled in postgraduate school at the time of the survey. The changing age distribution and marital status of female graduate students and its implications for childbearing are also examined.

Women enrolled in postgraduate education are found to be decreasingly likely to be a parent, but relative to the 1980 cohort and to national trends for all years, increasingly likely to be a parent of a child under the age of five. Several possible explanations are discussed. Findings are also discussed in terms of policy implications for advancing gender equality in the work force.

“Pursuing Higher Education after “Ending Welfare As We Know It: Women's Narratives about Poverty, Education, and the Welfare System.” Sheila Katz, Vanderbilt, sheila.m.katz@vanderbilt.edu.

Sweeping changes in 1996 to the national welfare system prioritized “work first” policies & decreased educational opportunities for mothers on welfare in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. The purpose of my dissertation is to understand why some mothers on welfare choose to pursue education as a route out of poverty despite the fact that the opportunity for education & training greatly decreased under TANF. I am conducting in-depth qualitative interviews with single mothers on welfare who are enrolled in or recently completed higher ed programs in one California metropolitan area, and a subset of this group who are involved with a specialized welfare and education advocacy organization. This research explores why single mothers on TANF pursue higher educational programs as their welfare-to-work activity, their narratives about their experiences in higher education and the welfare system, and how being involved in a grassroots advocacy organization affects women's narratives.

“Untitled.” Sarah A. Robert, U of Wisconsin, Madison. sarahrobert@wisc.edu. My dissertation is a case study of Argentina’s post-decentralization policies for public education. The premise of this gender-focused educational policy study is founded on the fact that teaching is a feminine and feminized profession around the globe. Be that as it may teachers’ voices often are not heard in the reform process or related literature, yet they are the policy protagonists in the educational arena; educational reform does not take place without their participation. In a sense, this project seeks to

address their ‘absent presence’ in the literature; the project thus explores the impact of gender (relations, practices, identities, symbolism) on large-scale educational reform processes through teachers’ understandings and practices.

Gender and Romance

“**Dream Weddings: Fantasy, Romance, and Consumer Desire.**” Patricia Arend, Boston College, arend@bc.edu. While recent studies of weddings in the U.S. & around the world have examined their economy and general symbolism, no study to date has explored the meaning and significance of weddings as they figure in fantasies (that may have acquired through socialization or exposure to popular culture) and dreams that may tap into unconscious desires for and fears of getting married. My dissertation fills this gap by investigating wedding fantasies and dreams. I use open-ended surveys, diaries, and interviews to explore both romantic & consumer desire as well as allow for the expression of unforeseen socially significant material. The research includes single women & betrothed women (straight & gay) for a comparative analysis of fantasies & dreams in two contexts: relationship-free anticipation & planning an actual wedding.

“**rainbow full of sound.**” Anne Jolliff, Ohio State, Jolliff.193@sociology.osu.edu. My interests are rooted in scholarship in gender and family. My goal is to understand the power that gender creates in adolescent romantic relationships & how that power influences psychological well-being and other later outcomes. Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, my dissertation assesses how the behaviors that adolescents want to occur (e.g., holding hands and having sex) relate to what actually occurs within their relationships. I hope to supplement my dissertation with interviews. My work also examines gender differences in the social-psychological outcomes of Queer youth. I am specifically interested in determining how sexual minority status differs for girls & boys and in assessing the impact of same-sex romantic

relationships during adolescence upon youth and adult outcomes for Queer folk.

Gender and Sexual Identities

“**Bi Outside the Bedroom: The Performance of Bisexual Identity Among Women in ‘Heterosexual’ Relationships.**” Julie E. Hartman, Michigan State, hartma75@msu.edu. Conventional definitions of bisexuality often make the monogamous bisexual invisible or unintelligible to others. A reliance upon a dichotomous view of gender, and the predominant importance placed on the gender of one’s partner in determining one’s sexuality, make it difficult to understand bisexuality outside of the bedroom, that is, outside of sexual activity. This project draws data from focus groups and individual interviews to explore the ways women see themselves enacting their bisexual identity while in long term monogamous relationships with men. For these women enacting bisexuality may include engaging norms of both masculinity and femininity in appearance at various times (and for various audiences), as well as becoming/staying active in feminist and queer politics and culture.

“**Disordering Gender Identity.**” Karl Bryant, U of California, Santa Barbara, keb2@umail.ucsb.edu. The Politics of Pathology and the Making of "Gender Identity Disorder" explores the clash of science and politics in the creation of the psychiatric diagnosis "Gender Identity Disorder of Childhood" (GIDC). Through detailed historical research, Karl Bryant traces the mid-century emergence of the medicopsychological category of the feminine boy, the 1980 formalization of the GIDC diagnosis, and ongoing debates over its legitimacy up to the present. Bryant, himself a research subject for 15 years beginning at age 5 in a high profile study of feminine boys, weaves together historical analysis and theoretical insights with his own autobiographical reflections. Drawing on an impressive range of materials, published research and clinical literatures, archival data, interviews with GIDC clinician-researchers and GIDC critics, and fieldwork at professional and advocacy meetings, The Politics of

Pathology argues that debates over GIDC have been a key site where understandings of gender and sexuality have been fundamentally transformed.

“Invoking the ‘Typical True Transsexual Narrative’: Negotiating Transgender Bodies through the Confines of Pathology.” Elroi Waszkiewicz, Georgia State, elroiw@gmail.com.

My research examines the experiences of transsexual men within health care systems. I'm interviewing transmen in the New York City and Atlanta areas who have used testosterone and surgeries to emphasize their genders. The pathologizing of transsexual experiences within medical & psychiatric communities frames how these transmen interact within health care institutions. Transmen typically represent informed consumers whom carefully research transgender health care protocol. In anticipation of providers' adherence to professional standards, transmen invoke narratives that ensure approval for transgender services. As providers impose varying degrees of gatekeeping measures, transmen strategically deploy "typical true transsexual narratives" to obtain the necessary services that will alter their bodies. By reconstructing trajectories of the "typical true transsexual," these men submit to discursive tendencies that pathologize trans experiences. They purposefully manipulate restrictive systems, thus engaging in dialectic struggle for the autonomous body.

“Neither (He)re nor T(her)e: Women Talk About Their Romantic Relationships with Transmen/FTMs.” Carla A. Pfeffer, U of Michigan, cpfeffer@umich.edu. Much of the newly-emergent research on transgender identity and "transgender relationships" yields solely from the perspectives of those who are transgender-identified themselves. While this research is both informative and critically important, it tends to render the perspectives of partners of transpersons invisible or silent. I am conducting an exploratory, in-depth qualitative interview study with the self-identified women partners of transmen/ftms (female-to-male transgender-identified persons). These interviews provide an opportunity for women partners to discuss transgender identity and

their romantic relationships from their own unique perspectives. Some of the themes explored include; the role of women in their partner's gender transition, the division of household labor within these relationships, feminist identity with regard to both partners, gender and sexual identity/roles of both partners, sources of social and material support, experiences and practices connected to sexuality, emotional labor within these relationships and instances of discrimination and stigma experienced by one or both partners.

“The Disposable Boy Toys: Identity Transformation in a Drag King Community.”

Eve Shapiro, U of California, Santa Barbara, eshapiro@umail.ucsb.edu. Using a multi-method design including interviews, participant observation, and content analysis this dissertation is an in-depth case study of The Disposable Boy Toys (DBT), a self-titled “political feminist collective” drag troupe. I examine how the performance of counter hegemonic and subversive identities and discourses in DBT’s drag offers a politicized challenge to the personal identities of participants themselves. More specifically, examining DBT as a social movement community engaged in intentional gender performance raises critical questions about the dynamic relationship between personal and collective identity. Drawing on and elaborating theories of collective identity development in social movements studies, gender and gender identity in feminist and gender studies and queer theory, and drag in feminist and queer studies, I conclude that performing gender in a politicized, feminist context influenced the gender, sexual and political identities of participants in fundamental and varied ways. Extending existing theory I argue that oppositional communities are central venues for individual-level identity work.

“The Sweet Potato Queens and the Manufacture And Re-Negotiation of the Southern Belle Identity.”

Christy Flatt, Mississippi State, cf54@msstate.edu. The Sweet Potato Queens started in Jackson, Mississippi, and have grown into a national and international phenomenon. This paper will address possible reasons for the group’s growth and why so many women travel to Jackson,

Mississippi to take part in the parade weekend. Textual analysis of books, music, a message board on the official website, informal interviews, plus participant observation will illustrate the manner in which these women are re-negotiating the meaning of the Southern Belle identity and femininity; and will highlight the themes emerging from the Sweet Potato Queen discourse. The group's appeal and growth will be placed within larger structural changes that intersect with social change, southern culture, gender roles, age, class, race, & sexuality. My theoretical framework builds on the work of Ann Swidler & Erving Goffman.

Gender and the Body

“A Cross-Cultural Look at Gender.” Nicole Lise Rosen, Indiana U of Pennsylvania, n.l.rosen@iup.edu. In an effort to better understand and possibly contribute to social change, my research took me to the grassroots level, in Narok, Kenya. Female circumcision, also known as female genital cutting (FGC), is a tradition involving the partial or entire removal of a girl's genitalia. The reasons, types, and side effects of FGC are diverse and interconnected to the culture that practices it. My study seeks to explore & understand individuals working to stop FGC in their community. A qualitative research design has enabled me to explore an in-depth understanding of the women and men affected by FGC. In addition to gathering informative interviews & utilizing participant observation through a hands-on experience, I formed endearing friendships, participated in the natural Kenyan lifestyle, & gained a richer and fuller understanding of how FGC affects women & men living in the Maasai culture.

“Beauty or Beast? A Phenomenological Exploration of Tattooed Women's Bodies.” Desiré J.M. Anastasia, Wayne State, danastasia@wayne.edu. My dissertation employs a phenomenological perspective to explore women's thoughts about and experiences of acquiring, living with, and removing tattoos. Scholarly and popular discussions of tattooing have indicated that a greater number of women are getting tattooed and

that tattoos are more socially acceptable today. Cultural scholars have also suggested that tattooing in contemporary Western societies is not only a code of identity but also an achievable aesthetic standard of beauty and physical appeal among those that ascribe to its values. Recent literature also suggests an increasing trend of tattoo removal, but the reasons for this remain unexplored. In this study, open-ended conversational interviews and feminist phenomenological methods shed light on tattooed women's everyday thoughts/ experiences. I also focus on the potential connections between gendered beauty norms & women's motivations for tattoo attainment & tattoo removal.

“Bowling Alone, Wrestling Together: An Ethnographic Study of Independent Professional Wrestlers.” Tyson Smith, SUNY-Stony Brook, Rsmith@notes.cc.sunysb.edu. Professional wrestling is a form of popular entertainment adored by millions of fans throughout the United States and, increasingly, the world. Whereas most research on professional wrestling is focused on the World Wrestling Entertainment's (WWE) televised, corporate productions, this study is, instead, based on ethnographic research of independent professional wrestling performers and the use of their bodies. Independent professional wrestlers work for little to no pay and perform in small scale community-based venues. The research focuses on the attractions for wrestlers who “act out” a melodramatic, masculine performance of violence. I investigate the development of a wrestler's “bodily capital” (Wacquant 1995) to outline an understanding of how wrestlers experience pain and injury, collective recognition, and social capital. Collective recognition and social capital are some of the compelling explanations for remaining in the independent wrestling scene, a scene that has numerous disincentives to sustained participation.

“Culture, Conflict, and the Bewitched Body.” Isaac Reed, Yale, Isaac.reed@yale.edu. The Salem Witch Trials remain a puzzling historical event that demands a careful explanation at the nexus of gender and culture, and offers the opportunity to

expand upon and specify certain themes from feminist theory. I plan to supplement the wealth of historical writing on Salem with a systematic content analysis of the accusations themselves. My initial investigations suggest that the Trials were a social space in which the bodies of (certain) women became both a locus of truth and a medium for communication and elite male conflict.

“Disrupting the Gender Binary? The Male Body Project and Alternative Male Bodies in Maxim Magazine.” Kristen Barber, Tulane, kbarber@tulane.edu. Using a content analysis of Maxim magazine, I find that media representation of Susan Bordo’s (1999) “leaner” reinforces male dominance with that dominance challenged by a representation of queer embodiment. I also conduct interviews with men in order to better understand how they are reading images of queer embodiment within the context of the magazine. Data collected suggest that men interpret such images in a manner that reinforces gender binary - heteronormativity & male dominance. They also report a growing “metrosexual” masculinity that is becoming socially acceptable even though their own daily bodily routines do not reflect this belief. Findings are discussed using Demetriou’s (2001) theory on the hybridization of the hegemonic bloc.

“Female Genital Mutilation as an American Social Construction: Discursive Consensus and Contests between Doctors and Feminists in the Mass Media and at an American Hospital.” Lisa D. Wade, U of Wisconsin, lwade@ssc.wisc.edu. My research agenda centers on ways in which the body is socially constructed to preserve or disrupt the categorical binaries that are the foundation of social inequality (such as gender, race, and nation), especially as they are related to health in a global context. My dissertation addresses female genital cutting not as a set of practices (which it is), but as a public discourse of American invention (which it is as well). Using this discourse, I explore the negotiation of national ideological commitments (over such notions as sexual liberation, gender equality, and modernity) that occurs as mostly American doctors, journalists, feminist activists, and politicians layer meaning onto the cutting of

non-American women's genitals.

“Gender and Age: Differences and Similarities in Confronting and Coping with Obesity-Related Stigmatization.” Robert Goldstein, Boston College, r7goldstein@msn.com. This dissertation study focuses on the differences and similarities in confronting and coping with obesity-related stigmatization. As such, twenty women and twenty men of three different age groups (18-25, 26-33, 34 and up) are interviewed and tape recorded. Theoretically, symbolic interaction plays a dominant role throughout this research.

“Masculinity, Femininity, Appearance Ideals, and the Black Body: Developing a Positive Raced and Gendered Bodily Sense of Self.” Kristie A. Ford, U of Michigan (until July 2006), fordka@umich.edu. Through the analysis of the experiences of 60 Black college students, this project explores how narrow constructions of the Black masculine and feminine body (in relation to hairstyle, skin color, body size, and modes of dress) can detrimentally affect self-image. The data suggest that Black men and women learn to differently present, manage, and negotiate their bodies in accordance with social norms. The men learn to physically, materially, & behaviorally “do” Black masculinity; the women “engage” Black femininity based primarily on outer appearance & to a lesser extent based on behavioral attributes. Men whose traits fail to live up to this constructed thug-like masculine image are classified as gay, acting White, or pretty boys; women who do not conform are labeled emasculating bitches or lesbians. In both cases, maintaining these raced, gendered, classed, and sexualized idealized images requires self-deception, bodily alienation, and inauthentic intra- and interracial interactions.

“Surgically Correctable Obesity: Implications for Patients' Self-Conceptions” Patricia Drew, U of California, Santa Barbara, pdrew@umail.ucsb.edu. Weight loss surgery rates have increased rapidly in the last decade: 20,000 surgeries were performed in 1995 compared to over 146,000 surgeries in 2004. Much of this growth is attributed to surgical advances and rising numbers of

surgeons. However, surgical increases are complicated by gender disparities within the patient population, as 85% of patients are women. My dissertation examines the connection between these startling demographic figures and medical industry messages. I am conducting interviews with 50 pre-surgical and post-surgical female and male patients to examine (1) how medical industry messages influence patients' decisions to undergo surgery and (2) how surgery affects patients' interpersonal interactions, social identities, and self-conceptions. I am additionally analyzing medical industry media (i.e., websites, advertisements, on-line informational seminars) intended for prospective patients. By revealing the content of these medical discourses, my research demonstrates that the medical industry plays a significant role in shaping patients' definitions of obesity as a gendered, problematic phenomenon.

Gender and Work

“Accentuating the Positive: The Relationship between Positive Spillover and Depression.”

Michelle Kelly, mkelly3@kent.edu, Susan Roxburgh, sroxburgh@kent.edu, Kent State. Our paper examines the relationship between work-to-home and home-to-work positive spillover and depression. We address 4 questions; 1) Do home roles and demands in these roles mediate the relationship between positive spillover and depression? 2) Do resources in home and work roles moderate the relationship between positive spillover and depression? 3) Is there an interactive effect between positive work-to-home and home-to-work spillover? 4) Are there gender differences in these relationships? Using a random sample telephone survey of the Northeast Ohio area (n=500), we find that positive home-to-work spillover is associated with lower rates of depression while positive work-to-home spillover is associated with higher rates of depression. However, neither roles nor role resources explain variation in positive spillover and no gender differences are observed. Also found is that the two types of spillover interact, such that depression is highest among workers who report high work-

sex and gender news

to-home positive spillover and low home-to-work spillover. We discuss the implications of our findings for understanding the work-home interface and in terms of work-family policy.

Coal Mining Women: The Struggle for Respect and Equal Status in a Male Dominated Occupation.”

Courtney B. Ross, Georgia State, cbilleter1@student.gsu.edu. Until 1973, women in the United States were restricted official employment in coalmining. Restrictions were based on ideological beliefs of differing gender roles and gender ability. Since this time, women coal miners have experienced direct and indirect forms of discrimination as a result of perceived difference. My research is a comparison of current and past women coal miners' experiences. I focus on masculinity and insider/outsider status and coping strategies, highlighting issues of sexual harassment, coal community harassment, upward mobility, and union activism. I use a pre-existing data set collected by Marat Moore, an ethnography of women coal miners from 1914 to 1995. For the purpose of comparison, I will conduct semi-structured face-to-face interviews with twenty women currently employed as underground coal miners in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. I employ a feminist perspective by acknowledging my standpoint as a coalminers' daughter.

“From Factory Work to Sex Work: Women Migrants in the Global Tourism Economy in Northeast Brazil Marie-Eve Carrier-Moisan.”

U of British Columbia, mariaeva@interchange.ubc.ca. This research will investigate the influence of globalization on the labour practices and migration patterns of young women engaged in sex work in the Brazilian Northeast. The research aims to understand why these women increasingly turn to sex work with tourists, considering: (1) the global economy of tourism; (2) the political economy of the region; (3) the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in the protection of sex workers; and (4) the transformation of gender relations. This study seeks to depart from the dominant literature on sex work, which views women as either victims or as autonomous agents empowered by sex work, to consider the complex

ways in which women engage with sex tourism. Drawing on the work of anthropologists who have argued for a more nuanced reading of women's participation in sex work this research seeks to understand how women use sex work as both a strategy for survival and a possibility for personal advancement.

“Love, Struggle, and Fly”: Lived Experiences of Taiwanese Female Flight Attendants.” Ching-Yu Chang, U of Florida, cychang@ufl.edu.tw. My qualitative research on female flight attendants in Taiwan has two main focuses. Echoing previous literatures, first I try to probe how this occupation forms and emphasizes femininity among young flight attendants since their first day in the line; to change them from Cinderella into “Princess in the air.” Also later as they begin to play other roles as wives and mothers, how flight attendants strike a balance between work and families when they may be frequently absent from expected gender/family roles. Semi-structured interviews are in the process now and with a feminist approach I aim to let the muted voices be heard.

“Social Mobility’s Gender Dilemma: How Work and Family Affect Women’s Social Class.” Sarah Damaske, NYU, sarah.damaske@nyu.edu. My research stems from two concerns regarding the study of class, social mobility, & gender. First, stratification research has been slow, & at times resistant, to incorporate women into the social mobility framework. Second, previous feminist research suggesting that family and work decisions are economic decisions must be extended in order to explore the connections between work, family and a woman’s social mobility patterns. To that end, I explore how work & family affect women’s social class and how women experience their life trajectories & understand their class position in comparison to their parents. I am currently conducting interviews with 80 working and middle-class women, aged 30-40 in order to investigate differences amongst women’s mobility trajectories, their subjective experiences of these trajectories, and the processes through which family & work affect women’s social mobility.

“The Gendering of Expert Service Work.” Molly George, U of California Santa Barbara, ageorge@umail.ucsb.edu. I am interested in the professionalization of service work. My research focuses on how the service sector is being transformed by the deluge of college educated workers who are unable to find jobs in higher occupational sectors. Subsequently, a new niche of personal service industries has emerged that combines high levels of intellectual and emotional labor, resulting into what I call “expert service work.” By studying certain occupations, such as personal training and life coaching, I predict that that their trajectory along the professional continuum will ultimately be determined by the gendered enactment of work. More simply, the work will be considered a profession and the worker a “professional,” the more closely the provision of service is coded as masculine. With my research, I hope to broaden our understanding of how occupational expertise and gender are accomplished in every day life.

“Maternal Employment and Academic Achievement of Children in the U.S.” Ayse Yetis, U of Massachusetts, Amherst, ayetis@soc.umass.edu. This paper aims to examine how different aspects of maternal employment may affect child outcomes. Although many studies have looked at the effects of whether the mother works or not, and the work hours of the mother on child outcomes, I intend to instrumentalize the quality of mother’s job as the primary factor that affects child outcomes. I intend to use the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and its Child Development Supplement (CDS). I believe that this is appropriate data since it has extensive info on family dynamics and individuals (children as well as adults). Its longitudinal nature is beneficial in helping to detangle intergenerational links.

“Untitled.” Yan Long, U of Michigan, Ann Arbor, longyan@umich.edu. My research interests include: gender and class from the perspective of culture, comparative study of women and work in China and U.S. I’m doing a small-scale qualitative study on engineering and femininity at UM.

“Women's Participation in the Labor Force in Developing Countries Since the 1980s: The Mexican and Turkish Cases.” Umut Bospinar-Ekici, U of Texas at Austin, ube@mail.la.utexas.edu. My dissertation seeks to determine the social dynamics that explain the different trends of women's labor force participation between Mexico and Turkey despite similar economic structures. I hypothesize that socio-cultural dynamics (including religion, gender ideology and family structure) are the main explanatory factors in understanding this discrepancy. I plan to delineate the mechanisms that are influencing women's participation in both countries which are otherwise undergoing highly similar economic transitions. I use a three-prong approach that incorporates statistical analyses, fieldwork research & archival work.

(Hetero)sexuality

“Bachelorette Parties: Doing what the Men Do?” Heidi Irene Thielmann Berman, U of Washington, hit@u.washington.edu. Using qualitative methods, I explore whether women at bachelorette parties “do what the men do” at bachelor parties. But what do the men do? Popular culture gives women some insight as to what some men might do, but there are no empirical studies on bachelor parties to my knowledge. After interviewing men about bachelor parties, and women about bachelorette parties and their perceptions of bachelor parties, I compare women's perceptions of bachelor parties to actual accounts and compare women's reported behavior at bachelorette parties to men's reported behavior to examine whether women “do what the men do.” While women's alcohol consumption at bachelorette parties seems to parallel alcohol consumption at bachelor parties, women's sexual behavior does not. Women perceive that infidelity is very likely at bachelor parties; however, women constrain their sexual behavior in gendered ways at bachelorette parties.

“Chicana Heterosexuality: Navigating Between and Within Personal and Cultural Desires.”

Dolores Ortiz, U of California Riverside,

dolores.ortiz@email.ucr.edu. Recent research on Chicana and Mexicana sexuality shows these women occupy spaces in between the virgin/whore dominant paradigm, through which most previous social science studies viewed women of Mexican descent. These outdated generalizations viewed Chicanas as passive subjects who are controlled by their family and the Catholic religion. Analysis of data collected from in-depth interviews with heterosexual, first generation Chicanas examines the factors which affect Chicana sexual decision-making and how Chicanas navigate between and within personal and cultural desires. This study proposes that young Chicanas take in the messages they receive from the church, their partners and their culture as mediated by their family, and ultimately shape their sex lives by navigating between and within personal and cultural desires through adaptation.

“Exploring Young Women's Negotiations of Heterosexual Experiences and Safer Sex Practice.” Brandy Wiebe, U of British Columbia, bmwiebe@interchange.ubc.ca. This research explores the contradictions inherent in young women's negotiation of heterosexual encounters, both the emotional contradictions and those between their experiences and popular cultural constructions of their sexuality. Since we know that young women's safer sex behaviours are often at odds with their beliefs, my focus is on safer sex behaviours but also on how women are resisting and reiterating traditional constructions of female sexuality as passive while they engage with social barriers to safer sex. I will be exploring their sexual subjectivity, how they understand themselves as sexual agents, and examining what various discourses they activate in conceptualizing their sexuality. The goal is to contribute to the increased effectiveness of public sexual health education campaigns by focusing on sexual subjectivity in order to inform campaigns that ‘make sense’ and speak productively to women's experiences and their understandings of their sexuality. I assume a poststructuralist perspective on sexual subjectivity and will be analyzing in-depth interviews.

“Geographies of Gender and Sexuality in Bangkok, Thailand.” Danielle Antoinette Hidalgo, Tulane, dhidalgo@tulane.edu. My research addresses central gaps in existing analyses of gender/sexuality in the context of Thailand. My project is as follows: 1) an in-depth ethnographic analysis of embodiments of the Thai pheet (sex/gender) system; 2) a theoretical and empirical approach that addresses how gender and eroticism is practiced—a direct shift away from and beyond static and often problematic identity debates; and 3) a thorough analysis of how space is used, created, and transformed in different locales in Bangkok, Thailand and how these locales intersect with gender and erotic performances, class, race, ethnicity, and globalization (see especially Collins 2005). Methodologically, I will focus on how different embodiments of sexuality/gender relate to various spaces/sites in Bangkok, and how “pheet” organizes and is organized by socio-spatial relations (see Schippers, forthcoming).

“Hooking Up”: College Women’s Negotiation of Power and Sexuality in Heterosexual Casual Encounters.” Meg Lovejoy, Brandeis, lovejoy@brandeis.edu. The casual sex practice known as “hooking up” has become an increasingly prominent feature of the dating landscape on college campuses across the country. Cultural commentary on this phenomenon has been hyperbolic and contradictory, with some commentators proclaiming a brave new world for women’s sexual empowerment and others viewing it as a legitimization of male sexual predation of women. The goal of my dissertation research is to examine the extent, as well as conditions, to which the practice of hooking up is empowering or exploiting young women’s sexuality. Using in-depth qualitative interviews with 30 college women from diverse backgrounds, I address this issue by exploring the following three questions: 1) How much power and control do women exercise in negotiating their emotional and sexual needs, and physical safety in hookup encounters? 2) What socio-cultural and personal factors lead women to engage in the practice of hooking up? 3) What are the consequences of hooking up for women’s psychological & sexual health and development?

“The Business of Brothels: The Online Marketing of Sexual Desire.” Carly M. Chillmon, U of California, Santa Barbara, cchillmon@umail.ucsb.edu. I critically analyze the marketing of official Nevada brothels online. Through an examination of the advertising of sexual services on these websites, I seek to understand the ways in which the marketing of services is gendered and raced. A textual analysis of these sites provides a description of the sexual services available and a picture of how brothels are marketed and sex desire is constructed for the women who work within them and their customers. In examining the business of Nevada brothels, I explore how emergent technologies, such as the Internet, fashion the brothel experience. The marketing of sexual desire demonstrates brothel websites as unique locations, blurring the edges of sexual desire, with their content in the virtual world of the Internet connected to the physical world through the “actual” location of the brothel. Thus, to examine the Nevada brothel websites is to understand the gendered and race-inflected dynamics of virtual fantasy through the marketing of sexual desire.

Masculinities and Manhood

“Doing” Masculinity Differently? Men Negotiating Hegemonic Masculinity.” Stacey L. Coleman, U of Oregon, scoleman@uoregon.edu. My research examines how men construct their masculinity. Drawing on Connell’s (1995) theory of hegemonic masculinity, I seek to determine in what ways men are resisting and reinforcing the privileges of hegemonic masculinity. In order to address this question, for the past year I have studied a group of men who are members of the U of Oregon Men’s Center (UOMC). The UOMC was founded in 2001, and remains one of only a handful of similar organizations found on public college campuses across the U.S. The UOMC’s mission statement is “to support all men, across developmental needs, age, class, sexual orientation, and culture” as well as to “promot[e] healthy relationships with other men, women, and the entire campus community.” I am currently

engaged in participant observation with the UOMC and will later use in-depth interviews to capture these men's backgrounds, details about their organizational involvement, and their views about masculinity. My goal is to construct a critical picture of these men's worlds – their ideologies, interactions, and practices.

“Invisible Victims: Adult Male Rape and the Impact of Masculinity.” Rachel Kalish, Stony Brook U , rachelkalish@optonline.net. My research focuses on the phenomenon of adult male rape. What are the effects of sexual assault on men, especially in their masculine identity? I will conduct in-depth interviews with survivors of adult male rape to ascertain the impact of the experience on the male's perception and construction of masculinity. Contextual differences among different groups of men - incarcerated men, homosocial voluntary groups (Boys Scouts, military), date raped gay men, and stranger raped heterosexual men - provide the variables used to determine the relationship between having been sexually assaulted and masculine gender identity. I argue that these contextual effects, as well as different dynamics relating to the nature of the assault, shape the survivors' assessment of public perception of the event, which, in turn, structures their reconsideration and reconstruction of masculine gender identity.

“Masculinity in Urban Uganda in the Age of AIDS.” Robert Wyrod, Chicago, rjwyrod@uchicago.edu. Uganda is seen as the great African success story in fighting AIDS. While HIV prevalence sharply rose in many African countries in the last decade, prevalence in Uganda declined steadily. Uganda is also home to one of the most vibrant women's movements in Africa which has fostered greater female political participation in the last twenty years. So how are conceptions of masculinity in Uganda shifting in the context of both an active women's movement & a devastating AIDS epidemic? To answer this question, I spent 2003-04 conducting an ethnography of one poor community in the Ugandan capital Kampala. By participating in the life of this community, I learned that what it means to be a man in urban

Uganda is shifting, but in circumscribed ways. AIDS and the women's movement are shaping masculinity, but different dimensions of masculinity, leaving notions of manhood destabilized but not fundamentally transformed.

“Rolling Manhood: Negotiating Disability, Race, and Masculinity.” Alexis Anne Bender, Georgia State, alexisbender@comcast.net. There are multiple ways to view disability within society. Until recently, sociology has examined disability within a medical model focusing on levels of impairment and causes of disability. In the past decade, disability scholars have explored how disability intersects with gender. This exploration has focused on the social and structural processes that define disability through a gendered lens while ignoring the importance of race. This project, a result of twenty in-depth interviews, focuses on the ways in which white and black men negotiate race, disability, and masculinity after a catastrophic injury. In my analysis, I focused on how these men define masculinity and how these definitions have shifted over time. Three main themes emerged through qualitative data analysis: reclaiming masculinity; reshaping masculinity; and rejecting masculinity.

“Video Gaming's Role in the Construction of Masculine Identities.” Brett Lantz, U of Notre Dame, blantz@nd.edu. As Michael Messner rightly argues in “Taking the Field” (2002), the seemingly rigid gender order is an illusion maintained by complex interactions among the structures, cultures, and performances of gendered identities. My current research project is a qualitative study of the gendered phenomenon of video gaming in light of these three levels of analysis. This work should shine light on the extent to which the interaction rituals of video gaming construct (or deconstruct) masculine identities rooted in patriarchal ideals. I am also developing an ethnographic study of the virtual battlefields of online war games. The goal of this project is to investigate whether such games provide a “locker-room” type atmosphere for men to explore the norms and boundaries of masculinity.

Media Representations

“I Know What I Think, Unless You Tell Me Differently. A Cognitive Analysis.” Amy Palder, Georgia State, Amypalder@gmail.com. I am studying how people cognitively frame representations of nonheteronormative individuals and groups. Focusing on popular culture, using movies like *Brokeback Mountain*, I am analyzing how the representations are configured, interpreted, and communicated between and among different thought communities.

“Look Mom! I'm Gay and I'm on T.V!” Monica Edwards, Loyola, medwar1@luc.edu. The L Word is an hour long drama about the lives and loves of queer women (lesbian, bisexual, heterosexual, transsexual, and every combination in between) in L.A. that has been renewed for a 4th season. Queer folks are showing up on television in other tv spaces as well, including *Will & Grace*, *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, and *South of Nowhere*. We even saw Jon Stewart, while hosting the Oscars, engaging what I would call a queer theoretical, textual analysis of Westerns, challenging the notion that *Brokeback Mountain* was the 1st film about gay cowboys. While studies dealing with issues of representation and ideology that explore what these shows are really saying about queers exist, missing is the voice of the queers watching the shows! What do queer audiences have to say about the ways in which they are being represented on tv? Why do gays and lesbians think it is important to see gay and lesbian characters on t.v.? How do these representations get incorporated into their lives? My goal is to explore these questions via an array of qualitative research methods.

Performing Gender and Gender Roles

“Beyond patriarchy? Cultural constructions of couple relationships among young professionals and academics in two Mexican cities.” Daniel Nehring, U of Essex, dfnehr@essex.ac.uk. My project looks at cultural constructions of couple relationships among young Mexican professionals

and academics in the context of recent processes of socio-cultural change and globalisation. Its objectives are to describe, analyse and to some extent explain the general understandings which young middle-class professionals and academics in two Mexican cities have regarding central cultural dimensions of couple relationships and the ways in which they use these understandings to construct accounts of relevant experiences and practices. I conducted in-depth interviews with people aged 20 to 40 belonging to the aforementioned group to address various aspects of couple relationships in terms of gendered relations of power, production and sexuality. Also documented is their cultural environment and the gendered cultural logics present within it through the analysis of cultural products they consume, such as newspapers, magazines, TV programmes, or self-help books.

“Doing Gender” at a Livestock Auction: Performance and Containment of Gender.”

Ryanne Pilgeram, U of Oregon, rpilgera@uoregon.edu. Using in-depth interviews with farm operators and participant observation at a livestock auction I explore how women in conventional agriculture “do gender” in such a male dominated world. Given the masculine nature of the profession I examine how the men and women construct gender within agriculture. I find that in general, women’s success is intricately tied to their ability to reproduce the masculinity that spells success for their male counterparts. These women dress in masculine clothing, cuss, and are as “tough as nails.” I see this performance of gender as ultimately reinforcing the ties between hegemonic masculinity and agriculture rather than subverting this notion. I also find that women’s mere presence as farm operators does not necessarily subvert the relationship between masculinity and agriculture—in many ways this notion is reinforced by the presence of these women.

“Entering a Male Domain: Women in Rugby and Martial Arts.” Giovanna Follo, Wayne State, giovanna.follo@gmail.com. Female rugby players hit and take hits. Female martial artists exhibit form and fight at tournaments. What makes these women participate in traditionally male sports, and

what are their perceptions and experiences of these sports? How do they balance their participation in both athletic and social worlds? Utilizing standpoint feminism and the “outsider within” perspective, I am exploring these questions in one-on-one in-depth interviews with female rugby players and martial artists in Southwestern Ontario, Canada. I also plan to examine how these women create a balance between being athletes and being women. Data collected in this research may aid in restructuring gender roles in society and enabling women to gain entry in traditionally male arenas.

“Gender Performance in Weddings.” Emily Fairchild, Indiana, efairchi@indiana.edu. By observing ceremonies and interviewing brides, grooms, and guests, I explore weddings as sites where meaning regarding gender is socially constructed. A central goal is to understand why, in a cultural context of greater gender equality, do couples perform conventional marriage rituals that have been critiqued as patriarchal. Also, how do couples introduce innovation into this heavily-scripted event? I explore the ways people negotiate cultural meanings in choosing the elements to include in their ceremony, specifically focusing on how their visions for the wedding relate to their notions about gender and marriage. The range of study participants allows comparison of the meaning of ceremonial elements couples intend with the ways in which guests interpret them. These detailed descriptions of how gendered messages are constructed, performed, and interpreted, contribute to understanding the relationship between cultural ideas and couples’ choices, as well as how ceremonial performances contribute to those cultural notions.

“What Does it Take to be Western?: An analysis of the ‘transition’ of the Turkish Nation-State through the lens of gendered meaning systems.” Evren Savci, U of Southern California, Savci@usc.edu. My interests in gender, culture, sexuality, power, global inequality, & feminist epistemology intersect in this project where I attempt to understand the Turkish Westernization project in light of Western Orientalism. The gendered meanings that have

been attached to the East/West dichotomy by the Orientalist discourse inevitably shape the actions of Turkey -a country in the process of “westernization.” If westernization can be read as a certain form of gender performance, what does its perpetual failure mean to both the State and the citizens of Turkey? What kinds of regulations are exercised in return by the Turkish Nation-State on its citizen subjects to discipline *their* gender performance and sexuality? Finally, how do the Turkish citizens perceive of themselves ethnically given the “ambiguous” state of Turkey between East & West? I hope to contribute to scholarship on Westernization, Nation-States & Orientalism, and most importantly to demonstrate the material consequences of gendered cultural meaning systems.

“What Does Gender Sound Like?” Carey Sargent, U of Virginia, sargent@virginia.edu. My research involves ethnography of unsigned musicians in local-level rock and experimental music scenes. What I have noticed so far is that many people in these local scenes pride themselves on gender egalitarianism and gender play. As musicians and audiences craft gender identities and engage in gender queering, they construct boundaries between themselves and ‘mainstream’ music and society. However, at the same time men still largely outnumber women and women’s participation is often in a ‘supporting’ role. LGBT/queer identities are also rarely center-stage. To what extent can ‘alternative’ gender ideologies and performances of androgyny in these local music cultures challenge heterosexual male masculine privilege when the show is over? I argue that gender, as an aesthetic construction, is an important site for the negotiation of ‘authenticity’ in music and for power struggle.

Race, Class and Gender

“Not Just Another Book on La Virgen de Guadalupe: Mujeres, Madres & Damas Speak on La Virgen.” Socorro Castañeda-Liles, U of California, Santa Barbara, soco.phd@gmail.com or mcd0@umail.ucsb.edu. For centuries many people

of Mexican descent (regardless of class, gender, generation, & in some cases religious tradition) have recognized La Virgen as the most influential Catholic and cultural female symbol of Mexico. Given such a large and diverse following, it is not surprising to find many competing interpretations & ways of experiencing La Virgen. Theologians, historians, Chicana artists, and other intellectuals have played active roles in (re)defining Guadalupe. Left unanswered, however, is who La Virgen de Guadalupe is for working-class women of Mexican origin. My study is based on a 2-year ethnography in Northern California, among 100 working class women of Mexican origin from three generational cohorts. The data, thus far, reveal that these women exhibit a faith in La Virgen de Guadalupe that selectively engages popular Catholicism while simultaneously transgressing it to recraft a situated feminism that is rooted in their own lived histories and struggles.

Long-term Exiles in Mexico & South Africa: The Application of Feminist Artistic Ethnography in Understanding Gender Relations in Forced Migrant Communities

Oscar F. Gil, U of California, Santa Barbara, gil@umail.ucsb.edu. My study involves a multi-site field project of Guatemalan participants living in Chiapas, Mexico, and Mozambican's living in Limpopo Province, South Africa. Forced migrants and their participation in the labor markets of their host countries of exile have been categorized as economic migrants. This identification loses sight of the contextual experience of forced migration for more than economic reasons. I aim, instead, to conduct a feminist artistic ethnographic study that will challenge both approaches by examining how gender affects migrants' decision to migrate, which is not easily explained as voluntary or involuntary, and placement in productive processes & exchange in a different national context. My goal is to investigate gendered cross-cultural representation in still photographs-taken by participants through the use of disposable cameras-that invite multi-linear narrative forms that breaks the linear form provided by economically determined models used to explain forced migration.

Sexual Assault/Violence

“Children's Accounts Count: A Discourse Analysis of Children's Disclosures of Sexual Assault.” Heather R. Hlavka, U of Minnesota Twin Cities, hlav0009@umn.edu. Even with the expansion of research on sexual violence in the past three decades, theoretical and empirical knowledge bases have not kept pace. Many factors determined to be associated with survivors' sexual abuse etiology may be more related to the child's subjective interpretation and gendered meaning of the abuse than to objective characteristics of the behavior involved. I examine co-constructed (child-interviewer) disclosures of sexual assault in order to consider the meaning of violence to the individual and how these meanings are conveyed. I use Critical Discourse Analysis to investigate talk from 10 years of children's interviewed disclosures recorded on videotape by a nonprofit agency. Among other questions, I ask: how is sexual violence stored in children's memories? How is sexual assault co-constructed and how are differences in meaning and interpretation patterned between children in relation to background (e.g., gender, age, sexuality, etc.)? The goal of this study is to provide rigorous analyses (qualitative and quantitative) of how language acts as the link between personal and societal experiences of gendered violence.

“Hell's Bells: Measuring the Impact of Sexual Offender Notification on Community Adoption of Protective Behaviors.” Rachel Bandy, U of Colorado-Boulder, Rachel.Bandy@colorado.edu. Community notification laws require law enforcement to inform the public of a sexual offender's existence in the community if that offender has been identified as posing a high-risk for re-offending. The logic is that notified individuals will take protective actions to mitigate their risk for victimization. Despite community notification laws existing in all 50 states, there is limited research on its impact on community members. This study examines the extent to which members of the public alter their behavior in

response to notification that high-risk sexual offenders reside in their neighborhoods. Specifically, this study examines the relationships between sex offender community notification and fear of victimization, perceived risk of victimization, and risk mitigating behavior while considering the impact of sex, race, and neighborhood organization on the likelihood of residents undertaking self-protective behaviors. These relationships are explored by surveying 1,000 residents of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota about their fear of crime, perceived risk of criminal victimization, and experiences with sexual offender community notification.

“Identity and Challenges to Oppression in Youth Theatrical Dating Violence Prevention Programs.”

Amy C. Hammock, U of Michigan, ahammock@umich.edu. My research examines the role of theatre in facilitating awareness of individual & collective identity among youth as they engage in community organizing to prevent intimate partner violence. Examined, using multiple methods, are how adolescents in theatrical dating violence prevention programs simultaneously challenge & (re)produce rigid hegemonic norms regarding gender, age, race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, religion, & ability status, in the program group & on-stage. As adolescents negotiate identity categories, marking each other as ‘different’ on some dimensions and ‘similar’ on others, they are likely to form complex & intimate understandings of others, potentially leading them to recognize (and actively combat) existing patterns of domination & (particularly gender) oppression. My goal is to put ‘flesh’ to theories of multiple & intersecting identities in community organizing by examining real people. This research will be useful to scholars interested in how multiple identity dimensions are negotiated, as well as to community practitioners interested in creating programs that promote critical thinking & encourage social justice.

“Peer Sexual Harassment in High School: A Retrospective Study.”

Dana Ann Hysock, MS, U of Delaware, dhysock@verizon.net. Using a combination of open-ended questionnaires and retrospective accounts of first- semester college

freshmen’s experiences of peer sexual harassment, this study seeks to examine what peer sexual harassment means to adolescents within the context of high school. Contrary to previous findings, current data suggest that adolescents have a broad conceptualization of peer sexual harassment (Timmerman 2002). However, interview data counter the questionnaire findings and suggest that sexually harassing behaviors perpetrated by friends hold different meanings for adolescents as opposed to sexually harassing behaviors perpetrated by less known peers. Sexually harassing behaviors between “friends” are often described as “just joking around,” whereas the interpretation of sexually harassing behaviors from less known peers is less easily classified. Additionally, regardless of peer relationship, peer sexual harassment is highly unlikely to be reported to school personnel. This study highlights the importance of examining context with regard to peer sexual harassment in high school and the significance of using qualitative methodology for a subject so often studied quantitatively.

“Surviving Sexual Violence in Jerusalem: Rape Crisis in the Midst of Turmoil.”

Debra Guckenheimer, U of California, Santa Barbara, debraguckenheimer@umail.ucsb.edu. My thesis documents how outside socio-political conflicts make their way into the Jerusalem Rape Crisis Center (JRCC) and how the center both challenges and reifies the conflicts. More broadly, I look at how people manage multiple traumas, sexual violence, terrorism, and war, while attempting to maintain their humanity. In the summer of 2005, I conducted fieldwork and interviews at the JRCC, a center that evolved from the grassroots efforts of a small group of feminists encountering many of the same struggles found in rape crisis centers in the U.S., including: a) balancing professionalization & bureaucratization with feminist origins, and b) confronting differences between women when services were constructed around notions of similarities among women. However, the location of the JRCC in the center of Jerusalem forces the JRCC to deal with something that no U.S. rape crisis center confronts: a constant state of war.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR PAPERS

Crime, Punishment, and the Law is a refereed international and interdisciplinary journal published biannually and devoted to the study of crime, deviant behavior, punishment, and the law. The fields addressed in this journal are the social and behavioral sciences, law, criminal justice, and history. The journal publishes theoretical, methodological, and applied papers, as well as book reviews. Of particular importance is the impact of class, gender, race, ethnicity, and religion on crime, punishment, and the law. All manuscripts must be submitted in APA format. Please follow APA guidelines for Manuscript Preparation, including title page for blind review, referencing, and tables and figures. Each manuscript must be accompanied by a statement that it has not been published elsewhere and that it has not been submitted simultaneously for publication elsewhere. Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce copyrighted material from other sources and are required to sign an agreement for the transfer of copyright to the publisher. All accepted manuscripts, artwork, and photographs become the property of the publisher. An original and four copies of the manuscript, of no more than 25 pages, should be submitted to Venessa Garcia, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief, Department of Criminal Justice, 305-I Willis Hall, Kean University, Union, NJ 07083, vgarcia@kean.edu. Authors must also submit manuscripts on disk. The disk should be prepared using MS Word and should be clearly labeled with authors' names, file name, and software program.

Call for Proposals

Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) Pilot Grant Program. Two pilot project grants will be awarded for innovative interdisciplinary research on adult health and well-being, with an emphasis on

integrative approaches to understanding life course and subgroup variations in physical, socio-emotional, and cognitive functioning. All research must be based on the National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS) data set, or its satellite studies including the National Study of Daily Experiences (NSDE) and sibling/twin subsample studies. Grants of up to \$15,000 (total costs) will be awarded. For more info see: www.rci.rutgers.edu/~carrds/midus/midus_home.htm. Applications should be sent NO LATER than July 5, 2006 to: Deborah Carr, Institute for Health, Health Care Policy & Aging Research, Rutgers University, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08901. Contact me at 732-932-4068, or carrds@sociology.rutgers.edu.

New Books

Najarian, Cheryl G. 2006. *"Between Worlds:" Deaf Women, Work, and Intersections of Gender and Ability*. New York: Routledge

Ira L. Reiss, 2006. *An Insider's View of Sexual Science since Kinsey*. Rowman & Littlefield.

Segal, Marcia Texler and Theresa A. Martinez (editors). 2006. *Gender, Race, and Class: Central Issues in a Changing Landscape*. Roxbury.

Laura M. Carpenter. 2005. *Virginity Lost: An Intimate Portrait of First Sexual Experiences*. New York University Press.

Section Website News

The Sex & Gender website (which is now located at www2.asanet.org/sectionsexgend/) consists of the following sections: 1) News and Info, 2) Awards, 3) Links of Interest, 4) Discussion Forums, 5) Listing of Section Officers, and 6) Listing of Council Members. Please feel free to visit the site and & whatever items you consider to be of information/interest to our Website Coordinator, Ashley Finley.

**2005-2006
Sex and Gender Officers**

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**2005-2006
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