

CSA

Canadian Sociological Association

Société Canadienne de Sociologie

2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

(Sessions Details, Presenters, and Abstracts)

Canadian Sociological Association Delegates
may pick up their Official Conference Programs at the CSA Information Booth at
Wilfrid Laurier University,
Frank C Peters Building outside P1025/27

Contact:
office@csa-scs.ca
438-880-2182

Conference Information:
<http://www.csa-scs.ca/submissions>

Welcome to the 2012 CSA Conference

This will be my 31st CSA Conference and by all indications, it will be one of the best. Upon reflection, Sociology hasn't changed much over that time and I still consider it the "Queen" of sciences. On the other hand, over this time Sociologists have added to their repertoire of research methodologies, developed new qualitative and quantitative techniques for analyzing data and broadened their focus on a variety of social issues. As I read the Canadian Review of Sociology, I am struck by the care and dedication scholars are in carrying out their research. Of course, many Sociologists publish in other journals to reflect their interests and their contributions continue to show that the "Sociological Imagination" is still alive. Over the past three decades I also have noticed the scholarly and applied work of Sociologists is still considered important by both the public and private sector although I suspect we still need to do better in publicizing our research.

For this year's CSA Conference, we have attracted well known scholars, new scholars, scholars who have retired and graduate students to make presentations on their research interests. Others have opted to open discussions on issues such as teaching, publishing and surviving the academy. We have linked with other Academic Associations and are presenting "joint" sessions during the Congress. We also have a panel on Saturday regarding the "Occupy Movement" that some may find illuminating. All these efforts will make the Conference lively and well worth attending. Finally, I should note that our banquet will feature Dr. Angus Reid who has supported the CSA over the years and continues to do so through his funding of an annual award. I hope that you will be able to attend the banquet as Dr. Reid is our featured speaker this year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of you who have so generously given up your time to support the Association—in a variety of ways. Many of you have sent me suggestions, comments and critiques of what the Association is doing. Those comments are important and I trust that you will continue to take an interest in the Association and freely share your thoughts regarding what we are doing. Specifically I'd like to thank the members of the Executive for their work over the year to make the Association run smoothly and to ensure that the voices of the members are heard. They work hard "behind the scenes" and they coordinate their efforts to ensure that CSA has a voice in the public arena. They have worked hard to make the CSA meetings a success and I would like to commend them for their actions. I'd also like to thank Sherry Fox who has worked beyond any of our expectations to keep the Association on track and to coordinate the CSA Conference. Finally, I'd also like to thank Chris Goyder who has provided the Association with financial advice and support as well as Luc Boyer for his dedication and expertise in developing and maintaining the CSA website.

As I pass the position of President for 2012-2013 on to Dr. Jane Ursel from the University of Manitoba, I wish you all a wonderful summer and productive new academic year!

Bienvenue à la conférence 2012 de la Société Canadienne de Sociologie

Nous voici réunis à l'occasion de la 31^e conférence de la Société Canadienne de Sociologie (SCS) qui, tout porte à le croire, s'annonce comme l'une des plus réussies. À la réflexion, la sociologie n'a pas connu de réels changements ces derniers temps et je la tiens toujours pour la des sciences. Les sociologues ont néanmoins élargi leur éventail de méthodologies de recherche, mis au point de nouvelles techniques qualitatives et quantitatives d'analyse de données et se sont penchés sur de nombreuses questions sociales. Lorsque je lis la *Revue canadienne de sociologie*, je suis ébahi par le sérieux et l'ardeur qu'apportent les universitaires à leurs recherches. Bien sûr, de nombreux sociologues publient dans d'autres revues pour faire valoir leurs sujets d'intérêt et leurs contributions ne cessent de prouver que est encore bien vivante. Au cours des trente dernières années, j'ai aussi remarqué que les travaux universitaires et appliqués des sociologues suscitent toujours l'intérêt des secteurs public et privé, bien qu'il me semble que nous ayons encore des efforts à accomplir dans la diffusion de nos recherches.

Pour cette conférence annuelle de la SCS, nous avons invité des universitaires – émérites, nouveaux ou retraités – et des étudiants diplômés à présenter leurs domaines de recherche. D'autres ont fait le choix de tenir des débats ouverts sur des questions telles que l'enseignement, les publications et la survie de l'association. Nous nous sommes mis en contact avec d'autres associations universitaires et animerons des séances communes au cours de ce congrès. Samedi, nous consacrerons également une table ronde au que certains d'entre vous trouveront sans doute très instructive. Forte de ces multiples initiatives, la conférence sera un évènement animé à ne pas manquer. Permettez-moi enfin de préciser que notre banquet accueillera le Dr Angus Reid qui apporte son soutien à la SCS

depuis des années à travers le financement d'un prix annuel. J'espère que vous pourrez participer à ce banquet, car le Dr Reid est notre principal conférencier cette année.

Je profite de l'occasion pour remercier tous ceux d'entre vous qui ont si généreusement donné de leur temps pour soutenir l'association, et ce, de diverses manières. Vous êtes nombreux à m'avoir envoyé vos suggestions, commentaires et critiques quant aux activités de l'association. Ces remarques sont précieuses et j'espère que vous continuerez à vous y intéresser et à nous faire part de vos impressions en toute franchise. Je tiens à remercier tout particulièrement l'équipe de la direction qui œuvre depuis des années au bon fonctionnement de l'association et veille à ce que la voix de ses membres soit entendue. Ils travaillent dur et conjuguent leurs efforts en vue de la reconnaissance de la SCS au sein de la sphère publique. Le succès des rencontres de la SCS est le fruit d'un travail sans relâche et je tiens à les en féliciter. Je remercie également Sherry Fox qui a travaillé au-delà de nos attentes pour maintenir l'association sur les rails et organiser la conférence de la SCS. Toute ma gratitude va enfin à Chris Goyder qui fait bénéficier l'association de ses conseils et de son concours financier, ainsi qu'à Luc Boyer pour le dévouement et le savoir-faire dont il a fait preuve dans le développement et la maintenance du site Internet de la SCS.

Avant de passer les rênes de la présidence 2012-2013 à la Dre Jane Ursel de l'Université du Manitoba, je vous souhaite à tous un merveilleux été et une année universitaire féconde!

This program is intended as a summary of the events and schedule for the CSA Meetings. If you would like to review the authors, abstracts, and session descriptions visit our website at; <http://www.csa-scs.ca/conference-schedule>

Canadian Sociological Association Information Booth

CSA staff and information will be located at Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building in the Atrium just outside P1025/27. At any time during the Congress, you may reach Sherry Fox, CSA Office Manager, at; 438-880-2182 or office@csa-scs.ca

Monday, May 28	4:00pm to 7:00pm
Tuesday, May 29	8:00am to 5:00pm
Wednesday, May 30	8:00am to 5:00pm
Thursday, May 31	8:00am to 4:00pm
Friday, June 1	8:00am to 5:00pm
Saturday, June 2	8:00am to 4:00pm

Student Travel Grant Program

The CSA would also like to acknowledge the SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada) for their funding which enabled us to provide financial assistance to cover traveling expenses for 27 students participating in Congress this year.

The SSHRC is the federal agency that promotes and supports university-based research and training in the humanities and social sciences. Through its programs and policies, SSHRC enables the highest levels of research excellence in Canada, and facilitates knowledge-sharing and collaboration across research disciplines, universities and all sectors of society. For information on the SSHRC visit; www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Canada

Acknowledgements

The CSA would like to thank the Congress Secretariat and staff at the University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University for their assistance in ensuring that the CSA Conference would run efficiently and that our members would enjoy a full experience in Waterloo.

Overall Coordination

Jim Frideres, University of Calgary – Program Coordinator 2011-2012

Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University - Local Arrangements

Sherry Fox, CSA Office Manager

Student Travel Grant Program Committee

Katja Neves, Concordia University, CSA Treasurer

James T. Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland – Chair of Student Concerns Sub-committee

Online Conference System Development

Luc Boyer, Laurentian University at Georgian College

Session Organizers

Kudos to those whose efforts have resulted in a superb offering of panels, presentations, and special events!

Annual General Meeting Notice

Thursday, May 31

12:00pm – 1:30pm

Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Full agenda can be found on page 37.

Canadian Sociological Association Members are encouraged to login and review sub-committee reports in advance at; <http://www.csa-scs.ca/annual-general-meetings>

2011 – 2012 Canadian Sociological Association Executive Committee Members

Position	Name	Affiliation	Term
President	James Frideres	University of Calgary	2011-2012
President Elect	Jane Ursel	University of Manitoba	2011-2012
Past President	John Goyder	University of Waterloo	2011-2012
Treasurer & Election Officer	Katja Neves	Concordia University	2009-2012
Secretary & Interim Treasurer	Patrizia Albanese	Ryerson University	2009-2012
CRS Managing Editor	Terry Wotherspoon	University of Saskatchewan	2011-2014
Chair – Equity Issues Committee	Gillian Ranson	University of Calgary	2011-2014
Chair – Research Advisory Committee	Linda Gerber	University of Guelph	2009-2012
Chair – Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns Committee	Lori Wilkinson	University of Manitoba	2009-2012
Chair – Student Concerns Committee	James T. Baker	Memorial University	2011-2013
Communications Officer (non-voting position)	Luc Boyer	Laurentian University	2010-2013

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Date: May 27, 2012

Time: 1:00pm – 2:30pm

Location: University of Waterloo, MC4021

Session: Power and Urban Space

Session Code: CLSA-1

Session Organizer: *Lyndsay Campbell, University of Calgary*

Session Description: This panel is hosted by the Canadian Law and Society Association at the University of Waterloo and may be of interest to our members.

Chair: *Curtis A. Fogel, Lakehead University (Orillia)*

Panelists:

- *Brenna Keatinge, University of Toronto*

Sex Battles: Civic Politics and the Regulation of Adult Entertainment Urban Space in a Toronto Inner Suburb

- *Katharina Maier, University of Toronto*

From the Screens to the Streets - From a Park Night to a Website: The Meaning of Space for the 'Occupy Toronto' Movement

- *Jordana Wright, University of Toronto*

Towards a Legal Geography of Tower Renewal

- *Kimberley White, York University*

Beauty Treatment: Policing the Public Image of Graffiti and 'Mental Illness' in Canada

Date: May 28, 2012

Time: 8:30am – 10:00am

Location: University of Waterloo, MC4021

Session: Law, Marginalization and Justice, No. 1

Session Code: CLSA-2

Session Organizer: *Lyndsay Campbell, University of Calgary*

Session Description: This panel is hosted by the Canadian Law and Society Association at the University of Waterloo and may be of interest to our members.

Chair: *Bryan Hogeveen*

Presentations:

- *Andrew Woolford and Bryan Hogeveen*

One Cold City: Neoliberal Restructuring and NonProfit Services in the Inner Cities of Edmonton & Winnipeg

- *Joshua Freistadt*

Race, Space, and Mobility Within Edmonton's Anti-Panhandling Efforts: Rethinking Space, and the Race-Space Connection, through the Prism of Mobility

- *Rebecca Taylor*

Protective Safe Houses in Alberta: Exiting the Sex Trade Behind Locked Doors(?)

Date: May 28, 2012

Time: 1:00pm – 3:30pm

Location: Paul Martin Prosperity Centre, Wilfrid Laurier University

Measuring Wellbeing: A Symposium on the Use of Wellbeing Indicators

There is more to community or national wellbeing than economic growth. Panelists in this symposium will present different approaches to measuring wellbeing, principally the Canadian Index of Wellbeing<<http://ciw.ca/en/>> (CIW), and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada's (AANDC's) Community Wellbeing Index<<http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100016579>> (CWB), along with other applied examples of initiatives being used in communities. After a brief break, open discussion will be held with the audience and all panelists. Participants in this symposium will leave with a better understanding of how to measure wellbeing in community settings and how this can lead to change.

Agenda and Panelists

- Introduction to the CIW and CWB
- Bryan Smale, Director, Canadian Index of Wellbeing, Faculty of Applied Health Sciences, University of Waterloo
- Martin Cooke, School of Public Health and Health Systems, University of Waterloo
- CIW framework as a means to foster civic engagement
- Barbara Powell, City of Guelph Community and Social Services Department
- Using the CIW to engage local leaders and champion wellbeing
- Gary Machan, Barrie Community Health Centre
- Using the CWB to measure wellbeing in First Nation and Inuit communities
- Eric Guimond & Erin O'Sullivan, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Academic Freedom at the Crossroads*

Session Code: ED4

Session Organizer: *Charles Gillin, Ryerson University*

Session Description: Academic Freedom, the freedom of academic staff to teach, do research, publish and speak publicly, is under intense pressure from a number of sources. Governments are pressuring universities to be more utilitarian in response to global economic troubles, and university administrations are embracing corporate management models. Political fears of terrorism are allowing the extension of state oversight of social and intellectual activities. These and other forces threaten the spirit and practice of academic freedom in the 21st century. This session will explore some of the many issues that attend the dangers to academic freedom in today's world. It welcomes papers that are empirical, historical or theoretical in nature.

Chair: *Peter Elgin, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- Academic Freedom: Contradictions and Continuities

Academic freedom underlies the idea of the university. Yet, it is under serious multiple threats both internal and external to higher education. Moreover, there is a range of meanings and usage attributed to this principle. Amidst the current debates about academic freedom, there is a need for a clearer, deeper understanding of it. This article analyzes three core meanings of academic freedom to clarify the complexity of this aspiration and practice. It considers individual and institutional approaches to understanding academic freedom and highlights its role to ensure critical inquiry. The individualistic view of academic freedom reflects the tradition of classical liberal theory which has been central to modern western societies with their emphasis on individual rights and responsibilities. The second approach contextualizes academic freedom as a professional practice protecting four aspects - freedom to research and publish, to teach, and to speak both within and outside the university. It is defended by organizational practices such as tenure, collegial self-

governance, professional autonomy and standards, natural justice (due process), and institutional autonomy. The third perspective argues that, building on the two former perspectives, academic freedom is also intended to protect critical social inquiry. In this role academic freedom is a more controversial and a less discussed phenomenon. But it is this aspect of academic freedom that most explicitly protects the common good, encouraging education for a critical and compassionate global citizenship. This article emphasizes the third perspective, that is the elemental importance of critical thought as a core element of the guarantees of academic freedom.

Author: *Charles Gillin, Ryerson University*

- Academic Freedom and the Erasure of Palestinians: Understanding the Contradictions

The recently-published CAUT investigation of attempts to suppress a conference at York University (Thompson 2011) documents a serious attack on academic freedom. In this paper, we unpack the ways that academic freedom is being reframed and constrained to maintain the erasure of Palestinians from campus discourse and the silencing of discussion of their rights and experiences. We examine the different definitions of academic freedom at play, arguing that a narrowly professional framing is being deployed in conjunction with the neo-liberal reorientation of universities, to attempt to restrict important forms of expression. We also look at the complex interaction of equity and academic freedom, noting that an equity frame raises important questions about whose freedom actually counts and how differential access to full rights operates.

Author(s): *Alan Sears, Ryerson University; Mary-Jo Nadeau, University of Toronto – Mississauga*

- Linguistic Rights Today in Three Spheres of Justice: Balancing Practices and Policies in University Contexts

The recognition of linguistic rights for official language minorities in Canada have led to educational reform across the country, especially with the establishment of Francophone school districts in minority contexts. The policies and practices at one university in Alberta will be examined in light of Nancy Fraser's (2009) three-dimensional theory of justice: redistribution in the economic sphere, recognition in the socio-cultural sphere, and representation in the political sphere. Some issues of interest involve conditions of work; the recognition of additional workload; inequities in defending and restructuring linguistic rights; Francophone voice within universities; the role of faculty associations and of CAUT, to set the discussion in a broader perspective beyond one particular Western university. Whether or not the scales of justice are able to assure any semblance of balance, the outcomes have important consequences for official language minority education and therefore its communities, especially those in urban settings and especially those receiving significant external and internal migration. Since justice may vary across spheres of life, as proposed by Nancy Fraser (2009), the idea of Charter linguistic rights may prove to be difficult to institutionalize in numerous situations across and within Francophone minority contexts.

Author(s): *Yvonne Hébert, University of Calgary; Wilfrid B. Denis, St. Thomas More College*

- Les paradoxes de l'internationalisation académique. Le cas d'Abou Dhabi et des Emirats Arabes Unis

Le système universitaire mondial a été soumis à de larges transformations ces dernières décennies, en particulier en matière d'internationalisation. Le développement de branches internationales d'universités prestigieuses de pays occidentaux (comme la Sorbonne ou New York University) s'est ainsi effectué dans des pays qui étaient dénués de tradition universitaire et, bien souvent, de système politique démocratique. Ces pays se sont aussi caractérisés par l'importation massive de professeurs issus de l'étranger pour enseigner dans des universités locales largement passées à l'anglais comme langue d'enseignement. Dans cette communication, on étudiera, à partir de cas empiriques précis, l'exemple de cette internationalisation académique dans le cas de l'Emirat d'Abou Dhabi au Moyen Orient. La thèse développée sera que, dans ce cas, l'internationalisation se fait, d'une part largement au détriment de la conception de la vie universitaire développée en Europe ou en Amérique du Nord, et, d'autre part, que le développement même de la recherche académique dans un pays comme les Emirats Arabes Unis est limité par cette internationalisation proprement dite. On insistera sur la dimension expérimentale des projets académiques en cours dans ce pays.

Author: *Sebastien Mosbah-Natanson, Paris Sorbonne University Abu Dhab*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Bodies and Identity Work*

Session Code: SPro3

Session Organizers: *Dorothy Pawluch, McMaster University; Diana Zawadzki, McMaster University*

Session Description: The concept of identity work describes the interactive processes that social actors engage in as they give meaning to themselves and others. Identity work occurs at both individual and collective levels. At the individual level identity work takes in the ways social actors project who they are in interactions with others and the self concepts that develops as they internalize roles, perspectives and identities. At the collective level, social actors engage in activities aimed at creating new identity categories or challenging existing categories. Identity work involves processes of constructing, transforming, managing, reconciling, contesting and resisting identities. The papers in this session deal with identity work in relation to the body.

Chair: *Diana Zawadzki, McMaster University*

Presentations:

- Chronic Illness, Risk and Identity Work

The notion of identity, or of the self being affected by chronic illness is an overarching theme within health and illness literature. A vast majority of chronic illness literature has approached this topic from the perspective that it requires a reconciling or transformation of self, playing upon the constructed pathological nature of illness. This highly medicalized approach to illness can have far reaching implications for individuals who internalize and reproduce this imposed category. The concept of risk has also been acknowledged as a significant aspect of chronic illness. Risk in illness has been approached through a variety of discussions including predicting the likelihood of inheriting illness through genetics. This paper will focus on the identity work that is associated with a medicalized construction of chronic illness and the relationship it has to risk.

Author(s): *Sarah McMillan, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- Disruption to the Self; Female Cancer Patients, the Co-modification and Consumption of Identities

This paper addresses questions regarding the ways in which the illness and treatment of cancer can cause distinct bodily transformations compelling female cancer patients to renegotiate their identities. The two main questions which inform this discussion are (1) how cancerous female bodies are regulated by the influence of bio-power, and (2) how normative standards of femininity and heterosexuality discourage the claiming of a disabled identity. More specifically, the purpose of this paper is to consider the ways in which these dominant ideals are made explicit by programs such as 'The Look Good, Feel Better' program which encourages female cancer patients to conceal their ostensible disabilities and bodily flaws, so as to conform to normative standards of physical attractiveness. I suggest that the claiming of a disabled identity by female cancer patients in addition to working alongside the disability movement may provide public opportunities to challenge the exclusionary, status quo of female identities so often produced in high modernity.

Author(s): *Vanessa Peck, Carleton University*

- Disability, identity and disclosure in (dis)embodied digital space

For disabled people, the concept of identity can be a source of contention in that it is based on social norms that others impose. Scholars in the social sciences have suggested that one of the benefits of the Internet and online interaction is that it enables people to hide aspects of themselves and construct identities they choose, rather than have their identity assigned to them based on prejudicial characteristics relating to body and appearance (Barney 2004, Dobransky and Hargittai 2006). While the absence of bodies online removes physical attributes as a marker of identity, it calls into question whether and to what extent impairment is considered part of one's identity. This presentation examines the intersection of social identity and self-identity within the context of disability. Empirical data from a qualitative study is presented that looks at how disabled people

perceive and construct self-identity and how this influences disclosure of impairment and self-presentation in online dating sites. Findings reveal that despite the Internet's capacity to facilitate disembodied anonymous interaction, disabled people internalize offline perceptions and attitudes toward disability. Participant responses suggest that the body and impairment play an important role in how disabled people construct their self-identity and present themselves to other online daters.

References:

Barney, David. 2004. *The network society*. Cambridge: Polity

Dobrzensky, Kerry and Eszter Hargittai. 2006. The disability divide in Internet access and use. *Information, Communication and Society* 9.3: 313-334.

Author(s): *Natasha Saltes, Queen's University*

- **Tattooed Minds: Expressing the Self through Shapes and Lines**

Tattooing has been studied in the context of many different academic disciplines. Some researchers have classified tattoos as deviant practices (Sanders, 1989), some consider the practice potentially empowering (Pitts, 2003); while others have begun to look at tattooing as a fashion which reflects the social and cultural diversity of contemporary Canada (Atkinson, 2003). It is clear that the social practice of indelibly marking the skin with ink has diverse meanings among tattoo artists, tattooed persons, and the general public. This diversity is evident in the whole range of messages tattoo art is assumed to convey. The aim of this presentation is to expand on research which views tattoos as constantly shifting and elusive symbols. Tattooed individuals have to be studied by asserting that we begin to understand such concepts as meaning and identity only by realizing their potential for being in constant flux. In this spirit, the role of cultural, social, and individual meanings given to tattoos in my research have been considered rich sources of data which collectively shed light on an activity that has long been viewed from rather narrow perspectives.

This presentation specifically explores the themes of meaning and self-identity imputed to tattoos, both personally and socially, through a discussion of respondents' narratives that have been gathered through qualitative interviewing. With questions focused on explicating the varied meanings a work of art can have, and the practical and discursive consciousness of roles performed in everyday life (Giddens 1985, Goffman 1959, Garfinkel 2006), this presentation provides reflective and personal responses which speak to a multiplicity of interpretations of meaning and identity among tattooed people and those around them.

Author(s): *Chris Martin, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Canadian Cultural Sociology: Theoretical Considerations*

Session Code: The4-A

Session Organizers: *Mervyn Horgan, Acadia University*

Session Description: Since the mid-1990s American sociological theorist, Jeffrey Alexander, has been advocating for what he and co-author Phil Smith have called the 'strong program in cultural sociology'. While it draws from a variety of theoretical traditions in symbolic anthropology, hermeneutics, structural linguistics, and comparative literature (to name a few), cultural sociology is primarily framed around the late Durkheimian assertion that the cultural realm has 'partial' or 'relative' autonomy. That is, culture is to be treated not as a mere effect of social structure or organization, but rather as a power in itself that orients and organizes social action in myriad contexts, from political performance to social movements. Thus, cultural sociology offers a mode of analysis distinct from approaches to culture that are currently more prevalent in Canadian sociology, such as those indebted to Bourdieu or that continue in the tradition of British Cultural Studies. For

this panel we seek papers that engage with the 'strong program' approach in any variety of ways; empirical papers that apply insights from cultural sociology to specific case studies; theoretical papers that seek to fine-tune or test the theoretical foundations of the 'strong program'; critical assessments of any aspect of cultural sociology as it is currently articulated.

Chair: Michael Christensen, York University

Presentations:

- Conceptual and Methodological Challenges to Establishing a Strong Program in Cultural Sociology

This theoretical paper argues that engagement with 'the strong program in cultural sociology' (Alexander and Smith 2001) has been hampered by the ongoing division between the sociology of culture and cultural sociology. Specifically, developments within and between these fields of study have been stalled by: 1) the concepts in circulation that represent the building blocks of theory and 2) the difficulties presented by cultural questions for carrying out empirical research. Establishing autonomy of the cultural sphere has been limited by 1) the lack of conceptual clarity, consistency and consensus and 2) difficulties inherent in empirical cultural research such as historical issues and the study of automatic consciousness. Culture is a less distinct area of social life than other sociological subfields, and thus requires attention to clear conceptual recognition of its properties and methodological challenges. Sewell's (1999:52) definition of 'culture' is suggested as one which recognizes the autonomy of the cultural sphere, and encompasses common orienting assumptions in both the sociology of culture and cultural sociology. This paper will also provide examples of how the study of cultural sociology has been advanced with the conceptual usage and empirical research that has united thinking in culture, cognition and inequality studies.

Author: *Alexandra Rodney, University of Toronto*

- Tönnies on the Cultural Biases against Community in Sociology

This presentation seeks to rectify Ferdinand Tönnies' reputation as a conservative theorist of community. This characterization ironically demonstrates his main point that cultural practices, orientations, and mores in modern societies are antagonistic to community. Most sociologists repeat this prejudice by holding the common, commonsense, commonplace practices, the common class, and community in contempt. This is a by-product of a deep anti-communal tendency in the very culture of academia, which is reproduced by the distance researchers take while objectification of everyday life from a scholarly prospective. By re-raising his critique we can begin to understand why he has been unjustly categorized as conservative thinker. We can also start to rethink the place of communal culture in our discipline.

Author: *Greg Bird, University of Toronto*

- Political Friendship and Cultural Sociology: A Durkheimian Approach

Social and political theorists have recently revived the classical philosophical notion of political friendship. This paper addresses how current interdisciplinary debates on political friendship can be enriched through an engagement with cultural sociology. Most current approaches idealize friendship as a just and ethical form of being with others. Scholars ask not only what we can learn about collective life by approaching it from the perspective of friendship, but also how the positive norms of friendship might come to be institutionalized in the everyday practices of strangers. While current research has done much to develop the notion of political friendship, too little attention has been given to the symbolic qualities of friendship. This neglect is particularly significant in terms of political friendship. This paper develops a cultural approach to political friendship by locating it within the symbolic and institutional contexts of the civil sphere. The paper draws on Alexander's recent cultural sociology as well as Durkheim's later work on friendship and solidarity.

Author: *Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *Communities and Security*

Session Code: COM1

Session Organizer: *Uzma Jamil, University of Toronto*

Session Description: The North American war on terror context has focused on security primarily from a political-legal angle as it relates to terrorism, the regulation of national borders and the movement of people (immigrants, refugees, visa-holders, etc) across them. Social discourses around security often target racialized communities as the Other, as we have seen illustrated in the heightened negative discourses about Muslims and Arabs in Canadian society. This session invites theoretical and empirical papers which examine and reflect critically on the relationship of communities to the concept of security in the current socio-political context. What are the multiple and intersecting ways in which security can be defined, ie. political, legal, social, psychological, etc? How do these notions of security intersect with how we define communities, belonging, us/them boundaries, nations, neighborhoods, etc? How do minority or majority communities define security, or conversely, insecurity? How do they respond to it?

Chair: Uzma Jamil, University of Toronto

Presentations:

- Religion, Islam and the expert witness: boundary drawing and the role of the imam in the Canadian court system

Public discourse on Muslim culture and law in Canada is increasingly framed around the presumed incompatibility of Islam and Western values, in particular within the Canadian court system. Recently, ongoing public debate of an Ontario murder trial motivated imams throughout the country to show their opposition to domestic violence within Muslim communities in support of the Canadian courts decision. To better understand this response and the role of imams in Canadian and Muslim culture this paper analyzes court cases where an imam is the expert witness. In particular we analyze how the informed testimony of the imam is interpreted, and the ways in which it influences the outcome of a case. Our findings show that in certain cases the outcome reinforces existing bright boundaries, or the strong sense of 'us' versus 'them', whereas in others, the expertise of the imam functions as a subtle backdrop where the boundaries between Canadian and Muslim culture are less clearly defined. We extend the existing theory of boundary drawing and boundary blurring in our interpretation of the court cases, exposing the intersection between ethnicity, culture, religion and law.

Author(s): *Agata Piekosz, University of Toronto; Jenna Valleriani, University of Toronto*

- Security Discourse(s) as a White Settler Pedagogy: Stories of Love and Hate

Discourses of security have often been theorized as socio-political/legal discourses. In this paper, I will take a different approach and examine how these discourses of security can be understood as a white settler pedagogy. In particular, I ask how white settler-citizen subjects of the nation are invited to experience themselves as particular kinds of citizen subjects through official and popular security discourses? Security thus theorized, is about affect as well. Drawing upon Sara Ahmed (2004, 51) who powerfully argues that 'stories of hate are already translated into stories of love,' I look at how security discourses are coterminous narratives of love and hate, and how the hatred and fear of the 'stranger Other' (Ahmed, 2004) is needed for the continuation of the life of the 'I' and 'we' of the white settler states. My paper will also discuss how love for the 'we' of the (national) community to be safeguarded makes the notion of 'our' security as 'our' right, as an 'affective form of political capital' (Hook, 2005, 3) and a means for justifying the exercise of (illegitimately) sovereign violence. Lastly, I will argue how such stories of 'our' security also reify the colonial narrative of white people's civility (despite their own violence) and help white settlers perform the intricate and political work of governing their relation with each other, with land and with the self.

Author: *Shaista Patel, OISE/University of Toronto*

- Permanent States of Exception and the Production of National (In)security: Palestinian Women's Testimonies of Carceral Violence

This paper will explore the continuity between Palestinian women's experiences of state-sponsored violence in prison and at military zones in the occupied Palestinian territory. Drawing from women's testimonial literature, I will discuss the common methods of state violence enacted under Israel's emergency regulations and consider how discourses of 'state emergency' and 'exception' license and organize particular forms of racial and gendered violence.

By examining the nexus between prisons and occupation through a common framework of carceral violence, I will reflect on the complex processes by which racialized and gendered bodies come to be constituted and managed under late modern settler colonial projects.

Author: *Shaira Vadasaria, York University*

- Race-based Surveillance in the Post-Racial State

Despite the supposed objectivity of modern surveillance technologies and despite the myths of color-blindness and post-racialism that pervade contemporary Western discourses on race (Cho, 2009), racist stereotypes continue to inform the way that the West polices its borders. There is therefore a tension between the Western state's claims of post-racialism and its use of race-based surveillance. This essay will examine how this tension is reconciled via processes of rationalization and denial each of which attempt to objectify surveillance in border spaces by either validating or concealing any racist thinking and, in doing so, preserve the problematic myths of post-racialism and color-blindness. This essay will consider specific techniques of surveillance operating in border spaces and how each is (re)presented in a way which cloaks/validates the racist thinking underlying its operation. Race-based surveillance then, like the supposed under-cover/sleeper-cell terrorist, becomes undetectable.

Author: *Ajay Sandhu, University of Alberta*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:30am - 10:30am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Arts Building, 2C16

Session: Intersectionality - from theory to political practice

Session Code: Int1

Session Organizers: *Fran Klodawsky, Carleton University; Janet Siltanen, Carleton University*

This session is cross listed with the Canadian Association of Geographers

Session Description: Intersectionality is a term that has gained wide currency in the social sciences. Feminist scholars generally agree that intersectionality as a theoretical concept offers new opportunities to examine the complexities of gendered experience and the dynamics of inequality. While the lag in the development of intersectionality as a research strategy is being addressed, there has been less attention to the implications of intersectional insights for political practices. The purpose of this session is to begin making moves in this direction. We welcome papers considering how the concept of intersectionality can inform feminist practices of political engagement, including spatialized practices of political organization.

Chair: *Fran Klodawsky, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Queering Intersectionality: Field Notes from Alberta

As both theoretical tool and political praxis committed to social justice, intersectionality examines how social formations such as gender, race, class and sexuality are enmeshed with one another in historically specific and complex ways. With its origins in black feminism and critical race theory, intersectionality has long engaged feminist scholars. There is now a growing call for queer theory and queer politics to more seriously attend to the insights and analytics of intersectionality. Specifically, activists and scholars insist on de-centring the priority given to sexuality as a single-

issue analytic framework, and attend instead to the class, racial and national norms through which formations of sexuality are shaped.

This paper outlines some of the theoretical underpinnings that inform 'queer intersectionality'. More substantively, it discusses the possibilities of queer intersectionality as an approach for political engagement by and within queer communities in Alberta. In this paper, I present initial findings from my research into queer political activism in the province that seek to build and foster a multi-issue, multi-identity - that is, intersectional - queer politics in the province. The paper discusses the various challenges existent in and evoked by queer intersectionality as political practice, and offers insights for transforming feminist/queer political engagement.

Author: *Suzanne Lenon, University of Lethbridge*

- Practicing Intersectionality - Insights from city-focused feminist organizations

Intersectionality has been developing theoretically for some time, and calls for attention to methodological innovations suitable to intersectionality research are beginning to be addressed. In this paper we explore the meaning and significance of intersectionality as a situated, organizational practice - specifically as a practice of feminist organizations working with municipal governments and community-based organizations to promote gender equality at the neighbourhood and urban scales. Drawing on primary research with two organizations, we present insights from our SSHRC-funded project "Learning Through Difference" to explore how intersectionality is used as a strategic device for pushing forward equality-promoting municipal policies and programs that are attentive to gender and diversity.

Author(s): *Janet Siltanen, Carleton University; Fran Klodawsky, Carleton University; Caroline Andrew, University of Ottawa*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1019

Session: Policing in Contemporary Contexts

Session Code: Crim8

Session Organizer: *Debra Langan, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: This session invites research that relates to current challenges within policing in light of the various social, political, economic, and technological landscapes in which police services are operating across Canada. For example, tough on crime agendas endorsed by the New Right put pressure on police services to devote resources to reactive, rather than proactive forms of policing. For many police services, new standards around community policing demand increased time and resources, and police report challenges in implementing, sustaining, and evaluating community policing in practice. Media depictions of police work as primarily reactive and forensic perpetuate misleading images and expectations around the nature of police work, not only among police officers, but among the public at large. Inadequate police budgets often do not allow for sufficient resources to support both traditional and community forms of policing. Developments in technology have also increased opportunities for cyber crimes, and broadened jurisdictions from the local to the global. These challenges often leave officers feeling ill-equipped to deal with both old, and new, forms of harm.

Chair: *Debra Langman, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Discussant: *Stacey Hannem, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- The Processual Nature of Accessing Police Institutional Life: Challenges Associated With Gaining Research Access to Closed Institutions

Methodological and ethical concerns are an important area of negotiation within observational field research. Discovering a mutually acceptable field role for observers is an issue that has been well

documented in the sociological and anthropological literature. The methodological challenges associated with gaining research access to police services and other closed institutions, however, have scarcely been discussed within the literature. In addressing this paucity, the present article explores the obstacles and strains experienced by field researchers in accessing sensitive areas of police institutional life. With reference to Fox and Lundman's 1974 study and literature pertaining to police subculture, I discuss the notion of gate-keeping, as well as police-researcher negotiations, ethical dilemmas encountered in the field and implications for accessing other closed institutions.

Author: *Danielle Hryniewicz, University of Western Ontario*

- The Problem of Corruption in the Indonesian Police.

Since the fall of the Suharto in 1998, Indonesia has embraced democracy as the model to rebuild the nation state. Furthermore, there appears to be considerable public enthusiasm for the social and financial benefits that democracy may bring to Indonesians. The application of democratic principles is often lacking due to corruption within state apparatuses. While there is considerable discussion about institutional corruption, the topic of police corruption is still a relatively taboo subject. This research examines data collected as part of an ongoing research project into policing in Indonesia. The data explored includes interviews with public officials, criminal justice stakeholders, police officers, human rights organisations, and the public. Data was also collected from media sources.

This paper explores whether Western understandings such as the invitational edge, slippery slope, noble cause, and poor pay explanations of police corruption are pertinent to the Indonesian context or whether a more culturally based approach is needed. Consideration is also given to the important topic of the mechanisms available to the public to ensure police accountability in Indonesia.

Author(s): *John Buttle, Auckland University of Technology (AUT); Sharyn Graham Davies, Auckland University of Technology (AUT); Adrianus Meliala, University of Indonesia*

- Still Worlds Apart? Examining Police and Victim Interactions

Despite reforms to the criminal justice system over the last 30 years to improve the treatment of victims of crime, much remains to be done. Recent academic literature indicates that victim interactions with police and their experiences with many features of the judicial process too often replicate the dynamics of victimization. Jordan (2001: 679) has exclaimed that police and rape victims remain 'worlds apart' in their perspectives and needs and 'little in the way of substantive improvements appears possible within this historically and cross-cultural fraught area'. To analyze this 'impossible' divide, I use the phenomenological concepts of flesh and world (see Merleau-Ponty 1968) to understand police and victim interactions after events of victimization. I connect these phenomenological concepts to extant discussions of white, masculine, heterosexual ethos within policing culture as a basis to examine this divide. I then utilize findings from a case study of a victim service organization in two major Canadian cities to show how this enworlding takes place in the aftermath of events of victimization. Using data collected through semi-structured interviews with directors, coordinators and volunteers, I analyze their narratives regarding interactions between police and victims and discuss the embodiment of various masculinities.

Author: *Dale Spencer, University of Alberta*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *Race and Ethnicity: The Racilaization of Gender Identities*

Session Code: REth5

Session Organizer: *Baljit Nagra, York University*

Session Description: This session asks for research that explores how racial and gender identities can intersect resulting in unique experiences for different individuals. Researchers that examine how racial identities can be gendered are encouraged to submit their work for this session. By focusing on the intersection of different identities the purpose of this session is to explore the complexity of how people experience racial discrimination.

Chair: *Baljit Nagra, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- On the Production of Terror Identities: The Case of Nawal Haj Khalil

Since the advent of the Global War on Terror, Muslims in Canada are increasingly viewed by security agencies within a rubric of categorical suspicion. Marked by traces of risk that are central to contemporary counter-terrorism practices, Muslims are profiled and categorized as potentially dangerous populations and subjected to systems of pre-emptive security. Yet, categories tend to produce as much as locate the supposed objects of analysis. Discussing anti-terrorism efforts by Canadian authorities, we identify how processes of racialized othering result in the production of 'terror identities.' Contributing to the field of critical sociology, critical race and feminist studies, we discuss the case of Nawal Haj Khalil to demonstrate the production and operationalization of terror identities. Haj Khalil has been declared inadmissible as a landed immigrant on four occasions since arriving as a refugee in 1994. The rationale for her inadmissibility: Haj Khalil was a member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and worked as a reporter for the PLO magazine *Filastin al-thawra*. However, Canadian officials acknowledge that she has never been personally involved in violence, nor does she present a threat. But these complexities are antithetical to the invocation of terror identities. Focusing on the case of Haj Khalil, we examine the state's production of terror identities which mark individuals and function as mutable but powerful tools of social sorting through the creation of a racialized threat.

Author(s): *Jeffrey Monaghan, Queen's University, Madalena Santos, Carleton University*

- The Ambiguous Appearance of Women of Mixed Race: Consequences and Narratives

For women of mixed race, issues of gender appear to compound their mixed race status and experiences. This does affect men of mixed race, but since men do not have to deal with the same gendered emphasis on physical appearance as women, they are likely less susceptible to society's reactions to their ambiguous features (Mahtani 2002; Root 1996). Therefore, issues around appearance tend to be magnified for women of mixed race, due to the importance of appearance in cultural narratives of femaleness, and for racial categorization (Rockquemore and Laszloffy 2005). Thus, the ambiguous appearance of women of mixed race results in particular consequences for them in society. However, this is an aspect of women of mixed races' experiences that has not been adequately addressed in the literature. In this paper I seek to contribute to redressing this shortcoming. Between the fall of 2009 and the fall of 2010 I conducted interviews with four men of mixed race and 15 women of mixed race. Overall, my female participants' experiences were demonstrative of the consequences of their ambiguous appearances.

Author: *Jillian Paragg, University of Alberta*

- Problems with cultural explanations of Patriarchy

Scholars studying Muslim communities have remarked that the social and political responses surrounding gender inequality in Muslim communities have been primarily culturalist in their orientation. In other words, the discourse surrounding gender relations in Muslim communities has understood patriarchy as originating in the culture of Muslim communities, while ignoring the social, political, economic and global roots of patriarchy. By conducting 56 in-depth interviews with Muslim women we show while cultural explanations of patriarchy may allow Canadians to feel better about Canada and themselves, the effects they have on the lives of Canadian Muslim women are not so promising. Through the use of empirical evidence we illustrate how as a result of these dominant discourses, Canadian Muslim women experience a host of challenges as they navigate through different social institutions in Canada.

Author(s): *Baljit Nagra, York University; Tania Das Gupta, York University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Sociology of Aging

Session Code: SMov1

Session Organizer: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: Increased life expectancies and the overall aging of the North American population represent a significant demographic shift. Such a shift entails numerous economic, social, and political challenges, ones that have recently become the subject of increased sociological scrutiny. Beyond understanding the challenges associated with aging or being older in North America, however, there is also a need to investigate the quality and character of the everyday lives of older individuals. This session therefore welcomes papers on any aspect of the sociology of aging, and from any methodological or theoretical perspective.

Chair: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- Storytelling as a Form of Social Activism: Creating New Layers of Meaning in My Collaborative Research with Older Gay Men

My reflexive storytelling practices continue to evolve and change as I pursue my research interests on intimacy construction and storytelling in the 21st century. Using my collaborative storytelling methodology, I have documented the ordinary occurrences, practices and emotive experiences older gay men face in their interpersonal relationships. These narratives are about what it's like to maintain ongoing, interpersonal relationships with the people we love - in all of its guises, complexities and contradictions - and the identities and sense of belonging that get constructed as a result of staying connected to these individuals. In this sense, the 'slowness' of these everyday narratives is a 'counter strategy' to the larger and more popular romantic versions of intimacy and belonging. They are 'small' representations of life described slowly, carefully and with some clarity.

What also makes these reflexive tales so remarkable is their ability to offer a glimpse at the private, more personal accounts of gay life. Very rarely do we have such privileged access to the private stories of older gay men. Within each of these storylines, I explore a number of interpretive practices, by addressing such issues as voice; self-reflexivity; representation; and authorial presence in the text. This conference paper presents an opportunity to take stock of the epistemological, analytical and methodological traditions which inform my narrative representations of these gay men. As such I will attempt to locate and contextualize my self-reflexive fieldwork practices within interpretive, post-modern and pragmatic traditions. This exercise will bring to the forefront the underlying assumptions, expectations and personal belief systems associated with these stylistic ethnographies; and should provide a means of better understanding of how these older men's lives and lived stories are best accomplished.

Author: *Dan Mahoney, Ryerson University*

- Working to Death: Economic Security of Older Immigrants in Canada

The Worked to Death project examines the economic security of older immigrants in Canada. Data collection, now in progress, is proceeding through two stages. The first stage is focus groups with a broad variety of seniors from diverse ethnic groups in Toronto and Peel region. The second stage of research will be to conduct individual interviews with community members from the focus groups and communities that participated in the first stage.

The presentation reviews preliminary findings from WTD focus groups conducted with 11 community groups, including demographic characteristics of participants, and qualitative themes that emerged from the focus groups. Participants were asked about their current living situation, challenges for immigrants to Canada, economic security, paid and unpaid work, and family. Seniors reported on issues salient to their life including: economic vulnerability; social isolation; racial barriers to integration into Canadian society; language barriers; intergenerational conflict; heavy

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family responsibilities; and and mental health issues. This paper also discusses methodological challenges for conducting this community based research.

Author(s): *Nancy Mandell, York University; Meg Luxton, York University; Valerie Preston, York University; Ann Kim, York University; Karen Robson, York University; Natalie Weiser, York University; Katharine King, York University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm

Location: University of Waterloo, MC4021

Session: *Law, Marginalization and Justice, No. 2*

Session Code: CLSA-3

Session Organizers: *Lyndsay Campbell, University of Calgary*

Session Description: This panel is hosted by the Canadian Law and Society Association at the University of Waterloo and may be of interest to our members.

Chair: Bryan Hogeveen

- *Joanne Minaker and Bryan Hogeveen*

Criminalized Mothers: Criminalizing Motherhood

- *Dayna Crosby*

Gentrification and the City: An Analysis of Edmonton's Avenue Initiative Revitalization Strategy

- *Greg Eklics and Patrick McLane*

Preventive Custody Decisions under Canadian Criminal and Immigration Law

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm

Location: University of Waterloo, Arts Lecture Hall, AL113

Session: *Women Leading the Academy: Negotiating Power and Identity at a Crossroads*

Session Code: PLEN1

Session Organizer: *Margaret Toye, McGill University*

Session Description: This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Women Studies Association and the Canadian Sociological Association.

The purpose of this panel is to combine personal narratives and contemporary scholarship on the topic of women leaders in the academy. By bringing together scholars in the field with both women leaders and attendees from wide-ranging interdisciplinary backgrounds, the panel will focus on developing practical strategies to address the pressing issues connected with this subject.

The topic can be situated at various crossroads. On the one hand, while the overall representation of women faculty members at Canadian Universities has increased over the last 25 years, significant work remains to be done to reach gender equity. In some disciplines the representation of women remains extremely low. Women are more likely to be found in non-tenure track than tenure track positions, and are more likely to be found at low ranks than in senior or leadership positions. Alison Wylie et al demonstrate that the under-representation of women in the academy is not because women lack skill or drive, but rather because psychological, social, and institutional barriers function to marginalize and exclude them. On the other hand, important questions are raised by the presence and activities of women who do find themselves in leadership positions, heads of academic units and Deans, Vice-President and Presidents, and perhaps those who find themselves in local leadership positions within their research areas or departments. This crossroads of both the absence and presence of women as leaders raises a series of important questions. What kinds of issues of power and identity do women leaders negotiate compared to the women and men who are led by them? Are these issues necessarily primarily/solely gendered ones? How much do women in the academy lead

as 'honourary men?' What kinds of expectations do other women/ other feminists have of women in leadership positions? What kinds of leadership models do women who lead draw on? As Jacqui Polerta (2011) asks, what kinds of issues of aggression, competition, discrimination and practices/accusations of complicity do women who lead and those who are led by them sometimes find themselves negotiating?

Moderators:

Dr. Carla Fehr holds the Wolfe Chair in Science and Technology Studies at the University of Waterloo. She studies the economic, social and scholarly benefits that arise from improving diversity within the academy. She held a \$3.3 million National Science Foundation ADVANCE Grant for testing strategies for improving the recruitment, retention and advancement of women and under represented minority faculty in Science and Engineering. These strategies involve top-down interventions regarding policy and institutional structure and bottom-up initiatives designed improve institutional culture and practice. Dr. Fehr's wider research program rests at the intersection of feminist epistemology and feminist philosophy of biology.

Dr. Margaret Toyé is an Associate Professor in the Women and Gender Studies Program, where she presently serves as its coordinator. She is also a core member of the Cultural Analysis and Social Theory MA Program. Her research on poststructuralist feminist ethics, politics and aesthetics includes extending both Luce Irigaray's analyses of relationships between women and Irigaray's call to us to rethink and refigure these relationships.

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Canadian Cultural Sociology: Case Studies

Session Code: The4-B

Session Organizer: *Mervyn Horgan, Acadia University*

Session Description: Since the mid-1990s American sociological theorist, Jeffrey Alexander, has been advocating for what he and co-author Phil Smith have called the 'strong program in cultural sociology'. While it draws from a variety of theoretical traditions in symbolic anthropology, hermeneutics, structural linguistics, and comparative literature (to name a few), cultural sociology is primarily framed around the late Durkheimian assertion that the cultural realm has 'partial' or 'relative' autonomy. That is, culture is to be treated not as a mere effect of social structure or organization, but rather as a power in itself that orients and organizes social action in myriad contexts, from political performance to social movements. Thus, cultural sociology offers a mode of analysis distinct from approaches to culture that are currently more prevalent in Canadian sociology, such as those indebted to Bourdieu or that continue in the tradition of British Cultural Studies. For this panel we seek papers that engage with the 'strong program' approach in any variety of ways; empirical papers that apply insights from cultural sociology to specific case studies; theoretical papers that seek to fine-tune or test the theoretical foundations of the 'strong program'; critical assessments of any aspect of cultural sociology as it is currently articulated.

Chair: *Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*

Presentations:

- Crash courses and lifelong journeys: Modes of reading non-fiction advice in a Canadian audience

A substantial literature on media reception has demonstrated how meanings consumers attribute to texts vary across social space, but done little to explore modes of reception within genres and explain what generates different modes. Here, I use a combination of a barely explored genre and new varieties of readers (non-fiction advice books about relationships and their heterogeneous audience) to examine how modes of reception are generated. Drawing on interviews with advice book readers,

I theorize about modes of reading in the advice book audience, namely dominant modes of targeted reading and habitual reading. Although gender demonstrates a powerful role in channeling these readers toward a given mode of reception, as argued in previous research, I propose that several other factors within a reader's motivation cluster, namely ethnicity and socioeconomic and immigration statuses, also interact to generate modes of reading. Findings suggest that different combinations of type of book and motivation cluster generate different modes of reading, and that gender has a central but not exclusive influence on how consumers read.

Author: Sarah Knudson, University of Toronto

- Since When is Rape Funny?: Family Guy in Light of the Strong Program

Jeffrey C. Alexander has argued that we need a "cultural sociology" rather than a "sociology of culture" to demonstrate the autonomous power of culture in human societies. He illustrates this 'strong program' in cultural sociology through case studies of broad subject matter (e.g., the Holocaust, civil discourse), which begs the question: Does it also work for smaller scale studies? This paper tests Alexander's theories and methods with an eye towards understanding the significance of rape humor in the animated situation comedy *Family Guy*. I will assess the strong program's utility for explaining how the program's jokes are constructed from larger cultural patterns and assumptions while also accounting for the unequal powers which guide these jokes from the writers' room to a global audience. I conclude with an evaluation of the strong program in cultural sociology and its relationship with other approaches in the sociology of culture.

Author: David Feltmate, Auburn University at Montgomery

- The Role of the Public Institution in Iconic Architectural Development

Architecture at the turn of the century has been characterized by the "starchitect": celebrity architects who design unique, landmark buildings in an attempt to draw attention on an international scale. Scholarly explanations of this trend have focused almost exclusively on political-economic explanations, tying starchitecture's popularity to the interests of private capital and neoliberal strategies for economic development. However, evidence suggests that the clients behind starchitecture are overwhelmingly public cultural institutions not tied directly to the market or private capital. To understand the affinity between starchitecture and public institutions, this paper presents a comparative case study of two architectural developments in Toronto: Daniel Libeskind's Royal Ontario Museum, and Frank Gehry's Art Gallery of Ontario. The findings of this study demonstrate that political-economy provides only an opportunity structure for starchitecture. Understanding the actual motivations behind these projects and the behaviour of the two museums throughout the development process requires us to examine the performative and symbolic dimension of architecture. In particular, I discuss how starchitecture fits into the public cultural institutions' need to maintain legitimacy and build public support. Rituals like architectural competitions help create a sense of public participation and common purpose, even as decision making is concentrated within a small group of elites. Nonetheless, ignoring these rituals has the potential to lead to public outcry and opposition.

Author: Matt Patterson, University of Toronto

- Adieu, Le Bon Jack: Political Charisma and the Work of Mourning

Does the "strong program" travel? This paper develops a reading of the Canadian political scene that tries to test the terms of Smith and Alexander's "strong program in cultural sociology" in the context of the long struggle by the New Democratic Party to produce an "electable" leader at the national level. To what extent can the Canadian political context be effectively interpreted in terms of the rather parochial—in the sense that it makes no effort at a comparative international analysis—model of cultural binaries developed in Alexander's recent analysis of the 2008 US election, *The Performance of Politics* (2010)? Does the fact that Canada does not have a two-party system correspond to a set of cultural narratives that are not as reducible to binary models? Or do the fortunes of the NDP at the federal level suggest that, appearances to the contrary, the underlying logic remains a binary one? To develop this rather crude attempt at an American import, I discuss what we might make, in a "strong program" kind of way, of 1) the collective emotional response to

Jack Layton's death, and 2) the process of selecting his replacement. The paper concludes with remarks on politics, charisma, death, and the possibilities of democracy.

Author: *Jesse Carlson, York University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Constructing Social problems - Constructing Conditions*

Session Code: SPro2-A

Session Organizers: *Arthur McLuhan, McMaster University; Dorothy Pawluch, McMaster University*

Session Description: A social constructionist perspective on social problems focuses not on social problems per se (that is on problematic objective conditions) but on the social processes or claims-making activities involved in defining conditions as problematic. Among the concerns for those who take a social constructionist approach are such issues as the frames (diagnostic, motivational and prognostic) that claims-makers employ and the relationships between these frames, the vernacular resources used in social problems rhetoric, the construction of new people categories as part of claims-making activity, and the role that various groups of social actors (professionals, experts, media, policy makers etc.) play in social problems claims-making. This session focuses on the construction of social conditions.

Chair: *Antoy Christensen, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- Risky, Raw, Contentious and Delicious: Framing of raw milk in the Canadian media

The consumption and distribution of raw milk and related products are illegal in Canada, although interest in such products continues to increase. Raw milk products may be understood as cultural products because of the symbolism attached to their production and consumption. They are considered a particularly contentious part of the growing interest in unprocessed, artisanal and local foods. Using frame analysis initially developed by Goffman (1974) and elaborated by Entman (1993), this paper provides a contextual understanding of the meanings behind cultural symbols that are perpetuated through the media, to generate greater awareness of how consumer rights and regulatory issues are actively and reflexively created. Two Canadian newspapers, the Globe and Mail, and the Toronto Star, were selected as data sources. Through analysis of news coverage three frames emerged; the medical frame (health scientists and government officials), the rights frame (consumers of raw milk), and the production frame (producers of raw milk). All three provide unique arguments differing in cultural significance and policy goals. By utilizing the concept of framing in content-analysis methodology, links may be established between media-generated content of a specific incident at an individual, micro level, and the macro-level issues of governmental policy, risk management, and rights-based consumer issues.

Author: *Caleb Krahn, University of Toronto*

- "The right thing to do": Canadian news coverage of H1N1 vaccine prioritization

The 2009 outbreak of H1N1 thrust pandemic influenza into the media spotlight. Canadian newspapers reported on contentious social, political and ethical issues associated with outbreak preparation and response. This included decision-making about which population groups should be given priority access to influenza vaccines, a major component of the publicly funded outbreak intervention. This particular response to the pandemic outbreak - vaccine prioritization - and the media coverage that brought it to public attention threw into sharp relief issues concerning the role of the individual and family in relation to the population, health care institutions and the state, and represented vaccine prioritization as a particular kind of social problem.

This paper presents a qualitative analysis of Canadian print news coverage of H1N1 vaccine prioritization. I argue that news media represented decision-making about vaccine prioritization as a dilemma primarily due to the lack of unequivocal clinical and epidemiological knowledge

concerning H1N1 and the vaccine - the implication being that had there been more complete scientific evidence/expertise, decision-making about vaccine prioritization would have been self-evident (e.g. designating certain groups as 'at-risk'). This study contributes to a sociological understanding of the social construction of pandemics, vaccine prioritization and their social and political implications.

Author: *Laena Maunula, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto*

- **New Media and the Social Construction of Risk: The Case of Bisphenol A**

The media is known to play a major role in the social construction of risks, often presenting exaggerated messages to the public (Adams et al 2000; Slovic 2000). However, existing theories around media and risk cannot be assumed to apply to new media, which allow the public not only to consume mass messages, but also to produce them. This change in the media landscape thus challenges the control-power of the 'dominant elite', and opens up the possibility of new and alternative sites for claims-making and controversy (Herman and Chomsky 1988). Though this is arguably a good thing, the flip-side is that almost anyone can make statements on risk issues.

This research seeks to understand how new forms of media construct and amplify risks, while exploring the question of how new media provide new sites for claims-makers through a case study of the social construction of risk around Bisphenol A (BPA), a modern chemical used in plastics and the linings of canned goods. To answer these questions, I present the findings of a content analysis of Twitter feeds from 2010-2011, comparing them more broadly with the risk messages of governments and scientists. This exploratory study is a component of a larger project examining the intersection between discourse, new media, and risk perception.

Author: *Darryn DiFrancesco, University of British Columbia*

- **Living in the File: The Cultural Work of a Political Category**

Until 1981, consecutive Greek governments had constructed and maintained files on citizens that categorized their political beliefs. These were used as justification for the denial of jobs and education, widespread persecution, and even exile and imprisonment. When the far-right dictatorship came to power in 1967, thousands of Greek citizens migrated to Canada, many of whom were progressives, liberals, socialists, communists or others critical of the regime. This paper considers: i) the process by which Greeks came to 'inherit' political identities by virtue of the family to which they were born; ii) the ways in which political identity and political subjectivity are constructed, negotiated, and contested by those 'living in the file'; iii) the re-mapping of this identity work onto the political landscape of Toronto in the late 1960s and 1970s. This paper draws primarily upon months of ethnographic research with the 'Greek Left' in Toronto.

Author: *Katherine Pendakis, York University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Networked science

Session Code: STech3

Session Organizer: *Dimitrina Dimitrova, York University*

Session Description: Since the emergence of the big science in the 1930s and 1940s, scientific research has become the domain of large collaborative projects. The scope and complexity of research issues today foster multi-disciplinary collaboration while concerns of efficiently utilizing funding, equipment, and expertise drive the involvement of several institutions. Research collaboration is often multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional, distributed across several locations, and inevitably reliant on technology. Research collaboration is not only more complex but also more formal. While researchers have traditionally collaborated in informal scholarly networks, or invisible colleges, they are now increasingly collaborating through more formal structures: distributed research centres, research consortia, scholarly networks based on shared facilities or infrastructure, or virtual communities of practice. It is widely assumed that large collaborative networks can bring

significant gains to society, advance science, and benefit scientists themselves. Yet collaborative research networks face significant challenges and are not always successful. This session invites contributions on the practices, implications, and social context shaping large collaborative research networks.

Chair: *Dimitrina Dimitrova, York University*

Presentations:

- Why do researchers collaborate? Linking Motivations to Scientific Networks

This study aims to understand how network structures of collaborative projects are connected to collaborators' motivations. Using mixed methods, we first elaborate some structural characteristics of a given collaborative project. The focal point for our analysis was GRAND, a scholarly network sponsored by the Canadian government. We looked at the correlation between work and help ties; and disciplines and geographic locations. We then identify three types of motivations for the collaborators: problem-shooting, novelty-exploration and networking. We then found that some motivations shape the structural characteristics of the collaborative project, on the one hand, and others are yet to be fulfilled. We argue that institutional intervention may be used to enhance interdisciplinary collaboration. Furthermore, we offer a theoretical framework that can be used to understand how scientific teams get together in the first place, and what mechanisms can be used to intervene in these processes.

Author(s): *Guang Ying Mo, University of Toronto; Zack Hayat, University of Toronto*

- The interplay between epistemic and social in research collaborative projects

In the last two decades we are witnessing major changes in scientific research towards more collaboration, and wider geographic dispersal of researchers. These collaborative research networks, come with their own challenges. Researchers involved in these networks have diverse disciplinary backgrounds, institutional affiliations, and physical locations. Their differences weaken the social bonds among them, hinder mutual understanding, and make communication difficult. In order to understand the processes of collaborative research and knowledge transfer, this research examines collaborative relationships among the researchers involved in the Graphics, Animation and New Media (GRAND) project. GRAND was created by the Canadian federal government with the mandate to foster nation-wide and multidisciplinary research collaboration.

Our findings indicate that GRAND collaboration networks have fluid, non-cliquish topologies. Further analysis reveals that structural communities in the co-authorship, acquaintanceship and advice networks overlap considerably. Overall, our results point to the importance of interpersonal relationships for accomplishing scientific work in distributed environments. We conclude by discussing the importance of looking at both epistemic and social structural communities for the understanding of why scientific teams get together in the first place, as well as the mechanisms that can be used to intervene in these processes.

Author: *Zack Hayat, University of Toronto*

- Networked Research Projects in Canadian Science and Social Science

We compare the trans-Canada networks of projects dominated by computer scientists, information scientists, social scientists, and other scientists. By examining professional and interpersonal relationships at both dyadic and network levels, we show that the better funded the field, the more densely-knit and clustered are the networks, because of prior collaborations. We also show how scholarly relations within projects cross boundaries of disciplines, geography, gender, and seniority. Beyond academia, this provides broader knowledge about how people work in groups and clusters, as opposed to dyads, and how distributed network organizations operate. Our evidence uses both quantitative and qualitative techniques.

Author(s): *Barry Wellman, University of Toronto; Xiaolin Zhuo, University of Toronto*

- **Networks of Neuroscientists: Collaboration within an interdisciplinary research institute**
Interdisciplinary research enhances scientific understanding of complex systems such as the brain. Typically, evaluations of such research focus on research outcomes rather than analyzing the process of scientific collaboration itself. This paper uses social network analysis to examine how the formation of an interdisciplinary research institute affected patterns of collaboration among neuroscientists at one Canadian University. The research institute, formed in 2005, has ninety-five members, from nine different departments across campus. We conducted a whole network survey of the institute members in 2010, asking them to report on their professional interactions (advice seeking, co-supervising, co-teaching, co-authorship and holding grants together) with each of the other members during the five years before and the five years since the foundation of the institute. Findings indicate that collaboration among the neuroscientists has increased since the founding of the institute, and that the largest networks of collaborators are clustered within the four organizational themes of the institute. While departmental co-membership remains a significant predictor of professional collaboration, office co-location and working within one of the three institute themes also emerge as significant predictors of collaboration over time. This paper illustrates the utility of social network analysis for understanding the complex process of scientific collaboration.

Author: *Jenny Godley, University of Calgary*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Refocusing on Resemblance: A Comparative Perspective on Families and Family Relations*

Session Code: SFam3

Session Organizers: *Nina Gheihman, University of Toronto; Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto*

Session Description: Increasingly, research on families has turned away from simple, one-size-fits-all generalizations about families and family relations towards more sophisticated analyses that consider the diversity of families, in Canada and elsewhere. This shift has reflected an awareness that families and family relations vary by different dimensions, such as class, composition, ethnoculture, and sexual orientation, among others. As well, family ideals, goals, and norms have been shown to vary from one society to another, leading us to ask interesting sociological questions about social and cultural variation. The proposed session will invite papers showing the kinds of family diversity that exists today in relation to important family issues, including child socialization, parenting, work-family balance concerns, mental and physical health issues, family life-course transitions, intergenerational relationships, and conflict resolution. But the purpose will be to refocus on similarity rather than difference. It will be to determine whether, and under what circumstances, sociologists can generalize about family life despite the evident structured variations that mark different kinds of families, and to consider the possible implications for both theory and practice.

Chair: *Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto*

Discussant: *Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- **Negotiating Marriage: Comparing Same-Sex and Opposite-Sex Couples in New Zealand**
How and why do same-sex and opposite-sex cohabitants decide to legalise their relationships when marriage appears to offer minimal legal or social advantages? This paper provides tentative answers through fifty qualitative interviews with marriage celebrants and long-term cohabitants who have married/entered a civil union or plan to do so in the near future. Our New Zealand-based research shows that many cohabitants mutually decide to marry for symbolic and practical reasons, while others negotiate the decision for years. Still others are pressured into legal relationships by partners, children, parents and associates. The paper compares same-sex and opposite-sex cohabitants showing both similarities and differences in their decision-making. The research also suggests that the decision to marry is not always equally valued by both partners, and that many same-sex couples fear a 'second coming out' when they announce their decision to family and friends.

Author: *Maureen Baker, University of Auckland Auckland, New Zealand*

- She Said, She Said: Some of Missing Voices in Understanding Childcare Policies and Needs in Parts of Rural Canada

The last decade has proven to be a rollercoaster ride for child care policy in this country. In the first five years since 2000, Canada was never closer to introducing a national child care strategy; but since 2006, it has almost never been further from it. Through the ups and downs the voices of mothers and childcare providers (those closest to the issue) have been almost absent from policy discussions as presented in academic work in the area. A number of authors (Prentice, 1996; 2001; Dobrowolsky and Jenson, 2004; Collier, 2007; Friendly and Prentice, 2009) have traced Canadian women's fight for a national child care system since the Second World War, but there has been limited empirical research on what happens on a daily basis, as women struggle to balance paid and unpaid care of young children. This paper uses qualitative interviews from two connected projects to present and compare the at times competing needs of mothers and childcare providers in (semi)rural communities in the Ottawa Valley. By amplifying these silenced voices, we identify some of the challenges they face, and then juxtapose how the interest and needs of mothers at times conflicts with the interests and needs of child care providers. We end by identifying a series of recommendations for improving policy and practice, which underscore the complexity of this seemingly mundane social issue.

Author(s): *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Megan Butryn, Ryerson University; Louisa Hawkins, Ryerson University; Courtney Manion, Ryerson University*

- Piecing Together Networks of Support in Diverse Low Income Families: Life Course Challenges, Choices, and Consequences

Canadian families are increasingly diverse in structure and relations of support. Differences in choices and opportunities over the life course underpin this diversity. In this paper, our focus is on low income families differentiated by race/ethnicity, citizenship, family structure, and entitlement to social policy support (e.g. social assistance). Specifically, we examine how diverse families manage low income by exploring the pathways through which they create networks of social support that cut across generations, are transnational in scope, and include fictive kin and blood relations. Through in-depth interviews with 70 participants representing twenty one or two generations (a large SSHRC-funded project), we find that networks materialize in response to distinct life course events/transitions experienced by family members. Intersecting transitions of family members, young and old, demand openness to change in the duration, character, and quality of instrumental and expressive support exchanged with others. However, once developed, networks can help or hinder, such as by perpetuating family poverty or breaking family ties. We consider the implications of these findings in view of the general assumptions that are often made about families in scholarly research on families and in social policy.

Author(s): *Amber Gazso, York University; Susan McDaniel, University of Lethbridge; Ingrid Waldron, Dalhousie University*

- Living Apart Together (LAT) Relationships: an emerging family form

LAT (Living Apart Together) relationships are those in which two people in a long-term, committed romantic relationship make a conscious decision to live in separate households. In this paper we present findings from one of the first studies of LATs in Canada. Thirty-one couples from Vancouver or Victoria, B.C., were interviewed in-person in 2011. Participants were asked to speak about their rationale for deciding to live separately. LATs were interpreted by participants as allowing them to maintain a balance between self and other, and allowing partners to have greater appreciation of the time they spend together. Participants referred to their concerns about protecting the relationship, such as avoiding certain risks of cohabiting, e.g., increased conflict. Concerns about self protection included: reducing the risk of negative impact on oneself if the relationship does not succeed; a desire to avoid both dependence on others and the taking on of additional responsibilities for someone else. Participants strongly valued the independence and control over decisions and daily activities that LAT relationships provide, though also spoke of facing emotional, social and logistical challenges. Theoretical implications of the findings from differing perspectives will be discussed.

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Author(s): *Laura Funk, University of Manitoba; Karen Kobayashi, University of Victoria*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: *Tried and true ways to connect with introductory students*

Session Code: Tea1

Session Organizer: *Bruce Ravelli, Mount Royal University*

Session Description: Teaching Introduction to Sociology classes are viewed by some as a thankless chore while others see them as a rare opportunity to help students see the beauty in the shades of grey. This session will gather colleagues who are committed to teaching Introductory Sociology and who will share their tried and true methods for connecting with their students. From practical assignments, unique ways of integrating textbook materials, employing online resources, and offering novel lecture topics, the session will focus on improving Introductory Sociology courses for students, teaching assistants, and faculty alike. Those wishing to be involved in this panel are encouraged to contact us.

Co-Chairs: *Bruce Ravelli, Mount Royal University and Gary Barron, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- Setting Expectations, Setting the Hook: The First Class of First Year Sociology

While it can be tempting to use the first class of the term simply to review the syllabus and dismiss students early, doing so can waste a great opportunity to communicate expectations to students for the course and to excite them about the subject matter to follow. I would argue that setting out one's expectations and setting out a 'hook' are especially important in the first class of Introductory Sociology, given that for many students such a class may be one of their first classes in university, it may be relatively large and appear impersonal, and it may be the case that the field of Sociology is somewhat of an unknown to them. Based on my experiences teaching Introductory Sociology (to classes of 150-450 students) over the past ten years, I offer some strategies for using the first class session to clarify and model expectations for students and to 'shrink' the size of the classroom so that students feel more comfortable. I also describe how I use a demonstration of the difference between spit and saliva (Brouillette & Turner, 1992) and a discussion about the sociology of coffee (Giddens, 2006) to engage students' sociological imaginations from the very beginning of the term.

Author: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- Learning From My Successes and Failures in Teaching Large Introductory Sociology Classes

In this session I describe some of the challenges, successes, and failures I've experienced while teaching large Introductory Sociology classes at McMaster University. I will share the changes that I've made to my lectures and presentation style, including my approach to teaching technologies. This talk is audience-directed as emphasis will be placed on those topics that are of most interest to participants. My goal is to make visible the kinds of issues that many of us have worked through privately in our teaching, with the aim of inspiring others and creating greater dialogue about the learning process inherent in our teaching.

Author: *Sandra Colavecchia, McMaster University*

- "Mentoring TAs - Raising the Bar"

In coordinating and teaching multiple sections of Introductory Sociology, tutorial leaders can be overlooked as a valuable asset in the delivery of a quality program. In every academic year, there will be a few stellar tutorial leaders, the majority who have average skills, and a few, unfortunately, who need much support, but often get overlooked. This results in an Introductory Sociology program in which the guidance in tutorial sessions can be very uneven resulting in frustrated, complaining undergraduates and anxious, disheartened tutorial leaders. I will present a program I have developed over the past ten years. Starting early in September, we set about to train tutorial assistants specifically for the Introductory course material we develop and teach. I believe this program

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supports and provides graduate students with concrete tools and materials, as they develop and hone their teaching skills. The implementation of this program and the on-going refinement of it have produced many positive, unforeseen results for the tutorial leaders, the students and the professor. Hopefully, others may benefit from some of the ideas.

Author: *Kim Luton, University of Western Ontario*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Omnibus Sessions: Indigenous Studies

Session Code: Omni1-F

Session Organizers: *Jim Frideres, University of Calgary, CSA President 2011-2012*

Session Description: This session will feature presentations on a variety of research involving issues affecting Indigenous people.

Chair: *Jim Frideres, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

- Water as sacred? A theoretical investigation of our complex relationship to water using Durkheimian thought.

This paper takes as its starting point an understanding of water as a sacred totem of First Nation's Peoples. This concept represents selected aspects of Émile Durkheim's work in the construction of ritual of the sacred and profane of cultural-social systems. Going beyond Durkheim's emphasis on the role of sacred objects, I argue for a deeper engagement with Durkheim's discussion of the 'sacred' and 'profane' in order to formulate a theoretical framework that can include embodied aspects of Native experience with water. By reinterpreting the concepts of the sacred and profane in Durkheim's theory, I argue that his work can inform new understanding of the transposition of the sacred to the profane in relation to water with First Nation's Peoples. Water is a sacred totem made profane with daily use and the management of this necessary life resource. Also, I elaborate on the First Nation's complex relationship to water by explaining how there is a shift by select environmental activists who are adopting the notion of water as a sacred totem. This integration of 'sacred water' discourse is used to manage the notion of water as the bearer of all life during these times of water commodification.

Author: *Jolyne Roy, University of New Brunswick*

- Interpreting Disability in the Canadian News Media: A Case of Caledonia

Disability typically manifests in the Canadian news media through overt, and often-stereotypical representations. These representations of disability in the Canadian news media are often uncritical engagements that tend to normalize ableism in Canada. This paper utilizes critical disability studies and discursive analysis to engage with the Canadian news media's accounts of the Caledonia 'crisis' in 2006 -2007, and the ways in which Indigenous peoples become pathologized. By reading disability differently in the Canadian news media, this paper encourages social researchers to be more attentive to the mundane and assumptive ways in which disability is and is not written about. By engaging with the Canadian news media, this paper brings disability and Indigeneity in conversation with each other, usually underrepresented in academia, including sociology.

Author: *Cameron Greensmith, OISE -University of Toronto*

- Discrimination and the Self-Rated Health of Aborigines

The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the importance of perceived discrimination based on race, ethnicity, language and religion on the self-rated health of Aborigines in Canada. Using data from Statistics Canada's 2004 General Social Survey: Victimization, Cycle 18, the results demonstrate that Aborigines report a lower self-rated health than whites and that these differences decrease when measures of perceived discrimination are included in our models. Perceived discrimination itself is

inversely related to self-rated health and its effect is somewhat modified by socio-economic status. Moreover, the effect of perceived discrimination on the self-rated health of Aboriginals varies depending on the sources of perceived discrimination. Language-based discrimination is more important for the self-rated health of Aboriginals than other sources of discrimination and religious-based discrimination has minimal effect.

Author(s): *Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor; Rochelle Wijesingha, McMaster University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 12:15pm - 1:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P2027

Political Sociology Cluster Lunch

This is a lunch meeting aimed at getting political sociologists together to see if there is interest in launching a political sociology cluster, much like the one on environment.

If you work on nationalism, institutions, the state, social movements, contention or any form of political sociology please come. All are welcome. Bring your lunch and join us!

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm- 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Constructing Social problems - Constructing People*

Session Code: SPro2-B

Session Organizers: *Arthur McLuhan, McMaster University; Dorothy Pawluch, McMaster University*

Session Description: A social constructionist perspective on social problems focuses not on social problems per se (that is on problematic objective conditions) but on the social processes or claims-making activities involved in defining conditions as problematic. Among the concerns for those who take a social constructionist approach are such issues as the frames (diagnostic, motivational and prognostic) that claims-makers employ and the relationships between these frames, the vernacular resources used in social problems rhetoric, the construction of new people categories as part of claims-making activity, and the role that various groups of social actors (professionals, experts, media, policy makers etc.) play in social problems claims-making. This session focuses specifically on the construction of people categories.

Chair: *Arthur McLuhan, McMaster University*

Presentations:

- Family narratives in the social construction of social problems

Within the social construction of social problems literature, little specific attention is given to the relevance or importance of claims-makers who self-identify as “family”. This paper explores the role “family” plays in framing ‘formula stories’ or aligning with existing formula stories that articulate the ‘social problem’ that has affected a family member. Formula stories typically involve narratives that identify particular types of traumatic or tragic experiences and the characters involved. The organizational name of groups like Mothers of the Disappeared, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and Families Against Bullying integrate family trauma into the formula story. As claims-makers, families draw upon their intimacy with the victim to frame “the social problem” and they appeal to others to consider the security of their intimates. A question that comes up for these groups is how families can gain an audience and convince the public that the tragedy experienced in their families is a social problem requiring a public response. Family storytelling is a major strategy used by such organizations, as they strive to show that their personal troubles are, at the same time, public issues. The family narrative serves to “bring home” that what they experienced was preventable and unjust and requires a public response. The paper explores the potential to integrate the social constructionist perspective and the sociology of emotion, and it explores why some families faced with tragedy become claims-makers.

Author: *Norine Verberg, St. Francis Xavier University*

- An exploration of construct of resilience and the creation of 'resilient' and 'non-resilient' categories of ability-diverse ('disabled') people

The concept of resilience (framed primarily as an individual and psychological issue) is often defined as the ability of the individual to cope or adapt to adversity. This individualization of resilience is demonstrated to be problematic in its distortion of the experience of those who occupy marginalized and politicized social positions. These definitions often preclude an examination of group- or community-level resilience, and largely ignore the importance of an individual's subjective understanding of resilience. Additionally, analysis of literature and policy documents using an ableism lens shows that existing definitions of resilience are part of larger claims-making processes which create categories of 'resilient' and 'non-resilient' people based on sociocultural ability preferences. An alternative understanding of resilience (one which is conscious of ability preferences and multiple and subjective understandings of resilience) is proposed. It is anticipated that existing literature will highlight the need for a coherent understanding of resilience as this concept applies to ability-diverse people. Preliminary findings suggest that existing explorations of these claims-making processes are tentative and uncertain.

It is expected that this paper be of interest to scholars, ability-diverse people, and policymakers. It is also anticipated that an emphasis on multiple understandings of resilience (particularly the understandings constructed by ability-diverse people), and an emphasis on the sociocultural contexts and processes which underlie resilience, be salient components of conclusions provided.

Author: *Emily Hutcheon, University of Calgary*

- The Construction of the "Rural Female Migrant" as an Economic Development Problem: An Analysis of Three NGOs in Beijing

Beginning in the early 1980s, authorities in the People's Republic of China began easing residency restrictions in order to permit, and even encourage, large scale migration from the countryside to the city. Nevertheless, mass migration has resulted in multiple discourses in Chinese government and NGO circles about the negative social and economic impacts migrants have on urban space and urbanites.

This paper examines how personnel at three of China's most influential NGOs construct the "rural female migrant" as an obstacle to the overall economic development of the nation. In particular, this presentation will focus on how personnel utilize the language of geography and rural/urban dichotomy both to naturalize a portrayal of rural female migrants as too ignorant to contribute to the new neo-liberal economy and to legitimize NGO personnel as appropriate teachers of "urban knowledge". This paper will further explore how personnels' conceptualizations of geography and gender interact to make female, rather than male, rural migrants particularly worrying obstacles to China's economic development. Together, this geographical and gendered language masks the political and economic processes that generate socio-economic inequality, and instead, places the blame for these inequalities on rural female migrants themselves.

Author: *Heather Kincaide, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada*

- Creating active citizens: Development organizations and identity-making

What does it mean to be an active youth citizen? What roles are youth expected to uphold, particularly toward the goal of development? Worldwide, especially in many developing countries, youth are being encouraged to take an active role in the development processes of their societies. At the forefront of this endeavour are international organizations, many of which endorse young people's participation as an indication of active and 'good citizenship'. By exploring the relationship between active citizenship (within developing contexts and beyond legal rights), participation and development, this paper highlights some of the unique ways international organizations and associations such as the Commonwealth of Nations inform and construct young people's identities. Through a discourse analysis of various documents drawn from the Commonwealth Youth Programme, this paper considers the influence of international organizations and macro-level

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institutional policies in identity-making processes. Significant consideration is given to the underlying implications institutional discourses regarding participation and development have on young people's identities.

Author: *Rina Egbo, Carleton University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Contemporary Social Theory in Canada I*

Session Code: The1-A

Session Organizers: *Jean-S Guy, Dalhousie University; Jeff Stepnisky, Grant MacEwan University*

Session Description: This session will examine recent developments in social and sociological theory with the broader aim of assessing the current state of sociological theorizing in Canada. While contemporary theory is broadly defined, we have in mind perspectives that arise in and speak to the current socio-historical moment. Examples include but are not limited to systems theories, chaos theories, affect theory, actor-network theories, cultural theory, globalization theory, etc. Presentations can focus on recent authors, the re-interpretation of classical authors, new paradigms, fundamental problems, fresh concepts, and/or participants own contribution to contemporary theory. We ask that all papers reflect upon the significance of the theory in question and consider the ways that this theory contributes to the field of social and sociological theory more generally.

Chair: *Jeff Stepnisky, Grant MacEwan University*

Presentations:

- Reflexivity Revisited Through Bourdieu, Gouldner, Garfinkel and Mannheim

While the usefulness and application of reflexivity within the discipline of Sociology is contested, for adherents and detractors alike, it remains a concept and practice that speaks to the very core of the possibilities and limits of sociological theory and sociological practice. This paper offers a comparative intellectual history of the practice and concept of reflexivity from Pierre Bourdieu, Alvin Gouldner, Harold Garfinkel and Karl Mannheim's work in their various attempts to reform and lay out a vision for the pursuit of sociology. This paper lays out a history, nature and role that reflexivity plays as a practice and/or concept in their respective works and argues for their on-going relevance towards contemporary theoretical and methodological debates within the discipline of Sociology.

Author: *Christian Caron, Carleton University*

- The Riot as Spectacle: Technology, Masculinity, and Complexity Theory

Using the riot that broke out in Vancouver last year at the conclusion of the Stanley Cup hockey finals as a case study, this paper considers what a complexity perspective has to offer contemporary social theory. In contrast to the numerous other instances of social unrest and protest around the world in 2011, which were attributed to underlying factors such as poverty, racism, alienation, and disenfranchisement, the violence in Vancouver seemed to have little purpose or cause. Attempts to account for the riot proliferated via popular media outlets in the days and weeks that followed its eruption, but these were largely unpersuasive. I argue that the reason why such efforts at explanation failed to convince was that they were largely one-dimensional. What occurred in Vancouver that night was a complex event that cannot be explained simply in terms of its constituent parts or determinate structures. Hence, this paper uses complexity theory to develop an analysis of the riot that highlights the dimensions of technology and 'spectacular masculinity', but which views the latter as a contingent and emergent phenomenon.

Author: *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*

- Re-theorizing sexuality with Luhmann and Giddens

This paper outlines a new approach to human sexuality through a critical engagement with the theories of Niklas Luhmann and Anthony Giddens. I argue that sexuality today can be defined as one

of the many functional subsystems of modern society, along side with law, science, art, politics, religion, and so forth. That is, sexuality has evolved into a domain of social activities operating self-referentially. While sexuality can be politicized or commodified, political or economic meanings cannot substitute themselves for sexual or erotic meanings. The irreducibility of the latter is a proof of sexuality's autonomy. Against Luhmann though, I suggest that sexuality and love no longer coincide within the same structure. Giddens for his part describes the transformation of intimacy in terms of reflexivity, plastic sexuality, pure relationship and democratization of love. Without rejecting these aspects, I privilege one of Giddens' other concepts to account for the general evolution of sexuality, namely the concept of disembedding process or the 'lifting out' of social relations from local contexts of interaction and their restructuring across indefinite spans of time-space. I content that it was necessary to modify space as it is physically organized in society in order to redefine sexuality as a subsystem.

Author: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

- Baudillard's Reagan

For the panel entitled 'Contemporary Social Theory in Canada' at the CSA's 2012 conference in Waterloo Ontario, I propose a paper examining Ronald Reagan, 40th president of the United States of America, in terms of the French sociologist Jean Baudrillard's semiotic analysis in his 1986 travelogue *America*. The election of this actor-turned-president to the highest office of the United States attests to the idea that the political sphere is changing from a debate of reason to a Hollywood spectacle of power, where the ideas of politics are less important than the presentation of the televisual candidate, as with the highly manufactured political candidates of today. As a contemporary social theorist, my research addresses the debate over whether or not the tenure of Reagan, a Hollywood B-level actor, proves the theoretical point that politics in the modern era is more style than substance.

Author: *Stephen Gray, King's University College UWO*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *Criminology: Risk, Governance, and Critical Theories of Crime*

Session Code: Crim6-A

Session Organizers: *Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo; Joanna Jacob, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session welcomes papers in any area of criminology. Criminology broadly includes the study of crime, criminals, victims and the law. Presentations are encouraged in the areas of theories of crime, social control, policing, victimization and resilience, youth crime, gender and crime, corrections, the administration of justice, or other relevant topics of interest.

Chair: *Daniel O'Connor, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- The Inmate Code: As Found in Canadian Penitentiaries

Scholars researching the development and adaptation of an inmate code in penitentiaries have agreed on its five basic elements and the influence of the prison environment on its adaptation. Given the changing climate in Canadian penitentiaries and the fact that inmate code has yet to be studied in a Canadian context, this study looks to determine the current inmate code and theorize, anew, the basis of its adaptation in Canadian Penitentiaries. Given, researchers have noted the impact of risk, as well its assessment and management, on behaviours (Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1994), I argue the unsafe and risk environment in prisons has reshaped the code. Through interviews with 47 Canadian men on parole, I propose a revised inmate code that includes: never rating on a con, being dependable, following behaviour rules, quietly minding onesí own, and never showing fear while acting tough. Moreover, I present the unsafe and high risk nature of the current penitentiary environment and its implications for inmates. Findings are discussed within a risk context with an emphasis on empirical and theoretical implications.

Author: *Rose Ricciardelli, York University*

- Social and Political Rationalities of 'Lean Policy'

In mid-1990s the Canadian criminal justice policy makers found themselves in a difficult position regarding the sharp growth in the offender population nationwide. The Minister of Finance indicated that the budget allocated for corrections is insufficient to cope with the growing number of inmates. Adding to this problem, the Ministry of Solicitor General predicted that by 2004, under the then sentencing laws; Canada's inmate population will grow 50 percent. [i] This prediction coupled with budgetary restraints encouraged the Department of Justice to design a strategic plan to reduce traditional incarceration rate by embracing an alternative - community corrections programs. First, this policy was a response to the evolving fiscal conservatism and lean production policies of 1990s. Second, it was also an attempt to rehabilitate and correct low-risk offenders in partnership with community supervision. The latter relies on a new form of 'social' [ii] as a technology of neo-liberal governance to enhance the community responsibility in the administration of justice as a preventive measure and a rehabilitative model; and the former focuses on waste reduction and efficiency as tenets of lean production in the administration of the criminal justice

Author: *Karim .A. H.A.Hasan, Independent Kurdish Canadian Scholar/Academic*

- Detention: Security, Sovereign Authority, and the International Rule of Law

This paper will examine the transformation of detention from a symbol of sovereignty to an instrument of legality within liberal governance. As a problem of logic, technique, and scale (Valverde 2011), detention became a central tool to manage the problem of criminality and its distribution within liberal society. A technique historically associated with sovereign authority, detention was tempered by the accompanying logic of rehabilitation and risk, as well as legality mechanisms such as habeas corpus. New legality mechanisms (e.g., security certificates, offshore control zones, enhanced border controls) make detention functional for reasserting sovereign authority over the illegalities linked with transnational mobilities (e.g., international organized crime and terrorism, illegal migration). At the same time, transnational agencies have sought to normalize detention as a way to both tame sovereign authority and manage international 'security-development' (Duffield 2010). They have attempted this by deploying the rule of law on an international scale through techniques of audit and measure (Howard Society prison visits, League of Nation prison enquiries, UN rule of law indicators). Through an extensive analysis of archival, policy, and legal documents this paper will examine the contingent and contradictory logics, techniques, and scales involved in governing detention.

Author(s): *Daniel O'Connor, University of Waterloo; Kara Brisson-Boivin, Carleton University; Shannon Speed, University of Waterloo*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *Identifying the Crossroads of Community Engaged Scholarship (CES)*

Session Code: COM2

Session Organizers: *Mavis Morton, University of Guelph; Jeji Varghese, University of Guelph*

Session Description: This session will identify some of the crossroads in community engaged scholarship (CES). Community engagement can be defined as collaboration between institutions of higher education and their larger communities (local, regional, national, global) for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity (The Carnegie Foundation). CES is work that is public, peer reviewed and available in a platform that others may build on. Papers in this session will identify challenges and opportunities within CES to facilitate positive social change and social justice, enhance mutual learning & knowledge mobilization between partners, obtain institutional commitment for long term support and resources, sustain mutually beneficial & reciprocal community and university relationships, apply and advance

sociological theory, contribute to the fields of sociology, public sociology and applied sociology, increase future capacity for CES via recruitment of graduate students and programs which train, mentor, reward and value scholarship that is community engaged.

Co-Chairs: *Mavis Morton, University of Guelph; Jeji Varghese, University of Guelph*
Discussant: *Debra Langan, Wilfred Laurier University*

Presentations:

- **Deliberating on deliberation: Critical reflections on community engaged scholarship from graduate students involved in a policy fellowship program**

This paper critically reflects upon the experience of five graduate students participating in a CIHR-funded strategic training program in public health policy (<http://www.publichealthpolicy.utoronto.ca/>). One component of the fellowship matches student research groups with academic mentors and public health partners in an attempt to forge meaningful research relationships and develop a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge. In pursuing our research interests in deliberative processes in public health policy, our research group recognized that our challenges with community engaged scholarship (CES) were mirroring those that occur in both academic and NGO settings during community engagement initiatives. By comparing the literature on deliberative processes with the methods our group used to 'deliberate on deliberation', our research team frames and analyzes our perspectives on engaging with each other and our research partners. We draw attention to critical questions that highlight some of the challenges of collaborative working arrangements in highly institutionalized settings, while reflecting upon strategies that can yield effective partnerships. We anticipate our work will be relevant for researchers who envisioning CES as participatory, empowering and equitable, and anyone interested in pursuing a reflexive and critical theoretical engagement with deliberative processes more broadly.

Author(s): *Chris Buse, University of Toronto; Kevin Black, University of Toronto; Rebecca Penn, University of Toronto; Joanna Kirton, University of Toronto; Zabia Afzal, University of Toronto*

- **'Take the story, take the needs, and do something': Grassroots women's priorities for community-based participatory research (CBPR) on homelessness**

In May 2010, at the All Our Sisters National Conference on Women and Homelessness, women facing homelessness came together to discuss community-based participatory research (CBPR). Drawing upon their experiences as (peer) researchers, participants, and activists, women from across Canada shared their concerns with CBPR, and developed recommendations for how research can support action to end women's homelessness. This paper presents the insights that emerged during a pre-conference forum attended by over 30 women facing homelessness, as well as two conference sessions at which participants from the pre-conference forum identified key issues in CBPR to service providers, researchers, and other women with lived experience.

Author(s): *Emily Paradis, University of Toronto; Janet Mosher, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University*

- **Building transformative publics: Possibilities for news engagement**

In recent years debate surrounding public sociology has focused on the role of sociology beyond the academy and the ability and responsibility of public sociology to be socially transformative. Drawing on feminist commentaries surrounding these debates, this paper seeks to explore some of the key assumptions of public sociology and argues that community engaged scholarship (CES) has much to offer to these discussions. In particular, CES moves beyond the starting point of pre-established publics to promote sociologists working to bring together diverse expertise and experience to create new types of publics and communities in pursuit of social change. News reporting of violence against women is one area where CES may be particularly opportune for building and engaging publics to facilitate positive social change. By bridging disciplinary fields and institutional boundaries, CES provides a valuable framework within which to mobilize new types of publics to work towards changing news practices.

Author: *Jordan Fairbairn, Carleton University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: Nature, environmental conflict, and the media

Session Code: ENS1

Session Organizer: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Session Description: Mass media representations of nature, whether they appear in advertising, news stories, nature documentaries, or Hollywood blockbusters, help shape cultural conceptions of the environment. It is through the media that most of us gain an understanding of environmental problems beyond our everyday experience. The mass media are also a key site for environmental movements to reach potential supporters, to engage governments and opponents in public debate, and to shift public values and attitudes. This session invites empirical or theoretical work that analyzes the varied ways in which the media affect environment-society interaction. Papers might focus on media texts or imagery, environmental activists media work, the social production of environmental media, how audiences make sense of environment-related media, or how shifts towards digital media are reconfiguring the relationship between media and the environment.

Chair: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Discussant: *Randolph Haluza-Delay, The King's University College*

Presentations:

- The Unanticipated Consequences of 'Making it Right': a Carnival Critique

Brad Pitt has been called a hero for his 'green building' intervention in the Lower 9th Ward of New Orleans. However, there is much more ambivalence about Pitt's 'Make it Right' project than is commonly circulated in the mainstream media. The author's documentary film 'Tales of Two Cities: New Orleans after Katrina' through the analytic strategy of 'carnival criticism', critiques dominant discourses in the mainstream media with regards to the recovery of New Orleans, the discourse around the Pitt homes being one example. While the 'Make it Right' homes meet and exceed environmental requirements and point to the future in terms of environmental design, it is argued that in terms of sustaining the culture of the Lower 9th Ward, they are problematic. The homes, now as tourist attractions, offer up a much lower quality of life and it is argued that their design is not in keeping with local culture. Additionally, the homes are seen to be key in a gentrification process in the area that will ironically push the former African American residents out due to rising housing costs. I argue that in the wake of Katrina, Pitt and his collection of international architects were tantalized by the imaginary of the 'clean slate,' and that in repressing the past (the cultural architecture of the area), have created conditions under which the past has returned to haunt the creation of the future in ways that were unanticipated. The role of the media in circulating and reinforcing dominant discourses and the role of carnival criticism in challenging these discourses is highlighted.

Author: *Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo*

- From fisheries decline to tourism destination: Mass media, tourism mobility and the Newfoundland coastal environment

In this paper, we examine the narratives of tourism mobility that are circulated through print news media coverage of Newfoundland. The analysis is based on 130 articles published in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States between 1992 and 2010. Articles about Newfoundland tourism published during this period initially appeared within a larger media narrative of fisheries collapse, rural decline and out-migration. In later articles, however, the media discourse shifted to emphasize how non-human nature (including whales, icebergs and national parks) serves as a tourism attractor, yielding benefits for rural Newfoundland communities. We draw on Bruno Latour's work on political ecology work, as well as on John Urry's work on tourism, mobility and climate change, to analyse the eco-political implications of media accounts of tourism and the Newfoundland coastal environment.

Author(s): *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- **Influencing the Pace of Carbonization**

This paper argues that a hypercarbonized world is emerging, with Canada becoming a superpower of carbonization. Instead of maximizing energy efficiency, adding value, finishing products, and developing renewable energy, Canada is increasing its economic reliance on non-renewable fossil fuels. What is the role of the media in selecting this high carbon path? The paper follows Adam's theoretical approach by emphasizing time, focusing on the pace of carbonization and the time lag between promised near-term benefits and long-term risks. It contests oversimplified notions that science is allied with power by showing that when science brings troubling news like anthropogenic climate change, the risk of future harm is shifted to the back of the mind by media campaigns in favor of near-term economic goals. The paper also has methodological objectives. It demonstrates that social science should not be limited to studying the media as used by environmental activists. Much more significant is the use of the media by the powerful. The paper shows the importance of media opinion leaders for influencing the convergence or divergence of economic priorities and emissions mitigation. It uncovers rhetorical devices used in the advocacy of risk making. The paper also argues that what is left unsaid by media commentators is consequential for influencing practices.

Author: *Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa*

- **Climate Science in the Public Mind**

This paper discusses the dynamics of public opinion about climate science in the United States through an examination of public opinion polling data, data on media representations of climate science and data on the relative magnitude of expenditures on pro and anti-climate change advocacy by industry and environmental groups. Specifically, it is shown that release of *An Inconvenient Truth*, with its reliance on Naomi Oreskes study documenting the unanimity of climate scientists, marked a turning point in both environmental messaging and US media representations of climate science. Environmental groups coordinated to get out the word that scientists were in agreement on the anthropogenic nature of observed climate change. Similarly, media coverage, which had previously tended to include duelling experts, shifted to an emphasis the consensus science. The impact on the public, however, was not what the environmental groups expected. Rather than accepting the validity of the 'consensus' science, climate science became even more politicized in American public opinion with a larger proportion of the public rejecting climate science than reject evolution. The standard explanation for these developments argues that segments of the public were led astray by large expenditures on coordinated messaging by the oil industry, conservative talk-radio, Fox News, etc. The paper documents the insufficiency of this account and explores an alternative explanation based on Douglas and Wildavsky's cultural theory of risk.

Author: *Gary Bowden, University of New Brunswick*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: **Research Methods: Innovative Approaches to Sociological Research**

Session Code: RCan3

Session Organizer: *Liz Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan*

Session Description: This session invites papers that transcend traditional approaches to sociological research. We welcome papers that highlight any of the following: a) critiques of traditional methodologies, b) emerging ethical issues associated with new methods, c) new and developing data collection techniques such as cyber-technologies, participatory approaches, and arts-based methods, d) challenges to existing assumptions and practices of sociological research, and/or e) innovative approaches that bridge the traditional dichotomies of theory/method, qualitative/quantitative, method/methodology, and researcher/participant.

Chair: *Chris Fogel, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

- Web space/community space for Canadian Roma: Participatory action research or reproduction of power relations?

Romani people have lived in Canada since at least the late 19th century and now number 60-80,000. Due to various social and political factors, research on them is scant. This paper describes a new qualitative research project on Canadian Roma involving online and participatory field methods giving rise to ethical issues. In collaboration with members of the Toronto Roma community, the webspace AmaroGlaso.com (Romanes for 'Our Voice') was launched for community development and the collection of narrative and autoethnographic data on the Roma people in the form of blogs and forums. In learning how people who identify as Roma write about their lives, especially their experiences of exclusion and inclusion, the site will contribute to a critical ethnography on the Roma aimed at social justice. A dedicated webspace furnishes a unique and effective solution to issues confronted in the conduct of online research such as expectations of privacy. It ensures that data comes to the researcher rather than requiring that the researcher mines lists while taking multiple precautions required by ethics standards. However, it does not address the problem of the power relations between researcher and researched, a tension produced through historical and current marginalization of this vulnerable group.

Author: *Cynthia Levine-Rasky, Queen's University*

- Children's Contribution to Study Design

Surveys and questionnaires usually lead child participants to explore only the themes the researcher is interested in, overlooking the sentiments and personal experiences of each child. The research design from this study proved to be fruitful because children highlighted issues that are not referred to in the literature and their input revealed that they are well aware of their contexts and are fully capable of forming their own judgments. Unstructured interviews were employed and a list of possible interview topics was made based on a literature review. Each child was interviewed individually for one and a half hours. During that time they drew, wrote and talked about their migration stories. The child's input was considered throughout the entire research process. They were given the choice to either conduct the interview at home or at a library, they were given an array of drawing and writing materials to choose how they wanted to communicate their stories, and they were given the freedom to identify on their own the experiences they wanted to share and to select the order of the activities (drawing, writing, discussion). Lastly, they contributed by providing recommendations for future interviews.

Author(s): *Monica Valencia, Ryerson University*

- Enacting diverse economies: The performativity of knowledge in research for social change

My paper will explore recent scholarship addressing the implications of the performativity of knowledge for the research process. The argument that knowledge and discourse work to produce particular realities has been well articulated by both poststructuralist and feminist theorists (Sedgwick 2003; Butler 1993; Lyotard 1979; de Goede 2003; Peterson 2006). Law and Urry (2004), and Gibson-Graham (2008) apply this idea to the research process itself, arguing that the methods we employ and the questions we ask help to bring into being the object of our research. Law and Urry call for a 'ontological politics' in social science research methods, to acknowledge that the methods we use enact particular worlds and realities. Similarly, Gibson-Graham maintains that from the very beginning of the research process, researchers are faced with ethical and political choices, and that we should approach writing and thinking as 'productive ontological interventions' (2008: 614). While not suggesting that it is possible to conjure up any reality of our choosing, these insights highlight the importance of viewing research methodology and theoretical orientation as a conscious, ethical and political choice.

My paper will focus on the consequences of this argument for scholar activism or public scholarship seeking to encourage social change. If we accept that research methods are productive, not merely descriptive, then there exists the potential to consciously support the creation of particular worlds over others through our choice of methodologies. However, there is also a potential tension between

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acknowledging the performativity of knowledge and the ability to make political claims about existing material and social conditions. Can such a reality be both 'real' and 'produced' as Law and Urry suggest? Important contributions have been made to these questions within the nascent field of diverse economies and the exploration of autonomous spaces (Chatterton and Pickerell 2006; Gibson-Graham 2006; Cameron and Gibson; Williams 2005). The work of these authors, and others, suggest that it is possible to envision an academic subject that is cognisant of the discursive and methodological practices that bring particular realities into being, while still engaging in a processes of social change.

Author: *Amanda Wilson, Carleton University*

- **Directions in Visual Sociology: Methodologies and Questions of Representation**

Over the past few decades Visual Sociology has been gaining legitimacy as sociological exploration and as a valid method of data collection. This paper offers a critique of contemporary approaches to visual sociology by applying photography and feminist theory. This inquiry is limited to the discussion of researcher generated images in terms of the social construction of an image presented as truth/data. Contemporary photography theory recognizes visual images as singular moments of a subjective version of reality. Feminist discourse informs the relationships of power and authority in the image making process. When an image is presented as data to be used in sociological inquiry, we have to first ask: how does it represent the participant or subject matter? Under what circumstance is the image valid and reliable to be sociological data? As visual methods continue to be taken out of the margins of sociology the use of visual inquiry must be positioned to allow for its effective use in contemporary sociology. With the inclusion of techniques like participant generated images/data, visual sociology is developing new approaches to inquiry that offer new questions to explore and discover.

Author: *Gloria Nickerson, University of New Brunswick*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Sociological Approaches to Addictions I*

Session Code: SHEA1-A

Session Organizers: *Sasha Stark, University of Toronto; Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto*

Session Description: This session is devoted to discussing sociological as distinct from psychological, biomedical, or genetic approaches to addiction. It covers many forms of addiction, ranging from research on addictions to alcohol, drugs and gambling, to emerging forms of addiction: for example, addictions to shopping, eating, and sex. In this session, we focus on the social, cultural, and media influences, and on the social consequences of addiction, including consequences for family, work, school life, and other social institutions. Specific themes of interest may include duty of care, promising treatment options, new modes of diagnosis, and the legalization of addictive substances and practices. Discussions may also explore the methodological issues involved in the study of addiction, from sampling to recruitment to knowledge translation and policy formation. Presenters may also advance policy recommendations to address problems in this area more effectively.

Chair: *Sasha Stark, University of Toronto*

Discussant: *Robert Wood, University of Lethbridge*

Presentations:

- **Drug Normalization among Undergraduate Students: An Exploration of Recreational Drug Use and Non-Use in the Context of Contemporary Lifestyles**

According to Howard Parker's normalization thesis, normalization is characterized by an increase in favourable attitudes towards illicit drugs that coincides with a rise in availability of drugs, in rates of drug use, and in acceptance of non-problem use as part of 'ordinary' life. Drawing from our study "Cannabis, stigma and policy change: A three-campus study of normalization among university

students" conducted late in 2011-2012, we provide preliminary analysis of results from the University of Toronto campus in order to assess the normalization thesis and improve understanding of young people's drug perceptions and experiences. Our data-sources include a survey of over 1200 undergraduates and 50 in-depth interviews of both cannabis users and nonusers. Focusing on the quantitative data, we discuss cannabis and other drug availability and use trends in this population, students' views on harms associated with various drugs, as well as an exploration of how men and women experience the stigma of drug use. Central to normalization is the notion of tolerance by nonusers, therefore we also consider the perceptions and experiences of peer drug use by nonusers themselves. To conclude, we discuss what our analysis contributes to understanding the social process of normalization and to drug policy debates.

Author(s): *Kat Kolar, University of Toronto; Patricia Erickson, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto; Robert Brym, University of Toronto; Andrew Hathaway, University of Guelph*

- **Fast Friends: Comparing cannabis access in Toronto, Amsterdam, and San Francisco**

Building on an article by Reinerman published in 2009 in the *International Journal of Drug Policy*, which compared cannabis use patterns of experienced cannabis users between San Francisco and Amsterdam, this paper will add the city of Toronto, Ontario to the comparison. Reinerman's article concluded that the differences between the prohibitionist program in San Francisco and the decriminalized program of Amsterdam led to different outcomes in the experiences of those interviewed. Adding Toronto shows that the differences between criminalized and decriminalized markets are similar to the earlier study but that certain features of the Toronto respondents' access to cannabis are markedly different than those found in San Francisco. The present study finds that Toronto cannabis users are able to obtain their cannabis faster than those in San Francisco but slower than Amsterdam, that Toronto users are more likely to have a personal relationship with the person that they buy from in comparison to the other two cities, and have greater access to a greater number of illicit drugs in comparison to both San Francisco and Amsterdam. These differences will be considered in relation to the possible effects of normalization on criminal deterrents to cannabis use, Canada's comparatively high rates of cannabis use, and high rates of arrest for cannabis-related offences.

Author: *Mark van der Maas, University of Toronto*

- **Hard Time or a Climate of Care: Women's experiences with prison-based substance abuse programming in California**

Women with histories of substance use are imprisoned in higher numbers than ever before. Yet, effective correctional treatment for women remains unclear. This study analyzes survey data of women with histories of substance use from two women's prisons in California; the California Institute for Women and the Valley State Prison for Women, and compares women's experiences with substance abuse programming. The analysis measures the perceived usefulness of programming, as well as reasons for nonparticipation in programming. The findings demonstrate that women are more likely to find peer support for substance abuse programming useful in a supportive rehabilitative environment versus a punitive-oriented environment. Additionally, women are less likely to participate in substance abuse programming as a result of structural barriers in a punitive prison climate. The findings have broader implications for the delivery of substance abuse programming in prisons, and are consistent with past assertions that recovery in a punitive penal environment is hampered by the prison regime and institutional goals.

Author: *Jessica Grimaldi, University of Toronto*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Contemporary Social Theory in Canada II

Session Code: The1-B

Session Organizers: Jean-S Guy, Dalhousie University; Jeff Stepnisky, Grant MacEwan University

Session Description: This session will examine recent developments in social and sociological theory with the broader aim of assessing the current state of sociological theorizing in Canada. While contemporary theory is broadly defined, we have in mind perspectives that arise in and speak to the current socio-historical moment. Examples include but are not limited to systems theories, chaos theories, affect theory, actor-network theories, cultural theory, globalization theory, etc. Presentations can focus on recent authors, the re-interpretation of classical authors, new paradigms, fundamental problems, fresh concepts, and/or participants own contribution to contemporary theory. We ask that all papers reflect upon the significance of the theory in question and consider the ways that this theory contributes to the field of social and sociological theory more generally.

Chair: Jeff Stepnisky, Grant MacEwan University

Presentations:

- Max Weber's Protestant Political Theology

This paper draws from the contemporary literature on political theology to analyze Max Weber's social and political theory. Weber was seriously troubled by the social and political ramifications of the *deus absconditus*, which is highlighted in his critique of Calvinist culture in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Contrary to our traditional readings of Weber, I argue that this theme extends into his analyses of bureaucracy, charisma, and politics. Since most of his writings are written on Germany, from the strong perspective of a German scholar, *die protestantische Weltanschauung* permeates them. I make a weak argument here. I do not contend that he is a Protestant political theorist, but that he concocts secular protestant solutions for a largely Protestant people. He recognizes that the separation between the church and the state is just a formal distinction, which cannot account for the particular ethos and cultural practices of Protestant people.

My focus in this presentation is his analysis of the deterioration of Martin Luther's notion of the 'calling' (*Beruf*). It has been watered down and turned into a vapid 'professional' ethos that inflicts modern bureaucracies, politics, education, and predominant status groups. This problem is doubled when we consider that the masses have not only been completely absorbed by these process, but they also remain trapped in a worldview more akin to original meaning of the *Beruf*. Weber is not interested in commodity fetishism, carnivals, or spectacular culture, but in how Protestant masses remain susceptible to being charmed by a kerygmatic leader. Weber appeals to Lutheran version of charismatic leadership because it works as a theological, albeit secularized, antidote to the distant relations that have mark modern institutionalized relationships. That is, Weber calls for a partial restoration in a specifically political-theological fashion.

Author: Greg Bird, University of Toronto

- Humanism and Sociology: Discord and syntheses

Humanist and anti-humanist discourses have a long and convoluted history. In Sociology, humanistic approaches sometimes have been deemed to be un-scientific, or inherently exclusionary. For decades, humanist language has been met with trans-disciplinary opposition, as these conceptions have been described as *passee*, deceptive, or even dangerous. To relate these questions to Sociology, this presentation will address a series of contemporary accounts. In recent years, there has been renewed support for humanistic concepts, in at least a few fields of study. Edward Said's work is a noteworthy case in point. The Sociologists Paul Gilroy, Ken Plummer, and Patricia Hill Collins also have lent support to this shunned term. Moreover, Raewyn Connell's work on masculinities offers a quasi-humanist approach. Decades earlier C. Wright left a humanistic mark on Sociology. His critical approach and his calls for change are along the lines of reformist and radical impulses of the 'founding fathers.' Core strands of the discipline arguably have had humanist inclinations all along.

Karl Marx's analysis, in particular, has been associated with much of the humanistic work in and around Sociology, since the mid-twentieth century.

Author: *Toban Black, University of Western Ontario*

- **Theorizing Stability and Change: Complex Adaptive Systems Theory meets Sociological Theory**

A specific version of complex adaptive systems theory that was developed by biologists for the explanation of conjoined socio-ecological systems, Holling's panarchy framework, is described. This approach conceptualizes systems as a nested hierarchy of interconnected four phase adaptive cycles (growth/exploitation, conservation, release, reorganization/renewal) distributed across scales running from small and rapid (micro) to large and slow (macro). Using examples drawn from a variety of sociological theorists (Marx, Weber, Parsons, etc.) and current theories of revolution, it is argued that the panarchy framework provides a super-set which integrates together these seemingly diverse and unrelated theoretical insights into a coherent whole.

Author(s): *Gary Bowden, University of New Brunswick*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: **Criminology: Social Justice**

Session Code: Crim6-B

Session Organizers: *Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo; Joanna Jacob, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session welcomes papers in any area of criminology. Criminology broadly includes the study of crime, criminals, victims and the law. Presentations are encouraged in the areas of theories of crime, social control, policing, victimization and resilience, youth crime, gender and crime, corrections, the administration of justice, or other relevant topics of interest.

Chair: *Jacqueline Lewis, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

- **An Issue of Justice: Sex Work, Marginalization and the Law**

When we talk about social justice we typically are referring to ideals regarding equal rights (economic, political, social) and opportunities. In Canada such rights are enshrined in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Although all Canadians are supposed to have 'the right to life, liberty and security of the person' (s.7), be 'equal before and under the law' and have 'the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination' (s.15(1)), some marginalized groups have historically been excluded from such rights. People working in the sex industry (PWSI) are one such group. Several Charter Challenges have been launched in the past few years attempting to bring about change and correct this exclusion. In these court cases the negative impact of such exclusionary practices on PWSI have been detailed. Negative impacts include the harm resulting from criminal laws that make an essentially legal activity (providing sexual services for money) difficult to practice in manner that maximizes health, safety and well-being. They also serve to frame public perceptions of those working in the sex industry, resulting in pervasive marginalization and stigmatization. The result is an endless loop, with public perceptions and public policy feeding into and being reinforced by each other. Using data derived from several studies of the sex industry in Canada, this paper explores how the stigmatization and marginalization of sex workers in Canada (tied to public policy and perceptions) interferes with their ability to attain full citizenship rights and the recognition of their work as labour.

Author: *Jacqueline Lewis, University of Windsor*

- **Violence of Hate/Violence of Law: New Arguments about Hate Crime**

This paper is about a new series of arguments concerned hate crime legislation that are emerging from gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and gender non-conforming (GLBTQ) groups. They are different in that they depart dramatically from the terms of mainstream legal debates. The paper begins with a review of hate crime law in Canada and various rationales for sentence enhancement,

including the disproportionate risk of violence faced by members of marginalised groups and the unique harms caused to society by hate-motivated violence. It then reviews the main criticism of the so-called criminalisation of hate. Added to this picture are recent arguments from GLBTQ groups that reject the concept of hate crime legislation completely and cite the violence of the criminal legal system itself as the reason. These arguments have yet to receive much sustained scholarly attention, but in this paper they are evaluated in terms of new research on victimisation, as well as an alternative approach to conceptualising law based on the theory of Walter Benjamin.

Author: *Amy Swiffen, Concordia University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Defining the Situation*

Session Code: SPro4

Session Organizers: *Steven Kleinknecht, Brescia University College; William Shaffir, McMaster University*

Session Description: Working from an interactionist/constructionist framework, this session attends to the ways that people define or make sense of situations and how they deal with particular concerns, ambiguities and the matters at hand both in more solitary instances and more distinctively interactive situations.

Chair: *Steven Kleinknecht, Brescia University College*

Presentations:

- From the Perspective of the Council: The process of officially closing a school

Closing schools is not good political business. It is unpopular with parents, teachers, unions, residents, elected officials and numerous other objectors. However when faced with declining youth populations and budgetary concerns, city councils and boards of education are charged with the duty of selecting, notifying and closing schools according to systematic and transparent methodologies. This paper examines a system of applying rules around selecting a school for closure and then closing that school. From an ethnomethodological perspective (Garfinkel, 1967), the author will show how differing concepts of the purpose of a school come to a head at an official school closure meeting, and how those interested in preventing closure perceive the school to be valid and justified within the municipality. Conversely, an examination of the reasoning and techniques for justifying the closure of the school, presented by officials working for the council, will also receive attention. Whilst the academic standing of students and the enrolment figures from this particular school indicate this is self-evidently a failing institution (C.F. Schutz 1932 on reciprocity of perspectives) both sides mobilize convincing arguments to support their case; this paper examines the methods meeting attendees use to achieve that result.

Author: *Patrick Watson, University of Waterloo*

- Defining Academia as a Community of Able-Bodied Scholars

This paper proposes to investigate the prima facie definition of academia as a community of able-bodied scholars, by drawing on interviews with 35 academics who have been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, who hold various ranks at Canadian universities, and who are variously invisibly disabled, visibly disabled, and temporarily able-bodied. Comments made by many of these research participants can be interpreted to suggest that they do not feel welcome as full-fledged members of the academy on account of having multiple sclerosis. From their perspective, the academy can indeed be defined as a place where impairments ought not to be in evidence, at least for faculty. Also, the diverse ways in which participants manage disclosure of their diagnosis ultimately serve to uphold a definition of academia as a community of able-bodied scholars. Without in any way suggesting that there are not strong structural barriers in place to uphold a traditional definition of academia, this paper examines the ways in which one group of disabled academics makes sense of their workplace and deals with bodily concerns.

Author(s): *Sharon Dale Stone, Lakehead University*

- You, Me, and the Devil Makes Three: A Sociology of Monsters

Situations are defined equally by what they include and what they exclude. The figure of the monster thus presents an ideal vehicle to examine the ambiguity and uncertainty that threatens to disrupt the definition of a given situation. For what else is a monster if not specifically the being that threatens the normative scheme, that both invites and delivers violence, and whose very existence challenges established systems of meaning? For example, how does one characterize the un-dead corpses that return from the grave to feed on the flesh of the living? And what of the unfortunate individual who becomes the neither-human-nor-wolf mutation with the waxing of the moon? Their representation within the social is difficult in part because they embody forms that are held to exist outside it; perhaps this is the logic of their terror. Yet their existence itself calls into question the social schemas we approach the world using and offers marked opportunities for interpretive analysis.

Narratives involving monsters are relatively prolific across Western and non-Western cultures alike. By focusing on Mary Shelley's seminal tale, this paper will use the archetypal form of Frankenstein's monster to examine the distinct interactive structure that follows from contact with the monstrous.

Author: *Ryan McVeigh, York University*

- Black Perspectives on Racism in Hamilton and the Greater Toronto Area

Many quantitative studies ask participants if they have experienced racism and the frequency of these racist experiences. Moreover, these studies have empirically verified the consequences of racism on individuals. This study acknowledges that racism is not exclusively an objective phenomenon. In fact, racism is mediated by the subjective meaning that participants attribute to it. When researchers ask participants whether they have experienced racism, they should be mindful that racism has different meanings for different participants despite the fact that they may identify themselves with a particular racial group. The intention of this research is to investigate the dynamics and complexities of racism with regards to black individuals residing in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton area. The emphasis is on the subjective experience of participants, the meanings and thoughts that they attached to their experiences and the influence that these experiences have on their day-to-day behaviours. These questions were explored by gaining insights into black experiences of racism. The results of this study demonstrate that what the participants understood and defined as racism, as acting 'black' and as acting 'white' is diverse and subjective and thus, affects what they then identify as a racist encounter as well as how they respond/cope with the situation. Moreover, the results demonstrate how participants' definition of the situation is constantly evolving.

Author: *Rochelle Wijesingha, McMaster University*

- Song Writing as Activity: The Process of Composing Songs

People who write songs seemingly have many different approaches when doing so. Many song writers develop lyrics, melodies, and musical arrangements which they fit together to produce a structured musical arrangement or song. In many cases, song writers do not know when or how exactly they will become influenced to write a song. In this regard, the process seems to be quite a random one. However, the concept of "repertoire" may be useful to explain this process. Song writers are able to make choices based on a variety of words, objects, symbols, and musical notes that have meaning to themselves and to others. The song writer always has the choice to include or exclude any of these things from a song. So in fact the song writing process (emergence) is not at all random but is quite selectively mindful in nature.

Author: *Richard Belcher, University of Waterloo*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: Institutional Ethnography Eclectic I

Session Code: SKnow2-A

Session Organizer: Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria

Session Description: The session is open to institutional ethnographic projects of all kinds. There is a preference for papers focussing on research but papers doing some rethinking, suggesting innovative methods, and so on will also be considered.

Chair: Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria

Presentations:

- An IE of Textually-Mediating Processes in Kyrgyzstan: Ruling Relations or Social Innovation? I recently completed fieldwork that investigated the processes by which informal education programs are brought to and taken up by women entrepreneurs in rural villages of Kyrgyzstan, a post-Soviet country whose economy is in transition from communism to what many believe is the only other option, i.e. capitalism. I found that village people and NGOs know how to talk the language of transition - they can readily recite the scripts of development work and they know how to get funding for piecemeal projects essential to the maintenance of at least a minimal level of village economy. Yet the textual mediation of ruling relations operates very differently in this region, incompletely to be sure and at times incomprehensibly. Textual mediation in Kyrgyzstan does not line up neatly with capitalist labour processes from which in any case a great many people remain excluded. As such, I propose there are important implications for social innovation. This paper will explore the 'incomplete' workings of textual mediation in this post-Soviet country with the objective of identifying processes that could potentially lead to social innovation rather than capitalism.

Author: Deborah Dergousoff, Simon Fraser University

- The organization of the production of hospital records of women with rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

In this paper I start from the problematic I experienced as a health professional (HP) in an Austrian rheumatology clinic: what women diagnosed with RA described about their everyday lives did not fit into standardized assessments conducted in routine clinic visits.

Starting from the standpoint of women, I investigated their work in conjunction with the HPs' work to further understand from the women's experiences the disjuncture between their lives and the clinic's organizational processes. Equally, I drew upon my work knowledge and experience in this setting. I learned from the women through interviews and accompanying them in their everyday lives. Hospital records were analyzed as texts mediating between the women's lives and the clinic.

The organization of the production of the hospital records coordinates the work and consciousness of HPs and the women into the relations ruling this setting. While the women's work includes waiting and responding to various standardized questions in this setting, regardless of the relevancy to their everyday lives, their work extends trans-locally into the actualities of their everyday lives. However, the women's work in the actualities of their everyday lives based on their varying resources and needs is not accounted for in the production of hospital records.

Author: Birgit Prodinger, University of Western Ontario - The Medical University of Vienna, Austria

- An Organizational Study of Mental Illness in the Workplace
Discriminatory behavior directed towards people experiencing mental health problems are particularly destructive as they impair social roles and diminish individuals' quality of life. To date little research has explored how routine organizational practices shape and coordinate the experience of stigma for workers with mental illness.

The proposed study will answer the following research question: How do workplace institutional

practices and associated social relations coordinate the experience of workers living with mental health issues?

Using institutional ethnography as a method of inquiry, I will explicate how the actions of individuals are coordinated within a particular setting. Data will be collected through the observation of processes and procedures, through workplace focus groups, in-depth interviews with employees and management/administrators and the examination of relevant documents, texts and policies. Analysis will locate and describe how peoples' activities are coordinated across settings and time, making the study applicable to other workplaces and organizations.

Author: *Cindy Malachowski, University of Toronto*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Multiculturalism as a solution to immigration, refugee trauma and social dislocation themes of inclusion, citizenship and community engagement

Session Code: REth3

Session Organizers: *Merle Jacobs, York University; Livy Visano, York University*

Session Description: Despite the rich literature on multiculturalism, only recently has the discussion shifted to address the connections between multiculturalism and citizenship by exploring the limits of law in liberal democratic societies. Typically, the concept of multiculturalism has been covered by many scholars from relatively similar vantage points, rehearsing and equivocating the relative banal benefits of multiculturalism in familiar and as always comfortable contexts. By articulating the boundaries of state practices within the legal framework of multiculturalism, one can more fully understand how members of ethno cultural and racial groups are leveraged / brokered and how both the ideology and the behaviour of the law institutionalize a calculated compliance if not a consuming complacency.

Chair: *Merle Jacobs, York University*

Discussant: *Livy Visano, York University*

Presentations:

- **Casualties of Integrity: Roma Refugee Claimants in Canada**

Since the mid-1990s, thousands of European Roma have arrived in Canada where they made refugee claims. Their entitlement to fair consideration as Convention refugees elicited administrative concern. As a result, range of legislative and policy instruments were implemented to severely restrict acceptances of claimants and to create conditions antagonistic to further admissions. Interventions included visa restrictions, an IRB Issue Paper, the Balanced Refugee Reform Act, and ministerial rhetoric about Roma's illegitimacy as refugees fleeing persecution. Further, the Canadian government is complicit in the denial of egregious anti-Roma racism in Hungary and the Czech Republic, countries who (as new EU members) were required to develop legal structures providing formal protection for minorities. Canada's multiple exclusionary mechanisms of Roma claimants are thus motivated by political considerations and are intimately related to the construction of the Roma as unsuitable for inclusion in Canadian society. These state practices are reminiscent of the historical treatment of other immigrant groups. In the 'new racism,' however, refugee policy and law are racist in effect while evading the language of race. They manufacture a coolly effective apparatus for processing refugee claimants based on their perceived proximity to the ideal prospective Canadian citizen.

Author: *Cynthia Levine-Rasky, Queen's University*

- **Gendering Racialized Spaces: from multicultural displacements**

Via the discursive confluence of post colonial thought, feminist theories and critical race theories, this paper aims to fill a qualitative gap in the area of the discourse of moral regulation of multicultural communities. Through the prism of social and political thought, this examination speaks to and from

the dialectics of marginality -- withdrawal and engagement. Epistemologically this inquiry draws on hermeneutic philosophy to explore the 'dissolution of the subject' by invoking the concept-theme 'in-between' as a device to interpret the life-worlds of conflict as manifested in moments of interruption, of referentiality, representation and recognition regarding the identity of the racialized diasporic Muslim woman. Critical approaches also underscore the importance of discursive analyses of dominant and counter-narratives, a dialectic of mutually interactive relationship between the subject (human agents) and the object (the conditions of their existence). Muslim women of the diaspora struggle to find new and complementary strategies of resistance as they engage decolonization as a practice of survival and simultaneously cope with the loss of political grounding which makes radical activism more possible. Hence my research question is: How do Muslim women construct and view their identities through the prism of their multicultural and immigrant experiences? How do they negotiate the formations and transformations of identity?

Author *Negar Pourebrahim Alamdar, York University*

- Trauma of Dislocation: Impact of Multiculturalism on Refugee Communities

This paper is about an analysis of being, becoming and experiencing 'otherness', an inquiry into coercive governmentalities of cultural controls which secure compliance by adopting a variety of strategies that persuade and / or penalize. This presentation moves beyond the dislocation (suffering, uncertainty and sheer abandonment) of refugees to incorporate the notion of a 'consciousness of critique' so woefully absent today. This emancipatory enlightenment or critical awareness is not bound by borders in their respective destinational detours. Unlike their 'immigrant' counterparts, the refugee is confronted not by freedom or choice but by immediate survival. The only choice for the political refugee, for example, is immediate execution or the trauma of escape. To the displaced refugee, the horrendous shock of abandonment by one's own country and by one's own people conditions the questioning of being. For the refugee, the past is not one of nostalgia but a past marked by haunting memories. Tensions and contradictions characterize multicultural accommodations and resistance.

Author(s): *Livy Visano, York University; Merle Jacobs, York University*

- A Precarious emancipation of Afghan Women

The forthcoming discussion will examine the position of trauma that Afghan women experience by being in between Western military forces trying to liberate them and Islamic militants that claim to be protecting their culture. The precarious position of Afghan women in war will be examined through a critical and anti-racist framework; the goal is to connect the dislocation and traumatic effects of war to issues of patriarchy, racism and broader logic of war. Historical and contemporary strategies of resistance will be surveyed to demystify dominant discourses that bifurcate Afghan women in terms of being in need of being 'liberated and/or 'protected'.

Author: *Carlos Torres, York University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: Social Movements and Professionalization: Critical Assessments

Session Code: PLEN3

Session Organizers: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Rachel Langford, Ryerson University; Susan Prentice, University of Manitoba;*

Session Description: What happens to a social movement when it 'goes professional'? Does its ability to bring about change improve? How do the social movement leaders or 'social movement entrepreneurs' set the agenda and stay true to the original movement's aims? Social movement scholars claim that successful mobilization depends on large-scale political opportunities and cultural changes, organizational structures and resources, tactical strategies and processes for framing issues.

Professionalization of these mobilization factors has advantages and disadvantages particularly

during difficult social and political conditions. This session will explore how these issues have been addressed by scholars examining the professionalization of social movement organizations in many contexts, including the disability, women's rights, anti-poverty, environmental and child care movements. Researchers studying links between advocacy/social movements and professionalization from theoretical and empirical perspectives as well as those considering various socio-cultural and political contexts are encouraged to submit proposals.

Chair: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University*

Discussant: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

- Exploring the link between professionalization and social movements: Establishing alternative professions in Ontario

A growing body of research is exploring the links between professionalization and social movements. Professionalization can be variously defined. In essence, professionalization denotes a set of processes through which a group of people become more professional. This can be an institutional process whereby practitioners of an occupation organize to seek professional status, and strive for recognition from the state and the public and a privileged market position, generally supported through state legislation. On a more individual level, it can denote a process through which individuals attempt to behave in a professional manner, or take on the characteristics of professionals, including training and expertise, a commitment to a field of endeavour, and a commitment to providing a service in an ethical manner. Both aspects of professionalization can be linked to social movements. In an institutional sense, practitioners seeking professional status typically engage in social movements to achieve their goals. Historically, occupations that successfully achieved professional status, and especially state regulation - including medicine, dentistry, engineering, accounting, nursing, and many others - had successful social movements. Practitioners organized, mobilized a variety of resources, and utilized framing techniques to achieve their aims (Larson 1977; Adams 2003, Gidney and Millar 1994). The outcomes of their social movement activity were profoundly shaped by their socio-cultural context and other institutional structures. Groups attempting to professionalize today engage in similar strategies, but their institutional and cultural contexts are profoundly different, limiting their success. The opportunity context has changed, and established professions are often in a position to mobilize considerable resources against aspiring professional groups. In such a context, aspiring professionals increasingly draw on 'experts' in professionalization: lobbyists, and others with expertise in winning over state actors and marketing professions to the public. In this sense, the process can be seen to have 'professionalized' in the individual sense of the term.

This paper will explore the theoretical and empirical connections between professionalization and social movements, through a case study of several alternative health professions (including osteopathy, chiropody and naturopathy), and their social movement activity aimed at achieving professional recognition and state regulation during the twentieth century in Ontario. Emphasis will be placed on the following: (1) aspiring professional groups' organization, resource mobilization, and framing techniques; (2) the counter-mobilization against them by established professionals, and the changing institutional context in which professionalization occurs; and (3) the growing reliance on experts to win over state actors and the public, and to navigate the professionalization process in a crowded health care field.

Author: *Tracey Adams, University of Western Ontario*

- The Time for Action: Professional democracy assistance, local movement organizations and the demand for timely 'outcomes'

The quasi non-governmental organizations that make up the field of international democracy assistance can, in some cases, provide crucial logistical and financial support for social movement organizations working to build democratic institutions in the face of repressive or authoritarian governments. At the same time, these professional organizations, which are overwhelmingly located in the Global North, can also impose practices and organizational logics on their 'local' partners that

are onerous or even counterproductive. This paper examines how funding from 'professional' organizations and the assessment mechanisms (e.g. annual program reviews) that are often attached to this funding, can distort or reorganize the time horizons of movement goals. I argue that the short time horizon of most assessment mechanisms reinforces a particular neoliberal or 'entrepreneurial' vision of democratization that values quantifiable outcomes delivered by 'strong leaders' over the slower and more complex social processes associated with democratic grassroots organizing. This discussion, which draws on interviews with program coordinators working for professional democracy assistance organizations, specifically emphasizes the pragmatic elements of professionalization as it is performed in donor-recipient relationships.

Author: *Michael Christensen, York University*

- Keeping up with changing times: A discourse analysis of child care social movement organizations' policy rationales in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and at the federal level

Presenter: Rachel Langford, Director, School of Early Childhood Studies, Ryerson University

Co-Presenter: Bernadette Summers, MA-Early Childhood Studies Candidate, Ryerson University

Over the past decade, federal and provincial childcare policies have experienced myriad changes in a social, economic, and political context in which neo-liberalism and the social investment state have prevailed. Many highly gendered "caring" fields (i.e., nursing, social work, ECEC) have sought professional legitimacy through neoliberal appeals, stressing economic efficiency and standardization of practices. This paper/presentation investigates childcare SMOs' attempts to discursively navigate the government's wavering commitment, as manifested through SMOs' framing of childcare issues and policies in their own public documents. We content analyze and compare the publicly available documents (from 2000 to the present) issued by childcare SMOs working at the provincial level in Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, and at the federal level. We seek to identify and map changes in childcare SMO discourses over time, as they work to 'professionalize' their positions, stay relevant and active in a changing political and economic climate.

Author(s): *Rachel Langford, Ryerson University; Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Susan Prentice, University of Manitoba*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *The Sociology of Human/Animal Relations: Potential Contributions of an Emerging Field*

Session Code: SHum1-A

Session Organizers: *Kate Calamatta, University of Sussex; Carol Glasser, University of California at Irvine, Humane Research Council; Erin O'Sullivan, Independent Scholar*

Session Description: The study of human/animal relationships is gaining increasing attention within sociology, psychology, media studies, womens studies and other fields within the social sciences and humanities. This increased interest stems in part from citizens increasing awareness of and willingness to question how animals are treated under modern industrial capitalism. In addition, however, researchers are becoming increasingly aware of the insight human/animal relationships can provide into human psychological and sociological processes more generally. Persuasion, framing, deviance, stigma and identity are only a few areas of interest to which the study of human/animal relationships can contribute.

Chair: *Kate Calamatta, University of Sussex, UK*

Discussant: *Jodey Castricano, University of British Columbia (Okanaga Campus)*

Presentations:

- Social Work Practitioners and the Human-Companion Animal Bond: A Provincial Study

Much of human society is structured through interactions with non-human animals and through human-human interactions regarding animals. The helping professions, including social work with its mandate to respond to 'social' welfare issues through organized care has, with a few noted

exceptions, largely ignored such interactions. North Americans increasingly consider companion-animals as family members and attachment figures. In Canada 35% of Canadian households have a dog, while 38% have a cat. Substantial research across the health sciences and professions increasingly provides evidence of the human health benefits derived from human-animal interactions and relationships, and correlates to research in the humanities and social sciences, known as Critical Animal Studies, which explores the historical and contemporaneous cross-cultural meanings of human-animal bonds in the lives of individuals, families and communities. Notably, not only humans but also other animals compete for diminishing resources, and too, are increasingly exploited as resources. Social workers can no longer ignore human-animal bonds, nor the anthropocentrism of conventional social work. There is little in the social work literature on how the welfare sector responds to practice issues such as, the pressing needs for provisions for companion-animals in homeless shelters and transition housing, or for service coordination, such as cross-sector training and reporting between child welfare and animal protection agencies based on evidence correlating child and adult animal cruelty with interpersonal violence. This presentation reports on a project funded by the Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation, and which is the first of its kind to be undertaken in Canada. The study surveys NS social work practitioners, replicating a US survey conducted in 2005 (Risley-Curtiss, 2010) designed to obtain information regarding exposure to information on the human-companion animal bonds (HCAB) and knowledge and integration of the HCAB into social work practice. Drawing together the fields of social work, human health, and HCAB research, it is both innovative and developmental.

Author: *Cassandra Hanrahan, Dalhousie University*

- 'Who wants to be human?': a sociology of the solidarity of things

This article argues that our current social formation makes problematic questions of solidarity between both human and non-human forms. The article proceeds as follows: (1) I briefly examine the general condition of pre-modern social formations, and the particular systems of relations that made possible a general consciousness of the relatedness (or contingency) of their continued existence; (2) I examine how the foundational relations of our current social formation have fostered a concept of the self as an isolate, and how this mutation has problematized the ways in which we conceive ourselves as separate from our natural world; (3) I suggest how social property (as opposed to private property) can promote a solidaristic way of living between human and non-human configurations through an understanding of Jane Bennett's notion of vital materialism - that we're all made up of the same 'stuff.'

Author: *Joel Garrod, Carleton University*

- The Social World of Veg*ns: Fertile Ground for Sociological Inquiry

This presentation is based on a qualitative study of how the beliefs and behaviours of vegetarians and vegans (veg*ns) impact their lives. The presentation will focus on how the quietly subversive nature of those beliefs and practices makes veg*ns an especially fruitful source of sociological data. Stigma management, discrimination, harassment, emotion work and identity management are at the forefront of many veg*ns everyday lives. As such, they represent a heretofore under-recognized and underutilized source of sociological understanding.

Author: *Erin O'Sullivan, Independent Scholar*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Identity Work I*

Session Code: SPro1-A

Session Organizers: *Dorothy Pawluch, McMaster University; Deana Simonetto, McMaster University*

Session Description: The concept of identity work describes the interactive processes that social actors engage in as they give meaning to themselves and others. Identity work occurs at both individual and collective levels. At the individual level identity work takes in the ways social actors project who they are in interactions with others and the self concepts that develops as they

internalize roles, perspectives and identities. At the collective level, social actors engage in activities aimed at creating new identity categories or challenging existing categories. The papers in this session deal with constructing, transforming, managing, reconciling, contesting or resisting identities.

Chair: *Deana Simonetto, McMaster University*

Presentations:

- Toward an Interactionist Conception of Character

Beyond a few exceptions (e.g., Holyfield and Fine, 1997; Jonas, 1999), the concept of character has received relatively little direct attention from interactionists. However, while interactionists have not considered character in their writings in any sustained, comprehensive sense, they have much to offer to its study, especially with respect to their understandings of self and identity. Working from a Chicago school interactionist perspective, this paper will examine the problematics and processes of achieving character as a social process. It will be argued that character is fundamentally a social activity and attribution - not a set of fixed, immutable traits - because it is ultimately enacted, interpreted, and attributed in a group context.

Author: *Arthur McLuhan, McMaster University*

- 'I'm a man. You're a machine:' Creating and restricting agency through identity work in the Seduction Community.

The seduction community is a subculture of men who share strategies about how to attract and seduce women. These self-identified 'pick-up artists,' argue that sexual attraction from women is elicited by donning an 'alpha-male' identity. Thus, becoming a pick-up artist is understood as a transformative experience whereby men shed unattractive behaviours and construct a new, attractive identity that they must learn to authentically inhabit. Yet, where men are constructed as social actors endowed with agency and the capacity to change, women are portrayed as 'biological machines' with limited agency as their 'evolutionary programming' controls their sexual behaviour. Based on ethnographic observation of members of this community and an analysis of the media produced by its leading members, this paper contrasts 1) the transformative identity work these men perform on themselves with 2) the work they do in constructing women as members of a static, homogenous category. The paper then explores how these contrasting forms of identity work (transformative and restricted agency) are used in other self-help movements and troubled persons industries. It argues that, in order for members to be convinced of their power to transform themselves, these movements benefit from convincing their members that outside forces have a restricted capacity to affect the transformative process.

Author: *Tony Christensen, Wilfrid Laurier University - Brantford*

- The Identity Work of Jewish Summer Camp Participants

This study examines the identity work of Jewish overnight summer camp participants. I use in-depth, semi-structured interviews to explore the categories and schemas camp participants use to construct meaning in Jewish identity. By looking at how identity categories at the organizational level are embraced by campers, this study establishes a link between work on the institutionalization of ethnic boundaries and research on the cognitive nature of identity work at the individual level. Of particular interest is the extent to which campers accept, reject, and negotiate the organizational schemas of Jewish identity diffused at camp. I argue that the institutionalization of symbolic boundaries at camp plays a significant but varied role in campers' identity work. While prior research on Jewish identity assesses the 'strength' of identification with objective measures of commonality, I show how camp participants construct salient identity categories through subjective commonalities and deliberate cognition.

Author: *Joshua Harold, University of Toronto*

- Technological Boundaries and Identity Maintenance: A Comparison of Hassidic and Old Order Mennonite Cultures

The Old Order Mennonites and Hassidic Jews work hard to preserve identities that are distinct from those in their modern host cultures. While they present a very strong and genuinely challenging rebellion against modernity, their group identities depend on the culture that they reject. Without modernity, Hassidic and Old Order cultures may have a difficult time defining themselves, or maintaining an effective distinction between 'us' and 'them.' The adoption of modern technologies poses problems for both groups as it has the potential to bring them closer to the modern world. Through a comparison of the Old Order Mennonites and Hassidim in our separate qualitative research projects, we analyze the relationship these two groups have with technology, and the resulting impact it has on their identities. Our research builds most centrally on the work of Fredrik Barth (1969) by noting the utility of social boundary maintenance and social control in the maintenance of religious, ethnic identity.

Author(s): *William Shaffir, McMaster University; Steven Kleinknecht, Brescia University College*

- The 'Other' Parent

It is often assumed that a child being raised by lesbian or gay parents has either two mothers or two fathers. Within this construct, gay and lesbian parents have adopted a myriad of ways to differentiate themselves. In many cases children call their parents different variations of mother and father; for example, in a two-lesbian family one mother is mommy, the other is mama. This sort of identification is reinforced through popular culture; for instance, Lily and her two Daddies on *Modern Family* or Angelica and her Mama B and Mama T on *The L Word*. Although some families embrace the two-mother, two-father construct, there are gay parents who are without cultural anchors, negotiating what it means to be the 'other' parent. This paper deals in particular with lesbians who do not identify as 'mother', yet do not feel able to call themselves 'father' because of the gendered association of this label. This paper deals with the challenges faced negotiating a naming and identity process that many parents take for granted based on a binary gender system. This paper explores what it means to be mother and father, and the role, if any, that gender plays in defining this role.

Author: *Andrea Hunter, Thompson Rivers University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Institutional Ethnography Eclectic II*

Session Code: SKnow2-B

Session Organizer: *Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria*

Session Description: The session is open to institutional ethnographic projects of all kinds. There is a preference for papers focussing on research but papers doing some rethinking, suggesting innovative methods, and so on will also be considered.

Chair: *Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria*

Presentations:

- An institutional ethnography of youth participation in development

Institutional ethnography (IE) has become an increasingly useful approach in the study of development, particularly at the organizational and grassroots levels. Currently, development discourses frame youth participation in development processes as a welcomed alternative to the problematic development practices of the past. This paper, which stems from a doctoral study on the ways youth participate in and contend with development challenges and processes, presents an institutional ethnography of a youth-led and development-based NGO in Abuja, Nigeria. Through interviews and observations in the field (as part of the IE), I was able to discern the types of formal opportunities youth have to participate, as well as the institutional factors and practices that shape their involvement at these levels. This paper discusses the findings of the ethnography and considers their implications for youth engagement and participation as a means to development.

Author: *Rina Egbo, Carleton University*

- Access to Education for Single Mother Students in Ontario

Universities were designed with a specific type of student in mind. The traditional student is in their late teens or early twenties, has no dependents or disabilities, is generally from middle to upper class families, and identifies with the dominant Eurocentric curriculum which privileges ideas that are based on white, patriarchal and heterosexist norms (Ajandi 2010). The policies developed within universities do not account for students whose lives do not fit this narrow framework, creating institutional barriers for non-traditional students who wish to obtain a university education. In my research, I explore how these institutional policies affect the lives of single mother students. Using institutional ethnographic methodologies, including interviews with single mother students * women who identified as sole-support parents when they were enrolled in university - and using Dorothy Smith's (2005) generous notion of work, I show how single mother students experience barriers within university. I will explore the ways that university policies conflict with the everyday experiences of single mother students, who have to co-ordinate the work associated with being a single mother with the work associated with being a student. Much of this work is not recognized as work, creating further barriers to obtaining a university degree.

Author: *Laurel O'Gorman, Laurentian University*

- Analysing Mothering of First Generation Students in the Maritimes using Institutional Ethnography

Students who are the first generation in their families to attend university are characterized in the literature as experiencing multiple disadvantages in relation to the transition to careers. I learned from interviews with some of these students that their mothers were quite involved in decision making and material support in relation to registration, finances, work and post-graduate career decisions. This study explores the work of mothers in relation to this process for women liberal arts majors who are first generation university students in the Maritimes. These mothers are often quite involved in decision making and material support in relation to registration, finances, work and post-graduate career decisions. Using institutional ethnography, I address mothers' involvement in careers and the possible supports provided by university transition programs.

Author: *Marilee Reimer, St. Thomas University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Pragmatic Sociology II: Pragmatics of Critique

Session Code: The5-B

Session Organizers: *Michael Christensen, York University; Jim Conley, Trent University*

Session Description: Pragmatic sociology refers to a burgeoning field of scholarship that examines the moral and political exigencies of the engagements of human actors with people and objects in situations. In particular, this disciplinary signifier has been attached to a group of French scholars associated with the Groupe de sociologie politique et morale, and includes Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot as two of its most prominent figures. The proliferation of this work has sparked debates in both the French and English-speaking academies regarding the explanatory advantages and disadvantages of pragmatic sociology, both in its specific French iteration and in the broader range of practice or agent centred sociology. This session welcomes theoretical, methodological or empirical contributions to these debates, including papers examining the work of Boltanski and Thévenot, as well as submissions that take up other strands of pragmatic sociology, such as actor-network theory, ethnomethodology, and American pragmatism.

Chair: *Michael Christensen, York University*

Presentations:

- Metacritique of the Pragmatism of Sociology (With an Addendum on Cultural Sociology)

This paper is organized as a general overview and assessment of recent developments in pragmatic and critical sociology. The first section reads Bruno Latour's *On the Modern Cult of the Factish Gods* (2010) with/against Axel Honneth's *Reification* (2008). Of special interest are their respective readings of fetishism and reification and the consequences these readings have for the vocation of sociology and for the nature of the sociological 'object.' In what sense can sociological reason be what Hegel called 'the rose in the cross of the present?' I take the crux of this question (which may or may not be crucial/excruciating) to be the decision: critique or pragmatics? After mapping some territory with Latour and Honneth, the paper takes guidance from Luc Boltanski's pre-emptive *On Critique: A Sociology of Emancipation* (2011). The paper closes with remarks on some pragmatic elements in Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith's 'strong program' in cultural sociology.

Author: *Jesse Carlson, York University*

- **Boltanski's Emancipation: A Critique**

This paper critically examines Luc Boltanski's recent work on the Sociology of Emancipation through the lenses of Pierre Bourdieu, Alvin Gouldner, and Karl Mannheim's own emancipatory programmes. The paper focuses on an analysis of Boltanski's development and expansion of the notion of practice and critique and assesses their respective possibilities and limitations in contributing towards the pursuit of, and our understanding of, emancipation. How does his account overlap and differ from these other authors whom all contributed significantly to a roadmap towards emancipation? This paper considers to what extent Boltanski's approach signifies a qualitative departure from these more sociologist-centered approaches towards emancipation.

Author(s): *Christian Caron, Carleton University*

- **Beyond Justification: Luc Boltanski between pragmatic sociology of critique and critical sociology**

In *On Critique*, his most recent book to become available to English readers, Luc Boltanski seeks to reconcile the pragmatic sociology of critique that he and Laurent Thévenot championed two decades ago in *On Justification* (2006 [1991]) with the critical sociology of Pierre Bourdieu that it had sought to supersede. Boltanski's work of reconciliation began in *The New Spirit of Capitalism* (with Eve Chiapello, 2005 [1999]) and was continued in his memoir of doing sociology with "the boss" (Bourdieu) in the 1970s, *Rendre la réalité inacceptable* (2008). *On Critique*, which originally appeared in French in 2009, is a provisional settling of accounts. My objective in this paper is to describe and assess this work in light of the more than twenty years of publications by Boltanski that have been translated in only the last 7 years, and the works which have not appeared in English (most notably *La condition foetale*, 2004). I also consider the critical reaction to Boltanski's work, including that by his erstwhile co-author Laurent Thévenot. This paper is part of a larger project examining the Groupe de Sociologie Politique et Morale that the two established at l'Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales in the 1980s.

Author: *Jim Conley, Trent University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Race & Ethnicity

Session Code: REth1

Session Organizer: *Reza Nakhie, University of Windsor*

Session Description: Recent immigrants are subject of poverty, unemployment, and suffer lower occupational placement and earnings. Among these, foreign-born visible minorities experience the main brunt of a negative labour market integration and that their positions have also deteriorated significantly. Several explanations are proposed changes in the human capital of immigrants, diminishing return to their education, new immigrants? types and quality of cultural and social capital, ethnic enclaves and the reactive segmentation of labour market, discrimination in the job market, a decline in the proportional size of economic immigrants vis--vis other classes of immigrants, and the non-recognition of visible minority immigrants? credentials earned in home

countries. This session seeks theoretical and empirical papers on the labour market integration of immigrants. Topics may include but are not limited to: self-employment, educational, occupational and income attainment of immigrants and particularly recent visible minority immigrants.

Chair: *Rochelle Wijesingha, McMaster University*

Discussant: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

- The Economics of Faith: Religion and Economy in the Lives of Immigrants in Canada

Using the data from a series of large-scale surveys, this study shows the possible influence of religious background on the economic performance of immigrants in Canada. The conditions of Muslim immigrants, as well as those of 'Eastern Religions' backgrounds, are particularly noteworthy. While equipped with richer endowments of human capital compared to other immigrants, these two groups seem to be scoring significantly lower on economic indicators - and consistently so. Also, the differences in the economic experiences of immigrants along gender lines seem to be much more pronounced for them, but particularly so for Muslim immigrants. The research and policy implications of the findings are discussed.

Author: *Abdie Kazemipur, University of Lethbridge*

- Canada, the Land of (False) Hopes and (Missed) Opportunities

A Look at the challenges experienced by internationally trained professionals in Ontario during the licensing process.

Since the 1970s, Canada's immigration policy has shifted to a neoliberal model that values skills and autonomy, and therefore seeks to attract a highly qualified and self-reliant immigrant population. However, the existing research demonstrates that many of the highly skilled immigrants coming to Canada face multiple barriers to integration into the labour market. This study focuses specifically on immigrants trained in regulated professions and examines their experience with the process of applying for professional licence in Canada. The analysis of 10 in-depth interviews with internationally trained professionals living in Ontario revealed three major themes. These themes are based on commonalities between participants and include comparisons of the quality of life before and after immigration, feelings of being deceived and set up for failure by the Canadian government, and concerns about unreasonable licensing requirements and discrimination. The study concludes with implications for policy development and suggestions for future research.

Author: *Dana Urbanova, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- Experiencing Migration Inequality: International and immigrant students at a Canadian University

It has been well documented that North American, Australian and European universities have increased their efforts to recruit international students in the twenty first century (e.g. Asmar 2005, Bang, Muriuki and Hodges 2008, Deumert 2005, Huang 2008). How well do international and immigrant students cope with this migration experience and the cultural and language differences they must bridge? What are the experiences of immigrants and International students arriving in their host country with the purpose of attaining higher education? Very little research appears to have been done on this aspect of migrating student experiences at universities in Canada. Beck (2006) added a chapter to 'Poetics of Anti-Racism' on pedagogy. Zhou, Knoke and Sakamoto (2005) focused on the silence of Chinese students in the classroom. In the American, Australian and British literature there is more. Asmar (2005) writes of the common error thinking international students need more assistance than local students. Not only is this not necessarily so, but the author argues that the ways in which international students are different should be used as an asset not a defect. Charles and Stewart writing in 1991 discuss issues of loneliness, homesickness, language difficulty, discrimination, financial problems and depression among international students. A critical focus is brought by Diangelo (2006) who discusses Whiteness and its definition arguing Whiteness is used in university classes to deny Asian and students of color equal opportunities and to elevate White students as superior. While Charles and Stewart (1991) need reassessing, their findings come closest to the preliminary data with which we are currently working.

The qualitative approach of our study research project, which is still in process, began with focus groups and interviews prior to the release of a university-wide survey. We heard many stories of students treated with a lack of respect, given different information from different sources, and finding themselves desperate for information or for income but not knowing where or how to begin solving their problems. While they often spoke very highly of administration and faculty members, their experiences clearly included discrimination. They are a marginalised group, and while some have been insulated from the worst experiences by support from wealthy and/or well-connected parents, many, including international students funded by their governments, as well as recent immigrants, are struggling emotionally and financially. At this point we know that the issues range from money, information, and language facility, to cultural misunderstandings, shock over differences in practices and values, and frustration e.g. 'I understand the questions asked in class but by the time I have worked out an answer the lecturer has moved on.' Teaching practices and curriculum leave them feeling lost, unsupported and very much the 'strangers in a strange land.'

Author(s): *Barbara Heather, Grant MacEwan University; Linda Cook, Grant MacEwan University, School of Nursing; Katherine Hildebrand, Grant MacEwan University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: Sociological Approaches to Addictions II

Session Code: SHEa1-B

Session Organizers: *Sasha Stark, University of Toronto; Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto*

Session Description: This session is devoted to discussing sociological as distinct from psychological, biomedical, or genetic approaches to addiction. It covers many forms of addiction, ranging from research on addictions to alcohol, drugs and gambling, to emerging forms of addiction: for example, addictions to shopping, eating, and sex. In this session, we focus on the social, cultural, and media influences, and on the social consequences of addiction, including consequences for family, work, school life, and other social institutions. Specific themes of interest may include duty of care, promising treatment options, new modes of diagnosis, and the legalization of addictive substances and practices. Discussions may also explore the methodological issues involved in the study of addiction, from sampling to recruitment to knowledge translation and policy formation. Presenters may also advance policy recommendations to address problems in this area more effectively.

Chair: *Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto*

Discussant: *Pat Erickson, University of Toronto, CAMH*

Presentations:

- Addiction: What to do When All Else Fails

The best hope of controlling today's devastating flood of addiction comes from the social sciences, which are uniquely suited to replace the worn-out formulas of psychology, social work, medicine, and religion with a more productive paradigm for social change. Although many social scientists have analysed the cause of addiction in specific circumstances, this presentation focuses on the broader historical analysis of dislocation by Karl Polanyi in *The Great Transformation* (1944).

'Dislocation', as Polanyi defined it, describes human beings who have been shorn of their cultures and individual identities by 'free-market society,' in which the needs of people are consistently subordinated to the imperatives of markets. Dislocation occurs during boom times and recessions, among the rich and the poor, among capitalists and workers. Today, dislocation threatens to become universal as globalization of so-called 'free-market society' undermines every aspect of social and cultural life.

Addiction has tracked the global spread of dislocation over the centuries. This is because many

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dislocated people compensate for their unbearable lack of culture and identity by desperately clinging to the best substitutes they can find. Addictions to drugs and countless other habits serve this compensatory function all too well.

World society has evolved since Karl Polanyi's time. As British Empire gave way to the American Empire and laissez faire economics gave way to neo-liberalism, Polanyi's analysis has been advanced. But the underlying connection between 'free-market society,' dislocation, and addiction remains a crucial problem.

Author: *Bruce Alexander, Simon Fraser University*

- **Tangled Web: Canadian Lottery Scandals**

A key justification for legalizing lotteries in Canada in 1969 was to reduce criminal involvement in gambling. An assumption undergirding these new lotteries was that a fair game of chance was being offered. A fair game of chance was understood to be an equal chance for every ticket to win each of the prizes. Citizens also took it on faith that all Canadian lotteries were scrupulously fair, and that biases or corruption in the awarding of prizes was virtually impossible. Thirty years ago Bellhouse (1982) suggested that the sub-standard regulation of Canadian lotteries could lead to large-scale abuse. To forestall the likelihood of corruption, Bellhouse (1982) recommended that a national Lotteries Review Board be created to ensure that each province operated by the same rules and that the rules be enforced in a consistent manner. In retrospect, the proposed Lotteries Review Board never materialized and government control over gambling did not prevent gambling scandals from occurring in several provinces.

Three factors make the Canadian gambling regulatory model vulnerable to corruption; monetary incentives to turn a blind eye, easy to circumvent rules, and the provinces self-regulate. This presentation examines the lottery scandals in Ontario and British Columbia that broke in 2006; with particular emphasis on the precipitating conditions, sustaining factors, consequences, lessons learned, and resolutions. The aim of this analysis is to identify fundamental causes and common threads so that future gambling scandals can be averted.

Author: *Garry Smith, University of Alberta*

- **Sense of Control and Problem Gambling: Bridging the Gap between Mental Health and Addictions Research**

Sense of control is the learned generalized expectation that outcomes are dependent on one's own behaviours. Sense of control is a key concept in mental health research. In fact, it is considered to be the main link between social status and mental health. Despite its prominence and weight in mental health literature, sense of control is rarely examined among gamblers. Such an examination is warranted because sense of control may play a key role in understanding gambling behaviours and problem gambling symptomatology. Further, knowledge on the link between sense of control and gambling may be useful in furthering our understanding of the social distribution of mental health. In this paper, quantitative analysis of the Canadian Community Health Survey 1.2 (2002) is used to determine whether sense of control is associated with gambling behaviours and problem gambling symptoms. Results show that sense of control is related to gambling frequency and problem gambling symptoms, and that the association with gambling frequency varies by type of game played. By focusing on sense of control, this study is one of the few that links mental health research with problem gambling research.

Author: *Sasha Stark, University of Toronto*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *The Sociology of Human/Animal Relations: Potential Contributions of an Emerging Field II*

Session Code: SHum1-B

Session Organizers: *Kate Calamatta, University of Sussex; Carol Glasser, University of California at Irvine, Humane Research Council; Erin O'Sullivan, Independent Scholar;*

Session Description: The study of human/animal relationships is gaining increasing attention within sociology, psychology, media studies, womens studies and other fields within the social sciences and humanities. This increased interest stems in part from citizens increasing awareness of and willingness to question how animals are treated under modern industrial capitalism. In addition, however, researchers are becoming increasingly aware of the insight human/animal relationships can provide into human psychological and sociological processes more generally. Persuasion, framing, deviance, stigma and identity are only a few areas of interest to which the study of human/animal relationships can contribute.

Chair: J.Z. Garrod, Carleton University

Discussant: Erin O'Sullivan, Independent Scholar

Presentations:

- The Human-Horse Alliance

This paper draws upon Deleuze & Guattari's concept of 'lines of flight' to analyze the complex inter-relationship between people and their animals. Three narrative case studies illustrate how the human/horse relationship has been used to transform and/or escape from power relations. The first takes place during the early 20th century with Mary Shaffer challenging Victorian gender and class relations through her exertions into what is now Jasper National park in the Rocky Mountains of Canada. Similarly, second is the journey of Barbara Kingscote who after the Second World War rode her horse from Quebec across Canada. The third case looks at the efforts of a low income African American neighborhood in Philadelphia to keep and sustain an urban riding stable and school. In each narrative, individuals form alliances and conspired with their equine partners to contravene and challenge social conventions and power relations that limit their aspirations and desires. In forging a dialogic and material alliance, based on a mutual ethics of caring, participants seek out 'lines of flight' from territorializing social forces and by doing so carve out and discover new territories in which to inhabit.

Author(s): *Michelle Gilbert, McMaster University; James Gillett, McMaster University*

- Dog as Avatar: Exploring canine-inspired camaraderie in dog parks

Despite Western society becoming increasingly disconnected in terms of face-to-face interactions (Putnam, 2000), dog owners have emerged as those more likely to engage in casual conversation with members of the broader community (Guegin & Ciccotti, 2008; McNicholas & Collis, 2000; Messent, 1983; Wells, 2004). Dog owners, in this sense, serve as salient community builders in their neighbourhoods. With this in mind, it is no surprise that literature on pets as social conduits tends to privilege the positive benefits of such interactions and fails to acknowledge the reality that some dog owners face tension, judgment, and sometimes even exclusion.

Using a grounded theory approach, the purpose of this qualitative study was to critically explore (1) the nature and outcomes of social interactions in dog parks of the Greater Montreal area, and (2) assess the implications associated with this process for both human and animal well-being. Participants (28 females and 7 males) were asked to disclose specific demographic information about themselves and their dog(s), as well as share both positive and negative stories about their experiences in dog parks.

Similar to online gaming communities, where users experience a shared virtual space through an avatar (Crawford, Gosling, & Light, 2011), findings from this study suggest that owners experience dog parks through their pet insofar as the dog becomes a social, interactive representation of self (Meadows, 2008). In short, this presentation opens discussion about anthropomorphism (attributing human qualities to non-human species) as a social buffer for the inherent human need to experience a sense of belonging.

Author(s): *Taryn Graham, University of Waterloo; Troy Glover, University of Waterloo*

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- 'Riding with Walls', up Forrested Mountain Sides and in Wide Open Spaces: Developing an Ecology of Horse-Human Relationships

Multi-species ethnography calls for new ways of engaging the contact zones or areas of entanglements among humans and other species. A number of studies identify and describe the roles of embodiment and bonding in developing a sense of partnership or co-being between horse and rider that challenge hegemonic dualisms of horse-human or nature-culture. Less attention is paid to potential roles that the local physical environment or terrain where riding takes place, can play in the development of particular horse-human relationships. Informed by a grounded practice theory approach, analysis of narrative data collected in sixty open-ended interviews with US Midwestern and north Norwegian horse people, who participate in different equestrian sports and ride within a variety of local settings, demonstrates complex ways in which terrains ridden effect a complex series of interwoven co-constructions of shared ecologies of horse-rider relations, identities, and psyches. Riding venues include walled arenas, open spaces of the Great Plains, and forested mountains of Arctic Norway, wherein riders and horse enact their selves as highly schooled, deep thinkers; rough, tough and brave; adrenalin junkies and/or as freedom-seeking nature connoisseurs.

Author(s): *Dona Davis, University of South Dakota, USA; Anita Maurstad, Tromso Museum, University of Tromso; Sarah Cowles, University of South Dakota, USA*

- A Qualitative Study of Gender and Work in a British Riding School

This presentation will be based on a doctoral thesis that focused on employees of the horse riding school sector within the United Kingdom. The research was based on qualitative fieldwork, at two riding schools, that took place over the course of three years and asked two questions: why do women numerically dominate within the setting of the riding school? How can we best understand this phenomenon using sociological literature? The subject area was motivated by my own prior experience as a worker within this industry. The presentation will introduce this sector, situating it within theoretical understandings of gender in the workplace, and women in society more generally. It will contribute to theorising about occupational segregation by sex, and current understanding of emotional labour, especially regarding the emotion work that is carried out around non-human animals.

The riding school setting will be explored in terms of the skills that are valued by employees and the methods by which these skills are acquired. It will be demonstrated that concepts around skill provide a framework which maintains and recreates a concentration of women within the industry. Additionally, the gendered framework of the riding school will be positioned within a broader cultural understanding of the 'innate' skills of women, and the low value and status of these skills relative to the those 'possessed' by men. The emotional labour that is undertaken in relation to animals will be explicated, paying specific attention to gendered patterns displayed in this labour. Lastly, the presentation will scrutinize assumptions regarding positive emotional displays towards the horses by employees and will ask whether work with animals evokes a greater sense of emotional authenticity than work with humans.

Author: *Kate Calamatta, University of Sussex*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *Where are the Feminists in 2012? I*

Session Code: Sjus1-A

Session Organizers: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University; Chrystie Mykietiak, University of London*

Session Description: The purpose of this session is to invite participants to present papers on the issues facing feminist sociology in the year 2012. The current socio-political climate around the world is more uncertain than it has been in generations: protestors occupy Wall Street and many other communities, Arab Spring leads to revolutions in Northern Africa, London riots, the Tea Party is on its way to political legitimacy, the global recession continues in full force, Canadians re-elect Stephen Harper and turn out in record crowds to bury Jack Layton. This session takes as its starting

point the nature of feminist participation in the current debates which are re-structuring our world. We particularly invite presenters to assess either (i) the healthiness of new social movements which have some relationship to feminist agendas broadly conceived, or (ii) the particular challenges and issues within more defined areas such as sexuality, economic equality, civic participation and leadership.

Chair: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

Discussant: *Chrystie Mykietiak, Queen Mary, University of London*

Presentations:

- Constructing the Good Sexual Citizen

This paper discusses how issues of sex and sexuality are entwined with citizenship. While rhetoric of sex and sexuality often positions them as private/personal issues, there is state involvement in sexual practices and their representation, the individuals who can be involved, who can speak, and what type of relationships matter for important life issues such as incapacitation, hospital visitation, immigration, and estates tax.

I develop notions of the good and bad sexual citizen, and discuss how these are defined, ascribed and, reconfirmed in the social comprehensive, which includes institutions, individuals, shared social meaning, discourses and every day experience. I discuss how the issue of same-sex marriage, which permeates mainstream debates on sex and sexuality in North America and Britain, must be questioned in the way that it only challenges who can reap the sanctioned benefits of marriage. Same-sex marriage does not pose a threat to the privileging of marriage above other relationships. Additionally, the focus on the extension of marital rights, while accepting same-sex desire, continues to position other, queer, desires as lesser than and those who experience it as bad sexual citizens.

Author: *Chrystie Mykietiak, University of London, UK*

- (Re)imagining change: queer activism and histories of transnational feminism

This paper reflects on the emergence of transnational queer activism within broader questions of social change, histories of contemporary social movements, theories of activism, and social and political transformation. I argue that transnational queer activism is rooted in transnational feminist and queer frameworks, and offer a trajectory of feminist and queer social movements through their relationships to feminist and queer theories. I contrast how sites of transnational queer activism offer new concerns for thinking about activism.

In this work, I propose that we uncouple feminism from the reigning narrative metaphor of 'waves' to argue that feminist activism - particularly in the rise and growth of transnational feminist activism - can be better mapped through the attempt to reconcile the notion of transnational solidarity in the wake of feminist postmodern investments in plurality and difference. Put another way, transnational feminism was forced to reconcile the terms of feminist solidarity following postmodern critiques of universal womanhood (Anzald'a, 1987; Crenshaw, 1991; Razack, 1998; Hill Collins, 1999; Grewal & Kaplan, 2001; Mohanty, 2003).

Author: *Natalie Kouri-Towe, University of Toronto, OISE*

- Contentions in Liberal Rights Discourses in Post-Colonial Africa: Politicizing Women's Rights Advocacy through Feminism in Ghana

The current era of rapid economic modernization projects propelled by natural resource finds and the global expansion of trade in Sub-Saharan Africa is fraught with increasing contentions for liberal rights by minority and marginalized groups. Unsurprisingly, these demands have been met with a sharp resistance to rights perceived to be 'foreign' to African culture. This presents unique opportunities and challenges to women's rights advocates, and activists, to push for progressive legislature within a rapidly increasing liberal rights environment. However, labeling women's rights issues as feminist has contradictory, mostly negating, effects on the women's movement in Ghana.

Drawing on empirical findings from field research on women's empowerment discourses in Ghana,

this paper examines the tenuous relationships women's rights advocates and women (generally) have with feminism; as well as the tensions and anxieties that feminism provoke/evoke. The paper discusses participants' responses, relationships and reactions to, as well as perceptions of, 'feminism' in Africa. It explores and analyses these responses in relation to current economic and political developments on the continent.

Author: *Sylvia Bawa, Queen's University*

- **Legislating Economic Equality in Wages: the Conceptual Challenge**

The feminist demand for equality of wages between men and women has a long history. The 1970s and 1980s saw a major conceptual breakthrough in the way that the problem generating the unequal pay envelopes was conceived. The problem to be tackled shifted from a focus on 'one bad apple' to an understanding of broader systemic causes of differential payment of men and women which then became institutionalized in the wage-setting process. It was argued that the emphasis needed to be much stronger on the systemic causes, if anything was indeed going to change, and the individualistic model was deemed inadequate to the task of substantially reducing wage gaps. In many jurisdictions around the world, new legislation based on this reconceptualization - (which I loosely group together as 'pay equity', 'equal value' and 'comparable worth' approaches) - followed. This paper discusses the legacy of the conceptual breakthrough, and asks the question of whether the 1980s reconceptualizations are still adequate to the task of handling current labour market trends and issues with respect to wage-setting.

Author: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 6:30pm – 8:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Senate Board Chamber

Sociology Department Reception

The University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University Sociology Departments invite CSA Delegates to a welcome reception to be held in the Senate Board Chamber (Wilfrid Laurier University). Light refreshments and cash bar.

This event is co-sponsored by the University of Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier University, and Oxford University Press.

Date: May 29, 2012

Time: 7:30pm – 11:30pm

Location: McMullans, 56 King Street North Waterloo

Student Delegate Social

The Canadian Sociological Association Student Concerns Subcommittee (SCC) will be hosting an informal social event following the Department Reception at McMullans on King (56 King Street, North, Waterloo, ON).

The purpose of this event is to provide students with an opportunity to meet fellow student colleagues from across Canada in an informal social atmosphere. There will be a member of the SCS at conclusion of the Department Reception to organize people for the jaunt to McMullans.

Kindly RSVP (<https://www.fedcan-association.ca/csastudentsocial>) to allow us to make an accurate reservation but this will be a cash and carry event. McMullans offers a number of deals such as a large platter of nachos and pitcher of beer, 17" pizza and pitcher of beer, or a combo platter and pitcher of beer for \$23.24. For more information about McMullans visit their website at: www.mcmullans.ca.

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Many thanks to all of our student members for your ongoing support and interest in the CSA. The SCS looks forward to meeting you at Waterloo this Spring but in the meantime we invite you to learn more about our subcommittee on the CSA website.

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Issues and New Directions in Social Research*

Session Code: RCan2

Session Organizers: *Luc Boyer, Laurentian University; John Goyder, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session invites papers on innovative methodological practices and emerging methodological issues. Papers may include, but are not restricted to, emerging online research methods such as online interactive research, the study of virtual communities, conducting email interviewing, data mining, or the collection and analysis of transactional data; issues pertaining to the incorporation of novel data collection techniques; and the design and implementation of social research methods in applied settings. Theoretically and methodologically-informed papers focusing on emerging issues and innovative qualitative, quantitative or mixed-methods research practices are welcomed.

Chair: *Luc Boyer, Laurentian University at Georgian College*

Discussant: *John Goyder, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- Systematic Social Observation of police behaviour: An encounter-based analysis of street-level decision-making

Theories of procedural justice require the development of process-based methods. However, research on police discretion and decision-making has almost exclusively relied on official police records or qualitative interview and participant observation data. Pioneered by Albert J. Reiss, Jr. in the 1960s, systematic social observation is a field research method to gather qualitative and quantitative data in a natural setting. Data collection procedures are stipulated in advance reducing bias and allow for scientific inference, replication, and measurable process outcomes. It includes selecting the problem of investigation, unit of analysis, sampling, developing instrumentation to systematically record quantitative and qualitative observational data independent of the target of observation, and capture data on the citizen, context, encounter, and decision-making outcome/rationale. Although three large scale U.S. studies have used SSO to better understand police-citizen encounters, this 'gold standard' is used infrequently due to methodological challenges in an applied setting. This paper presents the methodological innovation required to use SSO in a Canadian context to investigate the factors affecting police responses to antisocial behaviour in a Southwestern Ontario jurisdiction. Challenges researchers face include resources, police cooperation, reactivity, legal implications, data collection procedures, reflexivity, and the dynamics of conducting research in a male-dominated police culture

Author: *Jennifer Schulenberg, University of Waterloo*

- Narrative forms of social research as new directions in studying and understanding minorities in North America.

Social research consists of a wide range of methodological approaches and methods, many of which have given us the results we were looking for. If we hear about "quantitative" as well as "qualitative" researches or analysis, we all know what these terms refer to. However, there are answers we will never have unless we stop searching for what we don't see and start looking and listening to what we already have.

I am working on a PhD thesis about the Trentino-Tyrolean roots in North America – US as well as Canada – and focusing my attention on two specific aspects of Trentino and South-Tyrol heritage and migration stories:

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1. The “social networks” – such as clubs, associations, conventions, newsletters, websites - that people may use to get in touch with others who share their own roots.

2. The narrative depth and potentialities of novels. The concept of a migration is purely narrative; so I am finding out why most of the narrative figures and gestures can be applied and be borne out of minorities’ true stories.

This second aspect has demonstrated a prospective new and narrative direction in understanding the migration processes of an ethnical minority in North America. I started with data collections and documents. However, I realized that studying and talking out the stories, communities, values, languages and costumes face us with new emerging issues as well as with new methodological answers and approaches.

More specifically, I want to show the capability of novel data collection techniques, since minorities depend on their own stories and memories, which have probably told us the best methods to learn and understand them since they were born and bound not to ever die.

Author: *Andrea Franceschini, University IULM of Milan, Italy*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Pose: Embodiment and embodied learning

Session Code: SE1

Session Organizers: *Sheila Batacharya, OISE, University of Toronto*

Session Description: The working title for this session, Pose, is intended to evoke the doubleness of positionality: of being positioned and taking positions; of physical gesture and intellectual stance. It is an interesting word/concept through which to consider the scholarship of embodiment and embodied learning. A concern that weaves through critical investigations about embodiment is the co-construction of sentient-social embodied experience. At question is: How are lived experiences shaped by social relations of power? Material-discursive explorations of this question have resulted in theoretical paradigm shifts associated with post-structuralism. However, this intervention has also resulted in the privileging of discourse analysis and constructivism. As a result, the sentient material body, that can never be more than a discursive construct, is, for the most part, dismissed. Embodiment is also a topic addressed in research on health, healing, violence and oppression; particularly within the field of public health and health promotion where it is investigated in terms of the material health consequences and discourses emerging from social inequity. Furthermore, embodiment and embodied learning are theoretical and methodological foci in Holistic and Transformative Education, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), Yoga, and many Indigenous systems of remedy and ontology. Papers delivered at this session will explore the field of embodiment scholarship broadly.

Chair: *Heesoon Bai, Simon Fraser University*

Discussant: *Sheila Batacharya, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Fighting Out: Connecting Martial Arts Practice to Anti-Violence Movements

Feminist martial arts spaces negotiate innovative social arrangements for training: they innovate martial arts genres that politicize the body and create libratory possibilities for community building, linking dialogically constituted bodies, and their multiple and intersecting genres, with broader social movements. Within this framework, the body is viewed as dialogical, with each body its own distinctive utterance, bodying forth from materially constituted life/speech genres. In this way feminist martial arts spaces can be viewed as social spaces wherein the body production is at once profoundly social, cultural and embedded historically and materially, and yet unique political expressions that can work counter hegemonically to renegotiate normative constructions of

gendered and racialized bodies, and interrupt oppressive scripts pertaining to femininities, masculinities, sexualities and abilities.

Author: *Jamie Magnusson, OISE – Toronto*

- Recovering The Authority of Creative Action Through Physical-Sentient-Social 'Breaks' With Disciplined Embodiment

The ballerina, like Foucault's (1979) disciplined soldier, is inscribed with stylized postures, codes of conduct, and habits of being constituted by means of technical training. Rationalized, use-value subjects are denied the right to become authoritatively active in the body-world, and the concern is with the disempowering features of 'docile' embodiment. This paper argues that the pedagogically constituted nature of instrumental embodiment, and liberation from the docile subject position, calls for a material form of deconstructionism, a physical undoing of the docility-utility matrix limiting the freedom and authority of subjects to act on their own initiative. Repositioning possibilities arise with orchestrated 'breaks' in the rationalizing process. The power to take an alternate subject position is advanced by a creative process, which displaces the utility interests of instrumental action, and encourages movement exploration and discovery. Showing how pedagogical manoeuvres can undo the bio-physical and psycho-social constraints of modern disciplinary power provides space for questioning the theoretical privileging of discourse analysis in post-structuralism, particularly constructionist branches that ignore the phenomenological features of Foucault's analysis of disciplinary governance. It is my hope that the methodological insights stemming from the dance analysis can serve as a promising model for promoting material health, and this includes positive experiences of embodiment.

Author: *Elaine Clark-Rapley, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- Affective Learning: An Embodied Approach to Critical Pedagogy

The body has been theorized extensively in most disciplines, however, work on the body often oscillates between conceptions of the body as a material, closed and biological entity on the one hand, and an open, culturally mediated, discursively-constructed body on the other. Conceiving of the body as either discursive or 'natural' creates an epistemological grid-lock that forces complicated questions about embodiment into an unnecessary binary that not only has the effect of inhibiting new ways of thinking, knowing and doing, but also reinforces other problematic dualisms (mind/body; nature/culture). This paper will be a theoretical exploration of this issue and the effects it has on pedagogical theory and practice, specifically pedagogy with a critical focus. If the classroom is a site of potential, occupied with bodies with their own specific (and embodied) political, personal and affective histories, how does the pedagogical focus shift? Moreover, how do issues surrounding 'teaching for social change' or enacting a radical pedagogy become even more complex when dealing with issues of privilege and oppression that are embodied by ourselves and our students?

Using Humberto Maturana and Francisco Varela's theory of cognition, Gilles Deleuze, and Alexis Shotwell, among others, I will consider the ways that a focus on affect shifts how one conceives of, and approaches, the ethical politics of the classroom as a whole (body), the students, and the role of the professor.

Author: *Randi Nixon, University of Alberta*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 8:45am – 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Arts Building, 1E1

Session: *The Potentials of Feminist Research: Solidarities in the Academy, Communities and Social Movements*

Session Code: PLEN4

Session Organizers: *Linda Christensen Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Angela Miles, University of Toronto*

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Session Description: This session focuses attention on the potentials of Canadian feminist research within the changed scholarly and political contexts of 2012.

Panelists will bring diverse perspectives and experiences to this discussion of the challenges and relevance of feminist social analysis in varied contexts. Discussion will follow.

Panel Participants:

Kim Anderson, Wilfrid Laurier University - Indigenous Feminist Research
Judy White, University of Regina - Community-Based Research
Angela Miles, University of Toronto - Integrative Feminist Research

Co-Chairs: *Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Canadian Committee for Women in History.

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 8:45am – 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: Research Workshop: Quantitative Research Methods

Session Code: WS1

Session Description: The primary purpose of this workshop is to provide expert advice to graduate students, young faculty, or established scholars currently engaged in or contemplating quantitative research projects. Two scholars will present recent research involving quantitative methods and analysis. The floor will then be opened for discussion, questions, and advice on the methodological issues and concerns of the workshop participants.

Panelists:

Dianne Looker, Mount St. Vincent University

E. Dianne Looker is a Professor of Sociology at Mount Saint Vincent University where she holds a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Equity and Technology. She has been using quantitative research methods since her undergraduate days in the mid 1960s. After becoming a faculty member (at Acadia University for 30 years, prior to moving to Mt. St. Vincent) she regularly taught courses in quantitative data analysis at the graduate and undergraduate level. She has undertaken several analyses of data from large scale longitudinal surveys, and has designed and implemented several longitudinal surveys of youth. For a number of years she served as co-director of the Atlantic Research Data Centre, which gives researchers access to secure micro-data collected by Statistics Canada. She also served on the National Coordinating Committee for the Research Data Centres. She enjoys mentoring students, faculty and research assistants in effective approaches to quantitative data analysis.

Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia

Sylvia Fuller is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia. Her research uses longitudinal data to investigate relationships among career dynamics, institutional and regulatory contexts, and patterns of inequality and economic insecurity. She has published in a range of journals including *The American Sociological Review*, *International Migration Research*, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, and *Social Politics*. In 2009 she was awarded

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

the Aurora Prize, which recognizes an outstanding new researcher in Canada in the Social Sciences or Humanities.

This workshop is sponsored by the CSA Research Advisory Sub-committee; Linda Gerber (University of Guelph), Ann Kim (York University), and Tracey Adams (University of Western Ontario)

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: Transnationalism and Social Justice in Education: Roles of Civic Organizations

Session Code: ED2

Session Organizers: *Chikako Nagayama, Independent Scholar*

Session Description: This session discusses selected not-for-profit civic organizations that seek to realize social justice (e.g. economic justice, racial and gender equality, human rights, etc.) by transforming educational systems and teaching content in partnership with public and private institutions, researchers and educators across national and regional borders. Presentations will discuss their key activities, such as policy advocacy, knowledge building, public awareness-raising and organized tours for educators. While diasporic connections are often studied in relation to the politics of cultural representation and belonging, the growing transnational sphere for civic participation, facilitated by these groups among others, has rarely been examined as part of Canadian public life or educational systems. The questions explored may include: What are historical, social, economic and political contexts for which the groups pursue transnational and trans-regional cooperation?; What is the importance of justice and equality as a conceptual framework and social practice in their particular contexts?; Which national constructs are negotiated, challenged or reasserted through their work and for what reasons? The session will make visible present engagements embracing multiple localities and probe the notions of national and transnational rather than take them for granted.

Chair: *Chikako Nagayama, McMaster University*

Discussant: *Gada Mahrouse, Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia University*

Presentations:

- 'Writing thru Race' Again

Given the sustained condemnations of multiculturalism globally (dramatically and recently articulated by Germany's Angela Merkel, and made apparent in the contraction of national belonging in the post-9/11 U.S.A. and Canada's perennial 'reasonable accommodation' debates), it should come as little surprise that considerable critical and creative energy has been spent challenging the logic and practice of national exclusion. In the Canadian context, anti-racism offered new challenges to national belonging that multiculturalism and its call for expanded citizenship and inclusion simply cannot. Whatever happened to Canadian antiracism?

In examining a critical moment in antiracist activism in the Canadian arts, the Writing thru Race conference of 1994, this paper argues that contemporary anti-multicultural anxiety at home and abroad is best identified and challenged using the logics of antiracism. The Writing thru Race conference garnered national attention when its federal funds were rescinded on the grounds that two of its pre-conference workshops, reserved for self-identified people of colour and Indigenous people, were racist against white people. Ultimately, I argue that today's dismissal of multiculturalism is another shade of white supremacy the likes of which were evident in the vocal and powerful 'reverse racism' discourse, the first time the discourse of 'reverse racism' emerged in Canadian political and popular discourse.

Author: *Robinder Sehdev, Independent Scholar*

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- Pushing learning abroad: Volunteering as a pedagogical tool?

Increasingly, young Canadians are traveling abroad to volunteer in the global south. These volunteer programs are often aimed at creating global citizens, fostering empathy and a desire for social justice in the Canadian volunteer. Most of the literature which addresses this phenomenon discusses the possibilities of this educational opportunity in relation to these goals as well as language learning, without a significant engagement with the concerns or possibilities for those who host them. In this presentation I explore which pedagogical frameworks might be useful in facilitating deep reflection and thoughtful consideration in volunteers of their time spent abroad that may lead to a lasting commitment to solidarity. Central to these pedagogies are questions about Canadian identity and politics, as well as desires and motivations for volunteering abroad.

Author: *Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta*

- Indian Civil Society and Education Reform

Heralded as the largest and growing ethnic minority community in the GTA, South Asians negotiate and affirm their identity as a diaspora community via culture production. However one of the successful endeavours of South Asians, in particular Indians, to create a feeling of group solidarity (pan-South Asian, inter-Indian community solidarity) has been the formation of diaspora NPOs (non-profit organizations) that link with Indian CSO (civil society organizations) to participate in development projects whose focus has been education to enact social transformation. In some cases the Indian diaspora NPOs are ex-patriot chapters of Indian CSOs, in which case the notion of ownership and belonging are more profound. This presentation will highlight certain features and themes of the transnational dialogue concerning development, justice as a human rights approach, and education for participatory democracy.

Author: *Neville Panthaki, OISE/ University of Toronto*

- Meanings of 'Transnational' in History Education: ALPHA Peace and Reconciliation Study Tour

The non-profit charitable organization, Toronto Association for Learning and Preserving the History of WWII in Asia (ALPHA), has organized the Peace and Reconciliation Study Tours (the Tours) and brought participants from Canada and beyond to war museums and memorial sites in China and Korea almost every year since 2004. War atrocity survivors are invited to give testimonials and meet personally with teachers between museum visits, informing events and experiences largely unrepresented in the West. This paper explores meanings of 'transnational' in the context of the Tours and the history education on WWII in Asia while elaborating on our contrasting and overlapping subject positions, such as race/ethnicity, gender, and nationality, which intersect with our historical knowledges, collective memories, senses of belonging, political rights and ethical obligations. What constituted our respective motivations and expectations to participate in the tour? How did the Tour's goals and activities affect learning outcomes regarding community participation, national spaces and history? To engage with these questions, we employ self-reflective narratives on our participation in the 2011 Tour.

Author: *Chikako Nagayama, McMaster University; Shaun Chen, OISE - University of Toronto*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Education: Explorations of School Crime and Violence

Session Code: ED1

Session Organizer: *Stephanie Howells, McMaster University*

Session Description: From bullying in elementary school to sexual assaults on college and university campuses, crime and violence at all levels of the education system are topics of much concern. Although current research demonstrates that schools are actually quite safe places for the majority of students to be, numerous policies and procedures are being implemented to curb school crime and violence. The proposed session seeks to explore: (1) manifestations of school crime and

violence, including problems within schools such as delinquency, bullying and school shootings, and (2) educational/institutional responses to these problems such as zero-tolerance, anti-violence/bullying programs and progressive discipline. While the focus of this session will be on the Canadian education system, papers addressing similar topics in other countries will also be welcomed.

Chair: *John McLevey, McMaster University*

Discussant: *Stephanie Howells, McMaster University*

Presentations:

- "School Climate and Gay Straight Alliances: Sexual Minorities in High School"

National studies in the United States and Canada have recently documented the growing problem of a hostile school climate for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer youth (LGBTQ) (GLSEN, 2011; Egale, 2011). This is often characterized by physical and verbal harassment, and feelings of a lack of safety at school. Gay-straight alliances (GSAs) have emerged as a potential solution and can be described as school-based, student-led and organized extracurricular groups for all, which provide support, advocacy and a safe and affirming place for LGBTQ students and their straight allies to 'hang out' (Snively, 2004; Fetner and Kush, 2008).

Drawing on theories of school climate, as well as gender and sexuality studies, this research explores how youth negotiate safety in secondary school. In particular, it examines how the experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and queer (LGBQ) youth differ from their heterosexual peers, particularly in the presence of a GSA. Through an analysis of 50 semi-structured interviews with 16-21 year old Canadian LGBQ and heterosexual students, the findings indicate that students at schools with GSAs report less harassment, fewer instances of bullying and that GSAs act as safe havens for both LGBQ and straight students.

Author: *Sandra Bortolin, McMaster University*

- The Impact of Neighbourhood Disorder on Schools: A multi-level Analysis from a Canadian City.

In what ways are schools affected by their surrounding environments? Sociologists of education have examined the impact of neighbourhood SES and racial composition on achievement, but have not examined other elements of local ecologies, such as neighbourhood disorder. We examine relationships between disorder (litter, broken windows, graffiti, abandoned buildings) and several school processes: achievement, climate, school disorder, and student conduct, using multi-level data on 170 schools in a mid-size Canadian city. We explore whether disorder affects achievement and other school outcomes directly or indirectly through neighbourhood socioeconomic status. Our findings suggest that disorder has a negative impact on standardized pass rates, controlling for neighbourhood socio-demographics and school sector (Public or Catholic). Directions for future research are discussed.

Author(s): *Darren Cyr, McMaster University; Scott Davies, McMaster University*

- School Discipline Policies: From Zero Tolerance to Progressive Discipline in an Ontario School Board

This study explores school discipline policies by examining the implementation of 'Progressive Discipline' (PD) in an Ontario school board. By using positive reinforcements, preventions, and early and ongoing interventions, PD has replaced more punitive 'zero tolerance' approaches as the official approach to student discipline in provincial public schools. Guided by prominent theories of school organization, this study asks: What are the key components of PD policy and how are they implemented within schooling practices? To address this question, this study draws on 36 qualitative interviews with key actors in several schools. Research findings suggest that despite the official shift from zero tolerance to PD, student discipline continues to be managed by schools and individual school-based actors along a continuum, with some becoming more progressive, while others remaining more punitive. Thus, this policy evolution has involved a shift from a tighter to a more 'loosely coupled' form of organization. This study concludes that, despite this variation, school-based

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actors are gradually embracing PD, since more progressive perspectives on student discipline appear to resonate with many educators and administrators.

Author: *Emily Milne, University of Waterloo*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: *Examining Immigrant Integration in Canada through Quantitative Analyses*

Session Code: SIne3

Session Organizer: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada*

Session Description: The integration of immigrants is of increasing importance to Canadian society, both in terms of its economic and social implications. The availability of secondary data sources on Canada's immigrant population has grown in recent years, providing researchers with opportunities to examine many facets of this issue. This session invites papers examining various aspects of immigrant integration in Canada through quantitative analyses. Topics will examine social or economic integration and can include issues relating to citizenship, multiculturalism, labour market outcomes, etc. Preference will be given to those papers that utilize large data sets; however, other papers are also invited for consideration.

Chair: *Jenny Flagler, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- **Integration Experiences of Korean Migrants in Manitoba**

The number of Korean migrants in Manitoba had increased significantly in a decade since the introduction of the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program (PNP). Recent statistics indicate that Manitoba has attracted over 13,000 immigrants in 2009, many coming from Korea. The purpose of this study is to understand and measure the integration experiences of Korean migrants in Manitoba in terms of their economic, social, and political domains.

Part one is based on information obtained from a survey which I developed and obtained 260 completed responses. In part two, I draw on results from qualitative interviews with twelve respondents which are necessary to augment the results of the survey questionnaires.

The analysis has shown that high levels of the perception of racism felt by Korean migrants in Winnipeg. While this perception and daily encounter of discrimination in community would impede Korean migrants' integration into Canada, it is also found that there exists a strong will to succeed in the community through accessing existing social capital and the willingness to invest in social capital.

Author: *Bong-Hwan Kim, University of Manitoba*

- **Labour market performance of foreign born and second generation South Asians in Canada**

The study employed 2006 census to compare the earnings of various groups of foreign born and second generation South Asians with foreign born and second generation Europeans (British/Scottish/Irish). Unlike conventional research which assumes South Asians as a homogenous groups, earnings variation are found among South Asians based on their different demographic, human capital and work related factors. Although disadvantaged compared to Europeans, Indian foreign born fare better in labour market than other South Asian counterparts. Foreign work experience was negative for the earnings of all South Asian, whereas it was not important statistically for the wages of South Asian foreign born women. Indian women benefit more from the adjustment of work related factors, while Pakistani and Bangladeshi women reduce their earnings gap through the control of human capital. For the second generations, the earnings gap was much smaller between South Asians and Europeans where second generation Indians were not statistically different from the reference group. Given the situation that more than 80% of South Asian populations are settled in Large Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), the size of the CMAs had greater impact on the earnings of second generation South Asians as it did for South Asian women but a

minor positive impact was observed for the earnings of South Asian men. The implications of differential earnings of South Asian ethnic groups were discussed for the integration policies in Canada.

Author: *Muhammad Raza, University of Western Ontario*

- Reproducing Educational Inequality in Canada: Comparing the Intergenerational Mobility of Immigrants

Theories of educational reproduction have found that upward mobility, whereby children attain higher levels of education than their parents, rarely occurs. Instead, people are most likely to obtain the same level of education and remain in the same socio-economic strata as their parents (Corak 2001, Kao and Thomson 2003, Devine 2004, Finnie et al. 2005). Evidence from the immigration literature however, find that some immigrant parents are able to improve the expected outcomes of their children while others are subsumed into an adversarial subculture and experience downward mobility (Portes and MacLeod 1999, Boyd 2009, Portes et al. 2009). Net of human capital factors, socioeconomic status and social capital indicators, members of the second generation are generally better educated compared to the mainstream; with Asian groups achieving particularly high levels of education and Afro-Caribbean groups doing less well (Finnie et al. 2005, Abada et al. 2009, Reitz et al., 2011).

Supplementing existing research, my paper uses the Ethnic Diversity Survey to explore whether there are significant variations in rates of educational mobility across second generation groups. In addition to detailed categories of ethnic origin, I include variables that measure the importance placed on ethnic identity, use of ethnic networks, use of official language, and feelings of discrimination to predict the probability of upward/downward mobility. Though partly explained by the initial education levels of their immigrant parents, findings show significant variation in mobility patterns between ethnic groups.

Author: *Jeanette Chua, University of Toronto*

- We Came to Canada only for Our Children: An Investigation of Chinese Parental Mindsets and the Impact on Children's Education

Many Chinese immigrants experienced a hard immigrant settlement process of adjustment, adaptation, and integration (Holder, 1999). Even well-educated immigrants have been facing challenges because of language skills, economic and occupational integration, and social-institutional and cultural adaptation (Leung, 2000). Employment-related events and financial constraints were the most proving agents impacting on immigrants' mental health (Tang, Oatley, & Toner, 2007). Further, many skilled migrants in Li (2010) study felt regretted for their decision of immigration, that age was one of the disadvantages, and that their opportunities in Canada have been limited. Indeed, it is not easy for internationally educated individuals to find positions related to their educational background (e.g., Klite, 2009; Sakamoto, Chin & Young, 2010).

However, "we came to Canada only for our children." Some of these immigrants seemed to believe that they gave up their dreams and sacrificed their careers for their children's future. This pretence of coming to Canada for the future of children seemed to become something preventing these Chinese immigrants from seeking their own future in Canada and has laid a heavy load on their children, which we call "Mind Shell" in our study. This mind shell, similar to what Sommer (2002) described as "snail shell," seems to "protect the individual against the effects of a spatial invasion... providing a psychological escape from unwanted social proximity" (p.656). The purpose of our study was to explore the impact of Chinese parental mindsets on the education of their children and to identify other possible mind shells.

Author(s): *Kangxian Zhao, University of Toronto; Jingshun Zhang, University of Toronto; Lingqin Feng, University of Toronto; Mingzhu Qiu, University of Toronto; Jingping Sun, University of Toronto; Ruozhuan Wang*

- An investigation into the relationships between ESL students' home learning behaviours and literacy outcomes.

Ontario has very high rate of students who speak English as second language. Using the provincially-mandated Ontario Secondary School Literacy Test in 2006 (OSSLT 2006) from The Education Quality and Accountability Office, this project investigates how ESL students differ with others in the following aspects: the outcomes of large-scale assessment in literacy, relevant performance in the OSSLT 2006 (e.g. different responses in the different types of items), their characteristics (e.g. gender, individual educational plan, recommendations in test) , their home learning behaviours in reading and writing (e.g., learning material use, computer use, hours) .

This project were conducted by four researchers in educational measurement, second language education, sociology, and educational policies from OISE at University of Toronto. We mainly apply quantitative research methods for the study. We applied ANOVA, T-test to probe their various differences in the outcomes, behavior, and characteristics. We also applied logistic multiple regression analysis how these key factors are related their ESL situation. Based on broad investigation on the insight relationships between the ESL student's learning behavior and outcome, we explored ESL students learning status and how their family background affect their learning in reading and writing.

Research findings of our study might be beneficial for research and practice in literacy education and second language learning and teaching.

Author(s): *Jingshun Zhang, OISE/ University of Toronto; Kangxian Zhao, University of Toronto; Lingqin Feng, University of Toronto ; Jingping Sun, OISE/ University of Toronto*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1017

Session: *The Top 7 Reasons Smart Women Should Speak Up*

Session Code: PLEN22

Session Description: This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Canadian Sociological Association.

Join this lively, graphics-supported presentation that makes the case for university faculty and grad students to engage with the media. The session will explore the causes and consequences of the under-representation of women's perspectives in public affairs commentary, and offer some concrete strategies for overcoming the obstacles to participation. Pre-registration is not required.

Keynote Speaker: Shari Graydon

Shari Graydon is the Catalyst of Informed Opinions and an award-winning author and educator with 20 years of experience on both sides of the media microphone. A former newspaper columnist, TV producer and commentator for CBC radio and TV, she also served as press secretary to a provincial premier, and as president of MediaWatch. In this capacity she delivered hundreds of interviews and published or broadcast dozens of guest commentaries. Shari has also taught communications, media relations and presentation skills at Simon Fraser University, and delivered communications training to public and private sector organizations in Vancouver, Toronto and Ottawa.

She has published two best-selling media literacy books for youth, received the Governor General's Award in Commemoration of the Persons' Case in 2007, and was named one of Canada's Top 100 Most Powerful Women by WXN the same year. Her newest book, *I Feel Great About My Hands - And Other Unexpected Joys of Aging*, is a lively collection of reflections by 41 women about the benefits of maturity.

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Indigenous-Settler Alliances

Session Code: PSoc1-A

Session Organizers: Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick; Jeff Denis, McMaster University

Session Description: In *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*, Linda Tuhiwai Smith (1999) pointed out that for many Indigenous peoples, research is a dirty word. How, if at all, are sociologists today attempting to overcome this legacy? Building on the well-attended Indigenous Peoples and Contemporary Canada panels at the 2011 CSA, this session aims to engage with the shortcomings, challenges and successes of research involving Indigenous peoples, Indigenous identities and interests, and Indigenous-Settler dynamics. We invite papers on all aspects of sociological research involving First Nations, Mtis, and/or Inuit populations, particularly those pursuing methodologically innovative work. It is our goal to create space for dialogue around the important issues affecting Indigenous peoples and Indigenous-Settler relations in Canada today and to do so in the spirit of the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, that is, to work towards establishing new relationships embedded in mutual recognition and respect, both in our research and in our daily lives (www.trc.ca).

Chair: Vanessa Watts, Queen's University

Discussant: Victoria Freeman, University of Toronto

Presentations:

- Exploring Alliances between Indigenous Peoples and Environmental Organizations

Over the past thirty years alliances between Indigenous peoples and various environmental movement organizations (EMOs) have become increasingly common. While researchers have shown that these alliances can be fraught with tension, very few studies have sought to determine the root cause of this tension. In this paper I address this gap in the literature by looking at the relationship between the goals and grievances underlying Indigenous peoples' and EMO's involvement in environmental struggles, and the tensions which arise within Indigenous-environmental alliances. I do this through an examination of two case studies of Indigenous-environmental alliances in Canada in which I compare the framing of the grievances and goals of Indigenous peoples, to the framing of the grievances and goals of EMOs in order to point out fundamental differences in their respective understandings of the purpose and aims of Indigenous-environmental alliances. In particular, I argue that while EMOs tend to see Indigenous-environmental alliances as a means to protecting the natural environment or natural resources, Indigenous peoples tend to see Indigenous-environmental struggles as part of broader struggles for land, rights, and decolonization more generally.

Author: Nicole Gulewitsch, York University

- Unidirectional solidarity between white and Indigenous women: A default modality?

This paper explores the limits and possibilities of political solidarity between Indigenous women and white women in Canada. Based on qualitative interviews with both Indigenous and white activists organizing around Indigenous women's struggles, the paper documents how colonialist relations are regularly reproduced in this 'solidarity encounter.' Through an analysis of participant interviews and autoethnographic reflection, I outline the dynamics of what I call the 'positionality, political activism and solidarity' nexus in which the structural social locations of differently positioned subjects in the solidarity encounter have a bearing on a) a subject's understanding of political activism, solidarity and what it means to be an ally; b) her motivations for entering into (or exiting) political activism and/or solidarity; and c) the modalities of solidarity that are put into practice. I identify the emergence of a default modality of solidarity - particularly on the part of white women (feminist) settlers - as unidirectional, i.e., flowing from white allies to Indigenous women. I conclude that in the midst of this default modality, colonialist modes of Indigenous-settler relations are being challenged and potentially redefined in non-colonizing terms.

Author: Carol-Lynne D'Arcangelis, OISE - University of Toronto

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

- Learning to teach in an indigenous way

The project *Kimaaciihtoomin e-anishinaabe kikinoohamaakeyak* (Learning to teach in an indigenous way) sought to raise awareness of Aboriginal cultures and issues among teachers and their students in elementary and secondary schools in southern Ontario. Teachers spent two hours with their classes administering and taking up a student awareness survey created by the Coalition for the Advancement of Aboriginal Studies. The results of the survey in 2008-09 showed that awareness of Aboriginal issues remains low with 80 percent reporting that they had inadequate opportunity to learn about these issues and 74 percent reporting no understanding of current Aboriginal issues. A professional development symposium was held to inspire teacher candidates to take action and include Aboriginal pedagogies and content in their work. At the symposium new teachers shared their successes with teachers in training to tackle two main concerns of non-indigenous teachers: fear of cultural appropriation and lack of confidence in one's own knowledge and skills. This paper reports on the survey results and on the inspiring actions possible using the survey as an introductory tool for thinking about Aboriginal issues.

Author: *Jean-Paul Restoule, OISE - University of Toronto*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: Student Workshop: Publish or perish!

Session Code: SCC1

Session Description: Navigating the publishing process or how to survive publishing without tearing your hair out.

Publish or perish! Those famous words, which supposedly have its origins in Logan Wilson's 1942 text 'The Academic Man: A Study in the Sociology of a Profession,' still ring true today for academics. Publishing is the basis of tenure as well as for the progression from assistant professor to full professor. As such, getting published is an important aspect of any graduate seeking a career in academic. When should PhDs start publishing? Is there an advantage to being a co-author? How common is rejection? What to do to get your PhD thesis published as a book? What are some of the tips for getting your research published as a book? This session is designed to provide insights and suggestions on dealing with the journal and book publication process.

Panelists:

Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta, Editor, Canadian Journal of Sociology

Douglas Hildebrand, Acquisitions Editor, University of Toronto Press

Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor, Executive Editor, Canadian Review of Sociology

Dale Spencer, University of Alberta

Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan, Managing Editor, Canadian Review of Sociology

Chair: *Jamie Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

This panel is sponsored by the CSA Student Concerns Sub-committee; Jamie Baker (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Katelin Albert (University of Toronto), and Gary Baron (University of Alberta)

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: Institutional Ethnography Eclectic III

Session Code: SKnow2-C

Session Organizers: Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria

Session Description: The session is open to institutional ethnographic projects of all kinds. There is a preference for papers focussing on research but papers doing some rethinking, suggesting innovative methods, and so on will also be considered.

Chair: Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria

Presentations:

- Negotiating and Responding to Feedback: A Novice Institutional Ethnographer's Candid Reflection on Contradictions, Clarifications, and Lessons Learned

As a student-researcher, I may find myself vulnerable in particular research-related situations and conversations (e.g., Ballamingie & Johnson, 2011; Cotterill, 1992; Davison, 2004). Usually, newer researchers have less experience, resources, and confidence to draw on than their senior counterparts (Ballamingie & Johnson, 2011). Students, in particular, may find it challenging to say no to others, or to maintain a standpoint that runs contrary to the views of individuals in positions of power such as ethics review board members, committee members, or even key informants (Ballamingie & Johnson, 2011; Davison, 2004). How do I as a doctoral student, research proposal writer, and beginning institutional ethnographer, reconcile contradictory feedback from others while staying true to myself and to IE? I address substantive issues and queries emerging from research proposal reviewers' comments including: (a) the role and positioning of research questions in IE, (b) identification of an appropriate research site, (c) my preparedness to navigate complex power relations with informants, (d) guiding concepts in IE, and (d) theoretical orientations. These issues are juxtaposed against my growing awareness of institutional ethnographers' commitments to discovery, flexibility, and openness. During these moments of discomfort and contradiction, emerge productive opportunities for learning.

Author: Christina Skorobohacz, Brock University

- Mapping front-line experience in non-profit organizations in the youth criminal justice system?

I turned to institutional ethnography because I found such a gap between front-line experience of working in the non-profits in the criminal justice system and criminology and governmentality in general. When I was an undergraduate criminology student I worked as a 'Justice Service Caseworker' for a non-profit organization. The gap between the criminology theory 'in the books' and the 'on the ground experience' of those involved in the criminal justice system was wide. I struggled to reconcile my 'textbook' theories and concepts within the setting of the criminal justice system by doing things like looking for tangible evidence of 'discipline' in a courtroom. There were times when I shared concepts like 'surveillance' and 'net-widening' under the supposition that it might be empowering for the 'youth in conflict with the law' that I interacted with. At the same time my attention to concepts muffled my attention to the everyday. In fact, making mention of the concepts and ideas I was learning in my university classes resulted in my being met with curious looks of puzzlement, suggesting that I was somehow out of touch with reality. I was reminded of my foiled attempts at trying to make sense of criminology theory with my experience in the criminal justice system when I read Dorothy Smith's account of being in a cafeteria of a mental hospital and asking herself 'But where is social structure?' (Smith 2005: 54) My efforts to apply abstract concepts that positioned me outside of the everyday is a fine example of selectively representing the actual as it conforms with the conceptual (ibid; 54). In this investigation, institutional ethnography is used as a method and framework to discover and map ruling relations in the penal voluntary sector.

Author: Abigail Salole, Griffith University, Australia Sheridan College, Canada

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Sociology of Science I

Session Code: SSci1-A

Session Organizers: *Marion Blute, University of Toronto, at Mississauga*

Session Description: Abstracts are solicited for one or more sessions on the sociology of science/science studies. Empirical papers will be particularly welcome but methodological or theoretical ones will be given serious consideration as well.

Chair: *Marion Blute, Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Ignorance is power: Ignorance and knowledge mobilization dynamics in a PrioNet laboratory case study

How does a predominantly basic research university science laboratory adapt to membership in a primarily commercially-driven network? To address this question we use a new concept - ignorance mobilization (IM) (Gaudet, unpublished) - within a dynamic model of ignorance and knowledge mobilization context. IM can be understood as the use/consideration of ignorance towards achieving social, cultural, political, professional, and or economic goals. If ignorance is a key indicator of a knowledge society, gaining greater understanding of its dynamics is relevant not only for science policy but also more fundamentally for science in practice - understanding the probationary and dynamic knowledge and ignorance relationship.

Furthermore, the knowledge mobilization (KM) approach of investigating processes in knowledge generation, transmission, reception, evaluation, and management has proven insightful. Focusing on the case study of a laboratory in the PrioNet Canada network we explore a potential KM approach blind spot, however, IM. IM is reminiscent of 'usable ignorance' (Ravetz 1987) where ignorance stands alongside knowledge in an epistemic ecosystem - 'knowledge and ignorance as power'. In the application of the proposed IM/KM context we argue that from 2005 to 2011 the dynamic calibration/re-calibration of IM and KM appears to have been one of the main laboratory adaptation processes.

Author(s): *Joanne Gaudet, University of Ottawa; Nathan Young, University of Ottawa; Matthias Gross, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ*

- Scientific Intellectual Movements?

One of the most influential recent articles in the sociology of science and ideas is Frickel and Gross's Scientific Intellectuals Movements article in *The American Sociological Review*. Using social movement theory to theorize academic and scientific movements, Frickel and Gross have stimulated a broad debate and new emerging literature. This paper will address four major problems with the theory of SMIs. The question of marginality, comparative university systems, intellectual self-concept and the epistemological status of "science" will be addressed, and an alternative way of thinking about movement dynamics within the academy and within science will be offered.

Author: *Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University*

- The evolution of research programmes: an author co-citation analysis of science studies, 1949-2011.

Since its inception and proliferation in the academic setting, studies of science have evolved according to variations in their substantive, theoretical, and methodological assumptions, leading to research programmes that are variously reproduced in scholarly practice and ensconced in institutional structures such as university departments, research labs, and scholarly journals. This paper undertakes to map the evolution of science studies, conceived as 11 research programmes, by performing an author co-citation analysis. Using keywords drawn from journal articles, I employ a multidimensional scaling technique to create a visual representation of the relationship of the most significant contributors in science studies and how they have changed over time. Performing this

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analysis for four time periods from 1949 to present, I offer hypotheses for why the field has come to be delineated and how this diversity is (and is not) successfully reproduced.

Author: *Paul Armstrong, University of Toronto*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 10:45am - 12:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, School of Business and Economics, SBE2250

Session: *Reclaiming the Public University in Canada*

Session Code: ED3

Session Organizer: *Claire Polster, University of Regina*

Session Description: This session is cross-listed with the Society of Socialist Studies (SSS session number: B1)

For years, I and others have been organizing sessions to analyze and critique the corporatization of Canada's universities. Although the evolution of this process still merits academic attention, this session will be devoted exclusively to papers addressing strategies to resist corporatization and to reclaim or remake public - and public serving - higher education in Canada. Papers may focus on challenges to university corporatization that have taken place either in the past or that are ongoing in Canada or elsewhere. Or, they may present and advocate new ideas and approaches to reclaiming public higher education based on the ideas of various social theorists and thinkers, the strategies adopted by other social movements, and/or their author's own experiences and imaginings. Papers may be empirical, analytical, comparative, or a combination of these.

Presentations:

- Thinking Outside the Box: Strategies to Reclaim Public Serving Universities in Canada

This paper explores and critiques academics' responses to new administrative practices that undermine and erode the university's public serving mission. I argue that academics have been too reactive, individualistic, and fragmented in responding to these practices, and have, therefore, helped entrench and advance developments that run counter to their own, and to the public's, needs and interests. After briefly addressing and diagnosing the problem, I offer a variety of strategies, based on ongoing initiatives both within and outside of Canadian and other universities, to develop a cure. These involve collectively assessing, resisting, and redirecting ongoing changes in the subtending social relations of academic work, rather than merely struggling with their symptoms and effects.

Author: *Claire Polster, University of Regina*

- As the University Fails: Engaging a Radically Militant Response to Changes in Post-secondary Education in Ontario

For those on the front lines of post-secondary education (PSE) in Canada, there is little indication that things will improve for students and workers without a radically militant response. In this paper, we explore some potential strategies and tactics for creating such a response with a specific focus on Ontario. We begin by illustrating the current crisis affecting PSE in Ontario. Next, we provide a detailed exploration of how this has impacted two university campuses - the University of Ottawa and Carleton University and examine the responses by various student organizations and trade unions. Last, we speak from our own experiences as campus activists in order to offer insight in what we see as potential modes and methods of radical militant resistance. We mobilize an anti-oppressive, anti-racist feminist pedagogy to explicate not only how campus resistance can take shape but also offer a vision of how the university system can recapture and revitalize its potential as a space of social struggle and change.

Author(s): *Taiva Tegler, University of Ottawa; James Meades, Carleton University*

- Thinking Back: reasserting the liberal arts in Aboriginal post-secondary education

We are all aware of the re-focusing of university education to emphasize "professional training" in recent years. This emphasis is intended to bind universities to the demands of the corporate sector and (in a style reminiscent of Soviet and post-Soviet education) attempts to predict the number of graduates needed in four years' time. Within the context of unemployment, collapsed infrastructure,

and funding constraints found in Canada's Aboriginal communities, the attractiveness of perceived "useful" degrees is arguably more powerful. This paper explores the efforts made in northern Manitoba to persuade communities and educators of the relevance of the liberal arts and the continuing skepticism encountered in discussions of culturally appropriate, academically rigorous studies in the arts.

Author: *Chad Thompson, University College of the North*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: *Criminology: Victimization and Mental Health*

Session Code: Crim6-D

Session Organizers: *Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo; Joanna Jacob, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session welcomes papers in any area of criminology. Criminology broadly includes the study of crime, criminals, victims and the law. Presentations are encouraged in the areas of theories of crime, social control, policing, victimization and resilience, youth crime, gender and crime, corrections, the administration of justice, or other relevant topics of interest.

Chair: *G. Keith Warriner, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- **Euphemisms for Punishment: Terminology Choices for Solitary Confinement Practices in Canadian Federal Women's Prisons**

Self-injurious behaviour among Canadian federally incarcerated women prisoners is addressed at the policy level by mental health discourses that employ the use of arguably punitive 'intervention strategies' of solitary confinement, described as the placement of inmates in 'observation cells'. On the other hand, when inmates are reprimanded for misbehaving and/or interfering with the security of the institution, inmates may be sent to 'administrative segregation' as per correctional discourses of offender discipline. This paper problematizes how the same carceral spaces of solitary confinement are used to respond to two different inmate behaviors rooted in two opposing penal discourses (mental health versus discipline and security). This choice of terminology on CSC's part will be proposed as a linguistic strategy insofar that the response policy for self-injuring prisoners reflects and suggests a 'moral treatment philosophy', whereby the observation of self-injuring women implies that they can be appropriately cared for and protected by processes of institutional surveillance. Essentially, CSC policy dictates that the institution and its staff are called upon to monitor, contain and protect the hysterical body of the self-injuring woman inmate from herself. Particular attention will be paid to women prisoners in arguing that such penal processes weigh heavier on women prisoners than men, given the historical association of women with hysteria, linked by the psy-disciplines to unstable, irrational and emotional behaviors such as self-injury.

Author: *Cristine Rotenberg, Carleton University*

- **Mental Disorder and the Law: The Application of the Medical Model and Talcott Parson's Sick Role to Explain the Diversion of Mental Health Court Clients.**

The rate of mentally disordered entering into the justice system has been rapidly increasing over the last twenty years partly due to a lack of community mental health services. In response to this, specialized courts have been developed to handle some of this burden in the form of mental health courts. Following the analytical medical and Parsonian model of illness, this research explores the socio-legal roles, obligations, and rights of this group of offenders. This case study is guided by a qualitative analysis which employs semi-structured interviews with court personnel, mental health professionals and unobtrusive observations of the Kitchener Mental Health Court over a six-month period. The study analyzes the manner in which the court balances therapeutic vs. social control goals and the role of community support agencies which provide a wide range of services to keep these offenders off the streets and in appropriate medical care.

Author: *Carlie Leroux, University of Waterloo*

- **Mental Illness and Risk to Recidivate: A Comparative Analysis of Seriously Mentally Ill and Non-mentally Ill Inmates in Ontario**

This paper investigates the bases for recontact among seriously mentally ill inmates in Ontario prisons. In recent years the numbers of persons incarcerated who are mentally ill has grown significantly, creating serious challenges to both penal management and the fair administration of justice. Several reasons for the rapidly increasing numbers of mentally ill inmates exist, including the deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill since the 1970s, lack of available treatment options and the criminalization of those with mental illness by the justice system. Lack of proper treatment, management, rehabilitation and monitored discharge means that inmates with serious mental illness are likely to come into contact with the justice system more frequently along with the resulting likelihood of being incarcerated. More specifically, we examine the incidence of seriously mentally ill offenders and their propensity to recontact. Data from the Resident Assessment Instrument-Mental Health 2.0 (RAI-MH) tool for a sample of 398 inmates drawn from 14 Ontario correctional facilities are analyzed along with scores on the Level of Service Inventory Ontario Revision (LSI-OR) to compare rates of recontact between seriously mentally ill and non-mentally ill inmates.

Additional analyses investigate the various risk factors known to be associated with the probability of re-offending while helping to ascertain whether the mentally ill represent a different risk profile than non-mentally ill inmates and whether being mentally ill contributes to recontact over and beyond other risk factors. The implications of these analyses with respect to recontact for both seriously mentally ill and non-mentally ill inmate populations are discussed in relation to improvements to Corrections policy and theories of criminal justice.

Author(s): *Erin Hogan, University of Waterloo; G. Keith Warriner, University of Waterloo; Greg Brown, Nipissing University*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Critical Engagements in Interpretive Theory II*

Session Code: The3-B

Session Organizers: *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty*

Session Description: The interpretive sociological tradition treats meaningful (social) action as a primary consideration in the systematic study of the social. This tradition can be broadly conceived to include variants and syntheses of cultural sociology, ethnomethodology, hermeneutics, phenomenology, post-structuralism and symbolic interactionism. This session invites submissions that draw upon interpretive sociological approaches to explore the fascinating complexities of our contemporary social world. Papers that take up the critical and/or transformative possibilities of interpretive theorizing are especially encouraged.

Chair: *Tara H. Milbrandt, Augustana Faculty - University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- **Dialectic in Research and Theory in Contemporary Interpretive Sociology**

Dialectic is central to the Analysis tradition of inquiry (Blum, McHugh and colleagues) and to Gadamer's hermeneutic tradition. While acknowledging the influence of Hegel, both traditions, though in importantly different ways, more explicitly draw on Socratic/Platonic influences in developing their approach to dialectic as a method of understanding and as a resistance to formulaic approaches to methodology. Both traditions show that dialectic is required to address and overcome the limits of narrow empirical approaches to research on social life and on ethical questions in particular. Thus, dialectic is not just significant for theorizing, it is also important for methodology. If time permits, Plato's *Gorgias* will be taken as a case study to illustrate the superiority of dialectical over empirical demonstration.

Author: *Kieran Bonner, St. Jerome's University in the University of Waterloo*

- The Proverbial Fence: An Interpretation of Boundaries and Discretion as a Solution to the 'Problem Neighbour'

That we are never alone in the world is confirmed in our experiences with our neighbours. These experiences can make our not being alone appear as a blessing in some instances and as a burden in others. The proverb 'good fences make good neighbours' is one example of how our culture includes a notion of boundaries in our understanding of neighbourliness. Using Burke's (1973) notion that proverbs can be seen as 'medicine,' and always imply a recommendation for action, I analyze the proverbial fence in through exploring the kind of problem it proposes to solve. I do this through an interpretive analysis of cases in which neighbours appear as problems of living rather than extensions of our selves. I look at talk from a variety of sources: newspapers, popular culture, television, etc in which the neighbour is seen as a stranger who brings about a need for the "cure" of a fence, either literally or figuratively (in terms of a general need for boundaries). Drawing from Blum and McHugh's version of analysis, I attempt to articulate the deep problem that grounds talk about problem neighbours, while assessing "the fence" as a particular kind of solution to this problem.

Author: *Amelia Howard, University of Waterloo*

- When Men are Victims: Strengths, Gaps and Conundrums in Feminist Theoretical Explanations of Intimate Partner Violence

Much feminist activism and theory regarding gendered violence has focused on violence against women (VAW) as explained by patriarchal control. Thus feminist common sense explanations of intimate partner violence (IPV) maintain that in IPV, women are, in the vast majority of cases, the victims and men the perpetrators. This paper examines feminist theorizing regarding male victimization and female perpetration of IPV in heterosexual relationships. What feminist theoretical explanations exist? How well are we able to account theoretically for abuse by women in heterosexual intimate relationships? In addressing these questions the reflexive sociology of Pierre Bourdieu will be engaged. Bourdieu challenges us to look critically not just at dominant social structures, which can appear as common sense; but also at the critical modes and instruments of thinking that we develop to challenge these social structures, which can appear as common sense to critical thinkers. Drawing on two related but distinct personal narratives by men who experienced violence from their female partners, this paper will take an interpretive sociological approach to exploring the strengths, gaps and conundrums of feminist theorizing in accounting for female perpetration of intimate partner violence.

Author: *Deborah Conners, Carleton University*

- The theory and practice of interpretation : beyond critique and towards reflexivity.

The theory and practice of interpretation require to look at specific epistemological positions according to which the knowledge produced is situated. These positions have crossed the path of the main orientations that sociology has taken since its very inception by being either positivistic, critical or reflexive. These are the three main positions developed in epistemology, and they often fight one another in sociological theory and practice, sometimes turning into engaging debates that emerge in the evolution of the discipline. One of the most famous recent episodes of this kind has been the debate between Gadamer and Habermas in the early 1970s, which opposed hermeneutic theory and critical theory. In this paper, I will turn back and look at this debate, and argue for a sociological hermeneutic of a Gadamerian type, against the position raised by Habermas' critical theory. I will also locate, in such a sociological hermeneutic, the place of both positivistic and critical approaches, in order to define the reflexive position that both mediates and overcomes them.

Author: *Jean-François Côté, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Globalization and Transnational Migration II*

Session Code: TranM1-B

Session Organizers: *Rina Cohen, York University; Guida Man, York University*

Session Description: This session brings together theoretical and empirical papers which examine how globalization shapes transnational migration experiences. Papers in this session may investigate social, political, economic, cultural, or historical processes. They may explore issues of oppression, power, resistance, and agency in relation to changing concepts of family, home, and citizenship. Presenters may focus on undocumented migrants, precarious workers, skilled professionals, students etc. Topics may include, but are not limited to the following: employment, family relations, settlement, multiple migration, mothering, elder care, remittances, one and a half or second generation, transnational strategies, food, and racial profiling. Papers which examine the intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and culture are particularly welcome.

Chair: *Guida Man, York University*

Presentations:

- **Becoming Special: Hakka Identity and the Native Informant**

This paper proposes to use an autoethnographical approach to explore the globalization and postcoloniality of Indian Hakka [1] Chinese. Using autobiographical experiences as research data to understand Canadian and global cultures and the concept of the 'native informant', I will explore how 'becoming' Indian Hakka Chinese Canadian is an accomplishment of racial, gender and socioeconomic processes that are both local but transnational, contemporary but historical, and strategically negotiated. I am interested in Canada, more specifically Toronto, as the site of self realization and construction, thus a major part of the paper will focus on Canadian multiculturalism as the context of self-making. The self's engagement with events and changes brought about by globalization and local (also transnational) cultural experiences provides an entry point to analyzing how global culture is transforming the ground upon which Indian Hakka Chinese in Canada situate and construct themselves in the global stage that is also uniquely Canadian.

[1] 'Hakka' literally means guests. Although there is a Hakka dialect, it is inflected by accents from the regions where they settle, making it difficult for them to understand Hakkas from different parts of China. Consistent with general Chinese migration, there are Hakkas in different parts of the world.

Author: *Jane Ku, University of Windsor*

- **Dubai Inc.: Exploring globalization and migration to emerging 'global cities'**

Based on fieldwork in Dubai, (UAE), this paper explores neoliberal globalization and transnational migration in this 'emerging' global city. In the context of a migrant-majority population, I explore relationships between three broadly organized categories, 'Emirati citizens, Ex-pat Professional, and 'Labourers'. Based on diverse sets of narratives, I examine differential policies and experiences related to migration and citizenship policy, social exclusion and nationality, and identity formation. This paper is premised on the fact that while on the one hand, neoliberal economic globalization has placed emphasis on 'opening up' borders for the 'free' flow of trade, on the other hand, migration and labour have become increasingly important sites for regulating citizenship-based entitlements and shaping notions of belonging and entitlements.

Linking the postcolonial and sociological studies focus on identity, belonging and migration to political economy, globalization, neoliberalism and citizenship studies, I explore the necessity in examining genealogical histories of colonialism and development, which undergird the geographies of migration to new global centers in the non-Western context. Through an intradisciplinary approach, I ask the how this case study allows for the development of new theoretical tools in understanding migration, citizenship, and subjectivity in the region, and the implications of these trends transnationally.

Author: *Alisha Ticku, York University*

- **Transnational sociolinguistic tensions: Second-generation Portuguese-Canadians in Toronto**

This paper explores the ideological constructions of "legitimate" social and linguistic capital within Toronto's Portuguese community and how this capital can include some while excluding others. The

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most salient sociolinguistic stratification in this trans-local market is, firstly, among the “Portuguese” (where the majority are Azoreans and do not speak standard Portuguese from Mainland Portugal), and secondly, between the “Portuguese” and other lusophones (Brazilians, Angolans). Consequently, this transnational space serves as an engaging case-study of the production of locality and of bi-/multi-lingualism because it reveals the complexity of multiple crossings especially among younger Canadian-born generations. These social actors are often caught between competing and contradictory ideologies of older Portuguese immigrants, of diasporic points of “origin”, and of mainstream Canadian society.

The data presented herein focuses on the life trajectories of three young Portuguese-Canadians with different social and linguistic capital, and on their (un)successful negotiations of Portuguese language, identity and space. An ethnographic and critical sociolinguistic analysis (Heller 2002) reveals how their performances of “Portugueseness” challenged or reproduced the dominant discourses of “what it means to be Portuguese” while examining how language – as a set of unequally distributed symbolic and material resources – reveals and constrains social positioning (Gumperz 1982, Bourdieu 1982).

Author: *Emanuel da Silva, University of Toronto*

- Only If She Shows Her Face: Contradictions in Multicultural Canada

On December 12, 2011, the Canadian Government banned the niqab in citizenship ceremonies; women who wear the full face veil are now required to remove their veil while they swear their oath to Canada. Globalization has intensified the movement of people across borders, and nations must be prepared to adjust to an increasingly transnational population. Immigration to Canada is a set of complex social processes; under ideal circumstances, Canadian society must adjust to incorporate the cultural and linguistic practices of newcomers while immigrants adapt to their new country. Canada promotes a policy of multiculturalism whereby immigrants and minority groups are encouraged to maintain their ‘traditional’ cultural and religious practices. This paper examines the ‘veiling’ debate in the week following the Canadian ban of the niqab during citizenship ceremonies. Utilizing Critical Discourse Analysis and Critical Race Theory as my methodological and theoretical lens through which I analyze 100 Canadian newspaper articles, governmental news releases and other media sources focused upon the December announcement of the ban. I argue that banning the niqab during citizenship ceremonies contradicts multiculturalism and illustrates how Canada is only willing to incorporate cultural practices that are congruent with mainstream expectations of minority and immigrant integration.

Author: *Jasmine Thomas, University of Alberta*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Indigenizing Research, In Practice*

Session Code: PSoc1-B

Session Organizers: *Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick; Jeff Denis, McMaster University*

Session Description: In *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*, Linda Tuhiwai Smith (1999) pointed out that for many Indigenous peoples, research is a dirty word. How, if at all, are sociologists today attempting to overcome this legacy? Building on the well-attended Indigenous Peoples and Contemporary Canada panels at the 2011 CSA, this session aims to engage with the shortcomings, challenges and successes of research involving Indigenous peoples, Indigenous identities and interests, and Indigenous-Settler dynamics. We invite papers on all aspects of sociological research involving First Nations, Mtis, and/or Inuit populations, particularly those pursuing methodologically innovative work. It is our goal to create space for dialogue around the important issues affecting Indigenous peoples and Indigenous-Settler relations in Canada today and to do so in the spirit of the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, that is, to work towards establishing new relationships embedded in mutual recognition and respect, both in our research and in our daily lives (www.trc.ca).

Chair: *Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick*

Discussant: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

- **Outside Looking In: Youth Development through Recreation for and by Aboriginal Peoples**
Aboriginal peoples living in today's society are constructed as timeless peoples (Fowler, 2007) who are living in the modern world, yet are disconnected from it (Christen, 2005). To transcend negative perceptions associated with the Western romanticized notion of Aboriginal peoples as being cast in the past, Aboriginal peoples, especially Aboriginal youth, engage in multimedia and arts-based media to re-articulate their culture as neither modern nor traditional, but as a new entity. Outside Looking In (OLI) is a youth development through arts-based recreation program created by and for Aboriginal peoples. Based on interviews with OLI staff and board members, I argue that the program exemplifies Bhabha's (1994) notion of a third space, a hybrid formation where relationships between the colonizer and the colonized are ever-changing and varied. The OLI program integrates kinesthetic education into traditional Eurocentric learning regimes, reflects the youths' contemporary cultural interests through mainstream hip-hop dance and music, and presents non-Aboriginal peoples with a positive outlook to Aboriginal youth and communities. As a result, OLI is in-between cultural dichotomies, a location that resists to popular ideas of Aboriginal peoples and youth development through recreation.

Author: *Alana Rovito, University of Ottawa*

- **The Promise and Pitfalls of Photovoice for Studying Indigenous-Settler Relations**
Although 'photovoice' (Wang & Burris, 1997) is not an indigenous research method, it has been found to be culturally appropriate in many Indigenous communities because of its emphasis on participation, visualization, and action (e.g., Castleden, et al, 2008). In this paper, I examine more closely the promise and pitfalls of photovoice as a tool for engaging in socially relevant research on Indigenous-non-Indigenous relations. The analysis is based on a photovoice project I organized in the fall of 2008 with ten First Nations, MÈtis, and white residents of the Rainy River District, Northwestern Ontario. After receiving free digital cameras and photography skills training from a professional Anishinaabe photographer, the participants met weekly to take and discuss pictures on the themes of identity ('Who am I? Who are we?') and boundaries and bridges (sources of division and cooperation) between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities. From an academic perspective, participants' photographs stimulated lively discussion and intimate story-telling, offering unique insights into the similarities and differences in Indigenous and non-Indigenous 'identity work' as well as local intergroup tensions that were not so apparent using conventional research methods. From a community development perspective, the project also helped build new bridges between Indigenous and non-Indigenous residents, reaffirm local identities, and (via a museum exhibit and public website) deepen understanding of the strengths and challenges in Indigenous-settler relations. A major limitation was the difficulty engaging 'ordinary' white residents in either the research process or the end product, such that photovoice mostly just 'preached to the converted.'

Author: *Jeff Denis, McMaster University*

- **The First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC) and the First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS): Setting New Standards for First Nations Research**
The First Nations Regional Health Survey (commonly abbreviated to RHS) is the only First Nations-governed, national health survey in Canada.

The RHS was piloted in 1997, led by a steering committee within the Assembly of First Nations (AFN). Since that time, two phases of the RHS have been successfully carried out. Preparations for a third phase are currently underway, governed by the newly incorporated First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC).

Both the FNIGC and RHS represent breakthroughs in First Nations research. Because reserves are excluded from most major national health surveys, the RHS fills a considerable data gap. The FNIGC

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itself is arguably an even greater breakthrough. It not only collects much-needed information, but does so in ways that ensure the usefulness and credibility of that information to First Nations people and communities, and that actively guards against the sorts of injustice, disrespect and mistreatment that researchers have perpetrated against First Nations in the past.

At the core of the FNIGC are the principles of OCAP: Ownership, Control, Access and Possession of First Nations data and information. These principles were designed to be the underpinnings of the first wave of the RHS, and the FNIGC has spent the ensuing years developing, implementing and promoting them. Among other things, these principles recognize collective ownership of data and the need for both the products and the process of research to benefit First Nations people and communities.

The FNIGC's new model for First Nations research has been gaining legitimacy and attention over the last two decades, and is on the verge of revolutionizing how First Nations research is conducted. In late 2011 it was announced that the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC) has partnered with Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) on the fourth generation of the Survey on Aboriginal Peoples (2011). The FNIGC will be conducting the Regional Education and Employment Survey of First Nations living on-reserve and in northern First Nation communities (REES).

This partnership places the First Nations-controlled FNIGC and its principles of OCAP at the forefront of Canada's only major source of Aboriginal socio-economic and health data.

The proposed paper and presentation will introduce the FNIGC and the principles of OCAP, and will discuss how they are poised to usher in a new area of credible, relevant, empowering First Nations research.

Author(s): *Erin O'Sullivan, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada; Albert Armieri, First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC)*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *Negotiating Identities*

Session Code: SPro5

Session Organizers: *Benjamin Kelly, Nipissing University*

Session Description: This session focuses on the ways that people try to persuade others to adopt certain viewpoints and/or engage in particular lines of activity. Consideration is given to the ensuing interchanges that develop around these matters as participants consider these encouragements and cooperate, resist, or otherwise negotiate eventual outcomes.

Chair: *Benjamin Kelly, Nipissing University*

Presentations:

- **Cheated Out of House and Home: Negotiating Consumer Identity in the Wake of Title Fraud**
Contemporary identity is linked intrinsically with consumer consumption, drawing together state signifiers of epistemological identity and consumer credit categories. Access to credit and the formation of consumer identity are fundamental for the fulfilment of consumerists desires, themselves a proxy for the development of self-narratives and self-expression. Property consumption in the form of homeownership, normalized and ubiquitous in Canada, is a key site for this identity work. This manifestation of identity has, in the last decade, been increasingly exposed to attack and appropriation by escalating rates of identity crime. Identity crime is characterized as a systemic uncertainty, a by-product of electronically enabled credit systems, which destabilizes the ability to consume, undermines the capacity of individuals to realize and express their identity, and

erodes ontological security. In response, citizens are expected to manage their consumer identity, and the uncertainty of identity crime, through further market consumption. This paper explores the reappropriation of consumer identity after exposure to identity crime, illustrated through cases of title fraud in Ontario, where fraudsters assume the identity of a legitimate homeowner to fraudulently sell or refinance a property. While evidence indicates that consumers must indeed manage their identity through the market, the cultural importance of the home coupled with the perceived iniquity of state systems of redress and the profound psychological impact of identity violation elicit significant state involvement in the management, protection and rectification of consumer identity.

Author: *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto*

- Reconciling Civil-Military Identities, and Organizational Transformation in the Canadian Forces Reserve

In the Canadian Forces, the 'profession of arms' refers broadly to those desired attributes of personnel that define the vocation of military service: responsibility, expertise, identity, and the military ethos. These domains influence the development and internalization of a professional military identity among armed forces personnel. Distinct within the military community are the experiences of Reserve Force personnel. Reservists (military members serving part-time or for defined periods of full-time service) balance both military and civilian identities simultaneously. Previous Reserve Force personnel research perspectives have often been centered on organizational outcomes such as career satisfaction, recruitment and retention strategies, demographic analyses, deployment readiness, etc. Recent scholarship (e.g., Lomsky-Feder, Gazit, and Ben-Ari, 2008; Griffiths, 2009, 2011) has proposed a social identity perspective for understanding the changing nature of Reserve Force military service. Using these recent studies as an analytical lens, the paper critically examines the impact of social identity processes within the Canadian Forces Reserve in the context of recent organizational transformation. It then proposes applications of the perspective for future empirical studies in the Canadian Forces, that may in turn contribute to the emerging research related to social identity among Reserve Force personnel.

Author: *Kyle Fraser, Military Personnel Research and Analysis (DGMPRA), Department of National Defence*

- Becoming Queer Christian Women: Narratives and strategies of identity integration

This presentation will be based on my doctoral dissertation about how lesbian, bisexual, and queer Christian women negotiate, create, and claim rights to their identities as 'lesbian, bisexual, or queer Christians'. Women from various Christian denominational backgrounds were interviewed. Preliminary analysis shows the women use a range of strategies to integrate and negotiate their Christianity and sexuality. Two of the main strategies used were defining spirituality in relation to one's relationship to God rather than with a community of believers, and the adoption of what participants called 'mature faith' (the ability for an individual to interact with the theology of their denomination in a more critically engaged way). In addition to discussing these strategies, I will identify other strategies used by the women such as: church shopping, deflection, leaving their faith community, and attacking the authority of the church hierarchy.

Author: *Diana Zawadzki, McMaster University*

- Baptized in Disinfectant: Acquiring a Post-Institutional Perspective on Self

The Magdalene Laundries were female-only carceral institutions that forcibly confined generations of women in the name of a religious 'mission' of charity and reform. Operated by several orders of Roman Catholic Nuns, they spanned several continents, and intended to house prostitutes, unwed mothers, and 'incorrigible' girls. However, the inmates included a cross-section of unwanted, stolen, and/or neglected girls and women exploited by the church as unpaid laundry labourers. Based on my work with numerous survivors of 'Magdalenization' in Ireland, North America, and Australia, this paper focuses on a case study of Magdalene inmate identity and its reconstruction following overwhelming stigmatization produced by Christian evaluations of inmates as fallen women. Her narrative illustrates the effects of institutionalization on identity construction, and how she improvised a reconstructed post-institutional identity through artwork and writing. The latter were

creative strategies that helped her to overcome a 'besmirched' identity by reclaiming the symbols of inmate sub-culture, institutional abuse, and oppression that resonated with her, while opposing the hegemonic perspectives that had forced her into the laundry. Her narrative helps us to understand how deep internal contradictions can be resolved by individuals who survive such formative settings and how dominant ideologies can be challenged.

Author: *Marie Croll, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *Social Inequalities of Canadian Young Workers*

Session Code: WP01

Session Organizers: *Jan Clarke, Algoma University; Cathy Denomme, University of Algoma; Deb Woodman, Algoma University*

Session Description: In our investigation of health and safety programming for young workers in Ontario we have discovered a gap in research. Young Canadian workers and the complexity of legislation governing their lives have been excluded from sociological research. We are looking for other researchers to share their research findings on the some of the following topics about young workers in Canada: pedagogy of health and safety, training, gaps in research, issues of class, ethnicity and race, marginalization, credentialization, underemployment, and labour laws.

Chair: *Jan Clarke, Algoma University*

Presentations:

- Responding to Employment Standards Violations: The Case of Young Workers.

While there has been growing attention paid to the health and safety of young workers, very little work has been done on the employment conditions of young workers - that is, the payment of wages, overtime rates, vacation public holiday pay, provision of breaks, and conditions of termination. Based on a survey of 428 university students and follow-up interviews, this paper examines the violations of basic Ontario employment standards as reported and experienced by students in summer and part time employment. The research seeks to provide some basic descriptive data on the number and types of violations and workers' knowledge of their employment standard rights, while at the same time exploring the different responses of workers and their rationales for responding in the way they did. Following some of the findings in the health and safety literature (Breslin and Smith 2005; Breslin et al, 2007; Wegman and Davis, 1999; Salminen, 2004), a key exploratory question is whether young workers are inclined to accept to recognized violations because of factors related to their age.

Author(s): *Alan Hall, University of Windsor; Zachary Gerard, University of Windsor; Jessica Toldo, University of Windsor*

- Occupational Health and Safety for 'The Man with the Indestructible Tongue' and other Creative Workers in Canada's Cultural Industries

'The first time you snap a mousetrap on your tongue is not easy' says 'The Man with the Indestructible Tongue'. Another creative worker, reporting to an audition at a residential address, is greeted by the director in boxer shorts. A digital publicist is so frustrated with a boss withholding pay she 'held his computer ransom and then sold it when he didn't pay me.' Most of these young workers are without the contractual clarity and protections bestowed from collective agreements. Others are not aware of their three rights - to know hazards in the workplace, to participate in decisions related to work safety, and to refuse unsafe work - enshrined in health and safety legislation. As a consequence, creative labourers in Canada's cultural industries work in unsafe and deplorable conditions and face discriminatory hiring practices. Drawing on in-depth interview data with eight playwrights, directors, and actors, this paper investigates the nature of the work, terms and conditions of employment, and the impact of the recent economic recession on creative workers

in cultural industries. We show that despite the risks inherent in their work, these workers are deeply attached to their aesthetic practice and products.

Author(s): *Liz Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan; Kathy Bischooping, York University*

- Risky Business: How Age and Sex Composition of the Workforce Affects Risk-Taking Behaviour

High hazard work sectors are often male-dominated, and can have occupational cultures that impede following safety regulations. Many highly hazardous sectors, such as construction, have hyper-masculine cultures, and workers may experience safety compliance measures as conflicting with this normative culture, resulting in increased risk taking. Using 10 years of occupational health and safety incident reports from a large, male-dominated company, I examine whether risk-taking behaviour has changed along with shifting age demographics of the workforce. Do young workers resist or reproduce unsafe norms? How might mentorship of younger workers by an older cohort affect these norms? This paper explores how sex composition and age in the workforce affects risk taking behaviours, in hopes of developing more applicable safety policies within similar fields.

Author: Hazel Hollingdale, University of British Columbia

- Young Workers in Ontario: The struggle for inclusion

Our research about occupational health and safety training has left us with several conundrums. We have found that, in Ontario, a large investment has been made in health and safety training for young workers, although the impacts of the training are seriously underwhelming. We have found legislation which requires a very active relationship between employers and their young workers, and that generally speaking, although greatly under-utilized, the programs are effective in the ways they are communicating safety knowledge. More particularly we have found indications that point to gaps in ways young workers in Canada have been (mis)understood in sociological research about paid work. The conundrum is how do we as sociologists incorporate the contradictory ways in which young workers in temporary work and underemployed work are understood as both privileged and vulnerable in sociological research? This confusion about young workers and how they are excluded or included in a Canadian context is particularly troubling in research, legislation and training about occupational health and safety. This paper argues that to get beyond the confusion about who young workers are in Canada, research strategies need to carefully articulate class, gender and ethnicity of young workers in ways that include rather than exclude.

Author(s): *Deb Woodman, Algoma University; Cathy Denomme, Algoma University; Jan Clarke, Algoma University*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Comparative Perspectives on Precarious Employment

Session Code: WP03

Session Organizers: *Karen Foster, York University; Nadia Giuliano, York University; Leah Vosko, York University*

Session Description: This session invites papers that deal with the concept of precarious employment in comparative research that is, across different geographic locales or jurisdictions. Topics could include, but are not limited to: variations in the meaning and measure of precariousness in two or more different countries (or provinces, states etc.); explorations of the impact of precarious employment relationships on employee well-being in different regulatory contexts; or analyses of the prevalence of precarious employment relationships (e.g., temporary or contract work) in different places. We welcome both empirical and theoretical works, as well as quantitative and qualitative approaches that draw, in particular, on the contents and architecture of the Gender and Work and Comparative Perspectives on Precarious Employment Database (www.genderwork.ca).

Chair and Discussant: Karen Foster, York University

Presentations:

- The last generation: changing practices, perspectives and lifecourses on the docks in Liverpool and Marseilles

Over the past few decades, much scholarly attention has focused on the rise of flexible, irregular, temporary and precarious employment in the 'new economy'. By focusing on dock labour, long associated with irregularity and precariousness, this paper considers irregular work within a wider historical trajectory. Dock labour has been framed within the literature as 'exceptional', associated with militancy and resistance to authority, but also as an iconic form of casual work, at times demonized, and at times romanticized. This paper explores dock work to reflect on wider changes in values, perspectives and practices of irregular employment over the past century in the port cities of Liverpool and Marseilles-FOS, focusing in particular on dynamics across generations. In Liverpool, the 'sacked dockworkers' of the Liverpool Dockers' Strike of 1998 represent the 'last generation' in a long tradition of father-son vocational inheritance of 'docker' status. In Marseilles-FOS, the father-son tradition still remains strong, through a system of a vocational 'docker' card that is earned or inherited, but this is in the process of being phased out. Drawing on archival sources and in-depth interviews conducted with dock workers in both cities, this paper argues that continuity and change in dock labour across generations reflect tensions between old and new forms of employment; between different values and expectations related to gender, class and precarious employment; between ideas of community solidarity and social exclusion; and between resistance and resignation in coping with difficult socioeconomic change.

Author: *Alice Mah, University of Warwick, UK*

- Economic Crisis and Informal Economy in a Comparative Perspective

Since the 'conceptualization of the term 'informal economy' in the beginning of the 1970s, many researchers considered the informal economy as marginal jobs which are not linked to the formal sector or to modern capitalist development. Some people believed that the informal economy in industrializing countries would disappear once these countries achieved adequate levels of modern industrial and economic development.

Research has shown that the informal economy can no longer be considered as a 'temporary' phenomenon in these countries. On the contrary, the informal economy has been observed to have more of a fixed character in these countries and the share of informal sector in economy has increased in industrialized countries as well. It seems that if economic growth is not accompanied by improvements in employment levels and income distribution, the informal economy does not shrink. Also, the recent economic crisis also helps informal economy to flourish different parts of the world. In this paper, Some European countries and industrializing countries will be compared to understand recent trends in informal economies. Over the last decades, it has become clear that the informal economy has a significant job and income generation potential. Hence, appropriate policy strategies aimed at the informal economy must be developed, without hampering the potential of the informal economy for employment and economic growth. This paper analyzes (i) the main challenge is thus to develop innovative and supportive policies that recognise the contributions of the informal economy and its workforce; and (ii) how to create formal employment opportunities in the near future for various groups, particularly women, the young and immigrants.

Author: *Mehmet Aysan, Istanbul Sehir University*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: Criminology: Crime and Corrections

Session Code: Crim6-C

Session Organizers: *Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo; Joanna Jacob, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session welcomes papers in any area of criminology. Criminology broadly includes the study of crime, criminals, victims and the law. Presentations are encouraged in the areas

of theories of crime, social control, policing, victimization and resilience, youth crime, gender and crime, corrections, the administration of justice, or other relevant topics of interest.

Chair: *Joanna Jacob, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- **Not the Usual Suspects:** A content analysis of white collar crime in Canadian newspapers
Recent publications by Pontell, Black, and Geis (2011) suggest that the current paradigmatic approach to white collar crime trivializes the meaning of the term by being too inclusive. Trivialization may lead to public confusion about the deviance and impacts of these crimes. To better inform policymakers, they suggest developing a definition of white collar crime based on populist viewpoints; specifically, they suggest reserving the term for only the most appalling abuses of power. The purpose of this paper is to identify publicized discussions of white collar criminals and establish what, if any, populist discourse separates infamous criminals from the rest. Using a content analysis method, our paper evaluates newspaper articles from three Canadian nationals at periods between and during financial crises. We hypothesize that the media will primarily focus on developing sensational stories of white collar crime with little regard for the social status of the offender. Preliminary findings suggest that during financial crises brought on by corruption news media stories about white collar criminals tend toward a sensationalist depiction with heightened focus on policy. However during periods of relative economic stability the thrust of populist journalism drives toward reporting individual acts of white collar crime, regardless of scale.

Author(s): *James Popham, University of Saskatchewan; Paul Spriggs, University of Saskatchewan*

- **Century 21: Mortgage Fraud, Conveyancing, and the Crime of the New Millennium**
Identity crime is one of the fastest growing crimes in Canada. Current scholarship on identity crime links opportunities for criminal enterprise with the ways in which new technology facilitates access to suitable targets while reducing guardianship around identity information. Indeed, the availability, ubiquity, and attractiveness of identity information as an illicit commodity are responsible, in part, for the recorded escalation of identity crimes. However, much of the identity crime literature ignores the ways in which opportunities, rather than emerging as an outcome of technological advancement, are embedded in longstanding institutional change. We illustrate this through the case of title fraud in Ontario, where fraudsters, using identity theft, assume the identity of a legitimate homeowner and take advantage of automated financial and real estate record systems to fraudulently sell or refinance a property. We argue that the nexus of technology and opportunity only partially explain escalating rates of title fraud. Instead, title fraud is primarily the outcome of longstanding changes to institutional norms and practices in the organization of real estate conveyancing in Ontario. Thus, while technological advancements are an important consideration, opportunities for fraud are linked predominantly with organizational risks that emerge from the routine operating structures and cultures of conveyancing.

Author(s): *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto; Yu Song, University of Toronto*

- **Built in Biases: The Use of Probation with Girls and Aboriginal Youth in Ontario**
The overuse of probation, or decreased use with certain offenders, may be evidence of discriminatory judicial practices. However, there is a lack of current, Canadian research that explores young peoples' experiences on probation. The increased use of probation with girls is problematic because they may have difficulty meeting probation conditions and their probation failures are becoming a significant pathway into detention and incarceration. While, Aboriginal youth represent approximately 6% of the total youth population, they account for more than one-third of all cases in custody and one-fifth of all admissions to probation (Calverley, Cotter & Halla, 2009). These numbers are even more pronounced for young Aboriginal girls who account for 44% of all cases in custody and 31% of all admissions to probation (Calverley, Cotter & Halla, 2009:14). This research explores the use of probation with girls and Aboriginal youth in Ontario.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) recognizes the 'unique' circumstances of girls and Aboriginal offenders. This recognition has an impact on decisions made by police, probation officers,

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correctional officers, lawyers and judges and affects how the youth justice system responds to these offenders. It is not clear if legislation has created empowerment across gender and racial lines or classes or whether particular laws and sentences are discriminatory at least for some people and some groups. More research is required to address the significant gap in the research on gender, race and class and probation.

Author: *Jessica Pulis, University of Waterloo*

- Are Canadian Girls Becoming More Violent? A Look at Youth Court Survey Data

Are Canadian girls becoming increasingly violent and out of control? When flipping through national newspapers, it would appear as though female youths getting involved with violent crime is at the center of the moral panic surrounding youth crime as politicians jump on the 'get tough on crime' bandwagon. While the media seems to have no qualms suggesting that crime among girls is on a drastic uphill climb, there is little scholarly consensus regarding the accuracy of these supposed increases in violent crime rates. This paper will present Youth Court Survey findings collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics from 1991 to 2010 regarding the rates of violent crime among girls and how they compare with boys' rates. This analysis will take into consideration how legislation changes and ideological shifts have altered how youth crime has been viewed. The purpose of this paper is to help shed some light on the reality of crime among youths, especially Canadian girls.

Author: *Jennifer Silcox, University of Western Ontario*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Globalization and Transnational Migration III*

Session Code: TranM1-C

Session Organizers: *Rina Cohen, York University; Guida Man, York University*

Session Description: This session brings together theoretical and empirical papers which examine how globalization shapes transnational migration experiences. Papers in this session may investigate social, political, economic, cultural, or historical processes. They may explore issues of oppression, power, resistance, and agency in relation to changing concepts of family, home, and citizenship. Presenters may focus on undocumented migrants, precarious workers, skilled professionals, students etc. Topics may include, but are not limited to the following: employment, family relations, settlement, multiple migration, mothering, elder care, remittances, one and a half or second generation, transnational strategies, food, and racial profiling. Papers which examine the intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and culture are particularly welcome.

Chair: *Guida Man, York University*

Presentations:

- Asian Immigrant Women's Labour: Recent Trends in Canada

Recent research reveals three principal characteristics of immigrants' labour market performance in Canada: These are (i) higher unemployment rates; (ii) higher incidence of poverty; and (iii) lower earnings. It is further evident that immigrant women with university degrees have an employment rate almost equivalent to a Canadian-born high-school dropout. Based on my collaborative as well as individual research with Asian immigrants - both new arrivals and 'recent' immigrants - in British Columbia, this presentation will examine the following issues: (i) Asian immigrant women in a two-tier system in Canadian immigration; (ii) first job experience in a new country; (iii) the role of formal and informal networking in settlement and job placement; (iv) 'chicken and egg' dilemma in professional advancement; and (v) the role of language, job-training schools, and settlement organizations in labour market. In some sectors, Asian immigrants' labour facilitates the privileged Canadian to be 'defamilized' and 'refeudalize' the employer and employee relationship. However, Asian immigrants exert their agency in multiple ways in the labour market to establish their labour

rights. Through Asian immigrant women's narratives, the issues and questions raised above will be illustrated in this presentation.

Author: *Habiba Zaman, Simon Fraser University*

- Strength and Vulnerability in the Lives of Canadian Immigrant Women

Women who have recently immigrated to Canada manage multiple identity positions in regards to class, gender, race/ethnicity and religion. While these subject positions are potential sources of personal resiliency and social support during the process of transnational migration and settlement, they can also have adverse material and social consequences in the receiving context. Newcomers to Canadian society stand at the intersection of multiple structures of oppression many of which are exacerbated by the economic conditions of globalization. Yet the intersection of structural inequalities is not simply the sum of oppressions. Sylvia Walby (2009) describes the presence of both inequality and positively valued differences under the conditions of globalization as complex inequality. This paper will explore complex inequalities in the lives of women who have recently immigrated to Canada. The theorizing will be supported by the empirical results of a gendered analysis of data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada.

Author: *Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick*

- Emigration of immigrant's from Canada: Who, When and Why

Has economic instability in North America increased the likelihood of emigration of foreign born from Canada? This study utilizes longitudinal immigration database (IMDB) for indirect estimation of emigration of the foreign born individuals from Canada and to understand who are emigrating, and the reasons for, and determinants of, out-migration through statistical analysis of demographic and economic characteristics of the emigrants. The results show that overall, 12 percent of immigrants aged 18 to 65 years who landed (permanent resident) between 1980 and 2006 and have filed at least one tax return have emigrate from the Canada within 16 years of their arrival. Highly skilled immigrants, admitted under the skilled worker or business class category and those with below average income are more likely to emigrate form Canada. Further, while immigrants from India least likely to leave the country, more than 30 percent of working age immigrants from the USA and Australia and 20 percent from Hong Kong left the country. Study compares the characteristics of emigrants and discusses the reasons of increasing transnational movements among certain group of immigrants.

Author: *Reena Shah, University of Western Ontario*

- You can stay, you must go: The evolution of Temporary Foreign Worker Programs in Canada

In Canada, temporary foreign worker (TFW) programs have become an increasingly utilized strategy for employers to address labour shortages. In recent years, TFW arrivals have consistently neared and occasionally outpaced annual arrivals of permanent economic immigrants. As temporary labour migration becomes a normalized phenomenon in the landscape of Canadian immigration, the policies associated with these programs continually evolve to meet the needs of involved actors. A plethora of TFW programs exist, each with varying regulations and parameters for foreign workers and employers.

This paper will navigate and clarify the often confusing and ever-evolving nature of TFW programs over the past ten years. In particular, it brings attention to the notable and often-ignored differences between the many programs by comparing differing employer responsibilities and access to rights and services for TFWs. Furthermore, some programs formally allow TFWs an avenue to permanent resident status, while others strictly enforce 'temporariness'. Given the differing policy regulations, it can be argued that TFW programs create inequalities within the TFW status. The program through which one is employed differentially impacts access to resources and opportunities for permanent residency, deepening inequalities amongst 'types' of TFWs and presenting important implications for the future of Canadian immigration policy.

Author: *Jill Bucklaschuk, University of Manitoba*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Identity Work II

Session Code: SPro1-B

Session Organizers: *Dorothy Pawluch, McMaster University; Diana Zawadzki, McMaster University*

Session Description: The concept of identity work describes the interactive processes that social actors engage in as they give meaning to themselves and others. Identity work occurs at both individual and collective levels. At the individual level identity work takes in the ways social actors project who they are in interactions with others and the self concepts that develops as they internalize roles, perspectives and identities. At the collective level, social actors engage in activities aimed at creating new identity categories or challenging existing categories. The papers in this session deal with constructing, transforming, managing, reconciling, contesting or resisting identities.

Chair: *Julie Gouweloos, McMaster University*

Presentations:

- De-Fetishizing The Authentic: A Critical Analysis of 'Authenticity' in Youth Culture

In this paper I examine prevailing notions of “authenticity” in mainstream society as they relate to youth identity formation. In particular, I discuss how prevailing norms and normative beliefs regarding authenticity fail to provide youth with an adequate means through which to form mature, self-directed identities. Instead, the commodification of “authenticity” into a commercial symbol has largely served to rationalize the consumption of pre-formed “identity packages,” thereby consolidating youth alienation, political marginalization, and identity foreclosure. I propose that, if an individual’s “identity work” is to lead to healthy ego development, “the authentic” must be understood not as something one can have, but instead as a quality of relationship — a processual, responsible, and mutually respectful negotiation of self-with-others. Accordingly, authenticity as a performative attitude must necessarily entail a sociocentric (i.e., dialogical) orientation to ego identity, autonomy, and agency. The paper explores both the psychosocial and sociocultural factors that may foster or impede such an orientation, as well as how a “de-fetishized” notion of authenticity might itself help to reframe and reshape our understanding of individualism, group cohesion/solidarity, and ethics.

Author: *Robert Nonomura, University of Western Ontario*

- “Mixed Race” Disruptions in the Canadian Context

In this paper I explore the question “to what extent can ‘mixed race’ be disruptive and subversive?” I assert that the Canadian context – and more specifically the relationship between race and ethnicity in the “multicultural nation” – points to where and how “mixed race” subjectivity is potentially subversive. Drawing on a set of semi-structured interviews conducted with young-adults of mixed race in Edmonton, Alberta, and on extant literature (Bannerji 2000; Elam 2011; Gagnon 2000; Mahtani 2002) I argue that mixed race people’s self-identificatory narratives complicate and disrupt in the Canadian context in three ways: they express “multiple multiplicities”; they expose and challenge slippages between culture, race, blood, and ethnicity; and, they implicate the Canadian multicultural context. Their narratives complicate the national imaginary’s dependence on distinct collective groups, which constitutes official multicultural policy in Canada, and work to expose the binary race discourse that undergirds multicultural discourse (Bannerji 2000). However, while “mixed race” self-identificatory narratives work as individual disruptions of the Canadian collective imaginary, such narratives are not as disruptive in other contexts, such as the US context, due to the historical cultural development of “individualist” discourse in the US (Elam 2011).

Author: *Jillian Paragg, University of Alberta*

- Identity Capital and Marriage Readiness

Conditions of late-modern society have restructured the space young people have to negotiate transitions into adulthood. In this context, identity, and related theoretical concepts can be useful

tools to understand how young people invest in themselves to actively manage potentially difficult transitions into adult roles and responsibilities. This article explores the utility of the concept, identity capital (Côté, 1996), in understanding differing degrees of marriage readiness among young people. Drawing on research of a sample of graduate students from a Canadian university (n=477), the author demonstrates that identity capital is a useful concept in understanding how individual young people negotiate preparing for potentially difficult transitions into adulthood. Findings are situated in a discussion of the changing nature of the life course and family life.

Author: Adena Miller, *University of Western Ontario*

- Can Urban Aboriginal identities transform diaspora theory?

Aboriginal peoples, when considered in discussions of diaspora, are usually presented in contrast or tension with diasporan populations, and not considered one themselves. Liking Aboriginal urbanization trends of the last several generations to a diaspora may wrest a new potentiality out of a dualist bind pitting indigeneity against diaspora. If urban Aboriginal populations appear to fit the criteria for defining a diaspora, does it mean they are no longer indigenous? Or does it mean that definitions of diaspora are imprecise? Perhaps indigeneity and diaspora need not be exclusive categories. Using the example of urban Aboriginal people in North America, diaspora and diasporic identity may be viewed as a transitory stage for some individuals until such time as they return to traditional lands and communities. The idea of indigeneity as it might be expressed or articulated by urban Aboriginal people removed from 'place' is an amalgam of values, practices and shared experiences that characterizes a culture thriving in diaspora. Perhaps what is occurring as more Aboriginal people form community removed partially or wholly from a land base is the development of such a diasporic identity.

Author: Jean-Paul Restoule, *OISE - University of Toronto*

- Cyborgs, Strap-ons, and Drag Kings - oh, my! Exploring the Performance of Drag King Identity through Cybernetic-Gender Hybrids.

This paper outlines the use of Donna Haraway's cyborg theory to explore the sub-culture of drag kings. Drag kings are 'women' who use their bodies as performance templates to express identity by appropriating versions of masculinities. This appropriation includes the use of a strap-on dildo or other phallic object to 'pack' and gain cultural legitimacy. Using the metaphor of the cyborg, Haraway poses a challenge to naturalism and essentialism, creating an opportunity for new constructions of identity. At the intersection of body and machine, drag kings are an ultimate expression of cyborg identity. Through the destabilization of gendered norms and expected bodies, drag kings express gender fluidity and resist a stable essentialist identity. In this, there is no female/male binary, but an expression of multiple gendered identities. As body parts are mechanized and transposed, the body remains socially incongruent, which releases the political and performance aspects of identity. Drag kings are valid cybernetic organisms as a creature of both fiction and lived social reality. Haraway proposes the notion of hybrids, which we adopt to describe how the identity of drag kings no longer allows for separation of the machine from the body.

Author(s): Jolyne Roy, *University of New Brunswick*; Gloria Nickerson, *University of New Brunswick*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm - 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: Sociology of Science II

Session Code: SSci1-B

Session Organizers: Marion Blute, *University of Toronto, at Mississauga*

Session Description: Abstracts are solicited for one or more sessions on the sociology of science/science studies. Empirical papers will be particularly welcome but methodological or theoretical ones will be given serious consideration as well.

Chair: Marion Blute, *Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Medical Student Critiques of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the United States and Canada

There has been considerable investigation into how the participation of for-profit pharmaceutical companies in joint university-industry research initiatives can affect research outcomes, as well as into how the marketing efforts of pharmaceutical companies can affect physician prescribing habits. There has been little research into how the industry influences early physician training in the form of medical education. This paper seeks to fill this gap. I will present research based on forty qualitative interviews with medical students in the United States and Canada, who are critical of the influence of industry on medical education. I will explore the nuances of medical student critiques of pharmaceutical industry influence in medical education, and their solutions to the problems associated with this influence. This paper will consider how these critiques and insights are situated within the political, social and economic context of the neoliberal university in both the United States and Canada.

Author: *Kelly Holloway, York University*

- Agency in Human-Machine Interaction: Perceptions of Saskatoon Transit's Go-Pass Smartcard & Electronic Fare System

Drawing from Science and Technology Studies literature, a mutual shaping perspective is found to provide a middle ground approach to theorizing socio-technical relations that supports the analysis of both human and non-human agency. This paper explores agency in human-machine interaction and is analyzed using qualitative data surrounding the meanings and perceptions of seemingly mundane technologies used in daily life. This study investigates the local bus rider's and the community's (n=15) experiences, perceptions and use of the Go-Pass smartcard and electronic fare system, a newly implemented transit technology in Saskatoon. The findings show that use of this new system is mutually co-constructed by both social and technical factors whereby both the users and the technology inform perceptions and usage. Emerging themes show that the Go-Pass system is perceived to shape rider's use of the system in enabling and constraining ways. Alternatively, riders shape the technology through engaging in various 'tinkering' practices. It is argued that a mutual shaping perspective combined with a critical theoretical approach is necessary to understanding the complex nature of the human-machine interface helping to uncover the intricacies of this relationship.

Author: *Joelena Leader, University of Saskatchewan*

- Translation Work and the Marketing of Policy Expertise: Leads from Research on Canadian Think Tanks

Much research suggests that facts and knowledge are produced in very particular settings. As university-based science and social science is increasingly pushed towards the business and policy fields, it is important to examine what is done to knowledge to make it fit into new contexts. In short, what practices allow knowledge produced in one field to do work in fields structured by different logics? In this research, how do think tanks massage the interface of the epistemic cultures of the social sciences and the policy world? Think tanks are an ideal window into broader processes of translating research and ideas across institutional logics. Much of the work they do is in the strategic packaging and marketing of already existing ideas, not the production of original material. Rather than documenting changes in ideas as they travel across boundaries, I draw on qualitative interviews with think tank directors, researchers, communications specialists, and academic economists to unpack the specific 'knowledge translation' practices that think tanks employ to lift research and ideas out of one field, transforming them and making them meaningful and able to do work in a field structured very differently.

Author: *John McLevey, McMaster University*

- The Academic Lab Becomes an Organization: How Competitive Federal Grants Changed the Conduct of Research in the Biomedical Sciences

There has been an assumption in science and technology studies that the organization of academic research labs has changed little over the last few decades. There has, however, been considerable change in the structure of labs in the life sciences over the last few decades. In the 1960s, in Canada

as in the U.S., a typical lab was small; a professor, perhaps a technician, and sometimes a graduate student or two. Today, many life sciences labs include 20 or more people, most of whom are graduate students and postdocs. Evidence presented in this paper shows that the social organization of work in labs in the biomedical sciences in leading Canadian universities has been transformed over the last few decades. The main argument is that key changes associated with federal research grants since the 1960s created new constraints that changed the work of professors in this field, and as a result, the conduct of research in their labs. Through changes in practice, the paper shows how a shift to dependence of professors on federal grants with competitive renewals in the 1980s left them with little choice but to conduct research on an organizational basis (where someone designs the work and then recruits others to carry it out) with their own trainees.

Author: *Annalisa Saloni, University of Pennsylvania*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Understanding 21st Century Capitalism: Political economy and economic sociology perspectives*

Session Code: PES1

Session Organizers: *Nathan Young, University of Ottawa*

Session Description: The recent global economic crisis reminds us that economies are highly complex social structures that are deeply embedded in politics, culture, and power. While economies have long been a central topic in sociology, the recent failure of mainstream economics to account for or fully explain the global crisis has opened the door for sociologists to advance alternative analyses of economic practices and structures from the local to the global. This session will invite papers from the two major sociological perspectives on economics: political economy and economic sociology. The session will focus on recent developments in capitalist politics, culture, and economy and will be open to research about Canada and around the world.

Chair: *Nathan Young, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

- Risk Society and the Distribution of Bads: Theorizing Class in the Risk Society

Ulrich Beck states in the *Risk Society* that the rise of the social production of risks in the risk society signals that class ceases to be of relevance; instead the hierarchical logic of class will be supplanted by the egalitarian logic of the distribution of risks. Several trenchant critiques of Beck's claim have justified the continued relevance of class to contemporary society. While these accounts have emphasized continuity, they have not attempted to chart, as this paper will, how the growing social production of risk increases the importance of class. This paper argues that it is Beck's undifferentiated, catastrophic account of risk that undergirds his rejection of class, and that by inserting an account of risk involving gradations in both damages and calculability into Beck's framework, his theory of risk society may be used to develop a critical theory of class. Such a theory can be used to reveal how wealth differentials associated with class relations actually increase in importance to individuals' life-chances in the risk society. With the growing production and distribution of bads, class inequalities gain added significance, since it will be relative wealth differentials that both enables the advantaged to minimize their risk exposure and imposes on others the necessity of facing the intensified risks of the risk society.

Author: *Dean Curran, Queen's University*

- The global corporate elite and the transnational environmental policy-planning network, 1996-2010

Corporate-led environmental policy groups, such as the World Business Council on Sustainable Development or the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future, provide a forum for global elites to elaborate political and economic responses to the environmental/economic crisis. This presentation describes the structure of the global organizational network in which such policy

groups are embedded. The analysis I present looks at corporate representation on the boards of global environmental policy groups, and how these groups link with the world's largest corporations. Using a judgement sample of major policy groups, I will discuss the evolution, since 1996, of these groups' structural network position in relation to individual corporations, the different sectors of industry they belong to and the geographic location of their headquarters. Such an analysis sheds light on the uneven process of constructing and promoting a response to the current crisis that is coherent with the pursuit of accumulation at the global level, as it reveals the major lines of friction between firms of different sectors and regions. It also emphasizes the role of environmental policy groups in mediating between the sometimes contradictory interests of global corporate elites located in different geographic sites of accumulation.

Author: *J. P. Sapinski, University of Victoria*

- **The Uneasy Gentry: Social-Bridging, Activism, and the Creative Economy**

Theories of the 'creative class' have seeped into popular culture, and as such, members of this demographic have an emerging self-reflexivity about their marketable identity. Recent research has shown that this reflexivity is leading to higher levels of tolerance and decreased tensions across class, with market-rate homeowners avoiding taking the lead in making political decisions about their new neighborhood (Brown-Saracino 2009). In this paper I argue that the self-awareness takes an even stronger form for many artists and students, considered by researchers to be the 'first-wave' of gentrification. A case study of this population in Vancouver BC's Downtown Eastside neighbourhood shows that as they become aware of the gentrification narrative and their role within it, many appear to feel an ethical responsibility to stop the displacement of low-income residents. In order to reconcile their identity they act on this feeling by building alliances with preexisting local political organizations. As this paper makes clear, these newly formed alliances, while made possible by the introduction of creative economy institutions are adversarial rather than compliant with the City's larger development plans.

Author: *Naomi Bartz, The University of Chicago*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *Where are the Feminists in 2012? II*

Session Code: Sjus1-B

Session Organizers: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University; Chrystie Mykietiak, University of London*

Session Description: The purpose of this session is to invite participants to present papers on the issues facing feminist sociology in the year 2012. The current socio-political climate around the world is more uncertain than it has been in generations: protestors occupy Wall Street and many other communities, Arab Spring leads to revolutions in Northern Africa, London riots, the Tea Party is on its way to political legitimacy, the global recession continues in full force, Canadians re-elect Stephen Harper and turn out in record crowds to bury Jack Layton. This session takes as its starting point the nature of feminist participation in the current debates which are re-structuring our world. We particularly invite presenters to assess either (i) the healthiness of new social movements which have some relationship to feminist agendas broadly conceived, or (ii) the particular challenges and issues within more defined areas such as sexuality, economic equality, civic participation and leadership.

Chair: *Chrystie Mykietiak, Queen Mary, University of London*

Discussant: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

- **Feminism 2.0: News-making, violence against women, and social change**

Feminist media analyses have devoted significant and valuable attention to problematizing the ways in which mass media construct and represent violence against women (e.g. Howe, 1997; Meyers, 1997, Carll, 2003, Berns, 2004). This focus on one-way, media-to-audience communication is appropriate within the context of traditional forms of news media such as newspapers, television,

and radio, and feminist analysis have been instrumental in highlighting the individualistic and sensationalized nature of the majority of news coverage in this regard. However, the growth of Web 2.0 and participatory media culture in recent years suggests that feminist media analyses need to focus less on the question 'What do the media do with women?' and more on asking 'What do women do with the media?' (van Zoonen, 1994). In this paper, I unpack shifting notions of news-making in Web 2.0 contexts and consider current and future possibilities for feminist praxis surrounding news-making, specifically as it pertains to violence against women.

Author: *Jordan Fairbairn, Carleton University*

- F. U.? Examining Factors Involved in Students Adopting a Feminist Identity in a 'Feminist' University.

Established in 1873, Mount Saint Vincent University was one of the only institutions of higher education available for women in Canada. Decades later, men now attend this institution; however, the population remains predominantly female and the label of a feminist university remains. The goal of the present research is to examine factors that may have an impact on whether or not men and women identify as feminist at a traditionally feminist university. Obtaining research regarding feminist labels has proven to be a challenge. We address this shortcoming through the use of focus group data collected with men and women at the Mount. Focus groups promote the exploration of participants' viewpoints and allow interaction among participants, increasing both the validity and reliability of the data.

Author(s): *Alan Brown III, Mount Saint Vincent University; Stefanie Frisina, Mount Saint Vincent University; Victoria Godin, Mount Saint Vincent University; Kelsey Icton, Mount Saint Vincent University; Nadia Masad, Mount Saint Vincent University; Jessica Pelletier, Mount Saint Vincent University*

- "This is What a Feminist Classroom Looks Like"

Two months into teaching 'Women and Popular Culture' as an elective course at an Ontario college, one of my most resistant students says to me, 'I'm surprised that I like this course, because I thought that it was going to be all about feminism.' With great satisfaction I told her that 'this is what feminist classroom looks like'.

In this paper I explore teaching feminism in a post-feminist space. Using my own experiences and a post feminist perspective, I discuss strategies for resistance management, presentation of self, and the unique challenges of teaching a feminist perspective in an elective course to students in diploma programs.

I argue that teaching such students provides an important opportunity for feminist educators to reach people whose educational and career paths might not expose them to critical conceptions of gender, 'race', ability, and class. Further, I argue that the use of feminist blogs, vlogs, online communities, and other social media are valuable resources in a feminist college classroom.

Author: *Julia Hemphill, York University*

- Women-led Community Organizations, Empowerment and Adult Education: An Analysis of the Casa de la Mujer Women's Centre in Nicaragua

At present in Latin America, neoliberal policies designed to reduce countries' financial deficits and international debt have exacerbated poverty. A severe reduction in state funded social services has intensified inequalities between genders. Women are disproportionately affected by situations of poverty in which their agency is compromised by gender discrimination and restricted access to education. In Nicaragua, there are the highest levels of female illiteracy and school drop out rates in Latin America. There has been a significant decrease in government funding for adult education and 400,000 women are illiterate.

Women-led education programs aim to improve women's self-esteem by discussing concepts like power, values and autonomous choices. My research explores how women-led organizations have emerged to fill the gap left in state funded educational services by providing literacy and job training programs to low-

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income women. My field research at *Casa de la Mujer* (Women's House) in Nicaragua explores if women-led literacy and job training programs allow women to challenge their subordinate status by providing them with useful life skills.

By analyzing the impacts of literacy programs on women's empowerment, my qualitative research is beneficial to women-led organizations that wish to provide educational services that empower low-income women by increasing their capacities and opportunities.

Author: *Samantha Blostein, University of Guelph*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 3:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Arts Building, 2C4

Session: *Revoluting subjects: migrants, asylum-seekers, and detainees protest*

Session Code: PLEN9

Session Organizers: *Alison Mountz, Wilfrid Laurier University; Margaret Walton-Roberts, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: This joint session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Canadian Sociological Association.

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Imogen Tyler, Senior Lecturer and Leverhulme Fellow, Department of Sociology, Lancaster University This session will, additionally, be promoted by the International Migration Research Centre, which is based at Wilfrid Laurier University and the Balsillie School of International Affairs. Dr. Tyler's keynote address will happen in conjunction with a series of sessions and interdisciplinary special events focusing on migration. These include the following: an interdisciplinary, comparative panel on the role and relevance of the census for population studies; a session presenting research conducted on island migrations and detentions; a session on the role of third parties in the management of migration; and a session on the relationship between feminism and migration studies.

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Criminology: Deviance and Social Control*

Session Code: Crim6-E

Session Organizers: *Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo; Joanna Jacob, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session welcomes papers in any area of criminology. Criminology broadly includes the study of crime, criminals, victims and the law. Presentations are encouraged in the areas of theories of crime, social control, policing, victimization and resilience, youth crime, gender and crime, corrections, the administration of justice, or other relevant topics of interest.

Chair: *Patrick Parnaby, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

- Developing a Theoretical Understanding of Civil Disobedience and Police Misconduct During the 2010 G-20 Riots

In July 2010, Toronto hosted the Group of Twenty (G20) Summit attracting a large number of activists and peaceful protesters. A group of anarchists broke off from the organized demonstrators adopting more militant protest techniques (e.g., Black Bloc). This resulted in mass rioting and the destruction of public and commercial property. In response, the police utilized tactics such as escalating force and kettling which led to allegations of police misconduct and excessive use of force by law enforcement. This paper provides a theoretical understanding of the civil disobedience and

allegations of police misconduct associated with the G20 Summit. In respect to the rioters, a Marxist theoretical perspective is used to illustrate that the tactics of the anarchists can be attributed to both ideological and structural factors. For the police, the propositions from conflict theory also provide an explanation for actions that led to allegations of police misconduct. Thus, this paper argues that conflict theories can illuminate how the state can influence the individual actions of the protestors and the nature of policing in democratic societies.

Author: *Manjit Pabla, University of Waterloo*

- Producing social (dis)order in prison?: The complex effects of coercive and remunerative controls

Institutional security level is one of the most consistent predictors of aggregate-levels of violence and victimization in prison research. This association has typically been attributed to the higher criminal propensity of maximum-security inmates (i.e., the importation model), the restrictive conditions of higher security prisons (i.e., the deprivation model), or a combination of both (i.e., the integration model). This study examines how differences in the use of coercive and remunerative controls for the purpose of maintaining social order across maximum, medium, and minimum-security prisons may contribute to variations in violence levels. The data is taken from in-depth semi-structured interviews with parolees in the Canadian federal correctional system and analyzed using an administrative control perspective. For many participants, the heavy reliance on formal, coercive mechanisms in higher-security prisons decreased their feelings of safety and increased their experience of violence or its threat. In contrast, informal remunerative mechanisms, predominant in lower-security prisons, were experienced as effective tools for deterring aggression and encouraging desirable behaviours. Implications for prison management and administrative decision-making are discussed.

Author(s): *Victoria Sit, York University; Rose Ricciardelli, York University*

- Delinquent and Risky Behaviour among Canadian Adolescents in a Prairie City: Effects of Self-Control, Differential Association, and Social Bond

High school students face a myriad of stressors and challenges in the academic environment. The high school environment has been depicted as one that has a large number of students, more rigid academic tracking, less emotional and instructional support from teachers, and greater emphasis on high academic achievement than that of a middle school. It is also an environment that exposes adolescents to greater pressures to engage in anti-social behaviour and to more intense peer pressure. Drawing from the concepts of self-control, differential association, and social bond, this paper explores delinquent and risky behaviour among 262 students attending 14 high schools in a western Canadian city. Multiple OLS regression analysis revealed that age, socio-economic status, parents' education, risk-taking, friends' use of illegal drugs, and attitudes toward school were significantly associated with engagement in unlawful activities and risk-taking behavior among these high school students.

Author: *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

- Darwin Meets the King: Using evolutionary psychology and anomie to explain police deviance.

Following a brief review of how Merton's theory of anomie and social structure can be adapted to explain police deviance, we delve into the basic principles of evolutionary psychology as a means of improving the model's explanatory power. Our objective is twofold: first, to provide a more robust theoretical framework for understanding police deviance while identifying key opportunities for remedial intervention and, second, to emphasize the importance of integrating sociology and evolutionary psychology more generally: the latter requires that a number of unfortunate misunderstandings about the nature of evolutionary psychology be overcome.

Author(s): *Patrick Parnaby, University of Guelph; Sonya Buffone, University of Waterloo*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: Indigenous Thought, Theory & Methodologies

Session Code: PSoc1-C

Session Organizers: Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick; Jeff Denis, McMaster University

Session Description: In *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*, Linda Tuhiwai Smith (1999) pointed out that for many Indigenous peoples, research is a dirty word. How, if at all, are sociologists today attempting to overcome this legacy? Building on the well-attended Indigenous Peoples and Contemporary Canada panels at the 2011 CSA, this session aims to engage with the shortcomings, challenges and successes of research involving Indigenous peoples, Indigenous identities and interests, and Indigenous-Settler dynamics. We invite papers on all aspects of sociological research involving First Nations, Mtis, and/or Inuit populations, particularly those pursuing methodologically innovative work. It is our goal to create space for dialogue around the important issues affecting Indigenous peoples and Indigenous-Settler relations in Canada today and to do so in the spirit of the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, that is, to work towards establishing new relationships embedded in mutual recognition and respect, both in our research and in our daily lives (www.trc.ca).

Chair: Jeff Denis, McMaster University

Discussant: Lina Sunseri, Brescia University College at Western

Presentations:

- The Particulars of Place and Indigenous Feminism

Place and thought are of the same design and intelligence, creating and fulfilling an intentionality that can bring us back to how the breadth of agency was formed within our own disciplines of knowledge. That is, 'influence' amongst living beings within creation exist beyond extinct/biology and act with thoughtful consideration. Each territory carries with it not only a unique physiology and design, but also extends itself to other living beings (i.e. humans) in terms of agency, a way of being, a responsibility, etc. The attempt to divert epistemology from ontology not only negates the very 'how' of being, but results in the deculturation and subsequent incorporation into a Western thinking framework. Therefore, theory as a form of praxis wherein the 'who' and 'how' of thought and action are synonymous in Indigenous forms of knowledge: ontology and epistemology are one. Place has its own ethics, ideas, intelligence and spirit that determines the 'how' of society and its inhabitants. A discussion of essentialism and pre-essentialism will be used to elucidate these themes in terms of how particularities and binaries are crucial to understanding this theoretical/practical collapse.

Author: Vanessa Watts, Queen's University

- Connecting the Unexpected: Indigenous methodologies, history, and settler researchers

Today, Indigenous research methodologies are the subject of scholarly inquiry spanning many disciplines and research subjects, though uptake and engagement has not been even or uncontested in the academy. These methodologies work to re-place Indigenous knowledge and practice at the centre of research (at all stages), and have proven to be effective in addressing the power imbalances and colonial impacts of research with respect to Indigenous people(s). By and large, these approaches, methodologies and paradigms are designed and articulated by and for Indigenous individuals and Indigenous groups involved in research projects. However, in Canada, Settler people(s) are deeply implicated in on-going colonial dynamics and are often recruited back into settler colonial dynamics even if they consciously reject colonialism. For Settler people wishing to truly decolonize, it is critical that they explore avenues or methods of coming to understand the relationships between individual Canadians, settler colonialism, and Indigenous way of knowing and networks of being. Indigenous methodologies, as described above, are effective in confronting hidden colonialism, but can they work for a wider audience? Further, is it possible for a non-Indigenous (in this case, a Settler) scholar to use these research approaches constructively and to avoid appropriation or other 'deep colonial' responses? This paper will present a methodological argument for the applicability of Indigenous research methodologies based on the activation of a

Settler identity. It will draw the attempted application of Indigenous research methodologies to an historical research project on the life and work of two missionaries to British Columbia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, making use of some of the shortcomings, successes, and surprises encountered in this effort.

Author: *Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick*

- Achimostawin (tell me your story): Is my methodology indigenous enough?

As a Cree-speaking member of Bigstone Cree Nation, I carried out ethnographic research within my community in Wabasca Alberta and in Edmonton Alberta, using an indigenous methodology. I invited anyone from the community that identified as Aboriginal to participate (Metis, First Nations, Status, Non-Status), as I felt this would provide a diversity of understandings of identity. The focus of the study was to explore the life experiences of young Aboriginal adults who live on reserve and/or between the spaces of the reserve and city, to gain an understanding of Aboriginal identity. I explored this in the context of gender differences, and choices made in education and work. In my interviews I used the Cree concept of acimowin (telling a story) inviting co-participants to achimostawin (tell me your story). I also incorporated the Cree concept of niwahonmakanak (all my relatives) recognizing the importance of extended and nuclear family in the community. To my surprise, not all co-participants related to these Cree concepts, while some related very well to these concepts. At times I asked: Is my methodology too indigenous or not indigenous enough? I will explore these questions and show how my research highlighted a variety of understandings of identity and how indigenous methodologies must be inclusive to various classes, genders, cultural identities, spiritualities and locations.

Author: *Angele Alook, York University*

- Methodology in Nunavut: Beyond Multiculturalism

Everyday life methodologies enable us to understand researchers as participants in the ambiguities of everyday life at a time when cultures of abstraction have made this not readily obvious. These methodologies are also (potentially) radically anti-racist in the sense that they do not reinscribe racism through liberal categories such as risk, vulnerability, tolerance of difference, and even the provisional discourse of 'aboriginal peoples' as per the Tri-Council policy statement. We ought to recognize that there are no value neutral beautiful souls when it comes to research. Thus, we need to consider strategies that counteract the violence of research in the north. In this paper, I reflect on my own struggles with the ambiguities of conducting fieldwork as a non-indigenous researcher in Nunavut since 2009. While visiting, I responded to challenges that would arise in the field as a 'southern' researcher, bearing in mind cultural difference and working in relation to southern and northern ethics protocols. I use everyday life theory to discuss urban dynamics among Inuit and Qallunaat alongside a reflexive meditation that calls into question conventional forms of objectivity, such as value neutrality, in sociological research.

Author: *Barret Weber, University of Alberta*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Omnibus Sessions: Globalization

Session Code: Omni1-B

Session Organizers: *Jim Frideres, University of Calgary, CSA President 2011-2012*

Session Description: This omnibus session features presentations with a Globalization theme.

Chair: Jim Frideres, University of Calgary

Presentations:

- International Retirement Migration in Cuenca, Ecuador

The paper takes a heterodox approach to the question of migration. Migration studies look primarily at the migration of workers from the Global South to the Global North. Yet, a new and increasingly important flow of migrants is now coming out of the Global North and relocating in the Global South,

primarily to cut costs, or to participate in what Forbes Magazine has called 'geographic arbitrage.' My paper looks primarily at retirement migration from North America to Cuenca, Ecuador, therefore the migration of relatively privileged individuals who no longer participate in the work force. As retirement in North America becomes increasingly less secure, due to structural changes in the economy, there has been a growing number of economically stressed individuals migrating to Cuenca, with uneven consequences for the local population.

The paper reports on my field research in Cuenca during the summer of 2011, where I conducted 33 open-ended qualitative interviews with North American migrant households in Cuenca. The data appear to show that economic reasons are the principle driving force of migration there. I discuss different social types, specific challenges and some elements of the impact on local populations.

Author: *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University*

- **Playing the Hero: Interrogating the encroaching discursive and economic context of NGO-school partnerships in Global Citizenship Education**

As two educators/researchers (university-based and NGO-based) we examine the transnational cultural, national economic and institutional context of Global Citizenship curriculum and extra-curricular programming promoted by Canadian NGOs in partnership with Canadian schools. We consider the political and pragmatic context of Canadian NGOs' activities: increasingly circumscribed, militarized field conditions; post-9/11 and post-2008 financial crisis transnational imaginaries of terrorism and austerity; increasingly securitized migrational flows between donor and host countries; state redefinition of Canadian national narratives from peacekeeping to military power; the funding chill on NGOs critical of Canadian governmental or corporate policy; the dramatically increased tying of governmental and non-governmental aid to corporate partnerships. Within this landscape, we interrogate the forms of critical, self-implicating reflexivity (or 'difficult knowledge,' Britzman, 1998), the global imaginaries and identity narratives into which students are invited and incited in these partnerships. What spaces exist for anti-imperial perspectives in the classroom, transnational dialogue and ethical deliberation that might forge relations of solidarity beyond technological paternalism and economic determinism? How do such partnerships inhabit and intervene in the expanding sphere of cultural politics and social movements? What are the implications for preparing teachers to work in the constrained yet unique spaces of sustained deliberation that schools represent in society?

Author(s): *Lisa Taylor, Bishop's University; Alyson Rowe, War Child Canada*

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award Lecture

Session Code: PLEN5

Session Description: Dr. Rick Helmes-Hayes, University of Waterloo; *Measuring the Mosaic : An Intellectual Biography of John Porter* (University of Toronto Press, 2010).

Measuring the Mosaic is a comprehensive intellectual biography of John Porter (1921-1979), author of *The Vertical Mosaic* (1965), and the pre-eminent English language Canadian sociologist of his time. It offers a detailed account of his life and an analysis of his extensive writings on class, power, educational opportunity, social mobility, and democracy.

Dr. Helmes-Hayes is the winner of the 2011 John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award

Date: May 30, 2012

Time: 6:30pm - 10:30pm

Location: Walper Hotel, 1 King Street West, Kitchener

Banquet and Award Ceremony

Special guest speaker, Angus Reid, will be introducing a new CSA Award co-sponsored by the Angus Reid Foundation, the Canadian Sociological Association, and the University of Calgary. A Reception will begin at 6:30pm with the Ballroom opening at 7:00pm. Presentations will be held during the banquet, including the CSA Conference Best Article, Canadian Review of Sociology Best Article, CSA Outstanding Contribution in Sociology, and the John Porter Tradition of Excellence Award.

Tickets: \$50 for the chicken or steak entree or \$45 for the vegetarian option.

<http://www.csa-scs.ca/csa-conference-annual-banquet-and-award-ceremony>

Deadline to order: May 25, 2012

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *Critical Engagements in Interpretive Theory*

Session Code: The3-A

Session Organizers: *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty*

Session Description: The interpretive sociological tradition treats meaningful (social) action as a primary consideration in the systematic study of the social. This tradition can be broadly conceived to include variants and syntheses of cultural sociology, ethnomethodology, hermeneutics, phenomenology, post-structuralism and symbolic interactionism. This session invites submissions that draw upon interpretive sociological approaches to explore the fascinating complexities of our contemporary social world. Papers that take up the critical and/or transformative possibilities of interpretive theorizing are especially encouraged.

Chair: *Tara H. Milbrandt, Augustana Faculty - University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- Interpretive Sociology and Disability Studies

"Probably the chief gain from phenomenology," says M. M. Ponty (1962: xix), "is to have united extreme subjectivism with extreme objectivism in its notion of the world or of rationality." This gain is expressed by interpretive sociology as it critically addresses the space between perceiver and perceived, especially in the face of disability. Within contemporary Western cultures disability appears somewhere between the perceptual extremes of "living-death" and "human 'just like' any other." This cultural positioning of disability leaves people to be recognized from one side or the other of this extreme. Using an interpretive sociological approach in the interdisciplinary field of disability studies, my paper focuses on the objectivist claims of medical approaches to disability as they interact with subjectivist claims of social critique. I aim to uncover a sense of the unity between these differ ways of perceiving disability as a way to address the kind of world that requires disability to be so clearly split, managed, and known. My analysis also aims to show how an interpretive sociological approach reflects a politics of wonder able to make something new from the current political resolve that already knows disability as a problem be it medical or otherwise.

Author: *Tanya Titchkosky, OISE - University of Toronto*

- Health for mortals: An existential and phenomenological approach to health sociology.

In the essay "Why aren't more doctors phenomenologists?" Richard Baron makes the argument that the phenomenological approach to health is incompatible with medical training. While not disagreeing with this claim, my paper asks why aren't more medical sociologists phenomenologists? I argue that Baron's phenomenological conception of health – which posits health as a state of congruence between one's intention and one's capacity – can be highly productive for sociology. This conception of health has the potential to move sociological research in new directions, and in this

paper I outline three important openings for health sociology. First, this way of thinking about health raises questions around what matters and how we wish to live, bringing these existential considerations into the ambit of health and health research. Second, while this conception recognises that health can be produced through the extension of social and vital capacities –e.g., through public health and biomedicine – healing can also be achieved by re-configuring intentions, desires and expectations so that they are inline with capacities. This “politics of desire” orients sociological research around those practices that enable people to be with what ‘is’ or “transvalue” that which limits us, such that it becomes an integral, even positive, dimension of who we are. Finally, I close by noting that more sociologists are not phenomenologists because they have failed to engage with the meaning of health. Instead, they have taken for granted conventional, medicalized approaches to health, which assume a technological orientation to mortality is desirable. The phenomenological conception offers a corrective, placing mortality – and vulnerability more generally – at the center of health, framing it as an open question, subject to a variety of interpretations and life strategies.

Author: *Albert Banerjee, York University*

- **Historical Sociology as Melancholy**

This paper examines historical sociology as a melancholic mode of understanding. The claim is that at least a particular kind of historical thought allows for the development of an increasingly rare form of self and social interpretation. Following Ian Craib’s somewhat playful distinction, the melancholy of history is opposed to the psychosis of postmodern thought and its more recent varieties (e.g. affect theory, systems theory, theories of mobility). To develop this intuition, the paper offers an extended reading of Joachim Radkau’s recent biography of Max Weber. Radkau’s biography provides insight into Weber’s psychological troubles and their relation to his work. The point of this paper though is not to read Weber’s historical work as a product of his illness but rather to better understand the mood from within which certain kinds of historical sociology proceed. What does it mean to call historical sociology melancholic? What kind of historical sociology is melancholic? What forms of self and social engagement does historical sociology, of a certain kind, allow? How can this melancholic mode emerge within the midst of contemporary frenzied social and academic life?

Author: *Jeff Stepnisky, Grant MacEwan University*

- **Blinding the Power of Sight: The Interpretive Imaginary of Seeing**

It is easier, Frederick Jamison tells us, to imagine the end of the world than it is to imagine a different one. I treat Jamison’s words not as a stipulation but as an invitation to imagine the relation between end and difference. Blindness is typically understood as the negation and privation of sight and certainly as its end. Imagining the end of sight is easy, easier at least than imagining its difference, especially living in it. Drawing on a particular blind/sighted interaction, this paper examines how routine versions of such interaction generate a utopic version of the life-world that must contain and control the differences it fails to imagine but always already needs and thus constitutes. I will show how sighted culture needs blindness if it is to assert the primordial power of the sighted organization of everyday life. But, what version of the world is required to generate and sustain such power? This paper explores an imaginary of seeing that constitutes blindness as its end and fails to ‘see’ blindness as itself constituting an imagined world of difference. This paper ‘ends’ by showing the limit of sight’s power to ‘see’ the world of difference it constitutes.

Author: *Rod Michalko, OISE - University of Toronto*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Critical Realism and the Social Sciences*

Session Code: SThe1

Session Organizers: *Garry Potter, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: The general theme of the session would be covering the following points: 1) the importance of epistemological and ontological questions to social scientific research; 2) the particular relevance of Critical Realism as an under-laborer for the social sciences; 3) ontology and

methodology and 4) the Critical Realist understanding of questions regarding agency and social structure.

Chair: *Garry Potter, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- Towards a Critical Realist Account of the Nuclear Industry

In March 2011 the failure of the cooling mechanism and the partial-meltdown of a reactor at Japan's Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant once again brought into stark contrast nuclear energy's promise to be a safe, reliable, cheap, and environmentally friendly energy source and the practical difficulties in taming and controlling its immense power and destructive potential. Nuclear reactors represent an extraordinary feat of engineering and knowledge but are, as one leading physicist termed them, 'a Faustian bargain' (Weinberg, 1972). The analysis presented here investigates this 'bargain' through the lens of critical realism and related social theory. The critical realist (Roy Bhaskar, 1975, 1979; Andrew Sayer, 1992; Pearce and Frauley, 2007) concepts of institutions, events, and emergence are used as a theoretical underpinning to integrate elements of Michel Foucault's post-structuralism and Louis Althusser's 'aleatory' Marxism. This perspective provides a holistic account of discursive, socio-political, and natural structures as well as their inter-relations. Using the example of the development of the British nuclear industry, I argue that the industrial 'form' of the nuclear industry is almost unique in its need to contain the dangerous by-products it continually produces (despite, at times, seeking to utilise them). I conclude that under present political and socio-economic circumstances, it necessarily fails to do so safely.

Author: *Nick Hardy, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario*

- "Emile Durkheim and David Elder-Vass on Social Facts-two peas in a pod: is it time to change the menu?"

David Elder-Vass, in his recent book, *The Causal Power of Social Structures*, while often being appreciative of Durkheim is dismissive of his concept of society but replaces it with that of the 'norm circle' which replicates the most idealist versions of Durkheim's thought. This paper will develop an alternative which argues that while there is much merit in the work of Elder-Vass and of Durkheim each is compromised by a similar essentialism. These lacunae are remediable by drawing on a richer conception of social order.

Author(s): *Frank Pearce, Queen's University*

- Critical Realism and Discourse: Why not?

This paper will take up the long-simmering debate over the place of discourse (theory) within or versus critical realism. Engaging with key voices in the debate—such as Laclau, Wilmott, Bhaskar, Archer, and Mutchól will ask just what seems to be at stake in the battle over which perspective helps the sociological project more, and whether there is any useful compatibility between them. Specifically, I will explore the potential of the basic idea—not necessarily the all-encompassing theory—of discourse for studies adopting critical realism as their under-labourer. Taking discourse to be an integral part of the realm of human participation 'in forms of understanding, comprehension or consciousness of the relations and activities in which they are involved', as well as the 'representations' of material reality that they take as 'truth' (Purvis and Hunt, 1993:474), I will ask: if this comprehension or consciousness 'makes a difference' to how, why, to what ends and in what contexts people act (or do not), then is it not compatible with the critical realist goal of understanding human agency? My goal is to explore this possibility seriously, as a scholar relative new to both perspectives, who finds them equally persuasive (and finds the debate therefore puzzling) when it comes to my own research on generations, paid work and social change.

Author: *Karen Foster, York University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Death, Bereavement and the Body*

Session Code: SDea1

Session Organizers: *Helin Burkay, Carleton University; Augustine Park, Carleton University*

Session Description: Death, dying, the dead and bereavement have remained under examined areas of sociological research in Canada. The relative inattention to these areas of study seems to mirror the social concealment of the dead as well as the constellation of practices, meanings and emotions that organise dying and its aftermath. This session aims to explore multiple points of entry into the sociology of death with special attention to social, cultural and political meanings invested in death and the dead. This session also welcomes papers that intersect the study of death with the sociology of the body and the sociology of emotions. We seek to examine themes such as, but not limited to, the continued life of the dead among the living, the social construction of death, the spatialisation of death, representations of death, the dead in popular culture, practices and discourses of dying, killing or the taking life, political/politicised deaths, cultural rituals of mourning, and the politics of grief.

Chair: *Madalena Santos, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Transnational Gay Rights: Queer(ed) Necro Incarnations

This paper examines how the deaths of racialized bodies in the (post)colonial context are positioned and represented by mainstream human rights discourses, which in turn position (white) western bodies as benevolent spectators. Through an anti-racist postcolonial (re)reading, this analysis un/maps the narration and spatialization of particular (post)colonial (subaltern) deaths by transnational mainstream gay/LGBT rights discourses, and the producing of 'third world' gay/queer deaths as universal gay/queer injuries. It is evident that only particular violence(s) aligned with western transnational gay/LGBT rights discourses are actually taken up by the mainstream gay/LGBT rights discourse, while others enter into the space of paralipomena ('things omitted'); arguably, mainstream transnational discourses choose to intervene with ('interested') discursive pretexts. A comprehensive investigation of this trend must look to how 'third world deaths' are prioritized, ordered and thusly (re)configured as a tragic bereavements, which 'other third world deaths' are denied. This paper seeks to explicate how the (post)colonial spaces marked for intervention by mainstream queer rights activism are interconnected with discourses of orientalism, imperialism and (de)colonization.

Author: *Sonny Dhoot, Queen's University*

- Death, Monumentality, and the City: The Death of an Idea and the Site of the Monument

In this paper I examine the significance and role of monuments and monumentality as a representation and spatialization of death in regards to defining the nature of a public and the protection or memorialisation of an increasingly ideal notion of public space. Through an analysis of the case of the eviction of Occupy Nova Scotia (based in Halifax) from Victoria Park on Remembrance Day 2011, where it was negotiated that Occupy Nova Scotia would temporarily move from Grand Parade Square (the original site for the camp and the site of the city's main monument) to make way for Remembrance Day ceremonies, I demonstrate the increased attention being paid to the site of the monument and the significance that its nature as a representation and spatialization of death has in regards to a community's notion of a 'public' and public space. After discussing the nature of monuments and monumentality in a theoretical sense, I use the various theoretical conclusions to discuss the case of the dispute over the site of the monument and the eviction of Occupy Nova Scotia. In the end, I work to provide a new perspective to view the dispute and the significance of monuments as spatializations of death.

Author: *Ryan Shuvera, Acadia University*

- Towards a Critical Sociology of Death and Dying

My paper argues for a critical sociology of death and dying by examining the process of memorialization. The publication of popular articles and books about the inflated costs for funerals and burials by the 'death industry' in the 1960s raised public awareness about the commodification of death in North America. This 'critique' of the death industry and its exorbitant costs however remains underdeveloped as it presents a rather narrow view of the symbolic elements that make

memorialization meaningful to social actors. I therefore propose to examine the commodification of death as only one element of the larger social process of memorialization that has seen death and dying become simultaneously more hidden in institutions and more pervasive through virtual spaces such as Facebook groups. My presentation focuses on the memorialization process as the social integration of its various material, symbolic, and narrative-producing practices. Such an approach allows for a critical re-examination of the moral codes and social structures that organize practices as diverse as disposing of the body, organizing a service, managing the deceased's estate and constructing memorials.

Author: *Catherine Tuey, Carleton University*

- **The Remains of the Dead: Nation-Building and the Politics of Reburial in Transitional Justice**
This paper offers a preliminary exploration of how the dead bodies of the victims of state violence matter for societies emerging from conflict or repression, using post-Apartheid South Africa as a case study. Specifically, the paper considers the efforts to locate, exhume and rebury the earthly remains of anti-Apartheid activists who went missing and are presumed dead. The return of bodies to loved ones has emerged as a key symbol of healing, and is advanced as a precursor to reconciliation. However, the meanings invested in recovered dead bodies are complex. This paper argues that the remains of the dead are, in particular, imbued with contradictory discourses of the new nation in at least three ways: First, reburials have become highly politicised events, keeping alive legends of the anti-Apartheid struggle. Second, reburials have been constructed as key to 'closure' and 'healing' at the individual level, which become metonyms for the success of national reconciliation and the construction of the 'rainbow nation'. Finally, the continued absence of missing loved ones has emerged as a mark of the failure of the transition from a regime of state repression to a peaceful and democratic society. In particular, bereft mothers are the prevailing icon of the failure of the new society, the burden of the past and the (im)possibility of reconciliation.

Author: *Augustine Park, Carleton University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Gender and Violence in Sport*

Session Code: SSpo1

This session will be combined with SVio1: Violence Against Racialized Women.

Session Organizers: *Stephen Dumas, University of Calgary*

Session Description: Although parents place their children in sports to learn rules and enjoy the pleasure of playing with others, this social setting has increasingly come under intense scrutiny. On the evening of June 15, 2011, police were called in to deal with rioting in downtown Vancouver following game seven of the National Hockey League's (NHL) Stanley Cup finals playoff series. The Vancouver Canucks lost the game to the Boston Bruins by a score of 4-0. The cost to the City of Vancouver was reported to be approximately \$2 million (The Vancouver Courier, Sept, 7, 2011) and the burning of vehicles along with the looting of shops cost an estimated \$5 million. Some described the event as 'chaos and mayhem' and the Vancouver police chief argued it was the work of criminals and anarchists. Sadly, negative press is certainly not new to sport. The City of Vancouver itself had experienced similar riots in 1994, and the Vancouver Canucks are still dealing with the legal ramifications of what has become known as the Bertuzzi incident. Fighting in the league continues to receive negative attention, concussions have adversely affected many players including offensive star Sidney Crosby, and the summer of 2011 has been marked by the suicides of 3 well-known enforcers (Derek Boogaard, Rick Rypien, and Wade Belak). This session will focus on the experiences of athletes in a variety of sports with an emphasis on gender construction and violence. Subtopics may include: Sports and identity formation; Injuries; Sports violence; Children in sports; Gender; Ethnicity; Commercialization.

Chair: *Stephen Dumas, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

- Boys to Men: Masculinity, Violence, and Spectacle in U.S. High School Football

Concussions and injury more broadly have begun to receive widespread attention in mainstream sports media. Yet, this attention has not deflated enthusiasm for sports spectatorship and participation or the hyper-masculine gendering they promote. A recent example of this is a lengthy New Yorker profile on the Don Bosco Preparatory School football team which charts the program's rise to national prominence through the implementation of a regime of professional level training and violence. I argue through discourse analysis of the article that violence and hegemonic masculinity have become fundamental to the process of identity formation for young athletes in contact sports. I also contend that this reality is inextricably linked on a structural level to spectacle and capital. Thus, I suggest that despite the apparent turn against violence in sport, it remains essential to the way in which the games are played and sold.

Author: *Nathan Kalman-Lamb, York University*

- Gender and the Construction of Injury Risk in Sport

In recent years there has been extensive attention in the biomedical literature to injuries among women athletes, and specifically ruptures of the Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL), which stabilizes the knee. Research has focused on identifying risk factors for ACL injuries among women athletes and following from this, prevention strategies. This presentation provides an analysis of the manner in which gender is constructed in the literature on risk and prevention of injuries in sport. Utilizing several search engines and a combination of search terms, articles in the biomedical literature on ACL injuries among women athletes were identified and subjected to a thematic content analysis. A main focus of the research on risk factors is neuromuscular, specifically movement patterns that place athletes at risk of injuries. The main response to this risk factor is the implementation of training programs to alter movement patterns to reduce injury risk. For both of these topics, there is a considerable emphasis on gender specific approaches. The presentation will examine the manner in which biomedical research on gendered movement patterns and the implementation of training patterns to reduce this risk constructs gender, gender difference and the gendering of risk.

Author: *Nancy Theberge, University of Waterloo*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *New Directions in the Sociology of Public Health I*

Session Code: SHea2-A

Session Organizers: *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University*

Session Description: Public health is an under-researched and under-theorized area within the sociology of health and illness. The main trajectories of work in the area draw on political economy and Foucauldian perspectives to critique health promotion. This session invites papers that move beyond these well-rehearsed forms of critique. Of particular interest are theoretico-empirical papers that explore and open up for discussion the complexities of public health technologies, reasoning, practices, surveillance forms and modes of governance. Papers from a range of theoretical and methodological perspectives are encouraged including, for example, critical and institutional ethnographies, studies of the medico-legal borderland, research bridging critical public health and socio-legal studies, work informed by science and technology studies, feminist critiques, and novel appropriations of Foucauldian and political economy perspectives.

Chair: *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University*

Discussant: *Katherine Frohlich, Université de Montréal*

Presentations:

- Theorizing emerging fields of public health practice: Contributions from Pierre Bourdieu

The social determinants of health research agenda has allowed health professionals and researchers to bridge diverse disciplines where they increasingly draw upon multiple discourses to actively construct new fields of public health practice. However, theoretical considerations of those emerging practices are woefully lacking. Pierre Bourdieu's 'theory of practice' is useful in this regard and contributes to an understanding of how particular practices are (re)produced, why some practices are 'more legitimate' than others, and how the adoption of a practice shapes the field within which it operates. Using the example of environmental public health, this paper reflects upon relevant shifts in the employ of techniques that address environmental determinants of health. Bourdieu's work illuminates the tensions between a 'traditional' and highly institutionalized understanding of environmental health practice - such as conducting food inspections and monitoring air and water quality - and the dispositions of actors championing innovative practices aimed at mitigating emerging environmental challenges (e.g. climate change). Bourdieu's analytic tools of habitus, field, and capital are employed to theorize how hybridized fields of public health practice are created, and the ways in which particular practices are constructed as legitimate.

Author: *Chris Buse, University of Toronto*

- Governance of animal populations in urban space: Public health questions, and questioning what public health leaves out

Criminologists and socio-legal scholars have begun to focus attention on the specificity of municipal law. Drawing on actor-network scholarship as well as on legal anthropology, this emerging literature underscores that municipal jurisdiction covers the realm of space and other things, such that the exercise of municipal jurisdiction ends up governing people through things. Animals are things, in legal terms; yet they are peculiar things in that animals are sentient, mobile and often treated as selves. This paper focuses on the City of Calgary's Responsible Pet Owner Bylaw in relation to public health questions regarding physical activity, social capital, and zoonotic infections implicating people, pets, and wildlife. In doing so, the paper highlights that public health as an institution, as well as critical scholarship in public health, has dealt with municipal law mainly in relation to tobacco control. Even then, critical research on smoking bans is sparse. Meanwhile, public health researchers have discovered dog-walking as way to promote physical activity and positive social interactions, but without detailed attention to processes of urban governance. The medico-legal borderland extends to disconnection of critical public health from sociolegal studies, which this paper and the session will help rectify.

Author: *Melanie Rock, University of Calgary*

- Global Public Health 'Preparedness': A Critical Analysis of Pandemic Influenza Planning

This work explores understandings of emergence and infectious disease through a Foucauldian-informed critical discourse analysis of texts produced at global and regional levels of governance and directed at pandemic influenza planning. More specifically, I explore how pandemic preparedness through health governance is implicated in the biopolitical regulation of the global population and the maintenance of social order and security. This research examines key techniques in the governance of pandemic, such as the representation of viral characteristics and possibilities for control and containment, within these documents. I assert that such constructions have significant implications for the pre-emptive governance of disease, and enable the integration of the future occurrence of an influenza pandemic into the everyday structures of society. This work has broader implications for public health in light of the trend towards generalized responses to emergency in public health preparedness initiatives, which indicates the increasing conflation of numerous potential economic and social threats, where infectious disease risks become aligned with issues such as bioterrorism, natural disasters or anthropogenic climate change. In this light, the framework of 'preparedness' in public health governance requires further consideration with respect to the broader political and economic contexts within which relevant discourses arise and transform.

Author: *Sarah Sanford, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto*

- Public health discourse, instrumentality and embodiment: The promotion of walking for health

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

In both popular media and public health literatures walking is widely promoted as a simple and effective means of averting the dangers of sedentary living and of reducing the risk of obesity and other chronic diseases. Responding to the present day 'imperative of health' (Crawford 2004) and taking advantage of the symbolic and material resources generated by the so-called obesity epidemic, public health agencies give away pedometers, organize walking programs and provide instruction on walking technique. What meanings of the body and movement are put into circulation and what meanings of the body are occluded by the constant promotion of walking as a health intervention? This paper uses late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century textbooks on walking to provide context for a discursive analysis of present-day public health texts that offer walking as an important tactic for reducing the risk of future ill-health. While drawing on a Foucauldian notion of risk as a key strategy of governmentality, the paper is an attempt to step away from Foucault to consider the relationship of instrumental public health discourses to the physical, material capacities of the body. What are the implications of risk discourses around health for contemporary forms of subjectivity and embodiment? The example of walking - a banal form of physical activity (for people who are able-bodied) that is not easily bracketed off as 'exercise' - can help us to think about the reach of public health discourses, their influence on fundamental activities of everyday life, and the understandings and experiences of our bodies that come of these.

Author: *Mary Louise Adams, School of Kinesiology and Health Studies*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Violence Against Racialized Women: Intersecting Lived Experiences and Traumatic Effects*

Session Code: SVio1

This session will be combined with SSp01: Gender and Violence in Sports.

Session Organizers: *Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

Session Description: Although there are laws and policies in place to protect and uphold the guarantees of equality, women of racialized groups face the daily indignities of everyday racism, everyday sexism and everyday violence, within their day to day lives. *Violence Against Racialized Women: Intersecting Lived Experiences and Traumatic Effects*, examines the lived experiences of women within the public and private spheres of their lives intimate & in general, within the Tamil, Lebanese and other racialized communities. In turn, the traumatic affects these everyday experiences cause; deepen the troubles experienced with defining one's identity, sense of autonomy, dignity and self-esteem. These discussions will stem from personal experiences as well as within social, political, cultural, communal and legal contexts.

Chair: *Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

Presentations:

- "Strange Bodies": Gender, Race, Sexual Orientation and the Violence of Institutional Discourse

Women at the intersections of race, sexual orientation and class experience a particular form of violence when engaging with institutional or state mechanisms to make changes in policies and practices to end sexual violence. This form of institutional violence that produces an outsider/within status or to use Sarah Ahmed's term 'strange bodies temporarily assimilated within the inassimilable' is experienced as violence by many of us at the intersections of race and sexual orientation.

To demonstrate how this violence is produced and manifested in the institutional process, I will provide a discussion of my involvement on a Sexual Assault Audit Steering Committee of Toronto (SAASC) to make changes to police practices in the investigation of sexual assault of women.

In addition to illuminating the raced-gendered and sexed violence of the institutional process, I will also pose some thoughts to the meaning of resistance in the context of institutional violence.

Author: *Beverly Bain, Laurentian University*

- Traumatic Effects of War and the Re-victimization of Women When Facing the Criminal Justice System

Violence against women is grounded in the unequal and subordinate status of women perpetrated by patriarchy. As a result, women become stigmatized and not only experience victimization within the private sphere. The legal system re-victimizes racialized women when faced with the criminal justice system. The racialized woman, whether she is an immigrant woman or born in Canada or the U.S, has considerably less power and privilege during such an encounter. The focus of my discussion will be surrounded by discourse regarding the impact that war has on women's lives and intersecting these experiences when she faces the criminal justice system as an offender or a victim. It is my contention that the effects of war will inevitably re-emerge and cause a deeper sense of inequality. The violence committed by militarization affects women's experiences and lives significantly, and this then transfers into the patriarchal relations she will experience within many parts of the criminal justice system. The emergence of traumatic effects and the patriarchal relations will increase the stigma she already carries and will end up causing a constant victimization. Particular environments such as courts, policing and prisons will be analyzed and examples of lived experiences from Middle Eastern women will be presented in relation to all of these systems.

Author: *Natalie Azzi, Brock University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: 21st Century Mediated Knowledge I: Biomedical Focus

Session Code: SKno3-A

Session Organizers: *Carmen James Schifellite, Ryerson University*

Session Description: This session focuses on analyses that examine the social influences on the production and stability of social, scientific and popular knowledge forms generated in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. These papers will examine ways in which the stature and robustness of knowledge production has been transformed and destabilized over the past 100 years through the mediations of a myriad of social forces. Possible topics are wide-ranging and include: the influences of digital and traditional media forms, public relations campaigns, advertising forms and content, theoretical developments in science such as quantum mechanics, and developments in science and technology studies about the nature of science among others. Analyses may also include examinations of the implications of this knowledge transformation and destabilization for pedagogic practice, social and political movements and everyday life.

Chair: *Andrea Noack, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

- 'Caught on Camera, Uploaded onto the Internet': Digital Mediations and Contemporary Social Knowledge

'The encounter was caught on camera, and uploaded onto the internet'. From rowdy celebrations and militant street protests, to hockey riots, war scenes, and confrontations with authorities in airports, how we come to understand and 'know' about the contemporary social world is increasingly mediated by publically circulating audio-visual recordings taken by participants and spectators on the scene. These digital objects do not simply 'reveal' the details of particular encounters; they play a role in constituting how we understand the times more broadly. Drawing upon phenomenological approaches within sociology, this paper will explore the complex and dialectical relationship between social knowledge and audio-visual recordings through a consideration of select instances in Canada involving encounters that were 'caught on camera, and uploaded onto the internet'.

Author(s): *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty*

- From 'doing Jane' to consulting Dr. Oz: Consuming popular dieting advice

This study explores the pertinence of Bauman's (2000) concept of the 'example-authority' for understanding how women engage with popular dieting advice. The dynamics of how audiences interact with self-help literature are central to Bauman's arguments about the nature of contemporary authority. Bauman contends that in an individualistic society all types of decision-making are experienced as a form of 'shopping', in which stable and exclusive relations between an authoritative author and audience are supplanted by a restless parade of authors who present themselves 'examples' of how self-realization and self-mastery can be achieved. Yet, with some notable exceptions (Dolby, 2005; McGee, 2005; Griffith, 2004; Radner, 1995; Starker, 1989), relatively little empirical work has been devoted to the self-help genre or to dieting advice. As a result we know little about the relationships that audiences have with these texts. The present study addresses this gap in understanding through a series of 35 in-depth interviews with women about how they select, evaluate and act on dieting advice, with the goal of better understanding the processes by which dietetic authority is legitimated.

Author: *Angela Wisniewski, University of New Brunswick*

- Online Medical Knowledge and Agency: Multiple Sclerosis Patients and the CCSVI Procedure
Previous research has been conducted on how patients use the internet to verify, investigate and challenge medical information. However, little research has examined how online information may influence a patient's decision to have a controversial medical procedure such as chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency (CCSVI). This paper seeks to examine how multiple sclerosis patients read, and interpret online information as they decide whether to travel abroad to seek the controversial procedure. Multiple sclerosis patients discussed the negative connotations of using the internet for health information, but provided two distinct strategies to ensure they were not duped by online information as they used the internet to enact their agency against their debilitating disease. First, some participants cited accessing academic papers online that they felt confident interpreting via their scientific or medical backgrounds. Second, the participants that did not have a medical background relied on multiple sources such as fellow patients in discussion boards, or news sites that reported similar information on CCSVI. These strategies helped patients to be objective researchers as they become more informed about their disease and treatments; however their ultimate decision rested on the state and progression of their illness.

Author: *Jenny Kelly, The University of Calgary*

- The Potential Impact of Digital Information Technologies on Normal and Revolutionary Medical Science

This presentation examines the impact that digital information technologies may have on the spread of nontraditional medical treatments and the role that citizen researchers can have in this process. In this study I look at the case of a medical protocol initially developed for the treatment of Sarcoidosis, an autoimmune disease. However, this treatment is now being used to treat many other autoimmune diseases and approximately 3,000 have or are currently using the treatment. This protocol was developed outside the boundaries of normal medical science by a biomechanical engineer, a doctor and a handful of health care professionals and lay people attempting to cure themselves. It rests on a number of revolutionary ideas about the causes of disease, the role of the innate immune system, the role of Vitamin D in immune function and the role of healing crises in medical treatment. It has shown strong positive results but evidence to date is considered anecdotal at worst and observational at best by the established medical community. The protocol has spread rapidly through the use of digital support systems. I contrast this to an earlier and similar treatment developed by Macpherson Brown, an MD, who is said to have treated over 10,000 people in his fifty-year long career but whose work remains to this day outside the mainstream of rheumatologic practice. This presentation will examine some of the ways in which these emergent communications technologies may change how ideas spread and who has control of their dissemination. I will also reexamine Kuhn's formulation of revolutionary change in science in light of these accelerated communications technologies.

Author: *Carmen James Schifellite, Ryerson University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: De-Housing Homelessness: Homelessness & Social Welfare

Session Code: SHom1

Session Organizers: Tracy Peressini, Renison University College, University of Waterloo

Session Description: Session Description: Homelessness is more than a housing issue. It spans the breadth and depth of private troubles and public problems such as mental health, addictions, crime, delinquency, family violence, child abuse, foster care, poverty, unemployment, etc. This session examines the relationship between homelessness with other public and social problems and seeks to understand homelessness in the broader context of societal functioning, social welfare and social well-being.

Chair and Discussant: Tracy Peressini, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

- Legalizing Social Exclusion in Canadian Cities: The Safe Streets Act as an Apparatus for Neoliberal Governance in Toronto

Much research in Canada has discussed the trend in criminalizing visible homelessness in major metropolitan areas. Measures include legislating by-laws that curtail activities associated with street-involved homeless people or through an increased policing presence in public spaces. Furthermore, homeless youth are more likely to face criminalization than the adult population. Despite the ongoing discussion on criminalizing homelessness, little work has been done in explaining the factors that lead to this trend. For this paper, I examine the political, economic, and social contexts that engendered the intensified surveillance and regulation of homeless youth in Toronto. From a historical perspective, the criminalization of poverty in Canada is not unprecedented. Instead, Canada has a history of deploying the law to regulate an unproductive workforce. This paper analyzes the Safe Streets Act in relation to Harvey's work on capitalist economics and their impact on North American cities as means to contextualize the issues surrounding contemporary jurisprudence and socio-economic inequality. I argue that the ongoing neoliberalization of urban spaces precipitated increased policing of homeless youth, in which neoliberalism retrenches the dominant view that cities are primarily sites for investment in a competitive globalized market.

Author: Jason Webb, York University

- 'I would like us to unite and fight for our rights together because we haven't been able to do it alone': Women's homelessness, disenfranchisement, and self-determination

This presentation examines homelessness as a social process with discursive and empirical elements, functioning within and for a hegemonic social order. Drawing upon critical feminist and anti-racism literatures, and women's own accounts, this paper locates women's homelessness in Canada in its legal and policy context, and shows how homeless-making laws and policies are both enacted and resisted in women's daily-lived experiences.

Women's homelessness in Canada is no accident. Like incarceration and militarism, it is a central feature of the neoliberal security state. Ultimately, it is a project of disenfranchisement: one to exclude from liberal citizenship those who cannot or will not participate in the market. Resistance to homelessness, then, cannot be limited to legal or activist projects seeking to improve state material provision for vulnerable members of society. Instead, following the lead of women's individual and collective acts of resistance, it must claim rights and enact self-determination. The paper concludes with implications for participatory action in solidarity with women facing homelessness.

Author: Emily Paradis, University of Toronto

- Exploring 'social exclusion' with youth experiencing homelessness

Youth who experience homelessness are amongst the most marginal in Canadian society, often subject to multiple aspects of social exclusion. This project, framed by a 'methods from the margins'

(Kirby and McKenna, 1989) approach, is a study of subjective views on social exclusion, working collaboratively with youth who have experienced homelessness. Social exclusion includes notions of deprivation and marginalization in lived experience. Using a participatory framework, this project employed focus groups (n=12) and individual interviews (n=30), with youth who have experienced homelessness. The overarching plan was to explore whether youth who have experienced homelessness perceive the concept of 'social exclusion' as applicable to their situations or helpful as a shorthand term that encapsulates some of their experiences. Further, this work aimed to explore youths' understandings of the dimensions of this term. This project aimed to work with youth to explore the applicability of a social exclusion framework to their lived experiences of homelessness and to include marginal voices in the production of knowledge. Following themes of marginalization, stigma, housing instability, economic limitations and lack of formal protections, findings indicate that the social exclusion lens provides a rich context in which to understand youths' lived experiences of homelessness.

Author: *Jennifer Robinson, Conestoga College/University of Waterloo*

- **Governing Homelessness: the legal, social and moral regulation of the urban poor**

This article explores the ways in which the urban homeless population have become subject to various forms of legal, social and moral regulation. Influenced by the political and economic changes encompassed within neo-liberal ways of governing, this article examines how interventions targeting the homeless have evolved considerably, with increased emphasis placed upon individual responsibility and self-discipline. Informed by the Foucauldian governmentality literature, it will be argued that legal interventions only represent part of a larger governing movement, where shelters, drop-in centres and other outreach services play an influential role in guiding and reshaping homeless individuals into responsible and economically independent citizens. Examining policy in Canada and the United Kingdom, this article demonstrates how neo-liberal ideals have shaped homelessness into an increasingly 'individualized' problem, negating the structural factors that have long been associated with homelessness in general. By viewing homelessness as an individualized problem, state level policy has influenced front line services and the way aid is dispensed to street youth. By critiquing the contemporary legal and non-legal responses to homelessness, it is suggested that the eradication of homelessness will be contingent on policymaker's abilities to acknowledge that the fight against homelessness is a fight against poverty, unemployment and unfair markets.

Author: *Rory Sommers, University of Guelph*

- **Homelessness between public order and public health**

In this paper homelessness is considered as an issue for the management of diversity in the public space of metropolitan areas. In semi gentrified areas the presence of marginalised people in the public space has been increasingly experienced as a source of nuisance by 'insiders' and also criminalised as part of the repression of 'anti-social behaviour' and/or 'incivilities' in many cities, both in North America and Europe. However the presence of marginalised groups in the public space is also a matter of public health for some governmental agencies and some non-governmental organisations who are reaching out to these groups in order to enhance their condition and reduce risks commonly linked with their presence, either for the marginalised groups or for fellow users of the public space. Both the 'exclusive line' and the 'inclusive line' are using public space as a strategic resource. What are the interactions between the two lines? In many cities the exclusive line tends to overwhelm the inclusive line. However the paper focuses on other configurations, ranging from mediation to adaptation of the inclusive line. The cases of Montreal and Amsterdam are highlighted.

Author: *Evelyne Baillergeau, Université de Montréal*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *States, Nations, Movements and and the Question of Identity: Changing Parameters of Contention*

Session Code: DGS5

Session Organizers: *Neil Cruickshank, Algoma University; Dalibor Misina, Lakehead University*

Session Description: The aim of the session is to explore the 'state' of marginalized groups in an age of ever-increasing transnationalism and to assess the conditions and strategies they resort to in order to deal with the pressure of assimilation and/or cultural homogenization. In this context, the particular focus is on understanding the dynamics of marginalization and the logic that underlies the ways marginalized groups mobilize, or fail to mobilize, against its consequences. The key question that the session thus aims to explore is: 'what kinds of national and/or transnational institutional mechanisms are available to the marginalized as a means of addressing meaningfully the impact of marginalization on their physical security, cultural autonomy and political sovereignty?' The session welcomes the papers from diverse disciplinary and interdisciplinary orientations, and encourages both conceptual/theoretical and empirical explorations of the subject-matter.

Chair: *Neil Cruickshank, Algoma University*

Discussant: *Dalibor Misina, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

- Popular music and conflict resolution in former Yugoslavia: what are the limitations?

This paper explores the role of popular culture in conflict resolution through the counter-example of post-conflict popular music in the Yugoslav successor states that has commemorated participants in the 1990s wars or has exclusively addressed one sole ethnonational group. Former Yugoslavia represents a case where popular culture is potentially valuable in conflict transformation because the languages used in many cultural products are mutually intelligible on different sides of the conflict (indeed, certain linguists still consider there to be one polycentric 'Serbo-Croat' language with multiple standards in different states) and because a pan-Yugoslav entertainment market had functioned for decades before being broken apart in 1990-95. This precedent enables popular culture to become a resource for personal and collective memories of inter-ethnic sociability and thus to challenge the homogenising logic of the Yugoslav wars. During and after the conflicts, popular music has indeed become a basis for the expression of openly anti-nationalist and 'civic' identities (e.g. the music of Djordje Balasevic) and also for the opening of spaces of apolitical identity based on abstract values of love or tolerance (e.g. the music of Gibonni or Tose Proeski) which enjoy appeal and commercial success outside the musicians' states of origin. Twenty years after the start of the Bosnian conflict, it is clear that popular music constitutes a key component of the shared, albeit reconfigured, cultural area recently termed the 'Yugosphere' by Tim Judah.

However, treating popular culture solely as a tool for conflict transformation overlooks a parallel flourishing tendency in post-Yugoslav popular culture towards nationalist or ethnocentric texts that perpetuate the hegemonic representations of the conflict years and apply them to post-conflict realities. Representations of the Homeland War in the popular music of post-Tudjman Croatia show strong continuity with the 1990s presidential narrative on Croatia and its enemies, and several musicians have been prominent campaigners against Croatia's co-operation with transitional justice mechanisms, especially in the 2001-05 period. Nationalist or patriotic popular music continues to be a symbolic resource for veterans' organisations and the Right. However, non-state media conglomerates have largely taken over the role of the state in nationalist music dissemination and a commercial pressure towards broad patriotic centrism conflicts with a creative drive towards nationalist/'anti-Communist' ideological engagement. In Serbia, the public presentation of Ceca Raznatovic (once married to a paramilitary commander) as a mother and widow keeps a nationalist gender order visible in the domain of Serbian celebrity.

Author(s): *Catherine Baker, University of Southampton / University College London*

- Dreaming Beyond the State: State Violence, Indigeneity and Transnational Resistance in Eritrea

In *The Black Man's Burden: Africa and the Curse of the Nation-State*, Basil Davidson argues that Africa's reliance on the Western state model is linked to the colonial notion that 'nothing useful could develop without denying Africa's past, without a ruthless severing from Africa's roots and a slavish acceptance of models drawn from entirely different histories' (Davidson, 1992, 42). Davidson summarized that, as a residual of colonization, Africa's contemporary governing crisis should not be

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understood as a crisis of capability, but rather a crisis of inheritance.

More than twenty years after Davidson's thesis, scholars find themselves asking the same questions in regards to African statehood. How does the post-independent African state seek and exercise legitimacy? Why is state violence so prevalent in Africa? How do subversive social movements and indigenous governing systems challenge the African state's claims to political legitimacy and power?

While grounding my argument in the Eritrean context, this paper asserts that the Eritrean state has failed to resonate with local indigenous spiritualities, moral consciousness and political traditions. In order to make 'sense' of and defend the colonial creation that is 'Eritrea', the state uses processes of violence, coercion and control to subdue its citizenry and impose a national identity that leaves no room for articulations of indigenous identity. Finally, this paper considers the creative ways in which one of the country's indigenous governing institutions - the village baito - has succeeded in resisting state violence while also building governing alternatives.

Author: *Aman Sium, University of Toronto*

- Asian Conservative politicians in the making of Canada

Since the 1950s, politically conservative Asian leaders have played key governmental roles in Canada including Douglas Jung who became the first Asian Member of Parliament (MP) in 1957. This is a comparative study of politically elected and appointed East- and South-Asian Conservatives in Canada. Through a triangulated methodology of speech analysis, news media analysis and analysis of parliamentary documents, I examine who Asian conservatives are, what they believe, and how they have influenced the tenor of historical and contemporary political movements in Canada. My central research questions are: Who is the Asian Conservative politician in Canada? How are racialized politicians invited to participate in nation-building projects? Razack states, 'While the content of our performances vary in important ways, both white and non-white citizens can be drawn into hegemonic national stories' (Razack 1999). What do racial conservatives say and do to make themselves into the innocent subjects of the national story, especially in an age conflicted by the postracial narrative amidst ongoing, if not increasing, inequalities along lines of difference including race? In such times, who belongs and how do they belong? It has become clear that we need to complicate the margins as heterogeneous space, fraught with splintering political configurations.

Author: *Laura Kwak, OISE - University of Toronto*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: Outstanding Contribution Award Lecture

Session Code: PLEN6

Discipline, field, nexus: re-visioning sociology

Sociology is conventionally understood as one of several social scientific disciplines that complement each other in comprehending the human condition. Yet since the 1970s, the 'cultural turn' to constructivism and the deepening crisis of capitalist modernity have subverted the conventional view. This lecture proposes a re-visioning of sociology and of its relationship to the late-modern world it inhabits.

Dr. William K. Carroll Professor of Sociology and Director of Social Justice Studies, University of Victoria, is the 2011 Canadian Sociological Association Outstanding Contribution Award winner.

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 12:00pm – 1:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building Room 1025/27.

**Canadian Sociological Association / Société canadienne de sociologie
Annual General Meeting of Members**

Agenda and supporting documents now posted at; <http://www.csa-scs.ca/annual-general-meetings>

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: 21st Century Mediated Knowledge II: Social Science and Digital Data Focus

Session Code: SKno3-B

Session Organizers: *Carmen James Schifellite, Ryerson University*

Session Description: This session focuses on analyses that examine the social influences on the production and stability of social, scientific and popular knowledge forms generated in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. These papers will examine ways in which the stature and robustness of knowledge production has been transformed and destabilized over the past 100 years through the mediations of a myriad of social forces. Possible topics are wide-ranging and include: the influences of digital and traditional media forms, public relations campaigns, advertising forms and content, theoretical developments in science such as quantum mechanics, and developments in science and technology studies about the nature of science among others. Analyses may also include examinations of the implications of this knowledge transformation and destabilization for pedagogic practice, social and political movements and everyday life.

Chair: *Carmen James Schifellite, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

- "You regarded me as perfectly safe in the realm of experimental psychology": W. G. Smith, the first Newfoundland-born sociologist

The multifaceted career of W. G. Smith (1873-1943) provides insight into the character of academic institutions in Canada before the social sciences were specialized in their present form. A native of the town of Cupids in Newfoundland, W. G. Smith (William George) Smith is probably the first Newfoundland-born experimental psychologist as well as the first sociologist. A psychology instructor at the University of Toronto, his academic interests ranged from experimental psychology to social psychology and sociology. He is remembered primarily for the book *A Study in Canadian Immigration* which was an effort to create a more sensible immigration system. In 1921 Smith left the department of philosophy at the University of Toronto, which housed psychology, and specifically asked to be named a professor of sociology at Wesley College in Winnipeg. Smith was also a Methodist minister. His Christian faith, although so unorthodox that it contributed to his dismissal at Wesley College, was at the roots of his commitments to social justice.

Author: *Stephen Riggins, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- Making Data about Canadians: What Shaped the 'Long-Form' Census of Canada?

In this paper we trace the social, political, statistical and methodological developments that led to the introduction of the 'long-form' census of Canada in 1971. The development of a reliable and standardized mail and postal code system, a climate of political liberalism, advances in statistical computing, and the introduction of self-enumeration intersected to foster a climate that facilitated the production of a more comprehensive census questionnaire. Close examination of archival material from Statistics Canada related to the development of the long-form questionnaire, including working papers, meeting minutes, and the results of trial censuses, illustrate the contested processes of knowledge production. Analyses of popular news coverage of the census and an examination of debates in the House of Commons and the Senate allow us to trace changing public and political discourses. These analyses reveal how census data is mediated by the social and technical contexts in

which it was produced. We show how the seemingly objective, quantitative census data that are used to make authoritative claims about Canadians were transformed with the introduction of the 'long form' census questionnaire.

Author(s): *Andrea Noack, Ryerson University; Azar Masoumi, Ryerson University*

- Towards a mediated center in the network society: social construction of knowledge on and with Wikipedia

The notion of knowledge in the 21st century has dramatically changed through new communication technologies. At the forefront of these changes is Wikipedia: with regard to how people find and use information online to construct their sense of social reality; and in specific ways this knowledge is created on a web-based collaborative project. Wikipedia aspires to become "the sum of all human knowledge" but beyond the ever present questions of information quality, this presentation will deal with the processes of knowledge construction on and with Wikipedia. Starting from the argument raised by Nick Couldry that mass media rituals create a 'myth of the mediated centre' or constructed centre of society and reality, I argue that through a set of technological preconditions and social norms, values and policies rising from the routinization of content production process, Wikipedia has moved from an obscure experimental project to an important node in the networked communication model. It has become a significant mediated centre for knowledge production, dissemination and consumption in the network society. Wikipedia articles are not finished products but instead procedures of knowledge construction through intense processes of negotiation, conflict and consensus matched by equally unstable and shifting consumption patterns of internet users.

Author: Pasko Bilib, Institute for International Relations, University of Zagreb, Croatia University of Alberta, Edmonton

- Protecting Publicness: Traditional Knowledge in the 21st Century

Over the last twenty years, a series of battles over the nature of knowledge have been fought between corporate actors who intend to privatize what is left of the public domain, and those members of the public fighting to redress existing inequalities in the global intellectual property system. Caught in the crossfire are those communities who have long been engaged in the production of a form of knowledge that is non-proprietary, non-authored, and as such largely unprotected by the international IP regime. The pilfering of community-developed or traditional knowledge (TK) poses a substantial economic injustice to those communities whose long-standing empirical knowledge of plant biology, ecosystems and biodiversity is often the source of revenue for foreign corporations, yet attempts to afford protection for TK often involve Westernizing it, and giving it the characteristics of authorship and ownership that undermine its status as a commons.

This presentation will trace a link between intellectual property regimes and the neoliberal ideology of privatization; it will discuss the emergence of counterpublics engaged in challenging the strengthening of intellectual property; and it will use a case study of biopiracy struggles in India to investigate the problem that the protection of traditional knowledge poses to both the global intellectual property system and the discourse working to undermine its theoretical foundations. The successful mobilization of interest groups and international NGOs over biopiracy issues in a country like India not only suggests that the existing intellectual property system can be negotiated to serve alternative interests, but that we might see the coming forms of a shift in the global balance of power away from neoliberal privatization and towards new defences of public knowledge.

Author: *Edward Millar, Ryerson University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: For Roy Turner: *Ethnomethodology, Conversation Analysis and Beyond*

Session Code: ITM1

Session Organizers: *Peter Eglin, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: The session is intended to honour Roy Turner's contribution to sociology by providing a forum for papers by those who have been influenced by his work. Turner was a student of Erving Goffman at Berkeley but came to work in ethnomethodology and conversation analysis through the influence of Harvey Sacks (also a Goffman student) and Harold Garfinkel at UCLA. His work includes the seminal paper "Words, utterances and activities" that recovers the importance of J. L. Austin's linguistic-philosophical work for sociological inquiry. He subsequently moved on from EM/CA to take up a form of cultural criticism influenced initially by the "Analysis" of Alan Blum and Peter McHugh and then, more strongly, by Hannah Arendt: thus, the session title's reference to "Beyond." Papers are invited on any aspect of his work, whether exegetical, critical or touched off by it.

Chair: *Kieran Bonner, St. Jerome's University*

Discussant: *Roy Turner, Professor Emeritus, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

- On Ethnomethodology and Politics

One recurrent criticism of ethnomethodology (EM) is that it is incapable of addressing the 'big issues' that confront society and sociologists (c.f. Goldthorpe, 1973; Colman, 1968; Coser, 1975). However misinformed this criticism may be (and it is), it has persisted for nearly four generations of 'macro-analytically' oriented sociologists. As a result, for those interested in macro-issues, EM has become an obscure collection of micro-obsessed sociologists who rarely add any perspective to the discipline as a whole.

This paper seeks to address this issue by examining EM's history of inquiry into what is typically perceived as the 'macro' institution of politics. Starting with previous research (Mair and Watson, 2008) the author will problematize the very concept of structural and causal orientations to politics as a sociological topic. Following this, the paper will explore EM's engagement with politics, through both studies of political action and reportage (i.e. Bogen and Lynch, 1989; Clayman and Heritage, 2002; Cuff, 1993; Harper, 1998; Housley and Fitzgerald, 2008; Jalbert, 1999; Lynch and Jasanoff, 1998; Mair, 2010; Watson, 2009; Watson and Greiffenhagen, 2008, etc.). As Roy Turner (2011) recently discussed, sociologists do not have a privileged position when conceptualizing the social. This paper will examine how ethnomethodologists have adhered to that principle while conducting studies of politics.

Author: *Patrick Watson, University of Waterloo*

- Critical Inquiry in the Clinic: Social scientist as practitioner

Honoring Professor Roy Turner provides an occasion to reflect upon my journey from positivism to interpretive sociology. Professor Turner guided me in my understanding of taken-for-granted, undisputed 'facts' as constructed through the interpretive processes of interaction, and in so doing, transformed my way of viewing the world. This paper is in reference to the 'Beyond', in so far as my doctoral dissertation research, under Professor Turner's supervision, touched off my subsequent research in health care, my teaching, and my supervision of graduate students.

In my dissertation, written some thirty years ago, I argued that the social scientist must concern herself with how the facts get assembled. But what happens when the social scientist is herself a member of a practice discipline? By critically questioning the transfer of the trappings of science to the study of social life, I have engaged in a method of inquiry which has helped me to address, more rigorously, phenomena constitutive of the social world; and, the social processes that intersect to produce the experience of social suffering in the everyday lives of patients and their families. This reflexive inquiry directs us not only to 'practice', based on the 'facts' from scientific theory, but also, to 'praxis' in the clinic, and an examination of how we, ourselves, produce the structures we critique. Such analysis enables us to engage in collective dialogue to address the complex social processes that organize the human experience of suffering.

Author: *Joan Anderson, University of British Columbia*

- Is Talking the Talk Walking the Walk? Roy Turner's View of Intellectual Citizenship as Conversation

In various writings over the last 25 years Roy Turner has made a case for considering disciplined inquiry as, in a deep sense, conversational in character. Thus, (a) in deconstructing the notion of the 'field' in fieldwork he writes that his suggestion that 'the ethnographer does not (cannot) cease to be ethnocentric as he confronts the lifeworld of the other, but that his obligation is to put his prejudices at risk ... has [it goes without saying] the status of 'arguing with one's fellows,' and hence invites the reader, not to reiterate the platitudes of sociological fieldwork, but to continue and develop the argument' (Turner, 1989: 27-28). Moreover, (b) 'To say that the canon is discursive is to say that the canon, though it has a history, is always a discourse of the present, and hence is not to be identified with the philistine insistence on the fixed and unreflective. Both philistine and contemporary appear to hate reasoned conversation' (Turner, 1990: 247). And (c) 'Doesn't the constancy of social change - you can't step into the same society twice - ensure that there will always need to be a sociological conversation, without closure?' (Turner, 2004). Most recently he has said that his move away from ethnomethodology in the 1980s was in the service of 're-affirming the discourse of everyday life' (Turner 2011).

This paper will discuss Turner's view of conversation and discourse as a particular version of 'intellectual citizenship,' comparing and contrasting it with the view of Nick Mount ('What a good education should do is give the student a sense that they belong to an intellectual conversation that's bigger than themselves') and that of the author (Eglin 2012).

Author: *Peter Eglin, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: Nationalism in Practice II

Session Code: SMov3-B

Session Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Session Description: Organizers of this session invite presentations dedicated to case studies of ethnogeneses, ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multiculturalism and other related themes, and particularly critical and/or theory-oriented ones. Comparative, historical, demographic, qualitative, quantitative and any other contributions are all welcome.

Chair: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Discussant: *Djordje Stefanovic, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

- The Athlete as Model Minority Subject: Jose Bautista and Canadian Multiculturalism

Many scholars have persuasively argued that the nation is an imagined community. As such, it is typically marked by an insider-outsider binary between those who are imagined as part of the nation and those who are not. Building on this insight, I argue that the multicultural nation complicates these divisions further. Although white privilege persists in multicultural nations such as Canada, it tends to be mediated through non-white figures who can engender consent from other minority members. These figures have been called model minority subjects, a role that is well-tailored to celebrated athletes. Athletes who fill the role of model minority subject represent the ideal immigrant citizen: English-speaking, middle class/bourgeois, disciplined, and hard-working. As such, they serve a disciplinary representational function for other immigrants by demonstrating how it is they should act and producing a standard against which they are evaluated by each other and the society at large. The model minority subject has become a crucial representational figure for multicultural nations like Canada because the political economy of these states requires cheap labour that can be hyper-exploited due to the dehumanization of racialization. Drawing on articles in many of Canada's most prominent newspapers, I argue that at the time of his recent contract extension,

Toronto Blue Jays star Jose Bautista was cast in the role of model minority subject. I elaborate the functions of the model minority subject through a reading of Bautista's representation and contrast his treatment in the Canadian press to the way he was framed by American national media.

Author: *Nathan Kalman-Lamb, York University*

- Russian Tsarist and Soviet Nationalism and Expunging the Other from History: Doctored Records of the 18th-century Italian Migration to the Black Sea

This paper will deal with the case study of the intentionally distorted historical records about the little known 18th-century Italian migration to the Black sea, motivated by "patriotism" of the Russian tzars and later Soviet rulers. This distortion resulted in the myth about the Slavic founders of the port of Odessa rather than Italian ones. Consequently, the fact of Italo-Russian by-lingualism which lasted for a century (1794-1894), as well as the unique sociological profile of the founders of Odessa (mainly the professional elite from Naples, Rome, Genoa, Venice and Turin ect) became buried under the dust of the archival records. Having spent 14 years in the archives of Italy, Spain and Odessa, the author of the pioneering 2 monographs on the history of Odessa managed to excavate the actual facts, having determined the motivations of the silences, the ideology behind the tactics of amnesia and obscurantist impact of nationalistic mythology on historiography, the pursuit of knowledge and cultural history at large.

Author: *Anna Makolkin, University of Toronto*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: Pragmatic Sociology I: Ethics, Epistemology, and Ontology

Session Code: The5-A

Session Organizers: *Michael Christensen, York University; Jim Conley, Trent University*

Session Description: Pragmatic sociology refers to a burgeoning field of scholarship that examines the moral and political exigencies of the engagements of human actors with people and objects in situations. In particular, this disciplinary signifier has been attached to a group of French scholars associated with the Groupe de sociologie politique et morale, and includes Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot as two of its most prominent figures. The proliferation of this work has sparked debates in both the French and English-speaking academies regarding the explanatory advantages and disadvantages of pragmatic sociology, both in its specific French iteration and in the broader range of practice or agent centred sociology. This session welcomes theoretical, methodological or empirical contributions to these debates, including papers examining the work of Boltanski and Thévenot, as well as submissions that take up other strands of pragmatic sociology, such as actor-network theory, ethnomethodology, and American pragmatism.

Chair: *Jim Conley, Trent University*

Presentations:

- Peirce's Pragmaticism and Pragmatic Sociology: Triadic Semiotic Epistemology and Incommensurabilities

Bakker (2011) has written on "Pragmatic Sociology." The intention is to provide a way to overcome seeming incommensurabilities of Meta-Paradigms. Peirce's Pragmaticism is viewed as a Meta-Meta-Paradigm. The use of a triadic epistemology in Peirce's semiotics, unlike French semiologie, allows for the "translation" of the deeper intent of the Meta-Paradigms: Positive, Interpretive, Conflict, Feminist and Postmodernist. Gross (2009) has developed a Pragmatist Theory of "social mechanisms." He emphasizes culture, interpretation and habit. But a broader view of the relevance of Neo-Pragmatist epistemology is even more heuristic. The meanings of key terms in sociological theory and methodology are obscured by lack of appreciation of the way in which all conceptualization is through the medium of "signs."

Author: *Johannes Bakker, University of Guelph*

- **Material Ethics: The Example of a Building's Participation in Ethical Talk**

I empirically show how a run-down building participates in 'ethical' decisions in the case of a tenants association dealing with a slumlord. From an American pragmatic perspective, and drawing on an analysis approach inspired by ethnomethodology and conversation analysis, I will study the conversations of workers struggling to choose a proper course of action (which is what I refer to by 'ethical') in dealing with relocation of families, city officials, legal procedures and other daily work. The building itself, through its appearance, through measures (moisture and temperature) and through its actions (water leaking, heating not working, etc.) can be pragmatically said to be a participant in the conversations. I look at the discursive practices by which participants position the building as speaking 'on its own' and position themselves as merely the faithful intermediaries that give it a voice - especially through the use of pictures and 'objective' data. I will use interviews I conducted with workers but also recordings from meetings.

I conclude by showing that presenting actions as being called for by the building is necessary for the very legitimacy of the tenants' association and, far from moral relativism, basing ethical claims on observable material entities allows dialogue and 'interobjectivity'.

Author: *Nicolas Bencherki, CSI - Mines ParisTech*

- **The Ends of Social Inquiry: Considering a Pragmatic Epistemology as the Basis of Public Sociology**

In a recent article on moral sociology, Gabriel Abend (2008) argues that the most prudent way to pursue research on different moralities is to proceed as if there were no truths in ethics. The first goal of my paper is to explore this 'as if' as an epistemological attitude, considering the extent of its possibility using a critical overview of the dismantling of the fact-value dichotomy by the neo-pragmatist Hilary Putnam (2002). Siding with the argument that a 'value-free' attitude is ultimately impossible, I will tease out the implications of this argument for what has come to be known as 'public sociology.' In the same vein as thinkers such as C. Wright Mills, I will argue that sociologists should be politically and ethically involved in the amelioration of the social problems that they research. Furthermore, I will argue that the epistemological framework of public sociology can and should be a pragmatist one. I will therefore look at the work of thinkers such as Peirce, James, Dewey, and Mills in order to consider what social knowledge gathered for the purpose of public sociology might 'look like,' that is, what some of its general criteria might be.

Author: *Hart Walker, University of Western Ontario*

- **Pragmatic Regimes and Ontological Politics: Technological Intervention and Reality-Making**

This paper investigates relationships between actor, environment, and, realities understood through and mediated by technology, as explored by Laurent ThÈvenot with his concept of 'pragmatic regimes' (2001). Framed against epistemology and studies of practice and action that portray a reality always-already situated, related attempts to reinvent the concept of practice in social science have been developed in science and technology studies (STS), social studies of knowledge (SSK), and ANT-based research. Approaches to a positive science 'post-positivism,' descriptions of a complex, 'de-natured' materiality over stable forms of materialism, and methods for decentring standpoints to avoid agency/structure dualisms (among other dualisms) are prevalent in much of Bruno Latour's work (e.g. 1988, 2000), John Law's discussions of multiple realities (2005) and Annemarie Mol's 'ontological politics' (1999). This paper considers some foundational principles mobilized by these authors to depict how human-made technologies participate or are made to intervene in a process of meaning-making, where multiple worlds of meaning are sorted and hierarchized when they do not cohere. Particular connections between pragmatic regimes and other methods of 'ontological mapping' are discussed. A case study will be used to demonstrate examples of networked reality-in-the-making, where persons with a degenerative corneal disorder who are engaged in Facebook awareness campaigns for their condition have a relationship with certain medical devices that are responsible for bringing their condition into being, both as an identifiable object and an object of governance.

Author: *Christian Pasiak, Carleton University*

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1017

Session: Disability and undecidability - Re-imagining disability knowledge(s)

Session Code: DS1

Session Organizers: *Nancy Davis Halifax, York University*

Session Description: Disability delights in refusing definition. It is fluid, intersectional, embodied, uncertain, ambiguous, messy; disability conjoins the social, the categorical confidences of policy, and the anomalous. This panel will explore the enactment of disability and disablement through dialogue, with a particular focus on the experience of affective embodied experiences. Herein we perform the knowledge that we have received so that we will have a 'more just, democratic, and egalitarian society'. We position ourselves alongside empirical traditions that might exclude scholarship that is intimate, caring, and filled with eros. Our work collectively poses questions that we anticipate will engage the social imaginations of our audience. We will apportion a significant amount of our time to be spent in interactive discussion both between panel members as well as with the audience and panel members.

Panelists:

Natasha Saltes, Queens University

Nancy Davis Halifax, York University

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P2067

Session: Student Workshop: Applying for an Academic Position

Session Code: SCC2

Session Description: Navigating the application process or how to prepare for the 'good fight?'

With increasing competition faced by Canadian sociology graduate students in the job market, graduate students are becoming more concerned with landing an academic position in Canadian universities. How do Canadian graduate students compare to American-graduate students in the Canadian job market? Have we been trained well or enough to be in the competition? How much does publishing record and networks matter in landing a tenure-track assistant professorship position? Is getting a post-doc award a necessity? To address some of these concerns, the Student Concerns Committee of CSA has invited faculty members that have served in the hiring committee in Canadian universities to provide helpful tips and honest discussion about the reality of sociology graduate students in Canadian job market. The session will include a discussion on CV expectations, the interview process and negotiating your appointment.

Panelists:

James Frideres, University of Alberta

Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University

Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba

Chair: *Jamie Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

This panel is sponsored by the CSA Student Concerns Sub-committee; Jamie Baker (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Katelin Albert (University of Toronto), and Gary Baron (University of Alberta)

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 13:30:00 - 15:00:00

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Remembering and Forgetting

Session Code: The2

Session Organizers: *Steve Tasson, York University; Catherine Tuey, Carleton University*

Session Description: There is little question that we are gripped by, what Erika Doss (2010) has recently called, memorial mania. She argues that this stems from our cultural anxiety about forgetting and our seemingly growing obsession with memory and memorialization. This mania manifests in multiple ways: from the growth of spontaneous memorials in the wake of perceived tragedies, such as the death of Princess Diana to the Nathan Phillips Square memorial to honour Jack Layton, to establishing state sponsored permanent memorials, such as the massive undertaking that is the memorial to the victims of 9/11. What do these memorials, in memory of strangers or loved ones, reveal about the projects of individual and collective identity, and the value of remembering and honouring those who have passed? This session invites papers that explore general themes in the sociology of memory and memorialization. Topics can range from the social significance, or insignificance, of creating memorials and the meaning attributed to such actions or objects, the social processes or practices that contribute to the art of remembering or forgetting, the impacts of public and private commemoration and memorialization, and how iterations of the politics of memory offer windows into broader social conflicts, processes and trends.

Chair: *Steve Tasson, York University*

Discussant: *Catherine Tuey, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Objectification of Memories of Oppressions and Counter Narrative as Resistance

Consumption of memories of colonial oppression that Aboriginal and racialized people have embodied through white educators objectifying it occurs in learning space as daily basis. In current school system, a space where history of colonial and racial oppression can be learned and discussed is limited. Within the limited space where memory and stories of oppression could be introduced, it does not necessarily become a space for healing to the Aboriginal and students of color who lived through and embody historical oppression. When particular memories of colonial oppression are referred to as one of the topics in a subject of study in a learning space, they are often made as a consumable object to be learned. In this paper, I explore the ways in which the memory of oppression is objectified, dehumanized, named, appropriated, and use it to re-shape and re-write the history of colonial oppressions and racism by the dominant. I proceed to a discussion about how ongoing colonial discourse, in particular narratives of apology for historical oppressions justifies white supremacist ideology. Also I explore the importance to consider sharing memories of oppression as counter-narrative to colonial knowledge production.

Author: *Yumiko Kawano, OISE - University of Toronto*

- Beyond Remembering: Living Memory as a Form of Praxis in a Site of Terror

In the Argentine capital of Buenos Aires, a former clandestine centre for the detention and torture of political prisoners is in the process of being preserved through the same acts that today continue to transform it. This paper examines various non-mimetic practices involved in the production and circulation of social memory outside of the economies of representation typically operative in memory discourse, forms of commemoration and sites of memorialization. Specifically, I will discuss how recent initiatives by the Madres de la Plaza de Mayo (an organization of mothers of disappeared children) have given rise to diverse and radical forms of human rights education on the grounds of the largest detention centre of the last military dictatorship (1976-1983), known by the acronym "ESMA" (La Escuela de Mecánica de la Armada). Within this unique context I will suggest how a kind of living, participatory social memory has bypassed the politics of historical representation, manifesting itself as a form of contemporary-historical praxis arising from, and finding expression within, this former site of state terror.

Author: *Christopher Bradd, York University*

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- Remembering the 1985 Air India Bombings: Movement as (Re)Mediation in Bharatanatyam Dance

This paper takes up the politics of remembering and forgetting surrounding the 1985 Air India bombings wherein artistic representations of the event remain marginal to 'official' government commemorations. Lata Pada's 2001 Bharatanatyam dance performance *Revealed By Fire* is one such creative representation documenting Pada's personal narrative of loss and recovery in the tragic event. This paper engages the South Asian dance form, Bharatanatyam, as a radical site with which to generate counter-memories of the event of the bombings. Reading the dancers as agents of social memory, I discuss the potentials and limit points of dance as a counter-memorial in generating discursive spaces for desire and subjectivity not readily apparent in more concrete states of physical presence such as the government sanctioned monuments.

Author: *Elan Marchinko, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- 'Death Displays' the Living: Why a Digital Archive of Memorial Tattoos?

Both memorial tattoos and archives create space for collection and recollection. Theoretically, grief is a normal reaction to loss, a process comprised of tasks that ideally lead to resolution. Experientially, grief involves embodied responses. The living body is an instrument of comprehension where, through experience, knowledge is received and meaning is generated. Tattoos are used as a form of memorialization, as a way to make grief and the deceased a tangible part of oneself, and as a way to serve as a kind of translator of a corporeal experience into a language readable by others, and as one way to incorporate the loss into one's life in a positive way. Providing a repository for memories, an online digital archive of memorial tattoos and contextualizing narratives, can serve as site to empower users, enrich public discourse, and provide scholars with a digital database of memorial tattoos for analysis.

Author: *Deborah Davidson, York University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: *Crossroads: Race and Gender in the Canadian Academy: Searching for Equity*

Session Code: PLEN7

Session Organizers: *Frances Henry, York University*

Session Description: This panel highlights the preliminary findings of our research project on Race, Racialization and Indigeneity in the Canadian Academy. The project is using a multifaceted methodology including personal interviews and site visits to selected universities, downloading documentary materials from websites of all universities in the country and a survey to be sent to racialized and Indigenous faculty to be undertaken next year.

Panelists:

Ena Dua, York University - Measuring Equity: The Politics of Data Collection

Frances Henry, York University - Disaggregating Racialized Faculty by Discipline

Carol Tator, York University - Experiencing Marginalization: Interviews with Racialized and Indigenous Faculty

Carl James, York University - How Racialized Faculty Negotiate the University System

Malinda Smith, University of Alberta - Discourses of Antiracism, Equity and Diversity in the Academy

This will be a joint session with the CFHSS Equity Committee chaired by Professor Malinda Smith, University of Alberta

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: Living and Dying in Prison: Multidisciplinary Perspectives

Session Code: Crim1

Session Organizers: *Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University*

Session Description: Deaths in custody refer to deaths that occur while a person is under the control of the criminal justice system and its agents, such as while under arrest or while being incarcerated awaiting trial or serving a sentence. Papers to be presented in this session will deal with various issues surrounding deaths in custody. For example: accountability for deaths in custody; media reporting of deaths in custody; race/ethnicity, class, and gender; mental health; addiction(s); theories; historical perspectives; international or comparative perspectives; policy analyses; and policy alternatives.

Chair: *Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University*

Presentations:

- From Iron Cages to Gaslighting: Autoethnographic Tales of Correctional Bureaucracy Inside the Prison

The following paper is an autoethnographic reflection on the role of 'bureaucracy' on the experiences of women living in prison. The author has taught poetry and performance in both the maximum and medium security units of a women's Federal prison for 4 years and during this time has observed the considerable substance and effects of the bureaucratic machinery of the Canadian Correctional system. Drawing upon analytic, rather than evocative autoethnographic methods, the author explores sociological notions of bureaucracy beginning with Weber's 'Iron Cage' thesis and its subsequent incarnations. The relevance of these theories in contemporary prison life will be discussed, especially on whether or not notions of 'reflexive authority' based on the work of Beck and Giddens can be said to apply to prison life. The analytic question rests on which theorists, from within sociology and beyond, may provide the most accurate and helpful means with which to conceptualize bureaucracy within the correctional system.

Author: *Ardath Whynacht, Concordia University*

- Canadian Newspaper Reporting of Deaths in Custody: A Content Analysis

In Canada, custodial death has been a topic that has seen a surge of focus and debate in recent years. Arguably sparked by the taser death of Robert Dziekanski at the Vancouver international airport and the hanging death of Ashley Smith in her prison cell, both occurring in 2007, custodial death has been pushed to the forefront of attention in the Canadian media. This raises a number of questions. One of the most notable being: what kind of custodial death receives the most attention and focus in Canadian media? In effort to aid in answering such a question, a content analysis of Canadian newspaper articles was conducted. In addition to identifying an almost even split in focus between Primary/Law Enforcement and Secondary/Correctional deaths, a number of themes associated with the specific deaths were also identified.

Author: *Terry Pitoulis, University of Ottawa*

- Do Deaths in Custody Really Matter? A Critical Discussion on Accountability

This paper discusses the lack of accountability regarding the criminal justice system and among its agents when it comes to deaths in custody. When the justice system takes control over individuals' lives, it is responsible for their well-being. However, when this is not done, it can lead to serious harm or death among inmates. With an extant review of the literature serving as a foundation, this paper examines factors leading to deaths in custody with a focus on Canada, starting with a definition and typology of deaths in custody. An examination of elements associated with death in custody cases further reveals neglect and discrimination as important factors. This is followed by the major component of the paper, which is a critical discussion of accountability. Prevailing discussions of accountability in the context of the criminal justice system focus on need to hold the lawbreaker accountable. Here, a need for accountability by the criminal justice system and its agents is proposed

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and essential components of the concept are discussed. Finally, the paper will provide recommendations for the prevention of deaths in custody embedded in accountability.

Author: *Kristoffer Wilkins, Mt. Royal University*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Phenomenology, Hermeneutics and Analysis

Session Code: ITM2

Session Organizers: *Kieran Bonner, St. Jerome's University in the University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session invites papers that explore the way the traditions of inquiry of phenomenology (especially, but not exclusively Schutz, Berger et al, Garfinkel), hermeneutics (especially, but not exclusively Heidegger, Gadamer, Arendt), and Analysis (especially, but not exclusively Blum, McHugh, Raffel) have shaped or can shape sociology in the areas theory, methodology and/or practical research. Papers can focus on one of theory, methodology or case studies that draw on such theory and methodology, or focus on the integration of all three. Reflections on past research or on future potential research can also be a focus.

Chair: *Peter Elgin, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- Merleau-Ponty's Phenomenology of Perception and Intentional Uses of Music in the City

This paper follows a reading of Maurice Merleau-Ponty's *Phenomenology of Perception*, a seminal work for sociologists such as Schutz, Berger and Luckmann, and the ethnomethodology of Garfinkel. According to Merleau-Ponty, experiential reality emerges genuinely from the encounter between body and world, not as dualistic elements categorized as mind and body, consciousness and the natural, but as interactive with and within the world. Arguably, this notion of reality holds social implications whereby the individual can intentionally manipulate and augment their experience so as to achieve a sense of normalcy. This paper uses phenomenological concepts of pre-objectivity and pre-subjectivity so as to interrogate strategic uses of music in the city, both in live performance, such as The Clash's 1981 eight night concert series at Bond's in NYC, and more recently, Arcade Fire's appropriation of church sanctuary spaces, and in the use of personal digital playback devices in the modern city. This paper argues that theories of perception ought to consider the intentional use of stimuli, such as music in everyday life, as a mediating technology between self and the world.

Author: *Aaron Klassen, Carleton University*

- Sharing, Health and the City

In his article, *Health and Life*, Stanley Raffel builds on Arendt with the aim of showing how a positive attitude to the fact that to live is to have been given certain things in advance before we are able to decide if we want them: life, existence in a world of things and other people. In this paper, I will look at one of the three givens Raffel brings in from Arendt: before we can decide whether we want to share the world, we are faced with other people who have been here before us (Raffel 1985). Simply put, living in this world means sharing it with others. That they have been here before us alludes to an inequality in this sharing relationship, and Raffel discusses how such inequality brings out an urge to catch up. I undertake an analysis of the conversation between Raffel and Arendt, using theorists such as Freud and Žižek to formulate a notion of a healthy relation to sharing. I look at the city as a place where this relation must be developed and explore the problem of anxiety that comes out of a situation of sharing space in city life.

Author(s): *Amelia Howard, University of Waterloo*

- Plato's Pedagogy of the Free: A phenomenological examination of adulthood within the context of prevalent and classical pedagogies

Contemporary adulthood is primarily conceived of as that state at which we can most function in terms of social expectation rather than in terms of 'action' in the Arendtian sense, breeding a society

of irresponsible and avoidant, yet easily placated adults. This paper is a phenomenological examination of the problem of adulthood, with particular attention given to the broader pedagogical crisis of our times. Specifically, the differences between a classical Platonic pedagogy and contemporary progressive approaches will be examined (Arendt 1954; Bonner n.d.; Gadamer 2001; McHugh et al 1974). By understanding the values embedded within the differing educational approaches we can begin to wonder what it means to think about questions of pedagogy and the limiting imposition of prevalent pedagogical curriculums, along with the vast possibilities of comprehensiveness in contemporary pedagogical theory.

Author: *Karolina Korsak, University of Waterloo*

- The "Absurdity" of Resisting the Darfur Genocide?

Like other instances of genocide the conflict in Darfur is swayed heavily by the support of 'outsiders,' but how this support is mobilized represents a struggle. This presentation examines Daniel Listoe's work on the genocide in Darfur and his argument that acknowledging the 'absurd' views of those resisting this genocide recognizes the importance of these views. What, then, is Listoe's sense of absurdity? To answer this question, the discussion considers Hannah Arendt's hermeneutic analysis of nihilism and totalitarianism and her argument that these perspectives each recognize how the world is 'absurd' but differ crucially in their response to this recognition.

The hermeneutic analysis of Listoe's work continues by developing a notion of collective laughter. This notion also recognizes how absurdity is a part of collective life but responds in a way that resists both nihilism and totalitarianism. The discussion of collective laughter leads to an appreciation of the narratives Listoe provides of flawed but believable characters who fight in resistance to Darfur's genocide. These characters reflect Listoe's argument about the importance of discussing genocide and its resistance in ways that are not just overwhelming and unrecognizable to 'outsiders' but relate to an 'outsiders' own experiences of collective life and its absurdity.

Author: *Benjamin Waterman, University of Waterloo*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Sociology of Religion: Religious Identity in Contemporary Society*

Session Code: SRe2-A

Session Organizers: *Joel Thiessen, Ambrose University College*

Session Description: This session addresses the topic of religious identity in contemporary society from a sociological and/or interdisciplinary perspective. In particular, this session focuses on the methodological and theoretical challenges and/or opportunities that exist for studying religious identity as well as individual and group beliefs and behaviours relative to religious identity.

Chair: *Joel Thiessen, Ambrose University College*

Presentations:

- What is Islamization? The Challenges of Studying Muslim Self-Formation in an Age of Empire
Scholarship on Muslim societies uses the term 'Islamization' in various historical and social contexts to refer to processes of becoming Muslim, or varieties of social, political or religious reform among Muslims. However, the word currently has a very different meaning among conservative and far right political groups for whom it signifies a civilizational threat to the west posed by some combination of 'radical Islam,' Muslims in general, multiculturalism, social democratic political parties or governments, and opposition to American-led imperial interventions. This inevitably gives pause to many researchers using the term to reference processes of Muslim self-formation. This paper examines divergent usages of the term and suggests that existing scholarship on contemporary contexts has neglected a broader theorization of Islamization. A conceptualization of Islamization is offered which, in drawing out its modern lineages, suggests that inquiry into processes of Islamization can, in fact, fundamentally challenge the constituent discourses of global empire.

Author: *Fauzia Gardezi, Trent University*

- Young Adults and the Practice of Religion in the Everyday: A Case Study of the 'New Jewishness'

Sociologists have recently started to recognize the diversity of religious behaviour that takes place outside the confines of explicit religious settings and that may not be sanctioned or even recognized as religion by theological definitions. Consequently, researchers face a methodological challenge when studying those who have a strong subjective sense of their religious identity but observe limited ritual practices. Qualitative researchers in particular must endeavour to understand religiosity from the perspective of individuals and recognize the agency and creativity people have in the construction of religious identities. This paper explores the experiences of young Jewish adults as an empirical example of 'lived religion' or religion as it is constructed and performed in everyday life. I question the ways in which Jewish identity is accomplished outside of institutional milieus by looking at cultural expressions of Jewishness in music, clothing, literature and online media. In this paper I disrupt the assumption that there are certain behaviours that Jews ought to be taking part in or that Jewishness must take a particular form. Rather, I am interested in uncovering the innovative ways in which young Jews are accomplishing a Jewish identity and creating a new Jewish culture as they negotiate traditional forms of Jewishness.

Author: *Natalie Weiser, York University*

- Exploring the Effects of Religious Affiliation, Religiosity, and Purpose in Life on Death Anxiety among University Students in a Western Canadian City

Death anxiety, or fear of death, can be defined as the emotional distress and insecurity heightened by encounters with death or thoughts of death (Kastenbaum 2000). Doubtlessly, the irreversibility, inevitability, and permanence of death create anxiety in all individuals at some time in life. When death anxiety becomes excessive, it can be functionally debilitating and inhibiting of personal growth. Based on a survey of 501 university students in a western Canadian city (Chow 2008), this paper explores the effects of religious orientation, spirituality, purpose in life, and various socio-demographic and background variables on death anxiety using multiple ordinary-least squares regression analysis.

Author: *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Arts Building 1E1

Session: Research Workshop: Qualitative Research Methods

Session Code: WS2

Session Description: The primary purpose of this workshop is to provide expert advice to graduate students, young faculty, or established scholars currently engaged in or contemplating qualitative research projects. Two scholars will present recent research involving qualitative methods and analysis. The floor will then be opened for discussion, questions, and advice on the methodological issues and concerns of the workshop participants.

Panelists:

- *Michael Atkinson, University of Toronto*

Michael Atkinson is Associate Professor in the Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education at the University of Toronto, where he teaches physical cultural studies and research methods. Michael earned a PhD in Sociology from the University of Calgary in 2001, and his central areas of interest (in both teaching and research) pertain to body modification in physical cultures, bio-pedagogical practices and youth masculinities, and empirical bioethics. He is author/co-author of seven books, including *Battleground Sport* (2008); *Deviance and Social Control in Sport* (with Kevin Young); and *Deconstructing Men and Masculinities* (2010). His research has appeared in diverse academic journals including the *International Review for the Sociology of Sport, Body & Society, Sex Roles,*

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Field Methods, Youth & Society, Deviant Behavior, the Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, and Health.

- *Jacqueline Lewis, University of Windsor*

Jacqueline Lewis is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology at the University of Windsor. In her research she uses qualitative research methods to explore the impact of public policy on marginalized populations (sex workers, people living with HIV), adaptation to illness, and identity and stigma management. Her most recent qualitative studies include: a life history project with a women who has been HIV+ for 25 years; and the use of an online research tool to collect qualitative data from researchers and members of REBs regarding their experiences submitting/reviewing ethics applications. Her work has appeared in a number of journals including: *Qualitative Sociology*, *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice*, *Canadian Review of Sociology*, and *Canadian Public Policy*. In addition to being a qualitative researcher, she teaches qualitative methods at the undergraduate and graduate level and is the recipient of a University of Windsor teaching award.

This workshop is sponsored by the CSA Research Advisory Sub-committee; Linda Gerber (University of Guelph), Ann Kim (York University), and Tracey Adams (University of Western Ontario)

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 7:00pm

Location: WLU Theatre Auditorium

WLU & WU Presidents' Reception

Dr Max Blouw, President and Vice-Chancellor of WLU and Dr Feridun Hamdullahpur, President and Vice-Chancellor of UW, invite you to attend a reception welcoming CSA Conference attendees to Congress.

Date: May 31, 2012

Time: 8:30pm – 10:pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Queer Bathroom Monologues

The 'Queer Bathroom Monologues' is a performed ethnography based on *Queering Bathrooms: Gender, Sexuality and the Hygienic Imagination* (2010) by Sheila Cavanagh, Associate Professor of Sociology. The performance is inspired by interviews with lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender interviewees about their experiences in public toilets. The performance gives life and form to the oral testimonials about homophobia and transphobia. The play premiered at the Toronto Fringe Festival in July, 2011, and won the Audience Pick Award. It has since received SSHRC funding to be staged as a professional production.

Director: Megan Watson; Cast: Hallie Burt, Tyson James, and Chy Ryan Spain.

QBM Website: <http://www.yorku.ca/sheila/index.html>

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *A Sociology of Care: Theoretical Contemplations*

Session Code: SCar1-A

Session Organizers: *Albert Banerjee, York University; Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Session Description: What is care and how do we investigate it? This panel starts with the assumption that care is more than the performance of tasks, more than an expression of concern, more than duty or a labour of love. Care involves distinct ways of being and relating to others. It involves its own specific styles of knowing and judging. It requires particular forms of institutional and social organization. Yet care also marks off contested terrain. Care is shaped by and in turn shapes inequities in power, divisions of labour, affective relations and discursive constructions. Care is deeply implicated in the social relations of gender, race, class, sexuality, age and ability. And care raises challenging questions around policy priorities and the allocation of scarce resources. One of the questions that we are confronted with in an uncertain world is whether and how we might continue to care and be cared for. Can a sociology of care contribute to a way forward? We invite papers that contribute to our understanding of care as a social process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

Chair: *Albert Banerjee, York University*

Discussant: *Sandra Smele, York University*

Presentations:

- **Imagining an Ethos of Care**

This paper explores what a political economy perspective can offer to a political ethic of care perspective. While the political ethic of care literature addresses the micro and macro levels, the meso/organizational level and the regional are conspicuously absent. And, while the political stream certainly emancipates the ethic of care theory from the confines of the household, it is more policy than political, in that it does not wholly engage with the broader questions that keep political economists ruminating, such as how neoliberalism reproduces gendered care, how the relations between different modes of provision (paid and unpaid care) affect the state's role in funding care, how organizational practices and care work at the bedside are affected by macro level welfare state structures and programs, and by gender. The politicization of the household and the multi-scalar approach of political economy offer an opportunity to re-frame an individualized ethic of care -- to a multi-scalar ethos of care -- that is sensitive to broader steering principles such as neoliberalism, to organizational structures, and to promising practices at the micro-politics of care where caring practices and human resistance to uncaring practices resides.

Author: *Tamara Daly, School of Health Policy and Management, York University*

- **Conceptualizing Care Relationships: Implications for a Social Model of Care**

The debates in care literature represent an ongoing, long-term project of questioning how care is imagined in terms of its tasks, its actors, and its very nature. But what are the consequences of conceptualizing care in particular ways? This paper critically engages with debates and dilemmas that arise in the development of a social model of care. Attempts to conceptualize care as a social relationship are explored for the various ways in which they construct the carer, the cared-for, and the value of care - as well as the sorts of care 'solutions' that emerge. Dominant conceptualizations of the care relationship may be limited in leaving out important aspects of people's care practices and experiences, particularly in the dichotomous division between carer/care recipient, the characterization of the care relationship as one of dependency/mutuality, and the ways in which power is imagined to operate in the care relationship. This paper argues that understanding how structural contexts and normative frameworks inform care relationships can help us to develop a broader social model of care: one that conceptualizes care relationships as social processes located within the inseparable discursive and material conditions of lived experience.

Author: *Suzanne Day, York University*

- **The Cares of Sociology: Fundamental Moods of Social Science?**

This paper approaches the question of care in its double role as a subject of study and as a possible cognitive-affective stance of the scholar. To do this, it explores the relationship between two guises of care: anxiety (with its negative connotations) and concern (with its positive connotations). The first part of the paper reflects on a variety of theoretical frames, including those of Freud, Heidegger, and the ethic of care. The second part of the paper discusses two distinctive research programs,

communitarianism and moral regulation studies, that emerged during the 1980s and 90s. These two research programs offer two very different ways of incorporating care. In moral regulation studies, anxiety (e.g., as 'moral panic') appears as a kind of ubiquitous, although often at least partially implicit, kind of independent variable, one that explains a particular line or trend of social activity or development. Most commonly, anxiety serves as a motivating force for members of the middle-class to engage in a variety of moral regulation projects aimed at poorer, more marginalized groups. Communitarian research and writing, by contrast, seems to embody the very middle-class anxiety diagnosed by studies in moral regulation. Communitarians, of course, would tend to describe their attitude by the more positive language of concern (e.g., about declining 'social capital'). The paper concludes with a critical exploration of the tensions in these two research programs and in what they care about.

Author: *Jesse Carlson, York University*

- The Construction and Uses of Official Statistics in Health and Health Care

This paper will explore the extents to which the construction and uses of official statistics on health and health care reflect neoliberal perspectives. Examining statistics produced by international agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), along with Canadian agencies such as the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), Statistics Canada, and the Health Council of Canada, it will analyze both what they reveal and what they conceal. Particular attention will be paid to their sex- and gender-based implications for recipients and providers alike.

Author: *Hugh Armstrong, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2027

Session: *Global Youth Cultures: Empirical, Theoretical, and Methodological Investigations*

Session Code: SCul3

Session Organizers: *Ryan Boyd, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*

Session Description: This session will explore the topic of global youth cultures. Papers exploring the topic on the basis of empirical qualitative studies are particularly welcome. Innovative use of traditional methodological tools, such as ethnography or visual methods, would also be welcome. Session organizers are interested in papers that explore the nexus between youth cultures from around the world and aspects of globalization. Research grounded in phenomenology, cultural studies, urban studies, and critical theory would be of interest, though any and all theoretical orientations will be considered. Papers that investigate questions relating to youth cultures in terms of methodological approaches are also welcome.

Chair: *Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*

Discussant: *Kate Cairns, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- The Revolution starts with a Girl! Connecting the Girl Effect, Social Entrepreneurship and Girl-focused Sport, Gender and Development Programs in Uganda

Over the past decade, three notable trends have emerged in the international development landscape: the increasing use of sport as a tool to achieve development objectives; the augmenting involvement of corporations in creating, funding and implementing development programs; and the 'girling' of development. The last trend has largely been facilitated by the proliferation of the global 'Girl Effect' movement, or 'the unique potential of 600 million adolescent girls to end poverty for themselves and the world' (Girl Effect, 2012). This paper reports findings from a global ethnography (involving semi-structured interviews, participant observation and document analysis) that

considered the ways a sport-focused 'Girl Effect' intervention impacted the lives of girls in Eastern Uganda. Using a 'Girl Effect'-focused partnership between a transnational corporation (based in Western Europe), international NGO (based in Western Europe) and Southern NGO (based in Eastern Uganda) as a case study, this paper examines social entrepreneurship and economic empowerment strategies that encourage girls to be 'entrepreneurs of themselves' (Hart, 2004). I argue that Girl Effect programs seek to convert young women in the Two-Thirds World into 'Global Girl Citizens' equipped to thrive in the current global neoliberal climate using social entrepreneurial tactics to exert agency and 'thrive' within the constraints of the current economic moment. At the same time, these improvement programs tend to ignore the broader structural inequalities and gender relations that marginalize girls in the first place, and fail to recognize culturally specific practices of girlhood.

Author: *Lyndsay Hayhurst, University of Ottawa*

- Risk as Symbolic Capital: the Mobilization of Risk within a Neoliberalized Welfare State

In Canada, the construction of youth as 'at-risk' is evidenced in the way youth agencies must increasingly adopt a crime control mandate in order to satisfy government funding eligibility criteria: youth who want to access resources must be constituted as 'at-risk' of offending instead of 'in-need' of services. Yet, analyses of risk discourses tend to treat the subjects of risk as if they were objects of risk, positioning youth, as well as practitioners, as passive recipients of neoliberal forms of governance. Instead, this paper moves beyond a uniform or linear relationship between risk and governance towards an understanding of risk as something that can be mobilized by many actors, including youth, to varying degrees, within this system of exchange. Based on information from qualitative interviews conducted with youth serving agency practitioners in Winnipeg, MB, I use Bourdieu's notion of symbolic economy to reposition the analysis of risk within an interactive process. Conceptualization risk as 'symbolic capital' shifts the focus from seeing the 'at-risk' designation as something that simply acts to control the fate of young people towards exploring how the exchange value of risk is appraised by actors possessing or coming into contact with it.

Author: *Amelia Curran, Carleton University*

- Transnationally bound: International students in Atlantic Canada

This study responds to a growing need to understand international students as transnational agents staging their migratory journeys amid global contextualized social, economic and political pressures. The research presents an ethnographic account of why international students choose to study and live in Atlantic urban centers, as well as how these migrants orchestrate ongoing or future temporary or permanent migratory projects in the region and transnationally. In effect, this study is as much about the migratory journeys of international students as transnational actors, as it is about negotiations of diversity, belonging and legal status for young temporary and permanent residents at particular urban localities in Atlantic Canada.

Author: *Sinziana Chira, Dalhousie University*

- Youth Voluntourism: Personal Insights

This paper represents an initial theoretical exploration into concepts affiliated with the practice of 'voluntourism.' Voluntourism is a phenomenon whereby an individual combines interests in the nonprofit/voluntary and tourism sectors, allowing one to get involved in short-term development work and explore a different culture in a 'safe' environment. Because of these characteristics, voluntourism is often undertaken by young people, who may see it as an educational opportunity for experiential service learning. However, voluntourism can also be controversial because of its potentially exploitive nature in developing countries, due to its short-term involvement and links to tourism. This paper will explore the potential for a phenomenological framework to analyze the possibly conflicting experiences of young people who engage in 'voluntourism' trips. Using Schutz' concept of the lifeworld and Mauss' concept of the gift, I will look at the justifications and potential benefits of involvement in voluntourism. I will look at the significance of voluntourism for the individuals involved and its role within Canada in relation to a global community.

Author: *Cassandra Verardi, Carleton University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: Nationalism in Theory

Session Code: SMov2

Session Organizers: Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University

Session Description: Organizers of this session invite presentations discussing current developments in theories of nationalism, not least of all those aiming to point out weaknesses or oversights in the past endeavours in the field, and ways in which those may be addressed or overcome. Theoretical contributions concerning ethnogeneses, ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multiculturalism and other related themes are all welcome.

Chair: Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University

Discussant: Djordje Stefanovic, St. Mary's University

Presentations:

- 'What is a nation?' revisited: plumbing the depths of a concept

Undertaking a critical historical analysis of the modern nation-state, I separate out the various concepts that are commonly referred to as 'nation' in order to provide an explanatory model for the emergence of national identities as they relate to the modern nation-state. Contrary to contemporary scholarly theories of the modern nation-state, I argue that the abolishment of feudal property relations in 17th century England and the subsequent introduction of a legally codified system of private property enabled the creation of the modern individual on which current national identities are formed. Through an analysis of the movement from feudal property relations to modern capitalist property relations, I demonstrate that such identities are an attempt to unify the modern individual, torn from prior modes of locally based identification and personhood. In doing so, I provide a greater cohesive focus to the numerous other definitions of nation and theoretical approaches to national identity.

Author: Joel Garrod, Carleton University

- 'New' Europeans and 'Old' Dilemmas: Political Consequences of Romani Nationalism

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (CoE) recently urged its membership to 'treat the Roma issue not only from the perspective of a socially disadvantaged group, but from the perspective of a national minority entitled to enjoy the rights enshrined in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (ETS No. 157) and in the European Convention on Human Rights, as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights' (CoE 26 Feb. 2010). Of late, the CoE and European Union (EU) have been describing and referring to European Roma as a nation, a European minority, and European national minority. However, perhaps contradictorily, Roma are fundamentally a heterogeneous and diasporic people, living across Europe in all European states, rather than in one, delineated territory or community. This begs the question: Can a nation be constituted from the outside in? In other words, can European lawmakers/policy-makers 'will' or 'hope' a Romani nation into existence? (Assuming one does not already exist). This paper will draw on established theories of nationalism and ethno-political mobilization in the hope of discerning, (a) the possibility and/or viability of Romani nationalism, and (b) the political consequences, for Roma and non-Roma, of such a development.

Author: Neil Cruickshank, Algoma University

- Newfoundland Ethnicity: Myth or Reality?

The issue of ethnicity is very much at the core of the individual; in fact, ethnic identity can, and oftentimes does, have a strong influence on how we perceive ourselves as individuals. Loosely speaking, ethnicity (or ethnic group) is defined as a group of people whose members identify with one another through a number of common or shared characteristics. Based on this definition alone, many scholars would agree that French Canadians and Aboriginal peoples easily meet these criteria - but what about Newfoundlanders? Does calling oneself a Newfoundlander invoke a specific set of

linguistic or cultural features that are held to be common? Can a strong argument be made that Newfoundlanders constitute an ethnic group? This purpose of this paper then is to assess that latter claim using a modified version of Anthony Smith's fundamental features of national identity. The paper will first provide a brief overview of ethnicity while framing nationalism within the context of identity. The paper will then discuss each fundamental feature (culture, pride, historic homeland, as well as a shared history and language) in order to provide support that Newfoundlanders do indeed constitute an ethnic group.

Author: *James Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- **Kurdish Nationalism in Theory: Kurdish National Case**

In this paper, 'Kurdish national case' is synonymous to Kurdish nationalism; the two share theoretical and practical components. An analysis of what Kurdish nationalism /case and the existing theories of Kurdish nationalism / case, the ways in which they have been described, perceived, characterized is the main focus on this paper. As academics we have the obligation to produce accurate, true, genuine knowledge. We have to apply the standard, and, or, similar theories of 'nationalism' and 'nation' in the analysis, explanation, description, and definition of whether Kurdish people do constitute characteristics of a 'nation', with standard knowledge define, describe, analyze and explain Kurdish nationalist theories.

Author: *Karim .A. H.A.Hasan, Independent Kurdish Canadian Scholar/Academic*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *New Directions in the Sociology of Public Health II*

Session Code: SHea2-B

Session Organizers: *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University*

Session Description: Public health is an under-researched and under-theorized area within the sociology of health and illness. The main trajectories of work in the area draw on political economy and Foucauldian perspectives to critique health promotion. This session invites papers that move beyond these well-rehearsed forms of critique. Of particular interest are theoretico-empirical papers that explore and open up for discussion the complexities of public health technologies, reasoning, practices, surveillance forms and modes of governance. Papers from a range of theoretical and methodological perspectives are encouraged including, for example, critical and institutional ethnographies, studies of the medico-legal borderland, research bridging critical public health and socio-legal studies, work informed by science and technology studies, feminist critiques, and novel appropriations of Foucauldian and political economy perspectives.

Chair: *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University*

Discussant: *Melanie Rock, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

- **The changing nature of prevention across public health and crime control**

Prevention applies to a number of policy areas, among which health and crime control. Prevention consists in a wide set of policies and practices, possibly guided by different prevention models, the causes of crime and/or disease being a highly debated issue in both health and crime studies. Over the two last decades these two policy areas have undergone a shift towards risk thinking. Screening and searching for groups with additional needs have become important tasks. What are the consequences for the nature and the direction of prevention, both as a field of policy and practice and a matter of academic debate? I will argue that both primary and secondary prevention are affected. Primary prevention services increasingly have to focus on early identification of the presence of 'risk factors', which is now coupled with health promotion and/or crime control. Secondary prevention is also affected as its scope has been significantly enlarged beyond cases in obvious danger/high risk. Then I will highlight a few subsequent issues of interest for prevention studies both applying to crime control and health promotion, one of which being the legitimacy of risk-assessment. When risk

is turned into policy, who is defining the risks and on which ground? The development of risk-based prevention was obviously inspired by scientific knowledge but the political use of it has raised controversies in both areas.

Author: *Evelyne Baillergeau, Université de Montréal*

- Visualizing (in) the Medico-Legal Borderland: Public Health Practice and the Criminal Prosecution of Persons Living with HIV

This paper presents empirical research from a study designed to qualitatively explore developments now taking place in what Timmermans and Gabe have described as the 'medico-legal borderland' (2002: 506). Entitled 'Excellence and Innovation in HIV Voluntary Testing and Counseling,' the study examines public health data collection practices, the monitoring of public health clients, and voluntary testing and counseling (VTC) practices that relate to sexually transmitted infection, especially HIV. It considers these core public health activities as they unfold and develop at the intersection between public health law, criminal prosecution, and public health practice. Using a comparative case-study approach, it details public health practices in sites that have a high number (relative to other jurisdictions) of criminal prosecutions related to HIV non-disclosure, exposure and transmission. Its goal is to characterize the impact(s) of these prosecutions on public health practice, a heretofore underexamined consequence in literature examining the use of criminal law to govern the social relations mediating disease (Mykhalovskiy 2011).

Focusing in on one case-study, this paper will present research with care providers from public health and community-based organizations in Tennessee, USA. According to a recent report by Human Rights Watch, 'the South' is now 'at the epicenter of the HIV epidemic in the United States, with more people living with HIV and dying of AIDS than in any region in the country' (2010: 3). And, according to emerging data, Tennessee (one of the 17 states making up the American South) leads all jurisdictions in the United States with 48 prosecutions of people for HIV-specific criminal offenses during the period 2008-2010 (HRW 2010: 17). In conversation with Foucaultian sociologies, this paper will explore the impact(s) of these prosecutions on upon public health practice, and upon the HIV and AIDS epidemic more generally.

Author: *Martin French, Queen's University*

- Shifts in Ontario Public Health Reasoning and Practice with Regard to Counselling Guidelines and Informed Consent

Counseling sessions between public health nurses and people living with HIV/AIDS (PHAs) can be fraught with professional conflict and, sometimes, an antagonistic nurse-client interaction. On the one hand, nurses strive to maintain confidentiality and provide clients with health promotion information; on the other hand, they are obliged to collect detailed surveillance data and reduce the spread of communicable disease via contact tracing. Building and maintaining 'rapport' is one technique that public health nurses report using to achieve their goals of caring for clients while reducing onward transmission of HIV. This essay considers how counseling guidelines and informed consent process have been complicated by a growing emphasis on promoting HIV disclosure both as a legal obligation and as a prevention strategy. Using the 'medico-legal borderland' conceptual framework, I argue that shifts in public health reasoning and practices centered on 'rapport' shed light on how the criminal justice system has the power to influence public health work. I draw on interviews with Ontario public health nurses and STI program managers.

Author: *Chris Sanders, York University*

- Breached medical ethics and the contradictions posed by doctors working for the state

In this presentation I explore the figure and function of the Designated Medical Practitioner (DMP) who is a key actor in the Canadian immigration process. I use results from an empirical study I recently completed where the theoretical and methodological lens was provided by institutional and political activist ethnography. The DMP is usually a general practitioner who is employed by the Canadian state to conduct immigration medical examinations of all prospective applicants for Canadian permanent residency (among other people who apply to Canada). The DMP's work is a textually and discursively mediated relation shaped by particular medical and legal concepts. While

these doctors are trained to practice medicine according to professional codes of conduct, because the DMP's work is governed by the Canadian state's concerns for public health, safety and cost, they are found to consistently work in a grey area and in breach of professional codes of conduct in their work with prospective immigrants. Standards of service and care that a Canadian citizen or permanent resident might reasonably expect during a therapeutic encounter with the same doctor are suspended during the immigration medical examination. What becomes apparent is that DMP work is coordinated in such a way that he or she is actually working against the best interest of applicant immigrants. All of these features of DMP work are found to have serious consequences for prospective immigrants. In this way, we see that the figure and function of the DMP is more internally fractious and contradictory than might initially be expected. This presentation is part of my ongoing reflection on the complexities, tensions, and implications where a doctor's clinical reasoning and practice are displaced by his or her medico-administrative duties to the state that intends decision-making about an immigrant applicant's in/admissibility to Canada.

Author: *Laura Bisailon, University of Ottawa*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Steps Towards Ecological, Economic and Social Sustainability: The New Materialist Twist and Posthumanist Turn in Environmental Sociology*

Session Code: ENS3

Session Organizers: *Petra Hroch, University of Alberta*

Session Description: This session invites proposals that probe the possibilities of new materialist and posthumanist paradigms for expanded ways of conceiving the connections among environmental, economic and social assemblages. How does the work of new materialist and posthumanist thinkers inform and transform the ways we think about ourselves as ecological entities (Braidotti 2006) in ways that encourage our becoming agents of more environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable ways of living? In what ways do the concepts introduced by posthumanist philosophers such as, for example, Deleuze and Guattari, Latour, and Serres, science and technology theorists like Haraway, Prigogine and Stengers, DeLanda, and Whitehead, human geographers, social anthropologists, and political theorists such as Thrift, Braun, Whatmore, Lorimer, Ingold and Connolly and new materialist feminist scholars like Barad, Bennett, Braidotti contribute to and cross-pollinate with new insights in environmental sociology? This session welcomes papers that link new materialist and posthumanist theory with practice, work with interdisciplinary approaches, make critical connections among urgent ecological issues such as energy, climate change, consumption, waste, and pollution, economic issues such as capitalist expansion (and collapse), and social issues such as inequality, hunger, and poverty, as well as papers that concentrate on creative/activist responses to these intra-acting issues (such as, for example, the Occupy Movements) (Barad 2007).

Chair: *Petra Hroch, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- Greenhouse gases, pine beetles and humans: Reassembling the development of British Columbia's carbon tax

In 2008, British Columbia was an early - mover in North America, implementing a broad-based, escalating carbon tax. Drawing on dialogue interviews and a document analysis, I used Actor-Network Theory to incrementally trace how carbon taxation evolved from academic theory to political priority to practical reality. Using Latour's grounded approach resulted in a thick description of the humans and non-humans, such as greenhouse gases emissions and pine beetles, enrolled in the policy process. Six policy stages over the course of a decade emerged, each with a unique and dynamic assemblage of environmental, economic and political actants. Such a materialist paradigm served to highlight the interdependence of humans and the non-human environment, and the simultaneous human resistance to such interdependence.

Author: *Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University*

- Variants of Individualization

In recent years, an array of green thinkers have advanced a powerful critique of what Michael Maniates has termed the 'individualization of environmental responsibility,' taking aim at the ways in which many NGOs, governments and businesses in the neoliberal era have depoliticized environmental conflict by framing individual consumer action as the primary source of, and solution to, today's mounting ecological crisis. This developing critique has successfully highlighted the limits of a voluntaristic progressive politics that hinges upon the capacity of ethically motivated consumers to incorporate ecological and humanistic values into their everyday market behaviour. That said, this critique has also been sometimes overly dismissive, spilling over into a sense of contempt for naïve, privileged and idealistic people who supposedly think that recycling and buying green commodities alone will solve the world's ecological crisis. It has also been insufficiently focused upon the complex socio-cultural, material and institutional roots of individualization in contemporary society. This paper represents a provisional effort to address this theoretical shortfall, drawing upon the work of social theorists such as Beck, Bauman and others, in order to expand our notion of ways in which into the dynamics of individualization shape and constrain the sphere of contemporary environmental agency.

Author: *Dennis Soron, Brock University*

- Eco-feminism 2.0? New Materialist 'Bodies' and 'Natures'

This paper focuses on new materialist feminist contributions to expanded ways of conceiving the connections among environmental, economic and social assemblages. I draw on the recent work of scholars such as Karen Barad, Jane Bennett, Rosi Braidotti in order to focus on the following questions: What are the 'matters of concern' that connect the work of these theorists (Latour 2006)? How does their work, collectively termed 'new materialist feminism,' inform both contemporary feminist sociology and contemporary environmental sociology? How does their work relate to, but also re-imagine, the matters that concerned the ecofeminist movement - namely, the connections among nature (the 'material' world) and culture (the 'socially constructed' world), what constitutes 'bodies,' and how we think about the 'environment'? And finally, how does their work contribute to thinking about ways in which we might enact more environmentally, economically, and socially 'sustainable' ways of living?

Author: *Petra Hroch, University of Alberta*

- When the milk runs low: A sociology of infant food insecurity in Canadian families

Sociologists have long been engaged with the study of poverty. One area of interest has been the relationship between poverty and food access within families, most recently referred to as food insecurity. Food security has also emerged as a public policy issue in Canada, evidenced by household food insecurity now being measured as a component of national nutrition surveillance. However little interest (sociological or policy related) has been shown concerning the particular nature of food insecurity for infants-even though it is well-established that early nutrition conditions for infants and young children are essential for their potential to thrive in a host of important areas throughout their lives. This paper presents research results from a qualitative case study of infant food security conducted in 2011. It identifies unique social relations of infant feeding practice within families living in low-income circumstance, and how these are shaped by (and shape) food secure/insecurity conditions, within particular socio-cultural and political-economic circumstances. Additionally, this paper identifies a miss-match between experience and public policy that results in a failure to adequately address the complexity of the condition.

Author: *Lesley Frank, University of New Brunswick/ Acadia University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *The Organization and Experience of Work I*

Session Code: WPO2-A

Session Organizers: *Tracey Adams, University of Western Ontario*

Session Description: Work has a profound influence on our lives on both a daily and long-term basis. Papers in this session will explore workers' experiences of working in occupations and professions in Canadian society, or will reflect on the nature of, and changes to, the organization of work in Canada. Case studies of work in specific occupations or professions are welcome, as are broader studies exploring changes in the Canadian labour market, or exploring variations in work across occupation, location, or time period. Topics may include, but are not limited to, the following: the nature of, or trends in, specific occupations and professions; job satisfaction; alienation, health & well-being; trends in organizational and workplace restructuring; strategies of worker resistance, and labour market transitions.

Chair: *Jennifer Silcox, University of Western Ontario*

Discussant: *Tracey L. Adams, University of Western Ontario*

Presentations:

- **Women-Centred but not Women-Friendly: Understanding Student Attrition in the Ontario Midwifery Education Programme**

In analyzing the reasons for high attrition rates among midwifery students enrolled in the Ontario Midwifery Education Program we examined how the challenges of maintaining work-life balance among practicing midwives impact students' decisions to stay or withdraw from the program. The content analysis of the written responses from a self-administered online delivered survey revealed that many students drawn to the profession become disillusioned during their studies. Observing the difficulties that practicing midwives face in trying to combine care for their clients with the care provision for their families, students perceive midwifery as a profession that is women-friendly only in relation to clients and not in relation to the practicing midwives themselves. We suggest that the caring dilemma of midwifery impacts the neophytes to the profession. In conclusion, we contend that a change in structural organization of work is needed to improve retention among student midwives and other female professionals.

Author(s): *Elena Neiterman, McMaster University; Derek Lobb, McMaster University*

- **Family-friendly workplace benefits: Challenging or supporting the masculine organization of paid work?**

Employer-provided 'family-friendly' benefits are becoming increasingly common additions to competitive employment packages. Family-friendly workplace benefits consist of family-related financial assistance (e.g., top-up for maternity leave), employee work-life services (e.g., employee assistance programs), and flexible working arrangements (e.g., flextime, working from home) offered by the employer to employees. My thesis research is a sociological exploration of employee experiences of work-life management and family-friendly workplace benefits in a large workplace in Newfoundland and Labrador. Adapting a theoretical framework from the feminist scholarship on 'gendered organizations' of Joan Acker (1990) and Dorothy Smith (1990), this study explores the role of family-friendly workplace benefits in the historically rather 'family-unfriendly' organization of paid work.

This case study consisted of a review of organizational policy documents, an online workplace survey (n = 39) and in-person semi-structured interviews (n = 15). Research questions tackle how family-friendly benefits are designed, accessed and managed; how family-friendly benefits support employees' family/life roles, and how workplace productivity is negotiated and affected by this family-friendliness. Using this case study as an example, debates around the capacity of family-friendly workplace benefits in re-organizing paid work are addressed.

Author: *Jenna Hawkins, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- **Working Women in the Fashion Industry: Inequalities of Time Pressure and new Forms of Multi-tasking.**

Research indicates that multitasking is an important source of time pressure and gender inequality (e.g. Offer & Schnieder 2011). This paper explores a form of multitasking yet to be considered by sociologists that may be related to gender and class-linked time pressures. Qualitative interview data form the basis of a comparison between women working in 'good jobs' and 'bad jobs' in the fashion industry. Across this field, women work to enact and embody brands / companies through emotional, aesthetic, cognitive, and creative labour practices, often performed simultaneously. Planning and completing projects, serving customers or clients, making contacts and building networks, and other tasks, require considerable focus on multiple kinds of labor. Women must work on their appearance and clothing, personalities and conversational styles, knowledge of the industry, and daily work tasks. Since much of this labor occurs at the same time, as well as outside paid work hours, it can result in time stress. Women come to feel as if they are 'always on' and as though they have to do and be multiple things at once. This type of multitasking may vary by gender and its accomplishment may depend on the availability of class-linked resources, supports, and skills.

Author(s): Allyson Stokes, McMaster University

- "This Is My Life": The Dignity of Women and Men in Restructured Front-Line Jobs

In *The Moral Significance of Class*, Andrew Sayer (2005) implores researchers to ask how social inequalities are lived. He argues that social-class inequality is about how recognition and respect are distributed, as well as the unequal distribution of wealth. Sayer's argument references Marx's argument that alienated work denies human dignity. This paper takes up Sayer's question and builds on Randy Hodson's (2001) review of workplace ethnographies, which identifies the conditions in which workers' dignity is denied. It also takes insight from Michelle Lamont's (2000) argument that working-class men construct their identity in a process of boundary making that distinguishes themselves from the 'people above.'

In 2004-05, we interviewed 54 municipal workers in Toronto (who volunteered in a survey we conducted of the members of the two major unions and fire fighters). In the survey we found high levels of worker commitment to their jobs despite strong feelings of dissatisfaction with working conditions and terms of employment (in jobs that were restructured in the late 1990s). This paper examines what we learned in those interviews about what their jobs mean to these workers, as well as their analysis of the sources of the problems they face at work.

Author(s): Bonnie Fox, University of Toronto; Diana Worts, University of Toronto

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: Understanding the role of domestic violence death review committees in violence prevention

Session Code: Crim4

Session Organizers: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Session Description: There has been significant change in the way society responds to intimate partner and domestic violence, including a growing awareness that the deaths that result are often preventable. Some jurisdictions, primarily in the United States, have implemented multidisciplinary domestic violence death review committees to help increase our understanding of how and why these homicides occur and to prevent future similar deaths. Through comprehensive reviews of domestic homicides, committees identify risk factors and detail circumstances leading up to the crime, including what agencies and organizations may have been responding to or interacting with victims, perpetrators, their children and/or other family members prior to the homicide. A key outcome is to make recommendations about potential improvements in societal, community and systemic responses as well as to identify further opportunities for intervention. In Canada, three provinces have implemented such committees and several are discussing the possibility of doing so. This session will explore the role of these committees in violence prevention and invites papers that

examine their various aspects, including the identification of common risk factors, the role of agencies/organizations responding to domestic violence, education and training opportunities provided by these committees as well as the benefits and challenges of conducting reviews.

Chair: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

- Safer in a Barrel over the falls: Risk in the Niagara Region

Ideas related to the notion of risk have taken on new significance over the past few years. Increasingly social service agencies mandates have come to include the assessment and management of risk. Domestic violence death review committees represent one societal structure that has sought to understand the relevance in importance of risk factors in the deaths of women in intimate relationships. One implication of these death review committees has been the increased awareness of risk factors and concrete steps that are taken by individual communities to address the risks associated with 'high risk' domestic violence cases.

Over the past 3 years, the Niagara Region has been in the process of developing a High Risk Review Team designed for the purposes of coordinated consultation of high risk offenders. This team is comprised of primarily Justice partners meets on a regular basis in an effort to devise strategies to manage identified high risk offenders.

This paper will examine the genesis of the High Risk Team in the Niagara Region. Commencing with a background of the purpose of this team and including data collected from interviews with community stakeholders as part of the the Niagara Region Domestic Violence Report Card, this paper will identify the strengths and weaknesses of such a team. One of the main conflicts that has occurred in the development of this team has been the limiting of involvement of the women's shelters and other community partners. This paper will discuss how the Niagara Region is dealing with the complexities of this team and the realities associated with living in a postmodern risk society.

Author: *Ian DeGeer, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick

In February 2010, the provincial government of New Brunswick established a domestic violence death review committee. At the same time the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research took the lead of a baseline study of domestic homicide in New Brunswick for the period of 1999-2008. Using a broad definition of domestic violence death, including homicide and suicide, the study provides an overview of domestic homicide cases in the province. Is domestic homicide preventable? What are the risk factors for domestic homicide? These questions, among others, have led to an extensive review of files including coroner's, police, medical, counseling, etc. to better understand what is happening prior to a domestic violence homicide. In this presentation, we will explain the process of reviewing domestic homicide cases, the development of a domestic homicide database and the role of the domestic homicide death review committee in New Brunswick.

Author: *Carmen Gill, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research/ University of New Brunswick*

- Lessons learned from domestic violence homicides: The experience of Ontario's death review committee

In 2002, the province of Ontario established the first death review committee in Canada. The formation of the Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee (Ontario DVDRC), housed by the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, was in response to recommendations that arose from two separate, but major coroner's inquests into the killings of Arlene May and Gillian Hadley by their former male partners. Since its inception, the Ontario DVDRC has reviewed over 100 cases and made various recommendations around awareness and education, assessment and intervention, resources, and protecting children, just to name a few. This paper discusses key findings from several years of reviews, including the primary risk factors identified, the circumstances leading up to the crime, as well as some themes related to community and systemic responses and opportunities for

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intervention. Drawing from the Ontario experience, some of the benefits and challenges of domestic violence death review committees are also discussed.

Author(s): *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Peter Jaffe, University of Western Ontario ; Marcie Campbell, University of Western Ontario*

- **Manitoba's Domestic Violence Death Review Committee**

Domestic homicides account for 17% of all homicides and 47% of all family homicides in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2008) Domestic Violence Death Review Committees review domestic homicide cases with the purpose of making recommendations aimed at preventing future deaths that may arise from similar circumstances. Ontario was the first province in Canada to initiate such a committee followed by New Brunswick and Manitoba in 2009 and 2010. This presentation will outline the processes involved in the development of the Manitoba Committee, the terms of reference and the specific structure of the Committee. Manitoba developed a two tier system which enables members inside the justice system, who have complete access to confidential documents, to compile all of the case data, including interviews with family members. When this evidence is compiled the larger committee meets to review the collected evidence and discuss recommendations to be made. I will discuss the manner in which this process differs from the Ontario Committee and the strengths and limitations of the Manitoba model.

Author: *Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P2067

Session: Religion in Canada: Author Meets Critic: Beyond the Gods and Back

Session Code: RCan1

Session Organizers: *Joel Thiessen, Ambrose University College*

Session Description: This session centers on Reginald Bibby's latest book *Beyond the Gods and Back: Religion's Demise and Rise and Why it Matters* (2011).

Following a summary of his book, where he counters his own previous conclusions regarding secularization and religious revitalization in Canada in favour of a polarization argument, Reginald Bibby will listen and respond to fellow sociologists of religion in Canada assess his latest work.

Panelists:

Reginald Bibby

Joel Thiessen, Ambrose University College

David Eagle, Duke University

Bill Stahl, Luther College, University of Regina

Chair: *Lorne Dawson, University of Waterloo*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: A Sociology of Care: People and Practices

Session Code: SCar1-B

Session Organizers: *Albert Banerjee, York University; Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Session Description: What is care and how do we investigate it? This panel starts with the assumption that care is more than the performance of tasks, more than an expression of concern, more than duty or a labour of love. Care involves distinct ways of being and relating to others. It involves its own specific styles of knowing and judging. It requires particular forms of institutional and social organization. Yet care also marks off contested terrain. Care is shaped by and in turn shapes inequities in power, divisions of labour, affective relations and discursive constructions. Care is deeply implicated in the social relations of gender, race, class, sexuality, age and ability. And care raises challenging questions around policy priorities and the allocation of scarce resources. One of the questions that we are confronted with in an uncertain world is whether and how we might continue to care and be cared for. Can a sociology of care contribute to a way forward? We invite papers that contribute to our understanding of care as a social process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

Chair: *Susan Braedley, Carleton University*

Discussant: *Rachel Barken, McMaster University*

Presentations:

- Skill Matters; Identifying Tensions

Skill has long been a puzzle for policy makers, managers and social scientists (Attewell, 1990; Warhurst, Grugulis and Keep, 2004; Thompson and van den Broek, 2010). Debates rage about how skills should be defined, recognized and valued, although there was silence for a number of years before new issues emerged with ideas about emotional labour. The issues have particular relevance to debates around how care is to be taught, understood and practiced. This paper seeks to identify major tensions in the skills literature. The intent is to use this as a basis for suggesting new ways forward in not only defining skills but also in determining the conditions that allow workers to use the skills they need.

Author: *Pat Armstrong, York University*

- What are the Skills of Unpaid Home Caregivers?: Intersection of Gender and Class in Voices from Rural Canada

A review of current literature on home caregiving identified a gap in terms of understanding skills of unpaid home caregiving of older persons. This gap is particularly evident in rural northern Ontario communities, the focus of a preliminary qualitative study of the social discourse of unpaid home caregivers. This study draws on women and work literature about skills of unpaid and volunteer work, understood as being rooted in the social relations of patriarchy and capitalism. Analysis of semi-structured interviews in this study exposes the invisibility and undervaluing of unpaid caregivers' work. This study also raises concerns about how unpaid home caregivers, mostly women, are often excluded from the labour market so they forfeit wage labour and pension accumulation. Participants from this rural area pointed to how low-income older people's lives are often seriously limited by government cut-backs to professional services that lead to out-of-pocket expenses for care becoming the responsibility of patient's family and friends. This paper acknowledges the strengths and resilience of unpaid caregivers, values and makes visible their unpaid home caregiving work by including their voices, and makes suggestions for further research on unpaid home caregiving in rural northern Ontario communities.

Author(s): *Maureen Hawkins, Algoma University; Jan Clarke, Algoma University*

- Designing caring institutions: A case study of instituting relational practice

This paper examines a promising practice in long-term residential care for older persons that engages workers in ensuring quality care and enhancing workplace safety. This programme is innovative in a number of ways. First, it recognises frontline careworkers are important sources of knowledge and engages them in decision-making. Second, it strives to level, at least temporarily, workplace hierarchies. Third, the program is grounded in the assumption that quality of care, working conditions, and worker safety are inter-related and contextually dependent. Following Fletcher (1999), we theorise this programme as a means of instituting 'relational practice' in the

workplace and argue that relational theory is helpful in explaining why this program works and what is needed for similar programs to emulate its success.

Author(s): *Albert Banerjee, York University; Dee Taylor, Fraser Health; Anita Wahl, Fraser Health*

- **Caring Across Difference: Hosting Volunteers Abroad**

Feminist theories of care have focused on the ways women are required to care for others in their professional and personal lives (cf Baier 1987; Friedman 1987; Gilligan 1987; Tronto 1989). Recent trends in care theory have considered the movements of women from the global south who care for children in the global north (Hochschild 2003; Robinson 1999). In this paper I examine what I position as another phenomenon of care - volunteering abroad. This paper will draw on feminist care theory, as well as volunteer abroad literature to explore the tensions in volunteer abroad programs for young Canadians. These programs aim to create empathetic caring citizens out of volunteers while concurrently requiring care from host communities to ensure the adaptation, health and commitment of young volunteers. This tension, when seen through care theory, illuminates the complexity of both international development and the possibilities and demands of care to and from others, particularly across difference.

Author: *Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: *Faculty who choose teaching over publication: what are the costs/benefits?*

Session Code: Tea2

Session Organizers: *Bruce Ravelli, Mount Royal University*

Session Description: Many sociologists realize early in their careers that they love teaching and that they are talented and accomplished instructors. However, for many, the decision to focus ones career on teaching has also meant diminishing ones chances of getting tenure, or of being promoted, at most Canadian universities. Nonetheless, recently, there appears to be a subtle shift occurring across the country whereby more postsecondary institutions are starting to recognize and validate teaching excellence through a variety of appointment, tenure and promotion policies. There are no doubt many pragmatic reasons for this shift but there remains a great deal of personal, professional and institutional resistance in many other postsecondary institutions to recognizing teaching (especially introductory courses) as important to a universitys core values as research is. This session will begin with a discussion with tenured faculty who have decided to focus on teaching and will explore the costs and benefits of that decision. The session will conclude with an open forum into what the future might hold for colleagues who choose teaching over publishing. Those wishing to be involved in this panel are encouraged to contact us.

Co-Chairs: *Bruce Ravelli, Mount Royal University and Gary Barron, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- **Balancing Act: Integrating teaching and research at a research-oriented institution**

I will discuss one of the challenges faced by junior faculty at research-oriented institutions: balancing teaching and research. Many recent PhD's entering tenure track positions struggle to prepare new courses and adapt to a new teaching environment. At the same time, they are under tremendous pressure to publish and establish a research program. The current system privileges research over teaching in terms of professional advancement. Ideally, institutions should create structures that enable the integration of research and teaching, which would benefit both the professors and the students.

Author: *Jenny Godley, University of Calgary*

- **Finding a Place for the Scholarship of Teaching Sociology in Universities**

The landscape is changing with the inception of 7 'new' teaching universities and polytechnics in western Canada alongside the well-established teaching universities, particularly in eastern Canada.

Couple this with the current debates over teaching streams at universities across Canada, it becomes important for sociology departments to undertake the discussion on the importance of recognizing the place of teaching in higher education. As a senior tenured faculty in a recently created university teaching stream, and former department Chair of sociology and anthropology I have overseen this experiment in promoting the value of teaching in higher education-particularly in sociology. In this forum I hope to provide pragmatic insights to these challenges for both newer sociology faculty and their departments.

Author: *Ronald McGivern, Thompson Rivers University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Fertility and Aging in Complex Societies I*

Session Code: SFam2-A

Session Organizers: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Christine Minas, Ottawa*

Session Description: Sociologists and, more broadly, social scientists have been examining numerous aspects of demographic change and aging societies for decades. Frequently such analyses highlight the two key drivers of this trend: declining fertility and increasing proportion of seniors in a society. While both of these factors have been recognized as drivers of demographic change, scholars have focused their attention on the latter to the exclusion of the former. This session will explore fertility as a complex social phenomenon and invites papers that examine various aspects of the topic, including: the fertility gap between desired and actual number of children; social norms and narratives vis-a-vis fertility; im/migration and fertility; new reproductive technologies; and infertility. Researchers studying fertility from theoretical and empirical perspectives, as well as those considering various socio-cultural and/or national contexts are encouraged to submit proposals.

Chair and Discussant: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

- Fertility at the crossroads

While population aging has received much scholarly attention, one of the key drivers, declining fertility, remains relatively marginal in aging debates. This paper argues that fertility represents the crossroads of a number of elements for both women and men, rather than simply being the end result of human reproduction based on individual women's choices. Currently, two main discipline-related streams of thought – economics and demography – dominate the fertility literature. Economists, whether explicitly or implicitly, consider fertility from a rational choice perspective. Demographers are focused on statistical and data-driven issues, with underlying assumptions of intentionality. Taking a conceptual approach, this paper examines declining fertility vis-à-vis infertility and finds that the choice and intentionality frameworks are problematic in understanding this second driver of population aging. An alternative approach is proposed which is based on the micro-processes embedded in the transition from avoiding conception to actively trying to conceive.

Author: *Christine Minas, University of Ottawa*

- The timing of pregnancy: Planned and unplanned pregnancy through the lens of life course perspective

This paper applies the life course perspective and the concept of timing to the analysis of women's perceptions of planned and unplanned pregnancy. In our society, the transition to parenthood has become a planned event. The ideology of intensive mothering requires mothers to invest physically and emotionally in raising their children and many women have to combine parenting with paid employment. Analyzing interviews with 42 women, this paper explores women's perceptions of the timing of pregnancy and examines how women's personal perceptions intersect with societal expectations about the transition to motherhood. I show that women's perceptions regarding the timing of pregnancy are informed by social expectations but do not necessarily reflect them. The

paper concludes with reflections on the usefulness of life course perspective to the analysis of planned and unplanned pregnancy and the discussion on how the timing of events is shaped by social forces and interpreted by individuals.

Author: *Elena Neiterman, McMaster University*

- Reproductive Tourism: Where Healthcare Consumerism and Personalization of Healthcare Services Come Together

Reproductive tourism is often referred to the demand side of the phenomenon - to those who travel outside their home country or jurisdiction to access the kinds of medically assisted reproduction they desire. The emerging context of reproductive tourism provides a rich environment for exploring the contradictions and disjunctures across race, gender, class, citizenship, global economy, culture and politics affecting many consumers of assisted reproductive technologies. At multiple levels, globalization processes create new cultural, social and economic connections and simultaneously opens new social fissures. Whether it is reproductive tourists, fertility specialists, medical brokers and health and non health personnel that are separated thousand of miles are now thrust into close transactional relationships. As these processes evolve, opportunities for identity, cultural, social and economic disjunctures multiple. Using critical discourse analysis, this paper explores the contradictions and disjunctures that are virtually represented on Canadian and International medical broker and fertility clinic websites. Many of the medical broker and fertility clinic websites project imagery that provides an authentic identity of place, but at the same time, commodizes it for tourist consumption reflecting desirable experiences. I will also explore how various discourses are assembled and reassembled on these websites to frame reproductive tourism in relation to consumerism and the personalization of health care services.

Author: *Penny Dowedoff, York University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: *Nationalism in Practice*

Session Code: SMov3-A

Session Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Session Description: Organizers of this session invite presentations dedicated to case studies of ethnogeneses, ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multiculturalism and other related themes, and particularly critical and/or theory-oriented ones. Comparative, historical, demographic, qualitative, quantitative and any other contributions are all welcome.

Chair: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Discussant: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

- Genocide Recognition, Nationalism, and the Circassian Transnation

In 2005, the Circassian Congress, an organization that unites representatives of the various Circassian groups in the Russian Federation called on Moscow to recognize tsarist Russia's 1864 mass expulsions and slaughter of ethnic Circassians as genocide. Since then, the initiative has grown substantially, with Circassian diaspora groups, mobilizing effectively around the issue of genocide recognition.

This paper examines the growing importance of the recognition initiative among the Circassians, and relates it to the changing circumstances of the Circassian transnation, most notably to Moscow's recent attempts to weaken the ethnofederal system and thus call into question Circassian territorial autonomy inside Russia. The precariousness of Circassian national identity in their historic homeland in the post-Soviet period has been experienced as threatening not only to the territorialized segment of the transnation but also to the diasporic segment which is committed to the survival and security

of the homeland. This paper analyzes the two premises which, it argues, are central to the Circassian genocide recognition initiative. First is the idea that genocide recognition can serve as an effective strategy for advancing Circassian nationalist demands in the Russian Federation, by lending moral weight and a sense of urgency to the demands for maintenance and enhancement of Circassian self-determination rights. And second is the idea that through centering of national consciousness among the Circassians on the 1864 genocide, the collective memory of the genocide can become a mechanism for strengthening Circassian national identity, by emphasizing the link between the largely diasporic nation and its 'colonized' land.

Author: *Maja Catic, Canadian Forces College*

- The Construction of Transnational Nation: The Case of Crimean Tatars

Diasporas finance homeland projects, lobby for the behalf of the latter, and topple homeland governments. Homeland singers and dancers tour diaspora communities, and homeland parties campaign to these communities. The proliferation of transnational ethnic organizations and virtual ethnic communities point to the emergence of a transnational public sphere which enables imagining a transnational nation. These facts raise the question whether we are witnessing the emergence of transnational nations. I explore this question by conducting case study of the Crimean Tatar diaspora, based on the long-term field work, as part of my dissertation project. The case study involves within-case comparisons among three branches of the diaspora, located in Turkey, former USSR outside Crimea, and Romania. These branches, having followed different developmental paths, reconnected to construct a transnational nation, epitomised in the convention of the World Crimean Tatar Congress in 2009. The paper demonstrates how various framing processes interact with discursive and political opportunity structures in construction of the transnational nation. While the emergence of the transnational nation was not possible before the development of communication and transportation technologies in the globalized era, it is the path-dependent framing processes within the diaspora communities and the negotiation of identities among them that determine the shape that the transnational nation will take.

Author: *Filiz Aydin, University of Toronto*

- From The Great Recession to The Sharp Turn Right? Far Right Voters and Parties in Eastern Europe

While the Great Recession brought tremendous hardships throughout the world, the social strain was particularly severe in several East European countries. The growing hardships triggered a series of massive public protests, which led to concerns about the vulnerability of the new democracies to the potential surge of support for the post-communist Far Right [FR] parties.

Using Eurobarometer data set to analyze FR voters in 7 countries with significant FR parties in 2007, we identify three types of East European FR constituencies that are emerging. The results strongly support the ethnic nationalism hypothesis and point to ideological similarity between the FR in Eastern and Western Europe. The greatest potential for ethnic conflict escalation is created by the FR mobilization of majority animosities against the imperial minorities. With the exception of Russian case, we find limited support for the economic vulnerability hypothesis. If the Great Recession triggers massive anti-capitalist revolts, the FR parties will be poorly positioned to put themselves at the forefront of the protests, due to their weak appeal to the lower classes and mildly pro-market sentiment of their voters.

Our paper makes several contributions to the study of nationalism. We provide a comparative empirical analysis of a set of Eastern European ultra-nationalist, FR parties that have so far been primarily studied by single-case approach. Second, we advanced theoretical understanding of ultra-nationalism by testing some theories that proved useful in explaining the rise of ultra-nationalist parties in Western Europe and by developing and testing some explanations that seem more relevant to nationalism in Eastern Europe. Finally, we contribute to the policy discussion on the ways to deal with ultra nationalism by identifying cases where the conflict escalation potential seems to be the greatest.

Author(s): Djordje (George) Stefanovic, St. Mary's University; Geoffry Evans, Nuffield College, The University of Oxford

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: The Organization and Experience of Work II

Session Code: WPO2-B

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, University of Western Ontario

Session Description: Work has a profound influence on our lives on both a daily and long-term basis. Papers in this session will explore workers' experiences of working in occupations and professions in Canadian society, or will reflect on the nature of, and changes to, the organization of work in Canada. Case studies of work in specific occupations or professions are welcome, as are broader studies exploring changes in the Canadian labour market, or exploring variations in work across occupation, location, or time period. Topics may include, but are not limited to, the following: the nature of, or trends in, specific occupations and professions; job satisfaction; alienation, health & well-being; trends in organizational and workplace restructuring; strategies of worker resistance, and labour market transitions.

Chair: Tracey L. Adams, University of Western Ontario

Presentations:

- Expected to Do More with Less: Work Experiences and Unpaid Volunteer Work in Social Service Voluntary Organizations

In the context of neoliberal restructuring and retrenchments to public provisions in Canada, there has been increased emphasis placed upon the voluntary sector to fulfill the role of service provision. Utilizing a feminist political economic framework, this paper highlights the findings from my qualitative research on women's social service voluntary organizations in Southern Ontario where I explored the impacts of government funding and work experiences. While government funding constitutes an essential funding source, notable issues exist in relation to it, including a lack of autonomy in service provision and the expectation to do more work with less funding. With this context in mind, this paper then considers the role of unpaid volunteer work in social service organizations as a strategy to make ends meet. This paper explores the complexities of conceptualizing volunteer work and raises questions surrounding what implications volunteer work may have for the contemporary organization of work.

Author: Christine Pich, Carleton University

- Work and Training among New Chinese Immigrant Workers in Canada

Immigrants are an important contributor to the economic growth of Canada. Immigrant labour make up an increasingly important part of Canada's aging workforce. This paper explores the experience of new Chinese immigrant workers in Canadian Manufacturing. Based on interviews with 12 new Chinese professional immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area, this paper examines the various challenges new immigrant workers encountered in the Canadian labour market as well as the strategies they used to cope with the challenges and alienation they experienced in their new jobs and to promote health and safety in their labour market transition by highlighting culture, class and ethnicity. In particular, this paper examines how cultural differences affect health and safety behaviour in the workplace and how training might be improved to account for these cultural differences among the new immigrant workers whose first language is not English.

Author: Lichun Liu, University of Toronto

- (En)Gendering Safety: Occupational Safety in Male Dominated, Hazardous Work Sectors

High hazard work sectors are often male-dominated, and can have occupational cultures that impede following safety regulations. Over the past 20 years there has been a growing awareness in the literature of the role that gender plays in safety outcomes, yet in some ways, it still remains an under-

researched area. Many highly hazardous sectors, such as construction, have hyper-masculine cultures, and workers may experience safety compliance measures as conflicting with this normative culture. Although it has been shown that male dominated fields often have higher than average occupational injury and fatality rates, it has been difficult to assess whether this is due to increased risk-taking behaviour, or other factors. Using 10 years of occupational health and safety incident reports from a large, male dominated company, I examine risk-taking behaviour, and how it varies based on the sex composition of each sector. I aim to develop guidelines that can be globally applied to similar worksites and can serve as a means to better design and implement safety policies within similar fields.

Author: Hazel Hollingdale, University of British Columbia

- Construction Work: The Social Construction of 'Work' in Canadian Introductory Sociology Textbooks

This paper examines the textual coverage of the topic of work in Canadian introductory sociology textbooks. Our findings are based on a content analysis of 20 Canadian introductory sociology textbooks published between 2008 and 2011. We found that the definition of work was often narrowly defined as only involving paid employment rather than unpaid, informal or illegal work. The majority of textbooks in our sample discussed economic systems, economic sectors (e.g., primary and secondary), major transitions in the world of work over the past two generations, theoretical approaches, gender, and unions. However, we found that the textbooks under study varied markedly in the depth to which they covered these topics. In particular, in many textbooks topics related to the experience of work and its effects on workers, such as physical and mental health and work-family conflict, were only given minimal attention. These findings highlight a gap between recent empirical advances in the sociology of work in Canada and elsewhere, and the social construction of the 'sociology of work' in many introductory sociology textbooks.

Author(s): Shane Dixon, Ryerson University; Linda Quirke, Wilfrid Laurier University

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Omnibus Sessions: Behaviour in the Every Day World

Session Code: Omni1-D

Session Organizers: William Ramp, University of Lethbridge

Session Description: This omnibus session features presentations with a theme of behaviour in the every day world.

Chair: William Ramp, University of Lethbridge

Presentations:

- Art Worlds of Juggling: The case of an online juggling community

I explore how jugglers' use of the Internet has fostered an online art world for juggling. My evidence includes ethnographic observation of an online discussion forum to map out the dynamics of the art world using an approach based on Howard Becker's work (1974, 1976, 1982). My study of these dynamics explicates how jugglers make meaning of their practice and community when made to rely on developing a community via online communication tools. This exploration focuses on the videos that jugglers create for the community as well as the accompanying discussions. Through analysis of these videos and the discussions, the discursive meaning making practices of what distinguishes good juggling from poor juggling, which maintain and reinforce both the beneficial as well as problematic characteristics of the community, are highlighted.

Author: Duncan Philpot, University of New Brunswick

- The Art of Suburban Retail: Critical utopianism and the suburban imaginary

Suburbia is a site of profound cultural ambivalence. The suburban imaginary revolves around multiple axes of such ambivalences: of ordinariness, happiness, and hopefulness. Ordinary, banal

even boring, it is the ground upon which everyday life is enacted. It is also strange, extraordinary and unfathomably mysterious. It both promises and threatens happiness, and also delivers and fails upon those affective wagers. It expresses at once a hopeful utopian desire of liberation and, obversely, a hope-killing paradisaical dream of escape. In this paper, I will explore the tension in such ambivalences that animate /are animated by the suburban imaginary. I will focus in particular on the banal utopianism of suburban consumption (consumption of/in suburbia) as expressed in the recent work of a number of artists.

Author: *Ondine Park, University of Alberta*

- Consumerism and Complacency: Reconceptualising the Rise of Apolitical Subjectivity

This article develops and forwards a new theoretical model for conceptualizing emerging adult political complacency. The author argues that accounts of emerging adult political complacency can be enhanced by transcending the politically engaged/disengaged dichotomy, instead acknowledging a series of sociocultural processes that fashion non-political subjects referred to herein as apoliticization. The general concept of apoliticization is grounded and historicized with the writings of Zygmunt Bauman, a preeminent theorist of contemporary subjectivity. The advantages of apoliticization as a theoretical model are borne out in a comparison to the 'political disengagement' approach and implications for combatting the formation and effects of apolitical subjectivity are discussed.

Author: *Chris Walsh, Brock University*

- The Prevalence of Cell Phone Use while Driving in Alberta

The use of a cell phone while driving has been recognized as a form of impaired driving across the world. Many countries have banned the use of handheld mobile devices while operating motor vehicles. In Canada, the use of handheld cell phones while driving has been banned in all provinces excluding New Brunswick, Yukon, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories. Although Canadians recognize the danger of using cell phones while driving, the awareness of this risk is not reflected in their actual behavioural practices. Utilizing the Alberta Survey 2011, this study examines the current prevalence of cell phone use while driving in the province of Alberta. Moreover, this paper investigates the impact of the perception of risk on actual behaviours, and if demographic factors also play a role. Our results indicate that despite being cognizant of the risks involved, many Albertans still use cell phones while driving.

Author(s): *Abu Nurullah, University of Alberta; Jasmine Thomas, University of Alberta; Fatemeh Vakilian, University of Alberta*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 12:15pm – 1:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P3067

Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization, and Conflict

General Meeting of "The Network" (Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization, and Conflict). New members and the curious welcome!

For more information, contact Karen Stanbridge at kstanbri@mun.ca, or Patrice LeClerc at pleclerc@stlawu.edu.

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:00pm – 2:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Bricker Academic Building, BA201

Session: *Dystopia: Film Presentation*

Session Code: SSS1

Session Organizers: *Garry Potter, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: This session is a joint initiative with the Society of Socialist Studies (SSS session I1).

Dystopia: What is to be done? is a 65 minute documentary film exploring the inter-linkages between a compendium of serious problems affecting humanity, now and in the very near future: peak oil, global warming, poverty, disease, pollution, water and other crucial resource shortages, child exploitation, loss of civil liberties, torture, the list goes on. Dystopia is not a literary imagined nightmare future but rather is the lived reality of perhaps one quarter of the earth's population and possibly the future of us all. The argument is made that these problems are not resolvable within the context of global capitalism, that the dream of a kinder eco-capitalism is utopian. It is also argued that the structure of knowledge production and dissemination in the contemporary system is such as to prevent the formation of sufficient political will to make the radical changes necessary to avert the dire future which otherwise awaits us.

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: A Sociology of Care: Policy Considerations

Session Code: SCar1-C

Session Organizers: *Albert Banerjee, York University; Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Session Description: What is care and how do we investigate it? This panel starts with the assumption that care is more than the performance of tasks, more than an expression of concern, more than duty or a labour of love. Care involves distinct ways of being and relating to others. It involves its own specific styles of knowing and judging. It requires particular forms of institutional and social organization. Yet care also marks off contested terrain. Care is shaped by and in turn shapes inequities in power, divisions of labour, affective relations and discursive constructions. Care is deeply implicated in the social relations of gender, race, class, sexuality, age and ability. And care raises challenging questions around policy priorities and the allocation of scarce resources. One of the questions that we are confronted with in an uncertain world is whether and how we might continue to care and be cared for. Can a sociology of care contribute to a way forward? We invite papers that contribute to our understanding of care as a social process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

Chair: *Susan Braedley, Carleton University*

Discussant: *Christine Kelly, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Personalization and younger adults in LTC homes: Caught within and between person-centred policies

The purpose of this paper is to question/trouble person-centred policy particularly as it plays out in the context of residential LTC in Ontario. Drawing on long term care research, policy literature and interview data taken from a study exploring the conditions of care for residents rarely included in LTC research, those under the age of 65, we interrogate how person-centredness is defined, operationalized, negotiated and evaluated by and for these long-term care residents and their paid and unpaid care providers.

This paper begins with an assessment of Beck and Beck-Gernsheim's account of the broad socio-political trend in "institutionalized individualism" and then extends this account using a feminist political economy framework. Building on this theoretical discussion, we then take up the ways in which person centredness is closely connected to consumer and other liberal models of care, and as such, has the potential to make individuals and/or their families responsible for their own care. We also explore the impact of person-centredness on paid care workers (the majority of whom are women) in residential long-term care. Notions of individualization and personalization may preclude understandings of care as interdependent and relational. Such notions, therefore, can undermine the health and well-being of residents, their family members and paid care providers.

While challenging person-centred policy, we don't dismiss it completely, but end with an exploration of how it might be re-imagined in ways that emphasize its potential to challenge hierarchical models of care and contribute to a reconceptualization of residential care that emphasizes interdependence and relationships.

Author(s): *Sandra Smele, York University; Morgan Seeley, York University*

- **Unsettling 'Patient 2.0': Exploring health and social care in a changing economy of care**
Health, care, and the wider social meaning and management of health are undergoing significant changes and challenges. New developments in information communication technologies (ICTs) have not only made possible new forms of care management from a distance; but are also seen more broadly as a means of addressing system care gaps, cost constraints and pressures of an ageing population. The term "Patient 2.0" has been proposed as a new patient role in meeting system challenges and shaping future state-society relations. Patient 2.0 is characterized as the technologically empowered citizen who engages in new forms of participation, collaboration and self-care. Extending beyond previous conceptualizations of 'patient autonomy', the current configuration of Patient 2.0 signals a new degree of involvement and a greater imposition of responsibility for care including participation in the work of care. This paper seeks to explore the notion of 'Patient 2.0' in order to better understand the social and relational implications of its tenants.

The shift to Patient 2.0 is more than rhetorical, it signals a shift in the nature of social care and the trajectory of health and social policy more generally. The model seems to construct the new patient as 'informed consumer', premised on a neoliberal logic of choice, autonomy and individual responsibility for care (Mol 2006). This latest delegation of responsibility to the individual is congruent with a growing consortium of 'e-health' applications that engender similar discourses around patient 'empowered' engagement and self-management. This paper is concerned with interpreting the role of 'patient empowerment' in the context of current health care reforms - this involves unpacking the assumptions about the progressive nature of new technologies and the way in which they may support/undermine the relational nature of care and the social responsibility for care.

Author: *Isabel Sousa, York University*

- **Occupational health and safety in long-term residential care in the 'new' economy**
While the consequences of neoliberal restructuring and reform are often contradictory, recent trends in health policy reform may reinforce, legitimize, and obscure more fundamental inequalities, particularly those linked to gender, race, and class. Drawing on a feminist political economy perspective, this paper examines the ways social, structural, and relational inequalities and mechanisms of exclusion are enacted, manifested, and perpetuated in occupational health and safety policy for care workers in long-term care facilities. This paper considers contemporary challenges and issues of occupational health and safety regulatory frameworks. The implications that emerge from the tendency within health policy to ignore social location and relations fundamental to care are highlighted. How care and care work are constituted and operationalized within contemporary health policy may function to legitimize and reinforce exclusion of marginalized groups as well as obscure the ways assumptions about gender, care, risk and hazard are inseparable from the conditions that structure the organization of care work. This paper argues the current agenda of healthcare restructuring and reform may intensify and/or give rise to new sources of inequities, risks, and hazards that may significantly undermine rights, including the rights to subsistence and well-being as well as equitable, safe, inclusive and healthy work conditions.

Author: *Andrea Campbell, York University*

- **Why Not Care?**
In recent years, care scholarship has flourished. A range of perspectives including the care economy, global care chains, and care have been mobilised as part of efforts to identify some of the most important activities of human life and to understand the ways in which work, divisions of labour, affect, and well-being relate to the political economy of contemporary capitalist societies. This paper

explores the implications of a 'care' perspective, asking whether care is the most appropriate conceptual framework.

Author: *Meg Luxton, York University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1013

Session: *Fertility and Aging in Complex Societies II*

Session Code: SFam2-B

Session Organizers: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Christine Minas, Ottawa*

Session Description: Sociologists and, more broadly, social scientists have been examining numerous aspects of demographic change and aging societies for decades. Frequently such analyses highlight the two key drivers of this trend: declining fertility and increasing proportion of seniors in a society. While both of these factors have been recognized as drivers of demographic change, scholars have focused their attention on the latter to the exclusion of the former. This session will explore fertility as a complex social phenomenon and invites papers that examine various aspects of the topic, including: the fertility gap between desired and actual number of children; social norms and narratives vis-a-vis fertility; im/migration and fertility; new reproductive technologies; and infertility. Researchers studying fertility from theoretical and empirical perspectives, as well as those considering various socio-cultural and/or national contexts are encouraged to submit proposals.

Chair: *Christine Minas*

Discussant: *Rod Beaujot, University of Western Ontario*

Presentations:

- Diffusion of Cohabitation in the Middle East: The Case of Iran

In this paper, I examine whether cohabitation, as a trend, can spread to the Middle East which is currently witnessing the rise of Islamic movements. The (heterosexual) institution of marriage in the Middle East still has the main functions of reproduction and childrearing. An increase in cohabitation, a deinstitutionalized form of sexual relations, can potentially have significant impact on marriage and fertility rates as well as on gender dynamics in the region. I will specifically focus on Iran and discuss facilitative and preventive factors related to culture, legislation and economy. My theoretical framework is based on Giddens' conceptualization of 'fixated relationship' and 'pure relationship', and Bourdieu's formulations of 'field', 'doxa' and 'habitus'. I define Iranian-Islamic culture as the primary field of young Iranians (which is unified in internalized doxas) and consequently, practising traditional marriage is a form of habitus. Belief in marriage is the only way of seeing sexual relationships as cultural doxas. I argue that both facilitative and preventive factors are significantly strong. Given that Iran has one of the youngest populations in the world, the possibility and potential speed of social change can be uniquely great.

Author: *Mehrnaz Golestaneh, Carleton University*

- Does moving disrupt immigrant fertility?

In this paper we examine one aspect of the fertility decisions of immigrant families, namely whether migration disrupts the fertility of immigrants, sometimes referred to as the Disruption Hypothesis. Assessing the fertility experience of immigrants in the first years in the host country may be crucial in determining their economic assimilation into the new country, as households with infants usually face larger expenses and are constrained in the amount of time that can be supplied in the labour market. We use the 20 percent sample of the confidential files of the Canadian Census of Population for the years 1991 through 2006, to examine the probability of the presence of infants in recent immigrant households and investigate whether significant differences exist conditioning on immigrant's place of birth or education level. In addition, we explore whether cohort effects are important in explaining the changes in fertility patterns for recent immigrants.

Author: *Ana Ferrer, University of Calgary*

- Fertility, Childrearing and the Academic Gender Gap

Childfree women remain prevalent among university-based academics. Despite the increase of women in academic positions over the decades, their fertility rates and family lives continue to differ from those of academic men. Academic women have lower marriage and fertility rates than less educated women, and especially those in tenure-stream positions are more likely than men or women part-timers to be single, separated/divorced, childless or single parents. Drawing on the author's interviews with university-based academics in Canada in 1973 and New Zealand in 2008, the paper argues that despite forty years of changes in gender relations, social policy and institutional practices, integrating teaching and research with child bearing and rearing remains far more problematic for women than for men. The interviews show that many academic women recognize and seek to avoid the challenges faced by their colleagues who combine full-time work with motherhood. The paper concluded that equity advocates need to pay more attention to the perpetuation of gendered families when attempting to close the gender gap.

Author: *Maureen Baker, University of Auckland Auckland, New Zealand*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1019

Session: *Globalization and Transnational Migration I*

Session Code: TranM1-A

Session Organizers: *Rina Cohen, York University; Guida Man, York University*

Session Description: This session brings together theoretical and empirical papers which examine how globalization shapes transnational migration experiences. Papers in this session may investigate social, political, economic, cultural, or historical processes. They may explore issues of oppression, power, resistance, and agency in relation to changing concepts of family, home, and citizenship. Presenters may focus on undocumented migrants, precarious workers, skilled professionals, students etc. Topics may include, but are not limited to the following: employment, family relations, settlement, multiple migration, mothering, elder care, remittances, one and a half or second generation, transnational strategies, food, and racial profiling. Papers which examine the intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and culture are particularly welcome.

Chair: *Rina Cohen, York University*

Discussant: *Frehiwot Tesfaye, York University*

Presentations:

- YO CUENTO*: LATIN AMERICAN IMMIGRANT CHILDREN TELL THEIR STORIES *Yo cuento is Spanish for I narrate/I matter

Despite considerable interest in studying immigrant children in Canada, few studies include immigrant children as study participants. This study involved 10 children born in Latin America who have lived in Canada for five years or less. These children were between the ages of nine and 11 - five boys and five girls. Five children were from Colombia, two from Venezuela, one from Mexico, one from Bolivia and one from Ecuador. I conducted individual research sessions where children and I drew, wrote and conversed. Children drew the most significant events in their migration process and wrote short narratives. The main findings from this study include the impact of grandmother/grandchild separation on immigrant children, children's multiple transitions across countries and within Canada, children's worries due to language barriers, and the value children place on peer cultural brokering. The paper concludes with recommendations and a reminder of the importance of conducting research with children.

Author: *Monica Valencia, Ryerson University*

- 'Making Families' in a Transnational Social Space: care work among migrant women from India

There is a great deal of work involved in developing and maintaining the family. Existing research suggests that this work is threefold. Firstly it involves the acquisition of material goods and the work involved in sustaining the family physically; involved in this work is interacting with the marketplace in terms of price-shopping and purchases. Secondly, women's household work also involves symbolic work that 'makes family', and helps people to socially construct notions of togetherness in family life. This work therefore sustains social and emotional life, not just physiological life. Thirdly, it is work that produces and reproduces sets of family relationships. Caring work, feeding work, emotion work and other domestic responsibilities are gendered work; the activities women perform in the home constitute work that creates and sustains family. This paper applies this understanding to immigrant families from India and examines the ways in which migrant women are 'making families' across national borders. Findings demonstrate the importance of the transnational social field in women migrants' daily family care work.

Author: *Kara Somerville, University of Saskatchewan*

- Families' Emotion Work in Transnational Settings: The Case of Military Migrant Workers

Contemporary families are carrying out their everyday practices in a context of increased connectivity, global economics, and accelerated technological, cultural, and political change. Families are engaging in routine communication that enables them to maintain a sense of presence during separation, allowing them to 'do' family at a distance and blurring the work-family boundary across national borders. What are the implications of these global changes on military families?

Today, armed conflicts typically involve transnational organizations (e.g., the United Nations) bringing multi-national soldiers together to do the work of war. Such soldiers can be conceptualized as migrant workers who represent the interests of transnational organizations and carry out work that contributes to globalization. Studying military families provides insights into the impact of globalization on the everyday lives of transnational families, including their emotion work. The expectation of routine communications and the blurring of the work-family boundary have unique consequences for military families because of the specific requirements of military labour.

Focusing on the experience of North American military families, this paper thus contributes to an important understanding of emotion work in both migrant employment and transnational families by considering a family form that has been understudied in the context of globalization research.

Author: *Kristin Atwood, University of Calgary*

- The Role of Social Networks in Migration Experiences of Immigrant Live-in- Caregivers in Ontario, Canada

Globalization as a social and economic process has resulted in the rapid growth of the migrant networks. The past research has revealed that these networks represent an important factor in promoting international movement and settlement of many different categories of migrants in a host country. Still, Canadian research does not address the role of networks in migration experiences of those who come to Canada through Live-in Caregiver Program. This paper aims to address such a gap by exploring this issue through in-depth interviews with 34 former and current immigrant live-in caregivers in province of Ontario. Our preliminary findings show that both informal (family, friends) and formal networks (recruitment agencies, Canadian embassies) play an important part in migrant's decision to come to Canada. Family proves to be the most important factor in migrant caregivers' decision to move. The interviewees also reveal that both informal networks and formal networks aid the processes of their migration to and recruitment in Canada. The interviewees express the most dissatisfaction with recruitment agencies since they are costly and often misrepresent information on services they provide. We also find that migration experiences of immigrant live-in caregivers vary depending on their gender, class and race/ethnicity.

Author(s): *Jelena Atanackovic, McMaster University; Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1007

Session: Mothering and Fathering I

Session Code: MF1-A

Session Organizers: Gillian Ranson, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier

Session Description: Social and economic changes inevitably have an impact on family life, disrupting traditional divisions of earning and caring labour, and challenging conventional understandings of mothering and fathering. The focus of this session is the construction of mothering or fathering in diverse family contexts, where broader social influences have reshaped the social expectations parents face and forced a rethinking of traditional gender patterns within families. Theoretical and empirical papers are welcome.

Chair: Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University

Presentations:

- Examining the social construction of parenthood: A visual discourse analysis of a corpus of ECD literature

This visual discourse analysis (VDA) examines the social construction of parenthood within the corpus of early childhood development (ECD) literature produced by a national organization. Two overarching research questions guided the VDA:

(1) What notions of parenthood are produced in ECD promotional materials, how are they visually and textually produced, and what are the likely social implications of such messaging?

(2) In what ways are fathers presented differently than mothers within these ECD documents, and what does their presentation imply about the organization's vision of a father's role during the early years?

The visual and textual representations of mothers and fathers were interrogated using a 13-question VDA and a 10-category metaphor analysis framework. Analytic foci included the diversity of actors (e.g., indigenous, LGBTQ, young, new Canadian), activities (e.g., helping, reading), and emotional tone (e.g., playful, serious) of the texts. Together these analyses exposed constructions of parenthood that could much better match the needs and desires of contemporary parents, as highlighted in Russell and colleagues' 2011 national parent survey. While the textual constructions arguably highlight the complexities of contemporary parenting roles, the visual constructions poorly serve Canada's diversity of mothers, fathers, and families. Social costs and policy recommendations are discussed within.

Author: Kevin Black, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto

- Is shared custody the "alchemy" of family law? Interviews with young adults suggest opportunities, but no golden formulas

Whether parents should share equally the physical custody of their children after separation is a current source of socio-political debate and highlights the depth of revamped expectations for separating/divorcing parents, particularly fathers. There is a perplexing disjuncture of its idealization as a panacea for divorcing families and low levels of uptake among families coupled with a lack of stability as a long-term arrangement. Drawing on in-depth, retrospective qualitative interviews with 28 young adults between 18 and 25 years of age, this researcher examined children's perspectives and motivations regarding transitions in and out of shared custody; specifically decisions related to care, the nature of the relationships with parents and step-parents, and the sense of fairness around decision-making. This research illustrates that shared custody weaves together complex interactions among elements related to the child's living situation, maturation and changing notions of fairness, flexibility, the push and pull of relationships, and in some instances, rigid enforcement. These elements result in unique experiences for different family members and their

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desire to remain or exit a shared custodial arrangement. Ultimately, shared custody is best viewed as an opportunity for parents and their children, not a guarantee for a successful outcome.

Author: *Denise Whitehead, University of Guelph*

- "A father's touch": men, masculinity and the embodied work of caring for children

Research on men's caring work as fathers usually focuses on such work in the context of discussions of the gendered division of unpaid labour. It does not consider the embodied nature of that work. Research that does explore men's work as embodied usually focuses on particular kinds of paid employment - which for men rarely involves caregiving. There is a space, both theoretical and empirical, between these two research orientations. In this paper, I consider the embodied nature of men's caregiving, and its possible outcomes, to broaden the discussion of masculinity and embodiment. Because this is new terrain, I draw on a variety of sources (popular published accounts, conventional media sources, and fathers' blog posts) in a preliminary attempt to explore the extent to which fathers themselves are acknowledging the embodied nature of the caring work they do. This material is considered in the context of the scholarly literature on fathering and men's adult development, and on the moral and ethical dimension of caring work.

Author: *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary*

- Re-examining engineers in the field: Considering gender and family

With this paper I revisit my previous graduate research with mobile engineers, applying a gender and family lens. Initially, I had undertaken a study of male civil engineers living and working at a remote field site in Eastern Canada in order to identify and explicate the challenges and insecurities - with regard to changing work relations and changing career paths, for example - that my participants experienced. Here, I re-examine my findings with particular attention to how gender and family, as processes, are accomplished, negotiated and performed at a remote, male-dominated, field site. I argue that social differences such as age, life stage and education level, affect how gender and family are expressed in the field. For instance, I argue that age and life stage have a significant impact on how itinerant engineers conceptualize and articulate notions of fatherhood and masculinity. As this study considers individuals living and working away from 'home', I also consider the implications of translocal relationships, and how gender and family are affected by space and place. This research comes from qualitative interviews and participant observation I conducted with itinerant engineers.

Author: *William Silver, University of Alberta*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: *Social Movements in Theory and Practice*

Session Code: SMov4

Session Organizers: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Session Description: The session invites papers concerned with conceiving, critiquing, synthesizing, extending, and/or elaborating upon social movement theory. Macro and micro perspectives are welcomed, as are comments on recent debates in the field, including those surrounding emotion and social movements, cultural approaches, and transnational action.

Chair: *Stephanie Sodero, Department of Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Discussant: *Mark CJ Stoddart, Department of Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Presentations:

- The Phulbari Movement: Political Struggle against Neoliberal Development in Bangladesh

This paper will analyze a national movement against the construction of an open-pit coalmine in Bangladesh. The government and mining company promote the coalmine by projecting its

contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction. For them, the negative aspects of large-scale development projects are 'manageable' and therefore should not be part of the debate. On the other hand, activists oppose it by shifting attention to more subtle issues. In addition to contentious issues like dispossession of people, loss of livelihoods, and destruction of environment, they focus on growing vulnerability of the state, development planning and national sovereignty in global South in an era of neoliberal hegemony, and plunder of natural resources by multinational corporations. Drawing on social movement theories, I will examine how the movement organization has framed the dispute over the construction of mine. I will show how it has become more effective to articulate grievances and transform a small-scale local movement to a broader national political struggle. Based on movement documents and interviews with activists and leaders of the movement, I will focus on discursive articulation of resistance against the coalmine not only to mobilize local people and but also to garner support from people across the country. Activists has transformed coalmine as a symbol of local struggle against transnational capital and neoliberal development planning in Bangladesh.

Author: *Omar Faruque, University of Toronto*

- The Rise and Fall of Hegemony in Social Movement Theory

This paper seeks to show the limitations of social movement theory in analyzing and explaining non-hegemonic currents in contemporary social movements. I argue that with the visibility of the 'Occupy Together' movement, the Arab spring and the growth of radical queer, no borders, and indigenous autonomy struggles (among others) that do not fit within a revolution/reform paradox, social movement theory has lagged behind collective action in terms of analysis and theorization.

To further explore this assertion, I provide a brief overview of mainstream social movement theories (political process; resource mobilization; new social movement) and argue that while each makes important contributions to the literature, none of them have been able to effectively articulate a theory that incorporates non-hegemonic social movements because of a reliance on what Richard Day (2005) describes as the 'hegemony of hegemony'. I ground my analysis in a critique of the use of Gramsci's concept of hegemony (and its historic link to the state as a mediating form) in social movement theory and suggest that recent contributions in the field of indigenous, anarchist, and queer theory may provide a better foundation for developing a new social movement theory that is capable of analyzing non-hegemonic struggles today.

Author: *Craig Fortier, York University*

- Transnationally active society: locating social movement organizations within a re-imagined global civil society

Building on the work of Burawoy, this paper develops the concept of "transnationally active society," in an effort to overcome some of the theoretical problems associated with describing transnational social movement organizations and networks as "global civil society." The purpose of the paper is not to dismiss the concept of concept of GCS, but rather, to address issues of reification and vagueness in the concept, as deployed by liberal theories of global governance. It will argue that a more specific characterization of the constellation of groups challenging neoliberalism at global governance forums can be developed through an expansion of Burawoy's concept of "active society," a concept developed through his reading of Polanyi's "double-movement."

Author: *David Huxtable, University of Victoria*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: *Sociology of Religion: Religion and 'Lived Realities' in North America*

Session Code: SRe2-B

Session Organizers: *Joel Thiessen, Ambrose University College*

Session Description: This session deals with various 'lived realities' surrounding religion in North America today. In particular, this session focuses on social connectedness in Protestant churches

relative to church size, the function of sacred space in church settings, and elementary school teachers' responses to religious inclusion and accommodation in a multicultural context.

Chair: *Lorne Dawson, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- Social Connectedness in Protestant Megachurches in the United States

Is the increase in the prevalence of Protestant megachurches in the U.S. related to growing social isolation in America? A large body of social research demonstrates that in the United States, people are increasingly socially isolated and shy away from joining high-commitment organizations (Putnam, 2000; McPherson et al., 2008, 2006; Madsen, 2009). Perhaps people attend large churches to have a corporate worship experience but at the same time 'blend in with the crowd.' One way to assess the validity of this claim is to determine if there is an association between the size of church an individual attends and their sense of social connectedness to the congregation. A study of Catholic parishes found a negative association between parish size and social connectedness (Peyrot and Sweeney, 2000), which suggests that large congregations may breed social isolation. Because Protestant churches are organized very differently than Catholic parishes, the association may not hold. Using the US Congregations and Life Survey (conducted in 2000 and 2010), this research evaluates how social cohesion in churches relates to church size among Protestants.

Author: *David Eagle, Duke University*

- The Function of Sacred Space in Church Settings

Drawing on interview and case study data, we offer a sociological discussion of 'sacred space' in church settings. Interviews with twenty-one individuals who attend religious services mainly for religious holidays and rites of passage ('marginal religious affiliates') reveal that sacred space is a significant reason for why they attend when they do. We discuss the function that sacred space possibly fulfills for marginal religious affiliates and suggest that sacred space primarily helps to center them with some semblance of meaning and direction, transition and transformation in life. A function fulfilled when we think about sacred space as (a) a meeting place between Heaven and Earth, God and humanity, and (b) an earthly representation of beauty. We then draw on case studies with a Christian and Missionary Alliance congregation and a Roman Catholic congregation to examine how church leaders think about and create sacred space relative to the mission of their church. Although church leaders, when thinking about and creating sacred space, give importance to individuals' religious journeys and transformation, they appear to give greater ascendancy to the missional belief that sacred space should facilitate horizontal relationships between humans (i.e., internal community) more so than vertical relationships between humans and God.

Author(s): *Joel Thiessen, Ambrose University College; William McAlpine, Ambrose University College*

- From Policy to Practice: Teachers' Responses to Religious Inclusion and Accommodation in Education

Multiculturalism and the recognition and inclusion of all people have long been celebrated aspects of Canadian society and public school education is often the mechanism by which society's ideals are imparted. While religion and culture are intertwined realities and multiculturalism has been a primary focus of Canada, religion has not received adequate attention in public policy and schools. In light of this, it is necessary to examine educational policies to ensure that the needs of people of various religious faiths are considered. More importantly, beyond policy, it is essential to look at the work that teachers do in the classroom pertaining to religious inclusion and accommodation. Specifically, how do teachers enact policy regarding inclusion and accommodation of religion within elementary classrooms in Ontario's public elementary schools? This study finds a strong correlation with the decoupling argument regarding policies on inclusive education, in that pressures from the environment do not necessarily penetrate teachers' practice consistently. The teachers interviewed did not specifically enact policies on inclusion but rather interpreted and negotiated what 'religious inclusion' looks like according to their own pre-existing ideas and teaching practice. On the other hand, policies on religious accommodation were tightly coupled with teaching practice due to the

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tangible nature of requests for religious accommodation, as direct requests require immediate attention.

Author(s): *Cathlene Hillier, Independent Researcher Elementary Educator,*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Work and Organizations, Organizing, and the Organized I*

Session Code: WPO5-A

Session Organizers: *Mark Easton, University of Toronto*

Session Description: Few aspects of our existence are untouched by organizations, and this is especially true in our work lives, whether paid or unpaid. This session seeks papers examining a variety of issues that pertain to work and organizations in the broadest sense, such as formal and informal organizations, the act of organizing, or the subject of the organized. Examples of paper topics might include but are not limited to: structures, processes, practices, and outcomes; social and economic inequality; labour organizations; formal and informal work groups; management and organizational behaviour; structure versus agency; culture; identity; and aesthetics. In keeping with the interdisciplinary origins of organization studies, papers from all fields, perspectives, and methodological approaches are encouraged.

Chair: *Mark Easton, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Women in Banking in Ghana: Barriers & Opportunities

The Banking Industry in Ghana with its phenomenal growth over the past two decades has employed and promoted a number of women; however the Board of Directors, senior management committees and managerial positions are occupied more by men than women. The study aimed at exposing the conditions under which women could attain leadership positions in the Banking Industry. Results from interviews of 100 Bankers and in-depth interviews of 5 Human Resource Managers and 5 successful women in the Banking Industry revealed that social relations and succession planning in the Banking Industry, which finds expression in the culture of male dominance, plays a latent role in determining who rises to the top. The study exposed an indirect relationship between human capital and promotion and also the existence of a glass ceiling in Ghana's Banking Industry. Successful women in this field minimize their household responsibilities and appear to become 'men in skirts'. Women face both structural and cultural limitations in getting ahead in their career.

Author: *Godfred Boateng, University of Western Ontario*

- Diversity in Workforce and Corporate Social Responsibility

This paper examines the corporate social responsibility (CSR) reports of the largest Canadian (TSX 60) and the largest German (DAX30) companies 2005-2010. Increasingly, CSR reports are gaining wider currency among policy makers and NGOs as pressures mount on companies to demonstrate that they behave in an ethically and socially responsible manner. The content and the language used in these CSR reports are important indicators of an ideal corporate image that the companies seek to present to the public as well as prospective employees. The paper analyzes workforce and human resource management related issues such as diversity in workforce, gender (in)equality, and labor and human rights (violation). It identifies similarities and differences between the largest corporations in two G8 countries by using a computer aided comparative content analysis of the CSR reports. Highlighting changes over five years, it discusses the implications of CSR for organizations, workers and wider society.

Author: *Stefan Litz, St. Francis Xavier University*

- Neoliberal Restructuring of Canadian Community Colleges: The Status of Unions in an Era of Academic Capitalism

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Based on globalization discourses, Canadian colleges have altered the social relations of production by engaging in aspects of academic capitalism which emphasize privatization, productivity and corporate governance. Little research has been undertaken concerning the implications for academic labour and the role of college unions in restructuring initiatives which have shifted from an academic to a corporate model of education. As part of a large, SSHRC-sponsored national study of colleges, this paper will explore how unions are responding to changes that maximize management rights' clauses and circumvent aspects of collective agreements. Particular emphasis will be placed on a critical analysis of the utilization of contingent faculty and computer-mediated training as well as the expansion of entrepreneurial initiatives in a unionized college context. The study will draw in analysis from site visits to over 50 campuses and interviews with union executive members at local colleges and in provincial union organizations. As well, perceptions of faculty and administrators regarding union structures and activities will be examined regarding the shift in college education to a private rather than a public good, which challenges control over academic labour and raises issues with respect to democracy, equity and quality education.

Author(s): *Diane Meaghan, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology/University of Toronto; Linda Muzzin, University of Toronto*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Omnibus Sessions: Students and the Educational Process

Session Code: Omni1-C

Session Organizers: *William Ramp, University of Lethbridge*

Session Description: This omnibus session features presentations with the theme of students and the educational process.

Chair: *William Ramp, University of Lethbridge*

Presentations:

- The Colonial Architecture of Student Mental Life

Molefi Kete Asante reminds us that, 'The colonizer did not only seize land but also minds' (Dei & Kempf, 2006, p. ix). This presentation situates the appearance of university student 'mental life' and its problems within a context of colonial settlement, imperial expansion and nation-building. Drawing on anti-colonial theory, I examine how ideas and assumptions concerning a type of student naturally not at home in the university condition the emergence of new administrative bodies and the expansion of the architecture of university student life. Without negating the material advantages student services programs, offices, and divisions afford to some students, I consider how the ideas in which they are rooted implicate the university in the production of a dys/disappearing world. That divisions, such as Accessibility Services, can have productive value for marginalized and oppressed bodies is not disputed. Nor is it disputed that this way of 'caring' for students can facilitate their 'adjustment' to the normative expectations of university environments, contributing to the successful realization of university students' 'potential'. What is disputed, or rather, questioned, is the underlying assumption that the source of student 'mental life' and its presumed problems can and should be located in divisions that exist within the students themselves.

Author: *Katie Aubrecht, OISE - University of Toronto*

- The Disconnect between Sociology and Public Policy: The Case of Ontarian Higher Education

It has been traditionally assumed that the academic and policy spheres share a constructive relationship. Academia has been understood to be the producer of knowledge used by policymakers in order to design policy that most effectively deals with pressing social problems. Using the case of Ontarian higher education, this study presents an exploratory empirical analysis of the relationship currently existing between these two spheres. Through a comparison of recent policy and sociological documents dealing with the topics of expansion, differentiation and teaching quality, the limited influence that sociologists of education have on the nature of contemporary policy is made clear. Moreover, this study highlights the greater success with which our counterparts in other

disciplines, mainly economics, have been able to influence the nature of contemporary higher education policy. In turn, this study presents the need for further research on the structural conditions that contribute to the development of such disconnects between academic disciplines, like sociology, and the policy sphere.

Author: *Roger Pizarro Milian, McMaster University*

- Ethnicity as Social Capital: An Examination of First-Generation, Asian-Canadians in University

In this article, we use interview data collected in a four-year longitudinal study of first-generation university students -- students that are the first in their families to attend university -- to answer the question: how might the ethnicity of these students impact their university experiences? After briefly examining previous literature written on the educational achievement levels of minority groups in Canada, and on first-generation students, we explain the concept of social capital and how it relates to ethnicity. The findings extracted from the interviews suggest that, although first-generation students lack general knowledge about university and deny the potential role of their ethnicity in shaping their university experiences, their ethnic identities serve to ease their disadvantaged positions in post-secondary school by serving as a type of social capital in the form of relationships, peer groups, and ethnic clubs.

Author(s): *Aisha Birani, University of Western Ontario; Wolfgang Lehmann, University of Western Ontario*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 2:45pm – 4:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Bricker Academic Building, BA201

Session: Roundtable Discussion: *The Dystopia Thesis Re-evaluated*

Session Code: SSS2

Session Organizers: *Garry Potter, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: This session is a joint initiative with the Society of Socialist Studies (SSS session J1).

The Dystopia Thesis is extremely pessimistic. It asserts categorically that a more humane capitalism cannot solve the problems the world faces. It argues that the imbrication of power and knowledge and ideology is such that creating a mass movement for radical political change seems virtually impossible. What then of the Arab Spring? of the Occupy movement(s)? The roundtable discussion will attempt to assess the Dystopia thesis in the light of possible rational grounds for a more hopeful perspective. In doing so it will also engage with the ever present political question: What is to be done?

Panelists:

Peter Eglin, Sociology, Wilfrid Laurier University

Gregory Cameron, Cultural Studies, Wilfrid Laurier University

Jose Lopez, Sociology, University of Ottawa

Chair: *Nik Liodakis, Sociology, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Discussant: *Garry Potter, Sociology, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3067

Session: *New Directions in the Sociology of Public Health III*

Session Code: SHEA2-C

Session Organizers: *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University*

Session Description: Public health is an under-researched and under-theorized area within the sociology of health and illness. The main trajectories of work in the area draw on political economy and Foucauldian perspectives to critique health promotion. This session invites papers that move beyond these well-rehearsed forms of critique. Of particular interest are theoretico-empirical papers that explore and open up for discussion the complexities of public health technologies, reasoning, practices, surveillance forms and modes of governance. Papers from a range of theoretical and methodological perspectives are encouraged including, for example, critical and institutional ethnographies, studies of the medico-legal borderland, research bridging critical public health and socio-legal studies, work informed by science and technology studies, feminist critiques, and novel appropriations of Foucauldian and political economy perspectives.

Chair: *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University*

Discussant: *Martin French, Queen's University*

Presentations:

- Rising to the health promotion challenge: taking knowledge translation seriously

This session encourages sociologists of public health to pause and reflect upon our scholarship, to acknowledge the limitations of repetitiously identifying neoliberalism and biopower at work in health promotion. But what provokes this frustration? Is it concern that the ideas themselves have been exhausted in a kind of analytic tautology? Should we also consider how these concepts—fiercely debated and painstakingly developed in critical disciplines—remain mostly inconsequential and unfamiliar within the field we critique? While political economy influence is evident in the public health focus on social determinants of health, concepts such as biocitizenship and the contradictory processes of consumer capitalism are largely absent in health promotion research and practice. My paper asks sociologists of public health to reflect critically on the technologies and practices of our own work that may render our ideas inaccessible to others, and thus contribute to these absences. I propose we take seriously health promotion's focus on knowledge translation (KT) to rethink our own communication strategies. At first glance, KT involves conceptualizing knowledge as a commodity to be packaged for application, an approach epistemologically incommensurate with critical inquiry. Yet a creative engagement with this challenge may forestall the intellectual stagnation this session rightly identifies.

Author: *Andrea Phillipson, Queen's University*

- All work and no play? What a sociology of public health can tell us about the nascent discourse on play.

A high value is attributed to playing, particularly for its role in children's social development, physical and mental health and well-being. There is a recent awareness, however, that the way children play has changed considerably over the last few decades with a decline in unstructured 'free-play' documented. Instead, a new, more regulated form of play seems to have become a focus for public health institutions concerned with children's well-being. This new form appears to have arisen concomitantly with the rise of risk discourses around children's health and play, efficient use of time and the seeming frivolity of play. This paper seeks to explore the contours of what we view to be the commodification and institutionalisation of play. Through examples of regulated play such as active gaming, classes for babies and children and educational video games, we will explore how parents are reassured about their fulfilment of parental obligations through the consumption of such activities. We end by exploring the ways in which the commodification and institutionalisation of play may serve to undermine original social and cultural intentions of play as pleasurable, free, spontaneous and fun; leading to a paradox.

Author: *Katherine Frohlich, Université de Montréal; Stephanie Alexander, Université de Montréal; Caroline Fusco, University of Toronto*

- What is public about public health? DSM-5 and the transparency regime

This paper focuses on the involvement of 'publics' and public discourse in health decision-making. Public health campaigns have in recent years attempted to support citizens' participation in policy development and ground-level engagement. Nevertheless, just as Habermas' ideal of neutral,

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

rational-critical public discourse is frequently 'tarnished' by problems of inaccessibility, hegemony and designations of illegitimate vs. legitimate types of discourse (Calhoun 2010, 305-310), so too are the strategies for a real 'public' health. An interesting example of attempts at public engagement, openness and transparency comes from the most recent revision of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5). The American Psychiatric Association (APA) has embraced many technological changes (email access, websites and multiple, scheduled feedback periods) for the review process, which they suggest make it the most "open and inclusive" revision to date (APA website, 2011). Controversy, however, has surrounded the DSM-5's implementation and critics have accused the Task Force of being secretive, unobjective and closed. While the Task Force's stated interest in open communication could simply be performative—politically-correct rhetoric meant for gatekeeping (Star and Griesemer 1989, 396) or for placating professional medical groups and sophisticated health care users (part of the many interested publics)—it might also be explained by a plasticity in the various uses and evaluations of 'openness' or engagement. By documenting the evolution and supposed limits of transparency measures, public/private distinctions, translation and consensus-making within this novel public-ed health, what can we learn about general institutional impulses towards greater democracy? What might the concept of participation and open process mean to those directly involved versus those external to the DSM-5? Might the move towards 'living,' easily updateable artifacts (DSM included) reflect the multiplicity of voices or a more public and responsive

Author: *Amanda Delong, The New School for Social Research*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1025/27

Session: Public Sociology and Ethics

Session Code: PubS

Session Organizers: *Ariane Hanemaayer, University of Alberta; Christopher Schneider, University of British Columbia*

Session Description: In an invited panel discussion, Canadian scholars debate whether doing sociology is a commitment to ending human suffering and changing the world for the betterment of humanity. Michael Burawoy's 2004 American Sociological Association presidential address "For Public Sociology" reinvigorated renewed interest in the obligations of the sociologist and the discipline more broadly. Public sociology, what it is, what it means, and to whom, has become an important matter of international scholarly debate. Some contend that public sociology engages the relationship between sociology and political projects, constituting the sociologist as one who ought to act by prescribing remedies to social ills, injustices, and inequalities which are made evident by sociological research. Our discussion builds on the Canadian Journal of Sociology (Helmès-Hayes and McLaughlin 2009) special issue on public sociology, and other related publications to open up a field for questions to inquire into the ethical, historical, political, and practical dimensions of doing sociology.

Panelists:

Axel van den Berg, McGill University

Jill Bucklaschuk, University of Manitoba

Christopher J. Schneider, University of British Columbia

Ariane Hanemaayer, University of Alberta

Discussant: *Scott Schaffer, University of Western Ontario*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Political Violence and the State: Nation-Building, Resistance and Justice

Session Code: PSoc2

Session Organizers: *Augustine Park, Carleton University; Madalena Santos, Carleton University*

Session Description: This session examines political violence perpetrated by the state, various forms of resistance to state violence and efforts to do justice following state-sponsored violence. The session is, moreover, concerned with how state violence, resistance and the struggle for justice generate competing narratives of nation and community. State violence can be understood in multiple ways to include both direct forms of violence (such as police brutality or genocide) and indirect or structural violence resulting both from state acts and omissions (such as poverty or racism). The session welcomes papers that interrogate various dimensions of state violence, such as the spatialization of state violence (i.e., how the state organises space in the practice of direct and indirect violence) and the temporalisation of state violence (e.g., pervasive historicisation that denies contemporary state violence as well as temporal discourses of justice and resistance). The session also seeks papers that address strategies of resistance and struggles for justice undertaken by activists and/or targets of state violence. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: settler-colonialism, mass violence and transitional justice, post 9/11 securitisation, violence by agents/institutions of the state, or social movements activism.

Chair: *Augustine Park, Carleton University*

Discussant: *Madalena Santos, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- **Borderland Citizens: Embodying (Dis)honor and Navigating State Violence in Jordan**

The violent demarcation of the borderlands of a nation-state is often an integral part of determining its borders of belonging. For Jordanian women, citizenship is an experience that is lived more often than not on the edges of such borderlands. As the violation of the integrity of their bodies and personhood is sanctioned by the very state that claims to protect them, Jordanian women often inhabit the middle grounds of being non/citizens. This paper discusses the law regulating 'honor crimes' in Jordan as one example of a gendered violence that is sanctioned by the state and actively enforced by its institutions. By allowing the perpetrators of 'honor crimes' to benefit from reduced penalty, the state codifies the cultural borders that give men control over women's bodies and sexuality. Moreover, the state and its agents exercise further violence on female 'citizens' by keeping 'honor crimes' survivors indefinitely in prison with no charges against them (instead of imprisoning the men who threaten their lives) under what is called 'administrative detention'. In this sense, state institutions define women primarily in terms of being mere embodiments of male 'honor', and actively construct those who transgress the cultural codes of 'appropriate' sexual behavior as borderland citizens.

Author: *Saba Abbas, York University*

- **Forced Displacements, State Violence and Community Responses in Rural and Urban Mexico**

As a consequence of a constitutional reform regarding land ownership introduced in Mexico in 1992, as well as the implementation of projects for the reordering of public space and for 'urban cleansing' in Mexico's touristic cities, diverse forms of forced displacement of the rural and urban poor have occurred. As the communities affected by such reforms have engaged in struggles aimed at resisting these territorial displacements, the Mexican state has responded with diverse forms of violence to discipline these populations and make the land and urban reordering possible. This institutional strategy has not been successful all the time. This paper will examine the ingenious forms in which Brigada Callejera, a sex workers organization from Mexico City, and peasant organizations from the 'Other Campaign', a national program of struggle led by the Zapatistas, have developed novel ways to stop gentrification and forced displacements in their communities. Based on a sociological research conducted between 2010 and 2011, this presentation will: 1) Describe the forms of state violence which have been exercised on the communities that resist displacement, and 2) Analyze how the institutional violence and the territorial displacements it has buttressed have been contested and defeated by such grassroots organizations.

Author: *Eloy Rivas, Carleton University*

- **Eviction, Criminalization and (B)ordering: Race and Spatial Marginalization in Latin America**
Latin American societies were long thought to be more racially and spatially integrated than northern ones due to the primacy of *mestizaje* (racial mixing) as a model of national identity and due to the lack of official segregation policies. Recent studies, however, point to how state practices, neoliberal policies, and national ideologies sustain racial hierarchies that privilege whiteness. This paper offers an overview of the sparse but growing literature on race in Latin American cities. In particular, I will be addressing the ways that racial exclusion is expressed through spatial strategies, policing, and dominant discourses of citizenship and belonging. The focus will be on Rio's favelas (hillside neighbourhoods), Montevideo's *conventillos* (tenements), and San Juan's *caser'os* (public housing). Through an examination of the literature, I argue that the eviction of racialized peoples from modern urban space constitutes an eviction from full citizenship and full humanity. I end by examining how local anti-racist activists are mobilizing transnational politics and identities to claim urban citizenship.

Author: *Vannina Sztainbok, University of Toronto*

- **Revisiting "The Black Man's Burden" 20 Years Later: State Violence, Indigeneity and Transnational Resistance in Eritrea**

In *The Black Man's Burden: Africa and the Curse of the Nation-State*, Basil Davidson argues that Africa's reliance on the Western state model is linked to the colonial notion that 'nothing useful could develop without denying Africa's past, without a ruthless severing from Africa's roots and a slavish acceptance of models drawn from entirely different histories' (Davidson, 1992, 42). Davidson summarized that, as a residual of colonization, Africa's contemporary governing crisis should not be understood as a crisis of capability, but rather a crisis of inheritance.

More than twenty years after Davidson's thesis, scholars find themselves asking the same questions in regards to African statehood. How does the post-independent African state seek and exercise legitimacy? Why is state violence so prevalent in Africa? How do subversive social movements and indigenous governing systems challenge the African state's claims to political legitimacy and power?

While grounding my argument in the Eritrean context, this paper asserts that the Eritrean state has failed to resonate with local indigenous spiritualities, moral consciousness and political traditions. In order to make 'sense' of and defend the colonial creation that is 'Eritrea', the state uses processes of violence, coercion and control to subdue its citizenry and impose a national identity that leaves no room for articulations of indigenous identity. Finally, this paper considers the creative ways in which one of the country's indigenous governing institutions - the village *baito* - has succeeded in resisting state violence while also building governing alternatives.

Author: *Aman Sium, OISE - University of Toronto*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: Race, Indigeneity and Nation I

Session Code: REth4-A

Session Organizers: *Margot Francis, Brock University; Hijin Park, Brock University*

Session Description: This session explores issues of race and indigeneity in white settler states in the contemporary historical moment. Papers may address the various ways that racial differences are valorized and celebrated, expelled and demonized, and obscured and suppressed in practices and discourses of nation building. The role of structural and everyday violence in managing and naturalizing geographical, ideological and identity borders in the context of colonialisms, imperialisms and neoliberalisms are of interest. A relational analysis of comparative racializations, and an intersectional examination of how race, gender, sexualities, class and disabilities operate in shaping constructs of citizens and non-citizens are welcome. The work of resistance to dominant processes of racialization is also of interest, particularly the ways in which racialized groups employ

artistic practices to intervene in, and re-frame white and hegemonic constructions of the nation.

Chair: *Hijin Park, Brock University*

Presentations:

- Creative Subversions: Indigenous challenges to 'Indianness'

This presentation is based on my book *Creative Subversions* (UBC Press, November 2011) where I explore a double haunting: mapping how whiteness and Indigeneity are both occluded and conjured up in the banal and kitschy visual emblems of Canadian social life. I argue that these 'secretly familiar' symbols: including the beaver, the railway, Banff National Park and images of 'Indianness,' evoke nostalgic versions of a past that cannot be expelled or assimilated. The irony is that insofar as Canadians consume versions of a past *that do not nourish*, the living can themselves become ghostly. My focus in this presentation will be to explore two Indigenous responses to the phantoms of 'Indianness.' I start with a Canadian Anishinaabe community's engagement with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem *Song of Hiawatha* (1855). Longfellow's epic is generally viewed as an assimilationist narrative that justified white conquest, yet from 1900 to 1968 Garden River First Nation, worked with local entrepreneurs to stage a hugely successful theatrical run of the play. Based on interviews with surviving members of the cast and with elders in Garden River, I examine how this community appropriated Longfellow's epic for their own purposes, and explore the contradictory meanings the play had for performers, community members and those who witnessed the performance. Then I turn to the work of the Cree/Irish painter Kent Monkman who provides another perspective on 'Indian play' with a sometimes lyrical and at other times bawdy investigation into the relationship between Eros, religion, and European conquest. Monkman depicts 'Indians' who play against type, often in humorous vignettes that re-interpret the dramatic thrust of narratives of nation-making. Employing mimicry, irony and visual spectacle, he *intensifies* the specifically erotic representations of 'Indianness' in ways that ask viewers to consider how Euro-Canadian nostalgia and desire in relation to 'Indian play' continue into the present moment.

Author: *Margot Francis, Brock University*

- Racialized Settlerism: Theorizing the Presence of People of Colour in White Settler States

Mahmood Mamdani argues that there is a distinction between settlers and immigrants: 'Settlers are made by conquest, not just immigration. Settlers are kept by a form of the state that makes a distinction (particularly juridical) between conquerors and conquered, settlers and natives' (cited in Ahluwalia 2001, 63). Keeping this differentiation in focus, my paper addresses the increasingly urgent question of whether people of colour can be constituted as settlers. How can we theorize the presence of people of colour in white settler colonies? While it is true that people of colour are racialized in predominantly white settler nation-states, what does their presence mean for the Indigenous peoples of these colonies? One of the arguments we often hear is that immigrants (of color) have been forced to participate in processes of colonization. They do not exercise the same kind of power which white bodies do, and because of their own precarious status here, a demand is made of them that they stay in 'their place' and live according to the rules set in these nation-states which have been so generous in allowing them to enter their borders. What does it mean to be complicit with that which is demanded of us racialized bodies by colonial laws of white settler states? My paper, instead of sharing some conclusive thoughts, will examine some of these ongoing debates and questions to figure out how these conversations can be productive for Indigenous sovereignty and solidarity work in white settler colonies.

Author: *Shaista Patel, OISE - University of Toronto*

- "I blame the parents": Parental culpability and innocence in violence against and perpetrated by youth.

Although research indicates that youth are highly represented as victims of violent crimes and that their assailants are likely to be adults, cases that are highlighted for media consumption focus on youth as perpetrators of violence. In response to such cases, I have often heard the unflinching admonishment: 'I blame the parents' from adults eager to distance themselves from examples of youth victimization and violence.

This paper considers how parenting discourses circulate in cases of violent crime. For example, in a white settler nation, that positions immigrant others as having a tenuous claim to citizenship, Reena Virk's parents had two options: parents to be blamed as deviant, or claimed as innocent and respectable citizens. Similar to the way that the 'girl violence' narrative operates, parenting discourses are rooted in a dichotomy of good citizen or threat to the nation. My thinking on this topic was furthered when I read *Missing Lives*, a special report from the Canadian Press that provides profiles for the women murdered by Robert Pickton and the missing and unsolved murders of Indigenous and other socially excluded women in Canada. I noticed several comments about the parenting and the quality of the childhood caregivers provided to the women. I will argue that the 'blame the parent' narrative obscures the reality of social systems of oppression underpinning these crimes. It is a discourse that coerces parents of victims of violent crime to justify themselves as also victims by virtue of parental respectability. Calling attention to racism, misogyny and colonization as the context in which their children were violated and murdered is tantamount to betraying the national story of Canada as an equitable, liberal and just society. Parents who do call the bluff of this national fallacy are suspect and risk being labeled a bad parent and deviant citizen, as has been the case for family members who have identified the reality of colonization and racism in the deaths of Indigenous women.

Texts addressed in my paper include Manjit Virk's book titled *Reena and Missing Lives*, a special report from the Canadian Press. I may also address Monique Lepine's book *Aftermath: The Mother of Marc Lepine Tells the Story of Her Life Before and After the Montreal Massacre* in terms of the parenting discourses at play for parents of perpetrators of violent crime. I will demonstrate that the 'blame the parents' discourse obscures the reality that although individual 'good' parenting (e.g., critical or simply compassionate and not abusive) is important, it is certainly not sufficient to address the violent and inequitable realities that our children and young people are socialized and forced to survive in.

Author: *Sheila Batacharya, OISE - University of Toronto*

- **Not in My Backyard: Race Relations in a Small Urban City**

While studies of racism have focused primarily on large urban centers, its effect on young newcomers living in smaller centers has only recently been given increased attention. Using data collected from over 850 surveys, this paper will discuss youth attitudes towards immigration, racism, and multiculturalism from a multitude of perspectives including gender, religion, political orientation, and age. Furthermore, this paper will also examine white youth experiences with racism with a particular emphasis on analyzing those beliefs within the private (backstage) or public (front stage) sphere. The results suggest that white youth living in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador view racism as a problem not only at the school level but also at the municipal, provincial and national levels. The paper will conclude with a brief discussion on the influence of race relations in a small urban city.

Author: *James Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm - 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1017

Session: *Recent Encounters Between Sociology and Music*

Session Code: SCul2

Session Organizers: *Amelia Curran, Carleton University*

Session Description: Sociologists' direct engagements with music date at least from Max Weber's attempts to relate fretted musical instruments and the equal temperament of the musical scale to Western instrumental rationality. As Roy and Dowd point out in *What is Sociological About Music?* (Ann.Rev.Soc. 2010), music increasingly lends itself to sociological interrogations of a broad array of questions ranging from the social organization of taste, through technologies of the self, to issues of

classification, authenticity and politics. This call for papers is addressed to all sociologists actively engaged in using musical materials to pursue sociological questions.

Chair: *Amelia Curran, Carleton University*

Discussant: *Justin Paulson, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Circuits of Authentication: Constructing Notions of Real Punk and Indie

Using Richard Peterson's concept of the circuit of authentication, this paper interrogates and compares the authenticity work of two bands, The Clash and Arcade Fire, cultural gatekeepers, and music fans in two eras of music history: Punk and Indie. Arguable, notions of authenticity are constructed through claims made to cultural congruency, as indicated through all the 'right' fashion, and avant-garde status; however, such claims would remain meaningless, if not for the endorsement of the cultural elite, and the provocative efficacy of the music experience. This paper argues that authenticity is not inherent to music styles and cultural artifacts, nor a singular phenomenon; rather, its seemingly elusiveness as such hides a multi-faceted arrangement of social capital, giving meaningfulness to producer and user.

Author: *Aaron Klassen, Carleton University*

- 'Found in translation: Exploring how music experts turn sound into evidence in the courtroom'

Copyright law is designed to protect authors from unjust appropriation of their creative expressions by others who would unjustly profit off their work. Although it is often debated whether the law makes appropriate considerations for emerging technologies, genres of music, favours established Eurocentric norms of music, or adequately acknowledges historical and on-going forms of imitation and borrowing, few studies trace what processes and strategies are actually deployed throughout a court hearing to demonstrate 'substantial similarity'. In response, this paper explores courtroom practices used to establish the substantial similarity between two songs. Using an ANT and post-ANT approach, we ask, what processes of translation does a song undergo in order to demonstrate similarities, differences, derivations and transformations? Of particular consideration are the ways the sound of the song is translated into other media (visual representation, algorithms), or certain aspects of the song are singled out for attention (stripped down to melody), in order to demonstrate the essential, or unique, aspect of the song. How are these versions of the song shown to be the true 'self' of the song? What role do experts play in helping the judge and jury 'hear' the songs?

Author(s): *Amelia Curran, Carleton University; Michael Mopas, Carleton University*

- 'Can Pierre Bourdieu give us the Blues?'

As Nick Prior has pointed out, the 'new sociology of music' commonly uses Pierre Bourdieu's cultural analysis as a foil, arguing that his work on the field of cultural production is unable to capture the labile nature of musical production and performance. This paper extends such criticism by arguing that Bourdieu's default structuralist position (that, in normal times, the space of positions determines the logic of position-taking) does not come to grips with the many ways in which music making and the cultural appreciation of music can work around, through, and against structured relations of domination. Bourdieu rightly argued against the romanticization of domination and insisted that we attend to the damage that domination does to the dominated. Yet, domination has also been an important source of musical creativity. Nonetheless, Bourdieu's work provides important openings for thinking about the ways in which music becomes incorporated in the bodies of individuals and, perhaps, in the body politic. Such incorporated or corporeal music has political potential that is rarely discussed. The paper uses blues as its exemplar, drawing empirical materials from the large archive of recorded blues, mainly in the period before 1940, and from a rapidly growing secondary literature.

Author: *Bruce Curtis, Carleton University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: Social Inequality: Quantitative Perspectives I

Session Code: Slne2-A

Session Organizers: Robert Andersen, University of Toronto; Douglas Baer, University of Victoria

Session Description: This session will host papers using quantitative methods to investigate causes and consequences of social inequality at the individual and aggregate levels, including but not limited to studies of social mobility, the adaptation of immigrants to Canada, geographic segmentation, changes in the occupational structure, trends in the linkage between social class and educational outcomes, or the investigation of interaction effects (including cross-level interactions) involving gender, region, country of origin (for immigrants), social class or ethnic group with respect to other variables traditionally used in quantitative models. Papers which introduce new methodologies to the study of social inequality or which bring current methodologies to new substantive areas which have not previously been investigated using quantitative research are especially encouraged.

Chair: Robert Anderson, University of Toronto

Discussant: Douglas Baer, University of Victoria

Presentations:

- Moving out, moving up, moving on: complexities of youth transitions

This paper uses multi-variate quantitative analyses to explore young peoples' transitions to adulthood, in rural and urban locales in Canada. Much of the Sociological literature on youth transitions positions living in or mobility to urban areas as 'success'. Similarly, high educational attainment and full-time, high paying employment are seen as key markers of success. This research challenges these assumptions (a) by looking at alternate definitions of success (and therefore alternate definitions of inequality) and (b) by showing how alternate pathways can lead to 'success'. Analysed is a researcher generated data set, with detailed quantitative data from over 1200 survey participants, gathered longitudinally over an eleven year period (N= 731 in the last data collection). One third of the original participants (all aged seventeen at the time of the initial data collection) were from rural areas; two thirds from urban. The paper tracks their geographic as well as social mobility. In addition to examining alternate outcomes, the analyses take into account sample attrition, and attempt to disentangle the effects of various social background measures (geographic location, socio-economic status, gender, race/ethnicity) and their interactions.

Author: Dianne Looker, Mt. St. Vincent University

- The long-term effects of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage on health inequality

It is well understood that socioeconomic status is positively associated with health, and that disadvantaged social circumstances in childhood can set individuals on pathways that result in the accumulation of further disadvantages that lead to poorer health over time. However, this body of work treats health inequality as a process that operates within the span of the individual life course, overlooking the transmission of inequality across generations within families. In this study we use longitudinal data from the U.S. Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), which began in 1968. The PSID followed the offspring of original sample members as they became adults and formed their own household, and thus includes data from two generations over a significant portion of their lives. Using latent class analysis we identify health risk trajectories of second generation respondents (ages 43-57 in 2009) and use socioeconomic data collected from their parents during the respondent's childhood in order to examine the consequences of disadvantaged childhood circumstances on health in mid-life. We find that childhood disadvantage has long-term, negative consequences for health, and that pathways from childhood socioeconomic conditions to adult health may be mediated by resources and health behaviours in adulthood.

Author(s): Kim Shuey, University of Western Ontario; Andrea Willson, University of Western Ontario

- Effectively Maintaining Inequality in Toronto? Predicting Student Choice of Ontario Universities

Beyond general access to higher education, access to highly ranked, prestigious, and well-resourced universities represents an additional and understudied dimension of educational inequality. The theory of effectively maintained inequality (EMI) contends that advantaged groups will dominate access to the best-positioned institutions within any credential tier. Canada, with relatively high rates of postsecondary access yet with few elite universities, provides an interesting testing ground for this thesis. We test the EMI hypothesis using data on thousands of Toronto District School Board students that were tracked from grade nine into Ontario postsecondary institutions. To these data we merge information on university rankings, incomes, expenditures, and endowments. Hierarchical linear models show that entry into Ontario's university hierarchy tends to mirror inequalities in general access to universities. Female, Asian-origin, and students from higher socioeconomic neighbourhoods are more likely to enter higher ranked and better resourced institutions, while students who self-identify as Black and male are less likely to enter such institutions. High SES and Asian-origin advantages are mediated only partly by academic variables, suggesting that status cultures play a role in shaping their university choices, while gender and other racial inequalities emerge largely through academic processes. Implications for theories of educational inequalities are discussed.

Author(s): *Scott Davies, McMaster University; Vicky Maldonado, McMaster University; David Zarifa, Nipissing University*

- Spaces of freedom and necessity: An empirical implementation of a field-theoretic Bourdieusian approach to understanding healthy and unhealthy practices

Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social action has been the inspiration for an array of diverse health studies endeavouring to understand the nature of unequal relations of power and their relation to health practices. While several of his theoretical concepts, such as social capital, cultural capital and habitus, have received a great deal of attention from the health community, the nature of their application has for the most part been limited to substantialist schemas that bifurcate structure and agency. To date, no quantitative study of health practices has successfully incorporated all of the interdependent concepts of field, capital (power), habitus and doxa in a relational analysis. In light of this lacuna in the health literature, we use original survey data to create a depiction of a three-dimensional geometric field that incorporates consideration of various capitals, habitus and doxa as well as health practices. Our visual mapping of the three-dimensional field reveals two distinct groupings of individuals whose attributes include health-related dispositions and practices. 'Freedom from necessity' distinguishes the habitus and doxa of the two spaces, manifested in various guises, e.g., 'form' over 'function,' 'quality' over 'quantity' and 'palate' over 'belly,' 'discipline' over 'indiscipline'; and 'curiosity' over 'incuriosity.'

Author: *Gerry Veenstra, University of British Columbia*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 3:15pm – 4:45pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Work and Organizations, Organizing, and the Organized II*

Session Code: WPO5-B

Session Organizers: *Mark Easton, University of Toronto*

Session Description: Few aspects of our existence are untouched by organizations, and this is especially true in our work lives, whether paid or unpaid. This session seeks papers examining a variety of issues that pertain to work and organizations in the broadest sense, such as formal and informal organizations, the act of organizing, or the subject of the organized. Examples of paper topics might include but are not limited to: structures, processes, practices, and outcomes; social and economic inequality; labour organizations; formal and informal work groups; management and organizational behaviour; structure versus agency; culture; identity; and aesthetics. In keeping with the interdisciplinary origins of organization studies, papers from all fields, perspectives, and methodological approaches are encouraged.

Chair: *Mark Easton, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- **The Effects of Corporate Re-Structuring on Non Union Workers in the Niagara Region**

In this presentation I report the results of an in-progress research project ('The Results of Corporate Restructuring on Non-Union Workers in the Niagara Region') questioning how a diverse group of non-union workers from the Niagara Region perceive the effects of corporate restructuring on their current working conditions. Data was collected by conducting eight individual, face-to-face, semi-structured interviews. Discussions were conducted under the following topics linking issues pertaining to job securities, the benefits of non-union representation and potential shifts in their socio-economic status. Each discussion topic will be initiated with a brief introduction explaining the research participant's prioritization of the emerging issues. I will then introduce a short quote by one participant which will best summarize discussions in each topic. In the conclusion I will explain why future research is necessary.

Author: *Todd Cecckin, Brock University*

- **Women and WSIB - Long-Term Care Frontline Workers**

This presentation will highlight the experiences of injured workers in long term care facilities and WSIB. More specifically, long term care remains a predominately female dominated occupation, and women appear to be treated differently when applying for and remaining on WSIB. In particular the notion of women's work as in "home work" is frequently used as a scapegoat to suggest that women's injuries are not caused in the workplace, but at home. I draw on several case studies to highlight my point of gender discrimination within a legislated body (WSIB) that is in place to provide compensation to workers that have been injured while at work. In my own experiences with WSIB, discrimination based on assumptions that women are basically responsible for "home work" will be discussed in the form of documented dialogue.

Author: *Brigitte Cecckin, York University*

- **Why do Women Have to Write About Love? Positional Gender Inequality Among Professional Songwriters**

This paper examines first, why it is that professional female songwriters have to write about love, while their male counterparts achieve success with a broader array of lyrical tropes, and secondly, how songwriter gender intersects with financial and creative processes. Using both statistical data from the Billboard Hot 100 music charts from 1990-2009 as well as in-depth interviews with professional songwriters, this paper explores the role of two processes: bargaining and filtering. Evidence does not support the presence of a bargaining process, whereby women use traditional gender beliefs about femininity and emotions pragmatically as a means of gaining competitive advantage. Statistical data reveal the presence of external filtering effects, whereby more unconventional lyrical themes written by women may be removed from the production process before reaching consumers, however it remains unspecified. Lastly, qualitative analyses reveal the presence of internal filtering effects, and consequently a key mechanism through which inequality influences both financial and creative considerations: women remain by and large positionally unequal as men enter into a merged producer/songwriter position, thereby commanding higher income and status. This paper concludes with conjecture as to how positional inequality may in part explain the dearth of women pursuing lyrically unique musical themes.

Author: *Kim de Laat, University of Toronto*

- **Negotiation Occupational Health: The Case of Professional Dancers**

This qualitative study explores how the health and wellness of workers in a relatively low status physical occupation, in this case professional dancers in Western Canada, is understood, managed and negotiated within its specific occupational culture. The health of professional dancers is placed at risk as they immerse themselves in this physically and emotionally all consuming occupation. These dance workers represent a unique opportunity to explore how occupational health is negotiated since the dancer's body is at risk of pain, injury and other body-related issues, including image and

eating issues, in the pursuit of career goals. In-depth interviews with professional dancers, and a limited number of clinicians who treat dancers, paint a picture of a gruelling occupational lifestyle with its own unique demands, pressures, and elements that shape the health experiences of these workers, including the often precarious, short-term nature of the work, relatively low pay, limited access to health care, competitive atmospheres and perfectionist attitudes. Despite the potentially negative health consequences, the dancers ultimately express their love of the profession, some even go so far as to claim that dancing is a 'calling' more than an occupation.

Author: *Krista McEwen, University of Calgary*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P3067

Session: *Author Meets Critics: Us, Them, and Others: Pluralism and National Identity in Diverse Societies*

Session Code: SMov6

Session Organizers: *Elke Winter, University of Ottawa*

Session Description: This book deals with the discursive constitution of Canadian multiculturalism as a dominant discourse in the 1990s, and representations of "the French fact" within expressions of multiculturalism. Multiculturalism has always been a controversial, and the Canadian policy has had its fair share of critique. This being said, in the 1990s, multiculturalism as a discourse became dominant, and this at a time when the country was at the brink of a break-up. Drawing on an analysis of English-language mainstream media, this book unpacks the dominant discourse of multiculturalism in the 1990s: What are the multiple meanings of "multiculturalism"? Who is included, who is excluded? The analysis is inspired by two questions: Under which conditions does the national majority identify itself as "multicultural"? What role is attributed to Québécois nationalism in contemporary representations of Canadian multiculturalism? Relying on Weberian sociology, the book argues that multiculturalism is best understood as a dynamic set of overlapping and constantly changing triangular relations where the compromise between unequal groups – "us" and "others" – is rendered meaningful through the confrontation with real or imagined outsiders ("them"). The book uses this framework to trace how pan-Canadian multicultural identity is constituted in relation to representations of Québécois nationalism, immigrant groups, First Nations, and the United States. As such, the book is able to explain the astonishing resilience of Canadian multiculturalism in the late 1990s – at a time when multicultural policies in other countries had already come under heavy attack – and to reveal that the seeds for multiculturalism's changing expressions after 11 September 2001 had been planted in earlier decades.

The commentators will critically engage with the book, they will link it to their own research areas and disciplines, point out shortcomings and contributions. The author will provide a brief response to the critics which will lead to a discussion with the audience.

Panelists:

Stephen Riggins, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Elke Winter, University of Ottawa

This session has been organized by the CNSIMC (Canadian Network for the study of Identities, Mobilization, and Conflict).

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: A Sociology of Care: Aging, Disability, and Inequality

Session Code: SCar1-D

Session Organizers: *Albert Banerjee, York University; Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Session Description: What is care and how do we investigate it? This panel starts with the assumption that care is more than the performance of tasks, more than an expression of concern, more than duty or a labour of love. Care involves distinct ways of being and relating to others. It involves its own specific styles of knowing and judging. It requires particular forms of institutional and social organization. Yet care also marks off contested terrain. Care is shaped by and in turn shapes inequities in power, divisions of labour, affective relations and discursive constructions. Care is deeply implicated in the social relations of gender, race, class, sexuality, age and ability. And care raises challenging questions around policy priorities and the allocation of scarce resources. One of the questions that we are confronted with in an uncertain world is whether and how we might continue to care and be cared for. Can a sociology of care contribute to a way forward? We invite papers that contribute to our understanding of care as a social process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

Chair: *Albert Banerjee, York University*

Discussant: *Susan Braedley, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Connecting care and aging: Feminist perspectives

Aging and gender are particularly relevant to studies of care. Many older people require increased levels of care, and women are typically responsible for meeting older people's care needs. This paper examines the intersections between aging, gender, and care through feminist political economy and ethics of care perspectives. Feminist political economy considers how ideologies of familism, separate spheres, and independence disadvantage female caregivers. It additionally recognizes how sexism intersects with other forms of oppression including race and class to affect older women in different ways. Feminists assert that expectations regarding women's roles as caregivers, coupled with the invisibility and devaluation of care work in public and political spheres, are particularly disadvantageous to older women. Ethics of care theory additionally highlights the positive and socially valuable relationships that often emerge between people giving and receiving care. After examining these perspectives, this paper suggests policy changes necessary to better the lives of caregivers and people receiving care. The ideas presented here are an integral component of a social model of care, which envisions care as a community responsibility rather than the private responsibility of women.

Author: *Rachel Barken, McMaster University*

- Locating the 'good patient': A dialogical narrative analysis of medblogs

Sociological literature on the construction of 'the patient' highlights the structural, ideological and micro-interactional factors influencing the discursive constitution of this subject (Zola, 1972; Conrad & Schneider, 1980). Drawing on observational data obtained within care environments, such as emergency departments, academics have explained how the categorization of patients as either "good patients" or 'bad patients' occurs as a result of a number of influences including the social class, age and mental stability of patients (Jeffery, 1979), and the nature and pace of health services (Dodier & Camus, 1998). Generally, 'good patients' are those who demonstrate a number of positive attributes that are helpful and do not disrupt the care process. This analysis extends the discussion surrounding the 'good patient' narrative in medical discourse by including an analysis of the narratives found in weblogs written by health professionals. This analysis utilizes a method of socio-narratology, dialogical narrative analysis, in order to consider: What and whom do blog-stories make narratable, and what or whom do they exclude? Whose interests do blog-stories serve and how

are these interests expressed? And, are blog-stories dialogical, inviting interpretation and negotiation of roles, or monological in nature, imposing directives onto the reader, and why?

Author: *Amanda Peters, McMaster University*

- Building bridges with 'accessible care': Opportunities and challenges for disability studies and feminist care scholarship

Through considering people with disabilities who use attendant services this article finds the common scholarly orientations towards 'care' are somewhat inadequate. Starting from the conversations between feminist and disability perspectives on care, I build on previous work to further develop the theoretical framework of 'accessible care'. Accessible care takes a critical, engaged approach that moves beyond understanding 'accessibility' as merely concrete solutions to create more inclusive forms of care. Care, in this context, is positioned as an unstable tension among competing definitions, including that it is a complex form of oppression. Accessible care draws on feminist disability perspectives and the feminist political ethic of care to build bridges in four key areas: from daily experiences of disability and support to theoretical discussions; across feminist care research and disability perspectives; across divisions and anxieties within disability communities; from the local to transnational applications. These bridges do not aim to resolve debates but allow us to travel back and forth between differing perspectives and demonstrate the possibility of accessible practices and concepts of care.

Author: *Christine Kelly, Carleton University*

- Does Income Inequality Trigger More Caring Behaviour? A Macro Level Approach to Exploring Generativity in Late Modern Society

Recently, there has been an increase in collective social action grounded in a concern for the direction in which the world is headed. In this paper we begin by empirically exploring the relationship between inequality and generative behaviour at the macro level. Does the amount of generative behaviour increase or decrease across society as inequality increases? Or, has inequality been perpetuated by a decline in generative behaviour over all? Using several data sources, including the Canadian GSS, the Canadian Opinion Research Archive (CORA), and research from the Conference Board of Canada, we examine population level trends in generative behaviour over time and map them out alongside trends in income inequality. Within the context of industrial modernization in Canada, we suggest that there is a historical pattern that as inequality has decreased the level of generative behaviour has decreased. This decline in generativity is partly due to a decline in relative deprivation which we theorize is required in order for individuals to engage in generative behaviours. On the other hand, as inequality grows, for example during the great depression, or over the past 30 years, collective action toward creating a better society is provoked. Thus we expect there to be a lag between inequality changes and ensuing changes in generativity. We will also discuss the growing role of the consumer market and instrumental rationality that tends to undermine generative concerns and poses many problems to understanding generativity at the individual level.

Author(s): *Michael Courey, University of Western Ontario; Aaron Shantz, University of Western Ontario*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Arresting Women - Developments And Debates On D.V. Pro Arrest Policies.

Session Code: Crim5

Session Organizers: *Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

Session Description: Since the mid 1980s when police services across North America introduced pro-arrest or zero tolerance policies the number of individuals arrested for domestic violence offenses have increased dramatically. The intended effect of this policy was to hold abusers accountable and provide greater protection for victims. This intention has been generally supported by communities. However, researcher began to report that this policy also led to a significant increase in women being arrested either on their own or as part of a dual arrest in response to a call for help. Service providers and researchers were particularly concerned in cases of dual arrest in which a female victim calls the

police during a domestic violence incident and police respond to counter allegations by the male partner and arrest both individuals. This led to speculation about whether the unintended effects of pro arrest policies outweighed the intended effects. This session will invite papers from recent Canadian studies on the pattern of womens arrests and/or court processing in domestic violence incidents in terms of both dual and sole arrest circumstances.

Chair: *Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:

- Contextualizing the use of force through pro-charging policies: An examination of dual charging in cases of intimate partner violence

The rates of sole and dual charging for intimate partner violence have been on the rise in some Canadian jurisdictions since the implementation of pro-charging policies in the mid 1980s. Family violence advocates have argued that this increase is a reflection of the mutual violence between intimate partners. However, from a feminist perspective, the increase in dual charging is the result of pro-charging policies that ignore the context of violence used by females, specifically actions made in self-defence against the asymmetrical use of force by their male partners. The majority of the research in the area has been derived from the United States and research relating to the use of pro-charging policies in Canada has been limited. The data for this study were drawn from a small, Ontario city and are used to examine charges relating to intimate partner violence that were laid between 2003 until 2009. The effects of demographic and situational characteristics were investigated to determine the context in which dual charges were laid relative to sole charge cases of both men and women.

Author(s): *Julie Poon, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

- Women Arrested for Intimate Parnter Violence: Examining Trends Since the Introduction of a Pro-Arrest Policy in Manitoba

While the implementation of pro-arrest policies was intended to constrain police discretion and provide better protection for victims of intimate partner violence (IPV), it has been suggested that an unintended consequence of the pro-arrest policies has been an increase in the number of women arrested for IPV both alone (sole arrest) or with their partners (dual arrest). This paper examines the pattern of women's arrests in a specialized family violence court in Manitoba since the introduction of a pro-arrest policy in 1993. In addition, using cases of women accused of IPV offenses over the six year period 1999-2005, the characteristics of the accused and the arrest incident and court processing of dual and sole arrested women are examined and compared. The findings are discussed in relation to effective 'primary aggressor' policy.

Author(s): *Cheryl Fraehlich, University of Manitoba; Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

- Experiences of female and male accused in the Winnipeg Family Violence Court.

It has been noted in the criminological literature that women accused often have lower conviction rates and more lenient sentences than male accused. The chivalry hypothesis has been suggested by a number of researchers (Crew,1991; Rodriguez, Curry & Lee, 2006) to explain this dichotomy. Utilizing the Winnipeg family violence court (FVC) data we propose to test the chivalry hypothesis through examining the crime characteristics, prior record rates and sentencing pattern for male and female accused in cases of domestic violence. We will examine six years of data (1999-2005) from the FVC to explore the extent of differences in conviction and sentencing patterns between men and women and to assess crime characteristics, such as nature of charge, existence of prior record, and type of prior record to test the chivalry hypothesis.

Author(s): *Julie Goertzen, RESOLVE, University of Manitoba; Alysha Jones, RESOLVE, University of Manitoba*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1007

Session: Mothering and Fathering II

Session Code: MF1-B

Session Organizers: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier

Session Description: Social and economic changes inevitably have an impact on family life, disrupting traditional divisions of earning and caring labour, and challenging conventional understandings of mothering and fathering. The focus of this session is the construction of mothering or fathering in diverse family contexts, where broader social influences have reshaped the social expectations parents face and forced a rethinking of traditional gender patterns within families. Theoretical and empirical papers are welcome.

Chair: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary

Presentations:

- Bounding Motherhood: The Case of Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees in Canada

On August 13, 2010 MV Sun Sea arrived in British Columbia carrying with it a human cargo of 492 Tamil refugees, 380 men, 63 women, 49 children. Amongst talks of security, illegal migration, and terrorism a more subtle but pervasive discourse concerning 'caring' and 'mothering' emerged. Drawing on a media analysis this paper explores how notions of woman as 'natural mother or caregiver' is constructed and reinforced in popular and state discourses centered on the body of the refugee woman. Looking at how mothering discourses are constructed in the backdrop of a highly racialized understanding of Canadian national identity this paper explores the intersectionality of race, gender, family, and care within the larger project of nation building. Albeit, social and economic changes are leading to the redefinition of traditional ideas of caregiver media and state discourses continue to bound notions of caring and mothering. The coverage of the refugees sets out to construct and maintain hegemonic ideals acting as a tool of governance that cultivates notions of mothering and appropriate gender roles. Family forms and roles continue to be regulated by the state. Gender identity defined in familial terms structures the nature of both women's work as well as their lives.

Author: Anuppiya Sriskandarajah, University of Windsor

- Intensive parenting, child cognitive development, and the ways that young, low-income mothers negotiate 'good' motherhood

Intensive mothering is widely accepted as the 'proper' mode of child-rearing. State-driven interventions aimed at promoting intensive mothering practices target young mothers in particular, as a means of improving parental skills and maximizing child outcomes. This paper explores the experiences of young, low-income mothers with intensive parenting advice that focused on child cognitive development. Age and social class intersected to influence the ways in which these mothers experienced intensive mothering expectations. These expectations, and the mandated programs that promoted them, were experienced as a prescriptive and regulative force in the mothers' lives. Despite this, they negotiated their own self perceptions regarding motherhood by resisting, to the extent possible, internalization of intensive mothering ideals, and critiquing the validity of the advice. As a result, the guilt and self-discipline that often accompanies intensive mothering for older middle class mothers was largely absent and these mothers were able to define their own 'good' motherhood.

Author: Amy Romagnoli, Wilfrid Laurier University

- Mother-to-virtual-mother: Changing Canadian communities and the online networking experiences of women with postpartum depression

Research is clear: the quality of a woman's experience of motherhood is inextricably linked to her relationship with other mothers (Nelson, 2009). However, cultural changes including women's increased participation in the paid workforce, geographical distance between kin, and increased rates of single parenthood have resulted in mothers mothering in relative isolation from one another

(Gaudet, Cooke & Joacob, 2011, Postmontier & Horowitz, 2004, Gallagher, 1997). Interviews with twenty-two Southern Ontarian new mothers and members of 'Momstown.ca' (a social networking site focused on connecting mothers online in order to meet face-to-face) revealed these social and cultural changes have resulted in women experiencing motherhood as overwhelming and isolating. In particular, this research found women experiencing postpartum depression (PPD) were struggling alone without a supportive community around them. However, mothers experiencing PPD reported becoming members of Momstown allowed them to build a social network that provided company, camaraderie, and community, resulting in better support, the ability to negotiate dominant discourses surrounding motherhood, and improved mental health. We conclude that services like Momstown could be viable, alternative interventions for women with PPD, enabling mothers to negotiate the social and cultural changes that are currently leaving them isolated and alone.

Author: *Caitlin Mulcahy, University of Waterloo; Troy D Glover, University of Waterloo; Diana C Parry, University of Waterloo*

- **Breastfeeding and Biopower**

In this paper I examine how breastfeeding is subject to biopower. I will first examine problems with Western medicine's control over breastfeeding expertise. Next, I will examine how maternalist breastfeeding advocacy reinforces gender stereotypes in arguing that caring is part of women's 'nature'.

In order to do so I examine two influential breastfeeding texts from a Foucaultian perspective. The first, entitled *Nutrition for Healthy Term Infants*, is a document produced by a joint working group of the Canadian Paediatric Society, Dietitians of Canada and Health Canada. In my analysis, I explore how medical recommendations and the state interact with each other. The second text I analyze is *The Womanly Art of Breastfeeding*, produced by the La Leche League. While this text valorizes breastfeeding, it relies on an uncritical 'natural' or biological understanding of the activity, failing to recognize that breastfeeding is a cultural performance. In doing so, this text overlooks the material and very significant obstacles that women face in attempting to breastfeed.

Author: *Robyn Lee, York University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Race, Indigeneity and Nation II*

Session Code: REth4-B

Session Organizers: *Margot Francis, Brock University; Hijin Park, Brock University*

Session Description: This session explores issues of race and indigeneity in white settler states in the contemporary historical moment. Papers may address the various ways that racial differences are valorized and celebrated, expelled and demonized, and obscured and suppressed in practices and discourses of nation building. The role of structural and everyday violence in managing and naturalizing geographical, ideological and identity borders in the context of colonialisms, imperialisms and neoliberalisms are of interest. A relational analysis of comparative racializations, and an intersectional examination of how race, gender, sexualities, class and disabilities operate in shaping constructs of citizens and non-citizens are welcome. The work of resistance to dominant processes of racialization is also of interest, particularly the ways in which racialized groups employ artistic practices to intervene in, and re-frame white and hegemonic constructions of the nation.

Chair: *Margot Francis, Brock University*

Presentations:

- **The "Bright Line" of Monogamy: The Racial Mischief of Polygamy**

In November 2011, the BC Supreme Court issued a Reference decision that upholds section 293 of the Criminal Code prohibiting polygamy as constitutional. The court argues that, as the basis of

Western civilization, monogamous marriage must be safeguarded against the threat posed by polygamy. This paper contends that the reference decision tells a story of contemporary white settler nation building. I argue that the function of Canadian marriage law as a tool of settler colonialism implicitly informs the judgment; it contains a legal discourse haunted by the spectre of racial/national degeneracy posed by the arrival of the immigrant/racial Other if polygamy were to be decriminalized. What does the court truly mean when it mandates monogamy as a social norm in the name of Western civilization? I suggest that the threat posed by polygamy, as articulated in this decision, is a racial one, whereby monogamy, as a (white) Western value of democracy and (gender) equality in a post 9/11 historical moment, must be protected. Given the interlock of race, sex and nationhood woven throughout, this legal judgment draws 'a bright line' (to use the words of the Chief Justice) to demarcate a transnational white family of civilized nations.

Author: *Suzanne Lenon, University of Lethbridge*

- Racialized masculinities, violence against women and global economies

This paper examines how race, gender, class, sexuality, nation and global economy inform the violence done to racialized women in North America and how this violence is obscured through liberal conceptualizations of violence. I do so by focusing on a common, and yet significantly underreported and undertheorized, event in the lives of Asian females in the west: interracial stranger attacks by both white and non-Asian men of colour. The intent is to reveal how a contextualized and historicized analysis of these acts of violence assists in complicating the public/private, everyday/structural, gendered violence/racial violence and local/global dichotomies that categorize current understandings of violence against women and girls. I contend that these cases -- that range from homicide, sexual assault, break and enter to tampering with a food product -- should be conceptualized as connected and as local manifestations of national and global power relations. I end by theorizing the violence of non-Asian men of colour who target Asian women.

Author: *Hijin Park, Brock University*

- 'It's Just a Logo': Multidimensionality, Discourses of Integration, and Canadian National Identity

Based on data collected over sixteen months of ethnographic fieldwork with Arab Canadians living in Ottawa, Ontario, in this paper I investigate how research participants encountered, (re)interpreted, and negotiated racialized and gendered Canadian national identity discourses. I focus on research participants' narratives of their first few years in Canada to demonstrate that the integration and settlement discourses immigrants encounter are best understood as multidimensional governing rationalities that define desirable behaviour and aim to produce (neo)liberal national subjectivities. Yet, I argue, these rationalities do not always produce the national subjectivities 'the state' may desire since some immigrants may interpret disjunctures between their settlement experiences and Canadian national identity discourses in ways that challenge Canada's discursive construction as a liberal nation-state that is welcoming to immigrants. More broadly, I illustrate the necessity of taking people's encounters and engagements with racialized and gendered national identity discourses as an important site of their (re)production and circulation.

Author: *Samah Sabra, Carleton University*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P3007

Session: *Social Inequality: Quantitative Perspectives II*

Session Code: SIne2-B

Session Organizers: *Robert Andersen, University of Toronto; Douglas Baer, University of Victoria*

Session Description: This session will host papers using quantitative methods to investigate questions in political sociology, especially from a comparative perspective (although papers dealing solely with the Canadian case will be welcomed). Papers may deal with political process and voting using survey or other forms of data, with questions related to public opinion on topics of political

concern, with civic engagement in its many forms (and possibly the connection between political and civic engagement), and with new forms of political involvement in Western democracies. Papers which introduce new methodologies to the study of political sociology or which bring current methodologies to new substantive areas which have not previously been investigated using quantitative research are especially encouraged.

Chair: *Douglas Baer, University of Victoria*

Discussant: *Robert Anderson, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Political Elites and Structural Inequality in Higher Education: Comparing Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom

This paper links the characteristics of political elites to levels of system-wide stratification in national systems of higher education. Typically, systems that are predominantly publicly-funded show much flatter hierarchies of universities in terms of their financial resources (e.g., incomes, expenditures, endowments), while more diversified systems, including public and private universities, show much steeper hierarchies indicating greater stratification of resources. We examine whether there is a relationship between the level of structural stratification in a given nation and the educational pathways of political leaders (prime ministers, presidents, leaders of official oppositions). Merging archival and publicly-available data on the characteristics of political elites over the last century (1896-2009) to a variety of institutional data on universities in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, this paper pursues three empirical tasks. First, it measures and compares the levels of concentrations of political elites across universities and countries. Second, it assesses whether political elites are more likely to hold degrees from elite universities in some countries than in others. Finally, this study explores the extent to which political leaders are more likely to attend elite universities than their political opponents.

Author(s): *David Zarifa, Nipissing University; Scott Davies, McMaster University*

- Peace Accords and the Adoption of Electoral Quotas for Women in the Developing World, 1989-2005

Recent decades have seen a sharp increase in levels of women's political representation in parliaments in the developing world. In 2011, some of the highest levels of women's representation globally is found in developing countries. Research on women's representation has highlighted the important role of electoral quotas in increasing levels of women's representation, but less attention has been paid as to why countries adopt such quotas in the first place. Likewise, earlier research argues women's representation increases in post-conflict situations. This points to the potential for peace processes to shape women's representation. As such, this paper examines the influence that peace accords play in the spread of electoral quotas in the developing world. This paper employs event history modeling and a sample of 128 developing countries in the period from 1989 to 2005 to examine the effect of peace accords with specific clauses addressing women's rights and gender equality on the adoption of electoral quotas for women. We hypothesize that those countries with gender-inclusive accords are more likely to adopt electoral quotas for women than those without.

Author(s): *Liam Swiss, Memorial University; Miriam Anderson, Memorial University*

- Families in Transition: Examining the Residential Mobility Patterns of

The present analysis makes use of data taken from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) 2006 and to examine the effects of key socio-demographic factors on the frequency of mobility patterns among urban Aboriginal people within an urban context. The target population included a sample of 2,314 First Nations lone parent respondents with a response rate of 82%. The results of the OLS regression revealed that the effects of living in a large city (CMA), Aboriginal identity, sex, age, education level, household income, family status and having children less than 15 years of age residing in the home were significant and contributing factors in predicting the frequency mobility. While previous research studies have shown that the Aboriginal population on the whole tends to be a highly mobile group the results of this study also demonstrate that there are significant demographic and socio-

economic differences among residential movers and migrants. One of the major findings in this study indicates that there is a strong inverse relationship between age and mobility levels; it was observed that the frequency of residential mobility tends to decrease as individuals get older. While age was shown to be a significant predictor of higher levels of mobility the results in this study also show that living in a large urban center (CMA), Aboriginal identity, income and family status are important factors in predicting higher mobility levels.

Author: *Jacqueline Quinless, University of Victoria*

Date: June 1, 2012

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1013

Session: *Sociology of Music*

Session Code: SCul1

Session Organizers: *Athena Elafros, McMaster University Alumna*

Session Description: This session invites papers on any aspect of the production, product and consumption of popular music. Of particular interest are Bourdieusian inspired studies of cultural production within a North American and/or transnational framework. Papers from subcultures, post-subcultures, scenes, neo-tribes and art worlds perspectives are also welcome. Preference will be given to empirical case studies employing qualitative methods. However, methodological and/or theoretical papers will also be considered.

Chair: *Jennifer Robinson, Conestoga College Institute of Technology and Advanced Knowledge*

Discussant: *Athena Elafros*

Presentations:

- 'A Rolling Stone Gathers No Moss.' An analysis of the maintenance and longevity of classic rock's reputation.

This paper tests the ideas of the survival and maintenance of artistic reputations as outlined in Becker (1982) and Lang and Lang (1988; 1990). However, rather than focusing on the reputations of individual artists, this paper applies the ideas to the reputation and maintenance of musical genres, specifically classic rock. In doing so, this research examines the similarities between the maintenance of reputations at the individual and genre level. To do so, this project draws heavily from qualitative data gathered through indepth interviews with 5 local radio DJ's with significant experience in the industry. The preliminary findings indicate that the survival of the reputation of classic rock is connected to the following ideas; classic rock acts as the foundation of music, it provides listeners with familiarity, nostalgia and comfort, and the structure of the radio industry itself has also contributed to its lasting reputation. This paper shows how the maintenance of a genre's reputation shares similarities with the reputation maintenance strategies of individual artists, as described by Becker (1982) and Lang and Lang (1988; 1990). As a result, it provides new insight into the processes by which certain genres are able to maintain such strong prominence in society, in comparison to other genres, looking beyond just simply taste.

Author: *Nikki-Marie Brown, McMaster University*

- Pop's subversive potential: the challenge of Turkish popular music to political conservatism
Despite subversive values sharing a history with some popular music, it has been criticised for being mass produced. It has also been subject to political scrutiny in both western democracies and other states. In Turkey, despite a thriving indigeous music industry, there has been a long history of censorship, arrests and exiles due to popular music and its politics. Since 2002, the Justice and Development Party (AKP) has governed Turkey, embracing free market policies, privatisation of state services, alongside conservative Islamic social and religious values. Many of AKP's dominant discourses are articulated in Turkey's media, the music industry being an integral part of this mediascape. This paper asks how popular music can express subversion in such a political and economic environment. To do this, a sample of Turkish popular music songs and clips released

during the era of AKP are considered. Multi-modal analysis is employed, drawing on a critical semiotic analysis of music and accompanying images. This approach analyses not only lyrics and images, but other musical resources such as perspective, time, melody and voice quality. This analysis demonstrates how popular music can draw upon discourses of subversion opposed to those articulated by powerful political, social and economic institutions.

Author: *Lyndon Way, Izmir University of Economics, TÜRKİYE*

- Strategies of Production in a Scene-Based Music Genre

This paper builds on Lena and Peterson's recent distinction between four types of music genre (avant-garde, scene-based, industry-based, and traditionalist) by providing an ethnographic description of how the actual collaborative work of music production is accomplished in underground heavy metal, a scene-based music genre, in Toronto, Canada. Some central features of this scene are: musicians and other producers conventionally relating through cooperation rather than competition; an orientation toward niche audiences of existing fans rather than mass audiences of new fans; and, a clear anti-corporate ideology. All of these features are creative responses to a lack of profit motive, which is central to the definition of scene-based music genres, and also help to reproduce and re-entrench that lack of profit motive in this particular scene. Considering the specific ways that people produce music within a scene-based genre might shed light on why some scenes become industries, while others do not.

Author: *Diana Miller, University of Toronto*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1013

Session: *Gender Relations and Immigrant Families*

Session Code: SGen1

Session Organizers: *Wei-Wei Da, Brescia University College; Lichun Liu, University of Toronto*

Session Description: This session invites papers that examine gender relations among immigrant families. The existing literature has pointed out the effect of immigration on gender role performances and gender relations within immigrant families after they settled in the new country. However, we do not know how gender relations among immigrant families are affected by race, ethnic background, religious beliefs, and social class in their settlement. The intersectionality of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, and social class will be discussed in this session.

Chair: *Lingqin Feng, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Factors Affecting Gender Relations in the Family: The Case of Muslim Women Living in London, Ontario

Limited studies have been conducted on how Muslim immigrant families settle in Canada, especially in the area of gender relations, despite a significant and continuous increase in the portion of Muslim population in Canada's total population. This paper intends to examine gender relations among Muslim immigrant families considering their cultural and religious distinctiveness from mainstream Canadian society. Three major issues were probed in this paper: (1) culture values and attitudes toward gender relations, (2) decision-making process in the family, and (3) the division of household work. Drawing on data from in-depth interviews with 20 Muslim immigrant women with young children living in London, Ontario and their demographic profiles, the preliminary results have shown a complexity of the factors that influence gender relations in the family. These factors include the types of marriage and marital satisfaction, country of origin and culture, social class in the home country, languages/dialects they speak and personal interpretations of the Islamic teachings on gender relations as well as education they have received in the home and host countries.

Author: *Wei-Wei Da, Brescia University College*

- Gender Relations among Chinese Immigrant Families in a Transnational Context

This paper explores gender relations among recent Chinese immigrant families in a transnational context. As part of a SSHRC-funded project on Household Work and Lifelong learning, this paper examines gender relations involved in unpaid household work, especially food work, care work, and emotion work. Based on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 20 professional immigrants from mainland China (14 women and 6 men) in the Greater Toronto Area, this paper demonstrates how transnational migration have changed the power relations between women and men and what and how the recent immigrants have learned to adapt to the changed gender roles and identities in their unpaid work and family life. By highlighting gender, class, age, and ethnicity, this paper argues that gender relations are fluid and socially constructed and that household work is an important site of lifelong learning where immigrants learn new gender ideologies, new gender roles, as well as new gender/ethnic identities.

Author: *Lichun Liu, University of Toronto*

- "Between changes and continuities": Gender and spousal relationships in migrant women: a transnational approach

Taking as a starting point the transnational approach to the study of migration, this paper provides an account of the changes and continuities observed in the gender and spousal relationships of 12 Mexican women who migrated to Minneapolis in Minnesota. Given the heterogeneity of social positions occupied by the participants before crossing the border, we discuss and highlight the intersection of gender and social class, particularly regarding the role played by what Levitt (2001) calls social remittances (beliefs, values, norms and social capital). These remittances have usually been explored from the country of destination to the country of origin. However we insist on the importance of also studying the role they play in terms of the ways in which the gendered beliefs, values and norms of the country of origin affect the experiences of migrant women in the country of destination.

Author: *Diana Palmerin, FLACSO - Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - Sede Mexico*

- Community Involvement and Family Relations: The Case of Chinese Immigrant Women Living in the Greater Toronto Area

Drawing on part of the data from a project, Anti-Poverty Community Organizing and Learning in the Greater Toronto Area, this paper examines immigrant women's community involvement as an anti-poverty strategy and its effects on gender relations in the family, with a focus on 42 Chinese women from China (both mainland and Hong Kong). Data used for this study were collected through both of quantitative and qualitative research techniques. Community activities examined in this study include participation in the knowledge-based training concerning health/nutrition, housing/ safe shelter, education, and access to jobs/living wages, as well as social movement/organizing activities. Three major questions will be examined in this study: (1) motivation for participation in community activities; (2) the way in which community involvement empowers immigrant women in settlement; (3) community involvement and gender relations, especially decision-making process in the family. Preliminary findings show that Chinese women's community involvement is associated with various demographic factors such as age, language skills, educational qualification, profession, region of origin in China, and social class. Women's community involvement has helped lessen the barriers their families have encountered in settlement. The linkage between women's community involvement and their decision-making power over various family issues is discussed.

Author(s): *Lingqin Feng, University of Toronto; Peter Sawchuk, University of Toronto*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Sketching the Leisure Imaginary*

Session Code: SLT1

Session Organizers: *Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: This session invites papers from critical and interpretive sociological traditions to explore and theorize the leisure imaginary, the ways in which people imagine the

leisure forms, institutions, and practices that make leisure possible. Papers examining expressions of contemporary leisure informed by the ethics of care for self and other, the relationship between pleasure and addiction, mobility, citizenship, consumption, and identity or other element of the social imaginary are welcome. Finished papers as well as those in development will be considered. Both a regular session and roundtable will be entertained depending on interest.

Chair: *Stephen Svenson, University of British Columbia*

Discussant: *John Faichney, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

- The Romance of Research: The Reality of a City

New Orleans has been etched into the imagination of artists, writers, musicians, filmmakers, visitors and the public for generations. Today the images of Southern mansions, French Creole cottages, Creole cuisine, Mardi Gras and jazz are punctuated by the media images of Katrina ravaged New Orleans. The New Orleans of the tourist imagination both overlaps and contrasts with the reality of this post-disaster city.

It is this sense of culture - music, food, architecture, art - that provides the backdrop for the social drama of New Orleans. Using performance ethnography as a conceptual frame this paper offers a reflexive examination of the fine line that exists between research and romance. And of how the captured imagination can result in an interest and desire for social, economic and political change.

Author: *Angela Brayham, University of Waterloo*

- The Gambling Imaginary: Between Political Economy and Leisure

Legal gambling opportunities have expanded rapidly in the last forty years, and particularly since the early 1990s. This expansion has gone beyond lotteries to include casinos, electronic gaming machines, sports betting, scratch cards and internet gambling. The configuration of legal gambling varies by jurisdiction, e.g. privately-owned, state-owned, or some combination of these in terms of ownership and operation. In Canada, legal gambling enterprises are owned primarily by provincial governments, and gambling is marketed to citizens as a form of entertainment and leisure. This paper will address the contemporary 'gambling imaginary' by discussing the sociological significance of particular types of gambling (e.g., poker, lotteries, and electronic gaming), but will also consider the political economic conditions - and uses - of gambling expansion, and which blur distinctions between work and leisure, political economy and entertainment, and citizen and consumer.

Author: *Jim Cosgrave, Trent University*

- Selling Authenticity, Self-transformation and Yoga: "The case of lululemon"

After opening its first store in 2000, lululemon has become the mainstream leader in yoga marketing. In addition to marketing its actual yoga apparel, lululemon also markets a way of life (through, for example, 'the lululemon manifesto') based upon a mixture of Buddhism and Hinduism that appears to offer an alternative to the hyper-capitalist economy within which lululemon operates. Yet, more rigorous analysis reveals that these carefully selected elements actively reinforce (neo)liberal tenets associated with bourgeois individualism. Rather than contributing to a critical consciousness or global awareness, this individualism reproduces individuals' self-surveillance and thus focuses their attention away from possibility of change that lululemon suggests is possible. This paper will examine how lululemon ad campaigns advocate a body-work ethic that appropriates yogic practice and repackages it into a consumerist model of discipline and self-care. How these ads, and the yoga industry more broadly, fuse the asceticism of yogic spiritual practice with a bourgeois individualism driven by the 'self' and the body as a project and site of anxiety and transformation will constitute the focus of this analysis.

Author(s): *Christine Lavrence, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario; Kristin Lozanski, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario*

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1007

Session: *The Undergraduate Voice*

Session Code: USR1

Session Organizers: *Gary Barron, University of Alberta; Rebecca Godderis, University of Wilfrid Laurier; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Session Description: This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing. We invite undergraduate social scientists to submit papers to this session with the purpose of providing an opportunity to present work at an academic conference, network with colleagues and receive constructive feedback about their work. All papers are welcome from undergraduates, including papers completed as a part of required course work, honours theses, and other original research.

Chair: *Gary Barron, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- Social construction of fibromyalgia syndrome in late twentieth century women's magazines

Fibromyalgia is a syndrome that has unclear causes, no known cure and symptoms that are debated by physicians, but debilitating to the sufferer. Typically it involves chronic widespread pain and fatigue, along with varying other symptoms that differ from person to person and is most commonly diagnosed among women. It is met with skepticism from medical professions and families due to its lack of visible symptoms - common among such contested illnesses. Using this context as a basis for research, the social construction of fibromyalgia is examined in three late twentieth century women's magazines. Magazines have been important in lay constructions of illness experience and thus provide a unique view on this relatively modern and under-researched syndrome. Critical discourse analysis revealed prevalent themes among two distinct article subtypes: testimonials vs. professional dominance in medicine. What is found is that not only do the articles provide unclear and contradictory information, but the focus on individual responsibility and women was clear. The findings illuminate how groups with vested interests construct a modern day hysteria, in fibromyalgia.

Author: *Veronica Zapotoczny, University of Victoria*

- What Do We Do Now? Hegemonic Masculinity and the Experience of Heterosexuality

This project critically examines contemporary masculine heterosexuality in the supposed wake of feminism, men's movements, and the 'masculinity crisis.' Several questions are addressed. What functions do power play in a heterosexual relationship? What are the anxieties and concerns contemporary men feel towards their masculinity and sexuality? If men wish to create a less 'traditional' identity, for example, one that is pro-feminist and non-domineering, what structural barriers lay in their way? Is heterosexuality an identity created by the individual, or is it inherited or prescribed through, for example, cultural, economic, or institutional influences? Some concepts examined include heteronormativity, homophobia, and phallocentrism. This work derives content from feminist/feminist-informed work on masculinity and sexuality, as well as other works which take gender critically. Original qualitative research in the form of unstructured interviews with 5 heterosexual-identified male undergraduate students is presented. The results of the interviews will be used to provide a narrative which will compare and contrast with the literature review of the paper.

Author: *Geoffrey Matheson, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 9:00am - 10:30am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University - Bricker Academic Building, BA210

Session: *Work, Employment and Inequality in the Uncertain World I*

Session Code: SIne4-A

Session Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Session Description: This session is cross-listed with the Society of Socialist Studies (SSS session number: K2)

This session will attempt to explore the significance of work and employment in configuration and maintenance of social inequality. Once assumed to be a near-universal factor of inequality formation, work and employment have been re-considered both by academics, who have been grappling with the relative importance of categorical and class/status inequalities, and by policy makers, who have defined work as a particularistic interest of the employed and thus tangential to the general policies of social inclusion. This session invites research on the current state and trends in work and employment relations in Canada and globally. Both case studies and sectorial/regional/international comparative studies are welcome. We particularly invite research which considers the intersections of work and employment with other areas that form the complex and apparently discontinuous structure of social inequality: gender and familial relations, race/ethnicity/migration, public policy, politics, social movements.

Chair: *Dimitrina Dimitrova, York University*

Discussant: *Ingo Schmidt, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

- Uncertainty and the undermining of working identities: insights from post-socialist precarity in Bosnia-Herzegovina

On the level of individual life histories, uncertainty in the world of 2012 is widely experienced through personal and collective attempts to comprehend or overcome precarity: the disappearance of long-term stable forms of employment which once used to lead to security of income, housing and working identity. The British sociologist Guy Standing has thus written of an emerging 'precariat'. The spread of precarity into the middle class has deepened the dislocation felt during the current financial crisis by many in the capitalist West as careers and aspirations from which students and workers have derived social identities come to a sudden end, threatening a debilitating loss of ontological security.

Data gathered through life history interviewing shows that locally-employed interpreters were situated within a complex web of inequalities. In their communities, interpreters' wages were 2-3 times higher than the salaries of the local workforce, including interpreters' own parents - yet foreign military bases could close at any time and leave groups of interpreters suddenly unemployed. Many interpreters owed their language competence to membership of a pre-war urban professional social stratum yet were now forced to negotiate a fundamental rupture in their expected life course, forcing them in Giddens's terms to constitute an utterly different biographical narrative of the self. In the workplace, interpreters were essential employees yet structurally disadvantaged as a result of policies based on citizenship and military status and working practices that operated to dehumanise language intermediaries in the eyes of those who used them. The foreign troops they worked alongside enjoyed much greater privileges, not least the privilege of international mobility. The paper explores the intersections between work and other forms of post-conflict social identity in Bosnia-Herzegovina and shows commonalities and disconnections between this case study and precarity in established capitalist democracies.

Author: *Catherine Baker, University of Southampton / University College London*

- Recommodification of Labour - an European Union Project and Its Application in Post-Socialist Member Countries

Recommodifying nature of the European Union's social policies over the last thirty years has been prominent in the analysis of labour and social policies in the ten post-socialist countries that acceded to the EU in 2004 and 2007. New types of the 'welfare state' have been identified and debated, but no analyses or policy proposals challenge the central move toward recommodification of labour. Policy documents refer to an urgent need for flexibilisation of labour markets, and dismiss

universalistic work- and social policies. Precariousness and destandardisation of work are not identified as problems.

The paper will present results of a content analysis of the main EU social and labour policy statements, including the Copenhagen criteria for the accession to the EU, since the 1980s. These results will be presented in the context of the academic debate on labour policies of the new member states, demonstrating the degree of critique or support for the regional policies that determine conditions of work in those countries.

Author: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

- A Study on Formal-Informal-Joint Channels to Jobs in the Labor Market of Post-Socialist China: A Dual Perspective of the Employer and the Job Applicant

Using qualitative collected in three representative Chinese cities and quantitative data drawn from the 2003 China General Social Survey, in this study I have built up a theoretical framework to understand the interdependence of formal and informal employment channels. I argue that a job-person matching process should be understood from a dual perspective of the employer and the job applicant. From the employer's perspective, requirements for a job position are composed of two parts, namely, certifiable and uncertifiable qualifications. The variation in the relative importance of these two types of qualifications determines that employers' recruitment strategies vary from formal channels only, to formal-informal-joint channels, and to informal channels only. From the job applicant's perspective, quantitative analysis shows that an applicant's pre-hiring resources - human capital, political capital, and social capital - match up with the targeted employer's expectations of both certifiable and uncertifiable qualifications in a successful job-person match. By articulating the three typical employment conditions, I highlight the great importance of joint formal and informal employment channels. I argue that studies on employment need to take a formal-informal-joint approach, instead of focusing on either formal or informal employment channels alone.

Author: *Jing Shen, University of Toronto*

- Managing the Unemployed No More: Renewing Union Adjustment through a Pedagogy of Resistance

This paper suggests that union-led labour adjustment programs function to normalize mass unemployment and inculcate neoliberal values of personal responsibility and labour market flexibility among dislocated workers. Using theories of bio-power, this paper argues that union 'job action centres' have become saturated with the discourse and practices of labour market policies and programs which diminish workers' expectations and weaken resistance; but that unions can and must move beyond these largely unreflexive and subtle practices by recovering their historic use of critical pedagogy to problematize the experience of unemployment, and discover anti oppressive approaches to the global crisis of joblessness.

Author: *Janet Dassinger, McMaster University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 8:45am - 10:15am

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: Omnibus Sessions: *The Internet, Technology, and Work*

Session Code: Omni1-E

Session Organizers: *John Jackson, Concordia University Centre for Broadcasting Studies Concordia University*

Session Description: This session features presentations on the internet as a social institution considering its functions and limitations, with an emphasis on use, interaction, values, and work.

Chair: *John D. Jackson, Concordia University*

Presentations:

- Revisiting the Digital Divide: Preliminary Findings from the 2010 Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS)

The goal of this study is to revisit the digital divide and investigate the gap in access that persists in Canadian society. The term digital divide describes discrepancies between social groups in access to, use of, and empowerment by networked computers and other digital tools. A dearth of current research on this topic exists in the Canadian context, and this limitation is of concern due to the potential implications that digital inequality can have on a society that has become increasingly dependent on the internet to the point of indispensability (Hoffman, Novak, & Venkatesh, 2004). We employ the 2010 Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS), which includes extensive data on Internet access and use from the general population. We use logistic regression to predict Internet access, skill level, and Internet use in Canada. We discuss preliminary analysis and draw conclusions for policy. We critically examine the extent to which access to the Internet reflects existing inequalities in society with income, employment, education, ethnicity, rural/urban, and age all affecting adoption patterns.

Author(s): *Michael Haight, University of Western Ontario; Brad Corbett, UWO Research Data Center; Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario*

- Sociability and Unsociability as Simultaneous, and Implications for Interactionist Research

The phenomenon of how social interactions involving digital media entail a simultaneity of sociability and unsociability is a key theme of my research project 'The Influence of Digital Media on Sociability and Unsociability', funded for two years by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) of Canada. This includes research in virtual worlds, and, more currently, a study of status updating/tweeting on Facebook and Twitter. My project involves constructing a theoretical model of sociability and unsociability appropriate for contemporary social life in which digital media is intertwined. A key aspect of my model is that sociable and unsociable aspects of social acts are simultaneous, rather than separated by time and space, as they used to be prior to the influence of digital media. This is due to the complexity and multiplicity of contexts of interactions that take place in the same spatio-temporal contexts. Instead of unsociability being interpreted as rudeness or deviance, it is now interpreted more commonly seen as a necessary and even positive feature of interaction. I discuss the implications for studying symbolic interaction in the context of digital media, and insights I have been gaining as I implement my project.

Author: *David Toews, York University*

- The Internet and Religious Fundamentalism: analyzing four dimensions of tension and symbiotic relations between the Internet and Iranian society

The interaction between the Internet and religion is often perceived as contradictory, especially when it is religion at its most conservative practice. While the international and national applications of the Internet have increased vastly, local religious communities, especially fundamentalists, perceived this new technology as a threat to their local cultures and practices.

If we look at the Internet as a central phenomenon of contemporary modernity that interacts with practiced fundamentalist religious traditions, we can ask how broad the interactions are between religious fundamentalism and the Internet and whether these relations can be reconciled. More specifically, I will present my study of the junction of the Internet and religious fundamentalism reviewing the presentation of Shiite religious authority on the Persian blogosphere. This research will demonstrate how the Internet has been culturally constructed, modified, and adapted to the Iranian community's needs and how the Shiite fundamentalist community of Iran has been affected by it.

Based on one of the most structured research in this area, the study by Baezilai-Nahon and Barzilai (2005), in this article I identify four principal dimensions of religious fundamentalism as they interact with the Internet: hierarchy, patriarchy, discipline, and seclusion. More specifically, I analyze how the Iranian bloggers challenge or affirm religious authority on the Persian blogosphere. Since the Internet presents a level of liberty for the discussion of sensitive topics in any kind of religious

cyberspace, specifically the Islamic one, it expands the number and range of Muslim voices, which may pose problems for traditional forms of religious authority or may suggest new forms of authority in the Islamic world. In this paper, I analyze the effects of the Internet - as a new medium - on religious experience in the fundamentalist community of Iran.

Author: *Narges Valibeigi, University of Waterloo*

- Flexible workplace practices in small firms: The case of IT workers

Research indicates that when flexible workplace practices (FWPs) are available, their use is constrained by time-oriented and gendered workplace cultures (see e.g., Blair-Loy, 2003; Hochschild, 1997; Smithson & Lewis, 2009). Limited research, however, examines these practices in the context of small firms (Lero & Lewis, 2008). This paper conducts a multiple case study analysis of 17 small firms in the information technology (IT) industry and examines the experiences of employees in relation to FWPs. Data are drawn from an international study of information technology (IT) work, Workforce Aging in the New Economy. Employees' experiences varied according to their place of employment, particularly whether flexibility and workplace cultures were developed along gender, class, and age lines. Workplace cultures were influential processes regarding whether FWPs were used but, were not all characterized as time-oriented. Some were results-oriented due to the responsible autonomy employed. In these firms, career consequences from using FWPs arose in the form of high workloads from the transfer of market risks onto employees. Results suggest that similar and different processes occur in large and small firms. The context of industry also appears influential.

Author: *Catherine Gordon, University of Western Ontario*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1007

Session: *Imperialism today*

Session Code: DGS3

Session Organizers: *KW Taylor, University of Manitoba*

Session Description: Papers that use an imperialism perspective to explain contemporary phenomena and papers that attempt to explain imperialism are both welcome. Papers that question the imperialism and/or world system theory perspectives are welcome also.

Chair: *Kenneth Wayne Taylor, University of Manitoba*

Discussant: *Ifeanyi Ezeonu, Brock University*

Presentations:

- Imperialism, globalization and Pentecostalism

This communication is based on a Ph. D. in social anthropology defended in 2007 at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS-Paris). It observes the situation of a Nigerian contemporary Pentecostal Church in relation with Globalization process, understood as a manifestation of 'Imperialism today'. The connection between Imperialism and Pentecostalism, through globalization, may be seen as a modern day version of the classic thesis of Max Weber regarding Protestantism and capitalism.

In this paper, the hypothesis is made that, notwithstanding its pertinence, this theorization is unable to comprehend the phenomenon. Hence, if it is possible to trace connections between the 'Empire' and this Nigerian Church, representative of contemporary transnational Pentecostalism, in terms of network of top-leaders, prosperity gospel or use of management and media technologies, its growth and 'success' can also be understood by referring to localized games of power, healing (with more or less hidden references to witchcraft system) or continuity with older African system of thought. Moreover, in terms of identity, those Pentecostal movements promote the constitution of a new religious imagery in which the African Pastor is imbued with power, at the expense of external figures (i.e:

white missionaries or african religious leaders depending on western churches). Hence, this Prosperity teaching promotes, in a way, a 'liberation theology'. Another teaching of the example given by this Church could be that the strength of the link delineated between Imperialism and Pentecostalism, through globalization theory, varies greatly depending on the level of analysis. At the top, the link may be evident, but its pertinence decreases as the grass root level is taken into account.

Author: *Xavier Moyet, French Institute for Research in Africa (IFRA-Nigeria) Affiliation au Centre d'Etude des Mondes africains en cours (CEMAf-Paris 1-CNRS*

- Canada's Inter/national Gay Rights: Progress, Pinkwashing & Imperialism

This paper argues that the Canadian state has begun mobilizing domestic gay rights to assign itself a superior 'civilized' status while demarcating (post)colonial nations as inferior and 'premodern'. This examination links the recent attention to gay rights by the Canadian government as interlocked with discourses of imperialism and pinkwashing. Canada has chosen to engage global gay rights discourses at a time Amnesty International marks as Canada at its lowest responsibility to human rights; hitherto Canada's Conservative Party has been at best indifferent to pro-gay rights discourse. This analysis is linked to the Canadian pretext (and prevalent rationale) for the invasion of Afghanistan: 'imperiled' Muslim women needed to be saved by 'civilized' nations - despite Canada's history of high levels of settler - colonial violence against Aboriginal women. This paper cross-reads this new global gay rights 'trend' with current governmental controversies, including the Keystone Pipeline, Durban Climate Summit, Attawapiskat's 'state of emergency', Security Certificates, Canada's growing relationship with Israel and proposed censorship of anti-Israel rhetoric. The rise of gay rights rhetoric by the Canadian government is a pinkwashing technology that is directly linked to imperial discourses used to 'rebrand' itself, globally and nationally, as an enlightened world leader through juxtaposition to the 'wretched' (post)colonies.

Author: *Sonny Dhoot, Queen's University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Justice Response to Domestic Violence

Session Code: Crim3

Session Organizers: *Cheryl Fraehlich, University of Manitoba*

Session Description: Over the past three decades, a number of justice initiatives have been developed across North America in an attempt to better respond to victims of domestic violence, most of whom are women. These initiatives have included the introduction of specialized courts to process domestic violence cases. While the Criminal Code is under federal jurisdiction, its administration is a provincial/territorial responsibility and different models of specialization have been developed in different Canadian provinces. This session will include panel presentations on specialized domestic violence courts in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba jurisdictions that will include a description of the components of specialization as well as trends identified in the cases processed within these courts.

Chair: *Cheryl Fraehlich, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:

- Domestic violence cases processed in a domestic violence specialized court and a regular court in New Brunswick: What is the difference?

In April 2007 the government of New Brunswick established the Moncton Provincial Court-Domestic Violence Pilot Project. At the same time the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research (MMFC) took the lead of a comparative study of the Moncton Provincial Court-Domestic Violence Pilot Project. Taking the opportunity of the implementation of the Moncton Provincial Court-Domestic Violence Pilot Project, MMFC has compiled information over the course of an eighteen month period on accused entering in the Moncton Provincial Court as well on accused entering in the Fredericton Provincial Court for domestic violence related offences. The idea of a

comparative site allows us to compare domestic violence cases processed in a domestic violence court (Moncton) and a regular court (Fredericton). Using Crown prosecutor and court files, data were collected on 516 domestic violence cases, representing 402 accused. This presentation provides an analysis of demographics of accused and victims, incidents, charges, and sentences in domestic violence cases, documenting who is entering into the court systems in Moncton and Fredericton and how cases are processed under specialization versus regular court. The comparison provides information on the unique differences of the Moncton court. This presentation will focus on information compiled in the early stage of the Moncton court, will highlight potential gaps in the court model, and provides an understanding of some of the intended effects and potential unintended effects of specialization.

Author: *Carmen Gill, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research/ University of New Brunswick*

- Perceptions of the specialized domestic violence court in the Niagara Region

In 2008, the Niagara Coalition to End Violence Against Women (CEVAW) undertook the process of developing a community report card for the Niagara Region in an effort to understand how violence against women is being addressed in the Niagara Region. The initial report card, released in 2010, highlighted a need to further research the impact of the criminal court process when addressing the issue of domestic violence.

In 2011, research began on the second Domestic Violence Report Card in the Niagara Region. One of the focuses of this research was the influence and impact of the specialized domestic violence courts in the Niagara Region. Research for this project included numerous participants including abused women from across the Niagara Region, abusive men and community stakeholders (including probation officers and crown attorneys).

This paper shall present the qualitative findings from the DV Report Card Project 2011/12, highlighting the experiences of service users and stakeholders of the domestic violence courts in the Niagara Region. The Niagara Region uniquely operates two specialized domestic violence courts at the provincial and superior court levels. These jurisdictional dilemmas have created challenges to delivering court services in the Niagara Region due to the vast geographic nature of the region. This paper will explore themes including the complexities of the court system, the perceived effectiveness of the court system, challenges to delivering justice services across a vast geographic area. Additionally, the narratives of participants suggest that rarely are the domestic violence courts seen as helpful, fair or as distributing justice. This research paper shall raise the question regarding the efficacy of these courts within the Niagara Region and how they are perceived by members of the Niagara community.

Author(s): *Ian DeGeer, Wilfrid Laurier University; Barb Hotson, University of Windsor*

- The evolution of a specialized domestic court program: Examining trends and patterns over seven years in one jurisdiction

Ontario has one of the most comprehensive domestic violence court programs in the country with efforts being made to implement a specialized domestic violence court or process in each of its 55 jurisdictions. This paper focuses on the implementation of this specialized process in one Ontario jurisdiction. Using seven years of data covering the period 2003-2009, some questions that will be addressed are: what are the characteristics of victims and offenders who come into contact with this court and what are the characteristics of the violence that resulted in contact? Also, what are the court outcomes and have these changed over the period examined? In short, the purpose of the paper is to provide a snapshot of some of the key characteristics of the cases that come before this court and to examine whether there have been any changes over time as the court has evolved.

Author(s): *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Julie Poon, University of Guelph*

- The Winnipeg Family Violence Court: Lessons Learned and Ongoing Challenges

The Winnipeg Family Violence Court (FVC) was the first specialized domestic violence court in Canada. Since its first operation September 1990 a research team at the University of Manitoba has

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 2012 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

collected data from every case that appeared before the court. There is over 20 years of data collected on more than 30,000 cases, which tracks the growth and development of the specialized court. As the principle investigator of this project I propose to discuss some of the key findings from this longitudinal study, specifically over the past decade. I will present data on the characteristics of the victim and the accused, the pattern of charges, court outcomes and sentencing patterns over time. I will discuss some of the ongoing challenges faced by the court and the community in the attempt to create a safer society. I will assess the extent to which this court constitutes one component in a continuum of services necessary to reduce domestic violence. Specifically, I will address the challenge of repeat offenders and some innovative programming designed to address this challenge.

Author: *Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1019

Session: *Poverty, Diversity and Policy*

Session Code: SPol1-B

Session Organizers: *Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Session Description: The session welcome papers exploring national and local government policy trends that address social problems including, among others, poverty, health, housing, newcomer settlement, multiculturalism, and crime prevention, etc. The panel will include papers exploring attempts to meet the needs of urban multicultural and poor communities in both developed and developing countries. The session will include papers that address a broad array of issues including: How are local governments influencing national policy agendas? How are international policy trends influencing policy at both the national and local level? How are local governments developing responses to cutbacks to welfare-state programs? How do local politicians and personalities impact policy? What new dynamic linkages/networks are being forged between non-governmental and government actors? Who are the targets of new social policy? What are the mechanisms by which policies become implemented?

Chair: *Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

- **International Approaches to Applying Housing Assistance Policy: Formal vs. Informal Rules**
Many countries use demand-based subsidies as a means to provide rental housing assistance (Hulse, 2002, Kemp, 2000). Demand-based rent subsidies are payments made directly to households or private market landlords with the intention of offsetting housing costs. This paper investigates the dominant discourse surrounding demand-based rent subsidies in Ontario, the United States and Australia and answers the question: How does the formal and informal implementation of these policies vary? In order to do this, a comprehensive search of the literature was conducted, followed by five key informant interviews with individuals involved in social housing in the aforementioned jurisdictions. This paper concludes that despite formalized rule system, housing practitioners use their own knowledge, resource and judgment to implement policy based on informal rules and procedures. Australia is an exception to this, as their supplement system is universal and centrally organized. Australia is discussed as a counter case in this paper and their formal policy enforcement has the potential to disadvantage certain groups that are at risk of homelessness. This paper argues that the ability to enforce policy in an informal fashion assists program participants in securing better, more stable housing units.

Author: *Julia Woodhall, University of Waterloo*

- **Opportunities for Engaging and Developing the Human Capital of Multicultural Torontonians through involvement with the 2015 Pan American Games**
Canadian-born individuals have had lower unemployment rates than immigrants since 2006. Recent immigrants consistently hold the highest rates among all groups of foreign-born individuals, with an

unemployment rate above 12 per cent since early 2009. In the context of Toronto, roughly 50 per cent of Toronto's population is foreign-born and of visible minority. Various efforts have been taken to help newcomers in Toronto better-integrate socio-economically, including federal and municipal efforts to build collaboration and coordination among newcomer-serving agencies, and improve City of Toronto services through the application of a 'newcomer lens' to service delivery. Among such efforts and the aforementioned context, Toronto shall host the 2015 Pan American Games. This mega event serves as an ideal opportunity to engage youth and members of diverse communities in ways that are mutually beneficial to the implementation of the event and provide legacy employment benefits to volunteers, such as course certifications or experience in project implementation that lend themselves to their human capital development. Factors that enhance, challenge, or discourage such participation, as well as exploring why participation is important for human development, shall be included in this research. Policy recommendations shall be made.

Author: *Margaret Cappa, University of Toronto*

- **Welfare Regime and Poverty: Contemporary Debates in Turkey**

Today, we live in an era when poverty constitutes the subject of many intense debates that involve policy makers at all levels as well as the academia and civil society. Poverty appears as a crucial problem and manifests itself in new and more visible forms. This observation about the contemporary significance of poverty in social research and social policy forms the starting point of this study. Starting from that point, I will first present a discussion on the ways in which poverty is conceptualized in contemporary world. Second, I will discuss some contemporary approaches to the problem. Against this conceptual background, I will scrutinize the manifestation of poverty in contemporary Turkey. I will also examine the nature of the socioeconomic transformations that have resulted in the emergence of new poverty in this country. Finally, I will present an assessment of the formal and informal mechanisms of social protection that currently exist in this country, with special reference to the relative role of municipalities, central state, and local actors in light of the Turkish welfare regime.

Author: *Mehmet Aysan, Istanbul Sehir University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Relational Sociology: From Project to Paradigm*

Session Code: RSoc1

Session Organizers: *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University; Christopher Powell, University of Manitoba*

Session Description: Networks, fields, figurations, discursive formations: these and other relational ideas have gained widespread currency in contemporary sociology, and a distinct relational sociology has been on the rise over the past decade and a half. But for this relational turn to lead to a fully-fledged paradigm shift, fundamental questions must be addressed. Just what are relations, anyway? How do we observe and measure them? How does relational sociology extend or revise the achievements of more established sociologies? Just how deep a shift in our understanding of the sociological enterprise does a relational and reflexive framework entail? To develop a more comprehensive relational sociology, we solicit papers on principles, concepts, methods, advantages and limits of relational sociology. Included papers may address such topics as self-reflexivity, transactions, agency, interdependency, relational methodologies, and relational social structures or mechanisms or processes, interdisciplinary connections, and the implications of relational thinking for critical theory, amongst other possibilities.

Co-Chairs: *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University and Christopher Powell, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:

- A defence of Bourdieu's theory of practice from the charge of determinism: Dissolving the agency-structure divide in research on health practices by recourse to doxa and relationally-constituted fields

The potential of Bourdieu's 'theory of practice' for situating healthy and unhealthy practices between agency and structure has been well established. Health promotion scholars have one major caveat, however: 'ultimately Bourdieu remains trapped within an objectivist point of view which largely strips agency of its critical reflexive character' (Williams, 1995: 588). We contend that, by virtue of its relational, field-theoretic underpinnings, leaving 'room' for agency is inherently nonsensical. With regard to Bourdieu's theory of practice in particular, we argue that understanding the interplay of capitals, habitus and practices in the context of relationally-constituted fields, where the 'real' is comprised of relations built upon relations, effectively dissolves the stark distinction between individual agency and social structure. Second, we contend that Bourdieu's notion of doxa contributes to understanding why stratification perseveres but also how existing relations of inequality might be ameliorated. We argue that consideration of habitus ('history turned into nature') and doxa ('nature turned into future'), linked to one another and to capitals, fields and (health) practices, has the future-looking and potentially transformative qualities that are needed to provide inroads for future health promotion and public health action.

Author: *Gerry Veenstra, University of British Columbia*

- Alienation and the Problem of Substantialism in Sociological Theory

Relational sociology takes as its point of departure a critique of the widespread tendency in sociological theory to view societies and/or individual actors as things. While there is a general consensus that this 'substantialism' should be avoided, there have been few systematic attempts by relational sociologists to explain why, despite its limitations, it has proven so appealing in the first place. The purpose of my paper is to outline a relational explanation for the prevalence of substantialism in sociological theory. I argue that substantialism - rather than merely an 'analytic alternative' (Emirbayer 1997) to a focus on social relations - is in fact the ideological reflex of these social relations, or at least of the particularly alienated form they take in a capitalist mode of production. I conclude that the critique of substantialism central to relational sociology is, therefore, an implicit critique of the alienation that lies at its root and that overcoming this substantialism - rather than merely an intellectual exercise - requires a transformation of alienated social relations themselves.

Author: *Kenneth Fish, University of Winnipeg*

- The social networks of Francophone newcomers in Saskatchewan

The French-speaking population of Canada has been decreasing in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Recently, because of the decreasing number of French speakers, government policies have led to the arrival of more French-speaking immigrants, most of whom come from Francophone Africa. Informed by Charles Tilly's transactional explanation, this research focuses on the level of integration and inclusion of the Francophone newcomers in Saskatchewan, by studying the social networks of immigrants.

The study is based on 32 semi-structured interviews, and the participants were also asked to complete a friendship nomination questionnaire. The friendship networks affirm the existence of well-defined racial boundaries. These boundaries exist because of two main issues: availability/opportunity and social discrimination. If availability/opportunity is not controlled for, an ego-friendship network says nothing about individual inclination to shape an inter-racial friendship or the extent to which the respondent discriminates or is discriminated against. Controlling for availability/opportunity, the results show there is a self-reinforcing feedback of lack between inter-racial interaction and misunderstandings. This loop results in social discrimination by newcomers in the Francophone community in Saskatchewan and also in discrimination against them.

Author: *Kosar Karimi Pour, McMaster University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1013

Session: Representations of the Internet in Popular Culture

Session Code: STech2

Session Organizers: Delia Dumitrica, University of Calgary

Session Description: This session is interested in exploring the different discourses through which the internet is being constructed as a space of possibilities, creativity as well as danger in popular culture. The internet is approached here as a socio-technical assemblage where different actors are involved in a struggle over its meaning, future articulations and social functions. Stepping away from an interest in simply defining the internet in terms of its technical aspects, this session is interested in recuperating the internet as both a social space and a tool for social action. From showcasing the 'World of Warcraft' on the TV series The Big Bang Theory to personifying 'the Net' as a conscious being in Robert Sawyer's Wake trilogy, popular constructions of the internet as a space for social action or as an actor pushing for a particular future for human beings should be understood as sites where contemporary ideologies, social forces and material capabilities become articulated together. This session invites papers dealing with the discourses through which the internet is being understood, discussed and popularized in movies, novels, TV shows, music videoclips, commercials, biographies, exhibitions etc.

Chair: Delia Dumitrica, University of Calgary

Presentations:

- 'New Candour' and Affective Discourses in Social Media

A video conversation - since termed 'The Sad Sad Conversation' (begun in April of 2011 between actors/comedians Josh Malina and Michael Ian Black via YouTube videos shared through Twitter quickly expanded to include dozens of celebrity participants and almost 500 submissions) short, confessional videos composed by middle-aged, (upper-)middle class actors dry-testing new material, voicing past shames, embarrassments, trials and tribulations, talking and not talking before a small but loyal audience of followers and each other, all while recognizing that their lives aren't particularly sad, their careers not especially pathetic and their finances not quite as dire as the project's title suggests. This paper considers the role of social media in the evolution of 'The Sad Sad Conversation,' and specifically the ways in which the various social media employed are addressed and framed by those participating in the conversation. Working from Malina's own characterization of the resulting archive as indicative of a 'new candour,' this paper examines the ongoing conversation of the 'sadsters,' exploring the converging discourses of 'micro-celebrity' (Marwick and boyd), affect and humour within social media, and the potentialities of the 'third space' (Tanaka and Gemeinboeck) created therein.

Author: Pamela Ingleton, McMaster University

- The class dimensions of moral panics: Representations of the internet in Hackers (1995)

The purpose of this paper is to explore how class dimensions come to play a role in representations of the internet in the context of the movie Hackers (1995). In his work on moral panics, Stanley Cohen's (1987) has argued that culture - and more importantly sub-cultures such as the hacker culture in our case - is a 'political battleground between classes'. Building on this argument, this paper looks into how Hackers brings together notions of class and computer networking practices to sell an image of technology as the great social equalizer. The moral panic, as the movie depicts it, is not one brought about by technology, but by its social use. In turn, the problems emerging from the use of technology are explained by reference to class hierarchies. In this process, computer networks remain understood as the inevitable, yet welcomed dawn of a new era, promising empowerment and equal opportunities across class divisions. Rich or poor, what counts now is the effort one puts into learning how to use this technology, while the latter remains imagined as neutral to the power dynamics (in)forming class structures. Of course, this is highly problematic: as various studies have shown, opportunities and class are not simply a matter of the individual's will to surpass class

barriers and to open up new opportunities for herself. The dream of an equal society where pre-existing social inequalities are rendered obsolete by technology is, in itself, a bourgeois dream.

Author: *Delia Dumitrica, University of Calgary*

- Ethics in the Age of Connection: Social Networks on Screen, 2000-2010

This paper examines popular discourses from the Bush and post-9/11 years, particularly how cinematic narratives attempt to map the "unrepresentable" social totality of the global "network society." In the dozen network narratives examined here, cinematic protagonists experience the network as a seemingly inescapable formation. As Galloway (2004, p. 5) notes, 'distributed networks have no central hubs and no radial nodes,' no centres but also no margins. In these popular representations of the wired, surveilled world, the impossibility of getting outside the network is significant. Connection to the network (especially networks of commerce) is not always enabling, but can paradoxically isolate the agent, and sustain the marginalization of certain populations (Branch, 2008). Indeed, seven of the network narratives addressed here (*Traffic*, *Black Hawk Down*, *21 Grams*, *Beyond Borders*, *Hotel Rwanda*, *Crash*, *Babel*) represent how agency is thwarted and accountability is dissipated in global networks, while five of the films (*The Constant Gardener*, *Lord of War*, *Syriana*, *Blood Diamond*, *United 93*) attempt to assign guilt directly to malevolent interests and dramatize attempts by the central figures to act ethically. These discourses thus question whether our ethical relations with the other are influenced and perhaps stifled by the material configurations in which we find ourselves - the configurations of the network society. Indeed, as the film *The Social Network* illustrates, ethical ways of being are not ensured--and may be endangered--by our technologized, networked relations with one another.

Author: *Neil Narine, University of Toronto / Columbia University*

- Utopian/Dystopian Fantasies: The Imaginary of Immersive Worlds

There has been an ongoing focus in the gaming industry on pursuing what has been called the holy grail of immersions, total immersion. The term immersion connotes an absorption in something else. We know from experience that we can become immersed in work, in a good book or film, or a game - different mediums. The state of being absorbed/immersed requires that other everyday matters are temporarily suspended, i.e. there is a bracketing of certain psychic demands. Immersion in a book, or a movie is never total however as our consciousness is never fully drawn in, the distance created by the effect of being the third person prevents this. Total immersion, which privileges the first-person, consists of a complete lack of distance between the immersant's body image and the immersive environment, accompanied by the 'feeling of plunging into another world' (Heim in Nechvatal, p. 14: 1999). Two recent movies, *Gamer* (2009) and *Avatar* (2009) take up the theme of total immersivity and its utopian and dystopian dimensions.

In these movies, people can control the bodies of others, infusing them with their own consciousness. *Gamer*, works with the genre of the first-person shooter in its portrayal of the game *Slayers*, where hardcore gamers can take over the body of a convict and have them participate in a mock war with real consequences for the 'avatars'. *Slayer*, with its hardcore gamers, has correlates in the real-world games *Halo* and *Call of Duty*. *Gamer* also shows the dark side of immersion in what it calls *Society*, an analogue of our 'real-world' *Second Life*, where users can pay to have their consciousness take over the body of an actor and play a role in a setting, a 'casual' game. The similarities to *Second Life* and in particular its sex scene are 'bang-on'. The potentially addictive relation to the consumption of pleasure is highlighted in both *Society* and *Second Life* where you can essentially 'choose your plaything'. In contrast, the movie *Avatar* utilizes a classic redemption theme clothed in the modern, Disneyfied story of *Pocahontas* and the environmentalist concern with the destruction of the rainforest (*Fern Gully*), to explore the emancipatory and liberating potential of the avatar. A paraplegic marine is given control of an Alien avatar that was meant for his dead brother. He experiences the exhilaration of being able to walk again in an alien body that is far superior to a human body. He is able to go adventuring in a new and verdant world, encounter and learn about a new culture (ethnography). He eventually 'goes native' and defends his new culture from the 'evil' humans and (re)establishing a utopian society. The similarity between the two films resides in the total absorption or immersion that the characters experience when manipulating the avatar - there is

no sense of the avatar being other, it literally is the person. The two movies stand as markers of what is at stake in the imaginary of total immersivity: emancipation versus bondage. This paper explores this tension as constitutive of the societal debates around the addictive character of avatars and immersive worlds.

Author: *Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:30am - 12:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: *Studying Sexual Communities: Self and Other*

Session Code: Comm3-A

Session Organizers: *Alan Brown III, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Session Description: The discipline has come a long way in our willingness and ability to conduct research on the sociology of sexuality. As interest continues to develop, questions remain about how best to conduct studies into the social, cultural, political and interpersonal dimensions of erotic life. Papers are invited that explore various methods, methodological and epistemological traditions in the study of sexualities and sexual communities. Possible topics include: researching sexualities via the World Wide Web, ethics, questions of objectivity, the relationship between researcher and researched, social policy, and innovative approaches to multi-method and interdisciplinary research on sexualities and sexual communities. Participants that critically examine the assumptions and implications of research in the area of sexualities are particularly welcome.

Chair: *Alan Dudley Brown III, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Presentations:

- **Researcher as Researched: Negotiating Self and Other in Sexuality Research**

Recent developments in the social sciences have opened a space to debate notions of objectivity and subjectivity in the research process. These advances, primarily spawned by the theoretical and methodological insights on feminist and queer theory have required that we take account for the standpoint of the researcher in the research process. Using this as a starting point, this project discusses how I negotiated sexuality and identity in my dissertation research in the area of the Sociology of HIV/AIDS and Risk. Considerations such as bias and careerist pitfalls were always part of the concern I had to manage in the project. It became heightened when I found myself with a positive test result for HIV during the writing process. What followed was a complex process of finding my own voice and my own self in the voices of my research participants.

Author: *Alan Brown III, Mount Saint Vincent University*

- **The 'Queer Bathroom Monologues': A Performed Ethnography**

This presentation explores queer performance and ethnodrama as a methodological tool to represent how LGBTQI subjects negotiate gendered public bathrooms. Drawing upon the research findings in *Queering Bathrooms: Gender, Sexuality, and the Hygienic Imagination* (UTP, 2010), I provide a critically queer analysis of how I produced the *Queer Bathroom Monologues* (QBM), based on the book interviews, for stage production. The QBM is a play (in the tradition of *The Vagina Monologues* and the *Laramie Projects*) that fictionalizes interviewee stories and creates multi-character dialogue to enact and perform the research findings. Given the transmission of affect (Brennan, 2004) (between interviewee and interviewer) in qualitative studies, it is important to theorize and engage the emotional and psychic lives of those interviewed instead of the interviewee text alone. Performance tends to capture the complexities of affect in ways that are often lost in published academic accounts. The goal of the QBM is to depict a range of experiences had by LGBTQI folks in the gendered landscape of the washroom so as to ignite the sociological imagination. By using dramatic accounts and story-telling I endeavor to incite critically queer and trans-positive ways of thinking about gender and sexuality in social space.

Author: *Sheila Cavanagh, York University*

- “Did you ever think that Peter* might be queer?": Queerness, rurality, and reading ‘the signs’ of sexuality

In this presentation I begin with a question that is often posed to me after I tell a story about a man I met while conducting research at a queer camp-out in rural Michigan. Peter stopped to chat with us as we were walking to the lake—a ragtag group of dykes, femmes, and other queers. When I recount the content of our friendly conversation, listeners often stop me to ask: “did you ever think that Peter might be queer?” I don’t know how Peter identifies, and I wonder why my listeners so often assume that, in failing to mention sexuality, I have missed something important in my analysis. What do my listeners imagine they will know, if they know that Peter is queer? Why might we assume that a specifically rural man’s interest in chatting with queer people is contingent on a shared queerness? In this presentation I begin to address these questions, and I propose that by asking after his sexuality people are not only trying to understand why straight rural people might care about queers, but are also suggesting, albeit implicitly, that good researchers in sexuality studies ought to be able to recognize the ‘signs’ of queerness.

Author: *Patricia Morris, Trent University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 10:45am - 12:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University - Bricker Academic Building, BA210

Session: *Work, Employment and Inequality in the Uncertain World II*

Session Code: SIne4-B

Session Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Session Description: This session is cross-listed with the Society of Socialist Studies (SSS session number: L2)

This session will attempt to explore the significance of work and employment in configuration and maintenance of social inequality. Once assumed to be a near-universal factor of inequality formation, work and employment have been re-considered both by academics, who have been grappling with the relative importance of categorical and class/status inequalities, and by policy makers, who have defined work as a particularistic interest of the employed and thus tangential to the general policies of social inclusion. This session invites research on the current state and trends in work and employment relations in Canada and globally. Both case studies and sectorial/regional/international comparative studies are welcome. We particularly invite research which considers the intersections of work and employment with other areas that form the complex and apparently discontinuous structure of social inequality: gender and familial relations, race/ethnicity/migration, public policy, politics, social movements.

Chair: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*

Discussant: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

- Tackling Workers and their Communities: The Contradictions Inherent in Public Sociologies

In recent decades, there has been a renewed call for sociologists to engage with social policy and public actions in their professional capacity. This revitalization, popularized as the growth of public sociologies, has generated considerable interest. The three authors are currently collaborating on an interview-based examination of the impact of de-industrialization on locally-based workers, their families and their communities in a small manufacturing city in Ontario. This project has led to invitations to discuss the implications of the research and the interview results with local community leaders, social agency personnel and social policy advocates. In this paper, the authors explore the contradictions inherent in communicating a 'bad news' analysis that contradicts limited short-term public actions and that draws into question current efforts to buoy public spirits. The authors discuss the content of their public presentations as well as the diverse responses from segments of the community. The development of public sociologies may expose academic sociologists to significant contradictions in their roles as social analysts and as advocates for progressive social change.

Author(s): *Ann Duffy, Brock University; June Corman, Brock University; Norene Pupo, York University*

- The Role of Precarious Labour on Time Stress and Life Satisfaction in a Canadian National Sample of Employed Parents.

In the past quarter-century, the growth of precarious employment in industrialized countries has signaled concerns as to the extent of individual and societal level consequences ushered in with it. Since one of the rationales for labour market reorganization towards precarious alternatives has been the added flexibility provided to certain workers (e.g. parents and caregivers), this study will explore the impact of precarious work arrangements (i.e. casual, on-call, shift, contract, multiple job holding and self-employment) on time stress and life satisfaction outcomes in a national sample of employed Canadian parents. Presumably, time stress should decrease for precarious labourers since they have more flexible work schedules to balance multiple role demands; however, few studies have empirically tested this assumption. Moreover, do the theorized gains from various forms of precarious labour translate into positive gains in life satisfaction? The analysis will also pay special attention to the mediating roles of historically relevant markers of social inequality such as gender, race, and aboriginal status. These and other theoretically relevant conditional relationships will be tested using ordinary least squares (OLS) and ordinal regression on 2010 Statistics Canada's General Social Survey data.

Author(s): *Vivian Stamatopoulos, York University; Glenn Stalker, York University*

- Temporary worker trajectories - pathways to precarity?

Because temporary jobs are, by definition, time-delimited, understanding their implications for worker well-being requires considering not only their current characteristics, but also their place in longer-term patterns of mobility. Current research has typically addressed this question by examining single transitions from temporary jobs to other (non)employment states. In this paper, we expand our focus to 5 year employment trajectories to examine the extent to which temporary employment is embedded in more or less precarious types of employment pathways. Using data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, we construct temporary workers' monthly movements through several types of employment and non-employment states and employ sequence analysis (optimal matching and cluster analysis) to empirically derive a typology of trajectories. We conclude by exploring the typical profile of workers in the different types of temporary work trajectories to reveal the degree to which the patterns we find map on to other key dimensions of inequality in Canadian labour markets.

Author(s): *Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia; Natasha Stecy-Hildebrandt, University of British Columbia*

- Human Capital Assets of Internationally Trained Medical Doctors in Canada: A Needed but Unwanted Commodity

This presentation is part of an ongoing research project to explore underutilized informal learning skills of immigrant medical doctors (IMDs) in Canada. Canada continues to fall below the OECD's doctor-patient ratio for developing countries. Canada's immigration policy attracts highly educated professionals and their families to Canada. During the past decades, however, the number of IMDs entering the profession as licensed practitioners in Canada has been in decline, while research shows that, at the same time, immigrant patients from various cultural backgrounds avoid going to the doctor for reasons such as inability to communicate with Canadian doctors, lack of doctors who can understand their needs, other communication barriers at the doctor's office, or long wait times. Since IMDs possess many years of postgraduate training, education and work in the medical profession, as well as life experiences, I will provide a critical analysis to assess the extent to which the existing evaluation and assessment processes of the Canadian medical profession evaluate and capitalize on IMDs' informal learning skills. I use the human capital theory and Pierre Bourdieu's understanding of forms of capital, as well as Livingstone's "iceberg" analogy of informal learning which argues that almost 80% of one's learning is hidden. I will explore the extent to which IMDs' hidden informal learning capital may become contributory asset to the Canadian medical profession and Canada's diverse patient population and the extent to which IMDs, especially those from visible

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minority non-English speaking countries, encounter discrimination because of their cultural, communication and language characteristics.

Author: *Cindy Sinclair, OISE - University of Toronto*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm – 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters, P1025/27

Session: *Patterns and Possibilities in the Occupy/Decolonize Movement*

Session Code: PLEN8

Session Organizers: *Lesley Wood, York University*

Session Description: Sociology is conventionally understood as one of several social scientific disciplines that complement each other in comprehending the human condition. Yet since the 1970s, the 'cultural turn' to constructivism and the deepening crisis of capitalist modernity have subverted the conventional view. This lecture proposes a re-visioning of sociology and of its relationship to the late-modern world it inhabits.

Panelists:

Alex Khasnabish, Mt. St. Vincent

Tom Malleson, University of Toronto

Sakura Saunders

Dave Vasey, York University

Donya Ziaee, York University

Chair: Lesley Wood, York University

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm – 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2007

Session: *Canada's Garbage: Exploring Waste Flows within Environmental Sociology*

Session Code: ENS2

Session Organizers: *Myra Hird, Queen's University*

Session Description: Canada is the world's highest per capita municipal solid waste producer. By 2006, Canadians produced over 1000 kg of waste per person: 35 million tonnes of waste in a single calendar year (Canada SC 2008: 7). The vast bulk of this waste 27 million tonnes ended up in landfills (ibid). In 2010, 30% of existing Canadian landfills reached or surpassed capacity. Over 1 million tonnes of waste were exported out of Canada in 2002, much of it headed from southern Ontario to other Canadian regions or to Michigan and New York (Canada, SC 2005: 13-14). Waste management is garnering increasing attention within sociology, and a number of analyses utilize a wide range of theoretical frameworks (such as ANT, citizen science, political economy, indigenous theory) and methodological approaches (including both small- and large-scale quantitative and qualitative studies). The aim of this session is to highlight waste management as a pressing concern within environmental sociology. As such, we invite papers concerned with any of the myriad aspects of waste management: globalization; consumption and disposal patterns; attitudes; behavior; competing stakeholder interests; situational variables such as social class; rural and urban living; landfill science; knowledge controversies and citizen science; and so on.

Chair: *Myra Hird, Queen's University*

Discussant: *Martin French, Queen's University*

Presentations:

- Situational Factors in Canadian University Waste Management

Waste management practices have been studied in a number of settings; for example, primary schools, municipalities, construction sites, and hospitals (Villeneuve et al. 2009; Lu and Yuan 2011; McGain 2010; Meydan and Akbasli 2011). Universities, as waste producers and managers, have been under-researched (Smyth et al. 2010). Waste management is a central topic within sociology of the environment (Royle 2005; Hawkins 2006).

Canadian universities are significant waste producers and managers, in part because of situational factors such as limited accessibility to methods of diversion, the reliance on packaged products, and being host to a transitory population (Barr 2002).

An example of a situational factor (accessibility) is while university students may hold strong, positive attitudes towards waste diversion, with no on-campus compost facilities, students will put their food waste into the garbage, which will then be landfilled.

The proposal will explore situational, psychological, and structural factors that enable and limit waste management diversion practices on university campuses.

Author: *Cassandra Kuyvenhoven, Queen's University*

- The construction of "waste" in food production

This paper serves as a preamble to a more detailed study of waste in artisanal and commercial cheese production in Ontario. In the present analysis, I am focusing on whey created during cheese production. This paper is about dynamic and multiple conceptualizations whey, specifically the way in which whey in Ontario has, over a period of about 150 years, become part of a complex network of global trade, laboratory testing, engineering, commerce, and public safety. Prior to the enacting of the *Ontario Nutrient Management Act (2002)*, whey was dealt with by small cheese producers as it had for centuries before, as animal food and fertilizer. As changes to the structure of the agricultural industry in Ontario took place over the twentieth century, whey became part of a new network of industrial production, government monitoring, drinking water safety groups, and specialized disposal industries. This paper argues that whey has come to be enacted in multiple different ways as it travels and coexists in a dynamic and heterogeneous network of social and material relations.

Author: *Scott Loughheed, Queen's University*

- Thinking Ontario municipal waste futures through bimaadiziwin

Waste flows are most often interpreted within materialist Eurocentric Knowledges (EK). Many Ontario municipalities are confronted with the complex problem of determining new waste futures as current landfills reach capacity. The standard municipal practice of consulting citizens through corporatized third party organizational assistance is lacking; the pitfalls of encapsulating lay contribution, framing waste futures through risk, and comprehensively representing all citizens can not be challenged within the existing mode.

While there is no word for 'garbage' in Anishinaabemowin, Anishinaabe methodologies provide an effective ground for negotiating the process of determining waste futures. Bimaadiziwin (the good life) orients researchers by accessing material, intellectual, cultural, and spiritual grounds. This study will examine the utility of bimaadiziwin as an orienting principle in relation to current processes of determining municipal waste futures. As a settler citizen partnered within a boundary Anishinaabe family, I will explore my own liminality as an exemplar of the EK/IK separation. The utility of integrating bimaadiziwin within the analysis of waste flows will also be examined as a potential re-colonization of Anishinaabe knowledge.

Author: *Matthew Hayman, Queen's University*

- 'Garbage Patch' e-flows: Exploring on-line plastics in the ocean knowledge politics

Garbage landfills are not generally construed as aesthetically pleasing. Even though the user-landfill relationship is typically mediated in Western societies (through complex institutional arrangements), landfills can still elicit vivid imagery and olfactory sensations with acknowledgement of a user relationship. What of plastics in the ocean, or more precisely, the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre

Eastern Garbage Patch (Garbage Patch)? This particular trash problem precludes direct sensory experience and understanding of the link between the 'user' (that inadvertently or intentionally introduces plastics in waterways) and plastics in the Garbage Patch. I argue this renders investigation of Garbage Patch knowledge flows on the internet especially pertinent. In this way, the internet can be understood as a social environment for competing knowledge claim flows. From a social constructionist perspective and using empirical data gathered from domain name registration, search engine rankings and the IssueCrawler tool I investigate Garbage Patch knowledge politics on the internet. With this exploratory study I hope to contribute to (1) dialogue on how competing stakeholders produce and reproduce their e-presence and e-networks in an attempt to dominate Garbage Patch e-flows and (2) gain insights on how the respective e-social networks mirror 'real life' social networks and issue dynamics.

Author: *Joanne Gaudet, University of Ottawa*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm - 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1007

Session: *Mobility and Regulation*

Session Code: DGS4

Session Organizers: *Suzan Ilcan, University of Waterloo*

Session Description: The panel explores diverse perspectives on the regulation of human migration and other forms of mobilities across the globe. It aims to address how state policies, international institutions, private agencies, or other actors attempt to control the movement of certain groups across regions and national borders, such as internally displaced peoples and refugees, and the extent to which these groups respond and engage in demands for social justice or citizenship.

Chair: *Ariane Hanemaayer, University of Alberta*

Discussant: *Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

- Migration, 'Earth's Caring Capacity' and the Contentious Politics of Ecological Sustainability

The paper critically examines right-wing ecological perspectives on human migration across national borders. It discusses how right-wing political parties (e.g., the French National Front, the Austrian Freedom Party, the Swiss People's Party, the Danish People's Party, the Italy's Lega Nord, and the British National Party) in Europe and North America seek to control the migration of certain ethnic groups by using ecological arguments, especially with the concept of 'Earth's Caring Capacity'. It compares and contrasts the right-wing approaches with those of moderate Green parties and left-wing ecological groups (e.g., eco-socialists), and discusses to what extent the right-wing eco-politics are different from or similar to the others.

Author: *Mi Park, Dalhousie University*

- Mobile Citizens, Risky Subjects: Security Knowledge at the Border

The deployment of new technologies, such as full-body scanners throughout major airports across the United States, Canada and Europe, comes at a time of increased security concerns over terrorism. Yet, the shift to securitize mobility also comes as a response to a more general heightened anxiety in response to greater human mobility in a period of late globalization. Industrialized countries, particularly those in the global north, have responded to this heightened anxiety through more restrictive border controls. The focus of this chapter is the way these border controls are increasingly operationalized by employing particular forms of information and surveillance technologies, which privilege expert (particularly techno-scientific) forms of knowledge such as risk management (e.g. profiling) and biopolitical (e.g. biometric) forms of knowledge. For example, industrialized countries, like Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, are investing in intelligence-driven border control programs, which depend on risk profiling, data aggregation/mining and biometric technologies. The reliance on expert techno-scientific knowledge subordinates other forms of border

knowledge based on 'everyday knowledge' that come from years on the job as a border guard or that depend on personal narrative and negotiation, which are more important to specific groups of mobile citizens, such as asylum seekers. But more than this, the increasing prevalence - even dependence - on more techno-scientific knowledge raises concerns around social justice. This paper examines the growing prevalence of expert knowledge at the border by examining two particular examples of techno-scientific knowledge, that of risk management and biopolitical knowledge. The paper argues that far from being simply technical means of administering mobility, the use of such forms of knowledge have their own logics of governing which may be creating new forms of inequality.

Author: *Kim Rygiel, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- Beyond Humanitarian Emergencies: Displaced Populations and International Biopolitics in Namibia's Osire Refugee Camp

In this paper, I argue that humanitarian aid operates as an assemblage of governing practices that targets certain populations, rationalizes problems in reference to the characteristics of living beings forming a population, and produces classifications for optimizing the life of populations. My analysis reveals that forms of biopolitical knowledge shape the movement, settlement, and repatriation of displaced and mobile populations within, across and beyond nation states, a process that can be called 'international biopolitics.' My analysis concentrates on Namibia's Osire Refugee Camp, a former detention centre under the South African apartheid regime that was repurposed in 1992 to provide humanitarian aid to mainly displaced Angolans during the declared emergency of the Angolan civil conflict. Through an analysis of archival, policy, aid, and media documents, I suggest that the supplying of international humanitarian aid to displaced Angolans in Camp Osire involves more than protecting and caring for them. It involves the establishment of a humanitarian field for enacting mechanisms of coordination, administration, counting, and registration as well as engaging in forms of biopolitical knowledge to shape the conduct of refugee populations. However, in response to humanitarian interventions, camp refugees engage in an array of demands for social justice.

Author: *Suzan Ilcan, University of Waterloo*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm – 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1021

Session: Studying Sexual Communities: Territories and Contexts

Session Code: Comm3-B

Session Organizers: *Alan Brown III, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Session Description: The discipline has come a long way in our willingness and ability to conduct research on the sociology of sexuality. As interest continues to develop, questions remain about how best to conduct studies into the social, cultural, political and interpersonal dimensions of erotic life. Papers are invited that explore various methods, methodological and epistemological traditions in the study of sexualities and sexual communities. Possible topics include: researching sexualities via the World Wide Web, ethics, questions of objectivity, the relationship between researcher and researched, social policy, and innovative approaches to multi-method and interdisciplinary research on sexualities and sexual communities. Participants that critically examine the assumptions and implications of research in the area of sexualities are particularly welcome.

Chair: *Alan Dudley Brown III, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Presentations:

- Professional Wrestling, Gay Men and the Internet: Sexual Fantasies, Empowerment and Community

This paper examines the professional wrestling sexual fantasies of some gay men. The cultural contradiction between physically attractive men in tight bikinis wrestling inside a ring as sexual turn-offs is explained as a specific reflexive response by a sub-group of gay men to hegemonic heterosexuality. Relying on Giddens and others, the paper situates this example of gay male empowerment within the context of globalization and as a case in point afforded by

detraditionalization. Using data derived from Internet sources, the paper explores the reflexive reactions of this sub-group of gay men by analyzing the explosion of Internet professional wrestling websites, Blogs, discussion groups and web pages devoted to professional wrestling fantasy stories. The paper concludes with a discussion of this example of gay male empowerment as concomitant with Giddens' argument of globalization, detraditionalization and reflexive agency.

Author: *Daniel Glenday, Brock University*

- Sexual Scripts - Gay Romantic Relationships, Sexual Boundaries, Condoms & HIV

This article examines the experiences of gay men within their romantic relationships with specific focus on their negotiation of boundaries pertaining to sexual behaviour both within and outside of their primary relationships, their decisions regarding condom use or non-use and their concerns regarding and means employed to contend with HIV/AIDS, in hopes of elucidating the paradoxes and ambiguities inherent within gay relationships which serve as obstacles to sustained safer sex. Eleven respondents participated in qualitative, in-depth, open ended, semi-structured interviews. Informed by Simon & Gagnon's Sexual Script Theory, relationship form and motivation, condom use patterns and rationalizations, and HIV discussion and navigation techniques are discussed in terms of cultural, interpersonal and intrapsychic influences. Furthermore, ramifications for prevention are contemplated.

Author: *Chris Tatham, University of Toronto*

- Is Ontario's Sex Education Program Benefitting All Students? Understanding the Perspectives of LGBTQ Students

This paper examines LGBTQ experiences of sex education in Ontario, particularly in terms of inclusiveness and diversity. Due to a lack of qualitative research on the topic, this paper provides valuable information by voicing the experiences of LGBTQ students themselves. Data were collected through online questionnaires created with Survey Monkey and distributed through LGBTQ service websites. The questionnaires were open-ended, allowing participants to freely articulate their experiences/suggestions concerning Ontario's sex education programs. The thirty-four participants between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were sexually and gender-diverse. The majority attended public or Catholic schools with a small number indicating private or other schools. Responses proposed that the sex education received was limited, heterosexist, and alienated many LGBTQ students from information about sexual practices and identities. Overall, students were deprived of positive and accepting educational experiences. The results of this research suggest that Ontario's sex education programs function to label heterosexuality as the only normal form of sexuality, thus participating in a form of hegemony. Educational officials must take 'compulsory heterosexuality' into consideration since the data obtained contradicts the equity policies implemented in Ontario. Overall, we need to provide LGBTQ students with the opportunity to participate in their education without sexual discrimination.

Author: *Abby Stefan, Brock University*

- Studying Sex Talk Outside of Sexual Communities

Many studies of online sexual expression have focused on sexual communities, such as LGBTQ communities or sexual subcultures (e.g., Campbell 2004; Cooper 2010; Gray 2010; Mowlabocus 2010). While studying how sex is discussed in sexual communities can tell us a great deal about sexual communities, sex, and how people express themselves about it, those findings are framed within, and may be specific to, the communities of people brought together by a shared interest, practice, orientation, or proclivity. When a shared sexuality is the basis for the community, sexual communication will occur because it is a linguistic 'common ground' for the participants. However, studying sex - and sex talk in particular - outside of sexual communities can introduce other complications. This paper will discuss those obstacles as well as the way the researcher overcame them when conducting research on the social performance of sex talk in a community that was not sexual in scope or purpose.

Author: *Christie Mykietiak, Queen Mary, University of London*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm – 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1019

Session: *The Sociology of Women and War*

Session Code: AWF1

Session Organizers: *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University; Amina Mire, Carleton University*

Session Description: Nation-States of the West have experienced a shift towards the inclusion of women in frontline combat. This shift has reinvigorated academic discussion in the West about women's place in warfare. This discussion typically ignores the histories of women who have actively participated in frontline combat in WWI and WWII. Over one million Soviet women served as gunners, snipers, combat pilots and partisans in the Eastern Front, yet their history is not considered in Western scholarship. In the West, women have served in national armies as peace keepers and as citizen soldiers since the 1970s. Yet, despite overwhelming empirical evidence of the presence of women in armed conflict, Western scholarship continues to frame this discussion through dominant normative gender assumptions. Consequently, scholarship on women's place in the military is focused between those who call for the inclusion of women in the military as a matter of gender equity and those who question women's physical and psychological capacity in frontline warfare. This panel engages the issue outside of stereotypical representations by asking to what extent is the current controversy of women's place in war reflective of patriarchal anxiety of women combatants rather than women's ability to serve on the front line.

Co-Chairs and Co-Discussants: *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University and Amina Mire, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Women warriors in Russian cinema: A comparative case study

The argument that war should be an exclusive domain of men and masculinity is still common today despite many efforts to integrate women into armed forces around the world. These arguments continue despite the fact that almost a million women were sent to the front to fulfill a variety of combat and support positions during the Second World War (The Great Patriotic War) in the Soviet Union.

Those who argue strongly against the inclusion of women in combat often delineate a series of characteristics that they feel are essential to becoming a warrior and argue that women cannot embody the qualities that are needed. In this paper, I explore those traits that are seen as necessary for successful participation in combat and show how these 'warrior properties' can be mapped onto and expressed through women's bodies by comparing two Russian films about the early years of the Great Patriotic War. These films have closely related narratives but portray men as warriors in one instance and women as warriors in the other. They show that exemplars of women warriors exist despite essentialist arguments that any woman is unfit for such duty.

Author: *Kevin Partridge, Carleton University*

- (dis)Integration in the Canadian Forces: Demystifying the Female Soldier

In 1989 the landmark trial *Brown v. CAF* led to the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) decision to open up all military positions to women within the Canadian Armed Forces. Since that time, women's integration into previously male positions has been short of the CHRT's already minimal targets. Despite concerted efforts to use a legal means to change military attitudes toward women in combat, women remain marginally incorporated. It will be argued that in addition to external formal legal changes at the structural level, extensive attention must also be paid to informal attitudes towards female service persons. This argument will be forged through an examination of background literature on the history of women in armed forces focusing on the Canadian Armed Forces, the United States Armed Forces and the Soviet Komsomol. Drawing from the work of Razack, Whitworth, Connell, and Theweliet, a theoretical framework is developed that conceptualizes the problematic of barriers to women's integration through theories of intersectionality and masculinities. Inspired by the work of Haraway and Gerlach et al, the paper also seeks to understand

technologically mediated ways in which women's greater integration can be facilitated and enhanced by puncturing traditional associations of masculinity through armouring.

Author: *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University*

- 'Red Alert': Sociological examination of the Militarized Maternal Body

By drawing on interdisciplinary readings of films, propaganda posters and scholarly literature on women in active combat roles in the 20th century, most notably, in WWI Russian female 'Death Battalions', the Soviet female pilots, gunners, snipers in WWII the European Eastern Front, as well as overwhelming evidence of active female combatants in other arenas of conflict in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, this paper asks to what extent that patriarchal fear of active female participation in the affairs of warfare plays a role in the discursive suppression of the militarized maternal body.

Author: *Amina Mire, Carleton University*

- Culture of Impunity: Service women under Don't Ask, Don't Tell (DADT)

Under the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy (DADT) over 14,000 servicemen and women were discharged from the United States Military. Of this total number discharged, 25-30% were women, despite only making 15% of the total number of the US military personnel. As a policy that was primarily implemented to regulate male sexuality in the US military, DADT had significant and adverse effect not just on lesbian-identified servicewomen, but women in the military in general. This essay will examine both the intended and unintended effects of DADT on women in the US military. Using various theoretical tools of understanding sexuality, particularly in the context of a male dominated institution, such as the military, I will argue that the passing of DADT created a new category of soldier that did not exist before. This legal construction of a homosexual soldier, which is recognized but not acknowledged - allowed to serve, but not openly - both complicated and facilitated the ability of male soldiers to derive legitimate forms of masculinity through the notion of homosociality. The passing of DADT fostered an environment of impunity where masculinity is attained and affirmed through lesbian baiting and sexual violence that compromised the safety of all servicewomen, and jeopardized their membership in the institution.

Author: *Sheen Andola, Carleton University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm – 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1013

Session: *The Socio-Politics of Cancer*

Session Code: SIII1

Session Organizers: *Carolina Cambre, University of Alberta; Alissa Overend, Grant MacEwan University*

Session Description: This session welcomes papers with interests in the critical cultural study of cancer. Papers may include but are not limited to the socio-economic access of complementary/alternative therapies; the gendering, racialization and/or (de)sexualisation of illness and treatment; the politics of corporate philanthropy; the moralization of prevention; media and discursive representations; narratives of survivorship; memorialisation; social and environmental causes. As cancer continues to be the leading cause of premature death among Canadians, and alters the lives of individuals and families on a global scale, we seek to open a conversation outside the strictures of empirical health.

Chair: *Alisa Overend, MacEwan University*

Presentations:

- Cancer survivors' journeys from 'cancer island' to corporate Canada.

Death is no longer the only outcome when an individual is diagnosed with cancer. The lived experience of individuals diagnosed with cancer has changed over the years as a result of the

increase in both life expectancy and quality of life due to advancements in medical treatment. Research has often focused on the experiences of individuals during their cancer journey particularly at the time of diagnosis and during treatment. However, a growing body of research suggests the work-related needs of cancer survivors have been insufficiently addressed in the continuum of cancer care and there is a growing population of cancer survivors who have distinct psychosocial and vocational needs as a result of their cancer diagnosis and treatment.

The cancer community is made up of individuals who are similar in that they have all been diagnosed with some form of cancer. However, that is where each person's story often develops its own particular path. The variations on one's journey are often impacted by such things as the type of treatment as well as decisions on returning to work. The experiences of survivors who return to work are unique regarding their reasons for returning to work, their experiences in the workplace and their needs as survivors. This paper discusses the narratives of cancer survivors in their journey back to work based on findings from a qualitative study. The paper also argues that the concept of person and the need for personalization in the return to work experience should be essential within the context of survivorship.

Author(s): *Tracy Powell, Mount Royal University; Lori Buchart, Mount Royal University*

- **Doubted and De-valued: Exploring the Socio-cultural Factors Influencing Women's Experiences of Ovarian Cancer**

Women diagnosed and living with ovarian cancer experience an illness that is unlike other forms of cancer for a variety of reasons. The unique experiences of this population are partly related to the limited understanding of the aetiology of ovarian cancer and difficulties with detection and treatment; however, various socio-cultural factors also contribute to women's unique experiences of ovarian cancer. In this presentation, I examine the socio-cultural influences on women's experiences of ovarian cancer, drawing on theoretical and empirical literature on gender, aging and illness, and examples from a qualitative study with women affected by ovarian cancer to demonstrate how this population is often doubted and de-valued. Specifically, I explore how women's ovarian cancer experiences are shaped by medical attitudes towards women's health, the de-valuing of aging in Western society, and the overwhelming focus on breast cancer and cancer survivorship in the media and popular culture. In highlighting the factors that contribute to the unique experiences of women with ovarian cancer, I demonstrate how illness is experienced and made sense of in relation to socio-cultural constructions of gender, age, and illness, as well as the physical implications of ovarian cancer.

Author: *Meridith Burles, University of Saskatchewan*

- **Medical Marijuana and Cancer in Canada**

For the panel entitled 'The Socio-Politics of Cancer' at the CSA's 2012 conference in Waterloo, Ontario, I propose a paper examining the role of medical marijuana in cancer therapy and the barriers to access faced by many patients in Canada today. Access to cannabis for medical purposes has been established in Canada since July 2001, however the current Conservative federal government, Health Canada and the Canadian Medical Association have yet to fully utilize this medicine to help Canadians undergoing aggressive cancer treatment. Ten years into Canada's medical marijuana experiment and the question of who determines a patient's access to this medicine remains unanswered. With the federal government's further criminalization of marijuana, Health Canada's mixed record in facilitating access to the drug, and the Canadian Medical Association refusing responsibility for prescribing it, a future of greater accessibility to medical marijuana for patients suffering from illness and disease remains a pressing question for the institutions governing Canada's patients' access to the drug.

Author: *Stephen Gray, King's University College UWO*

- **Cancer-Fighting Foods, Neoliberalism and the Politics of Dairy and Wheat**

There has been a heightened consumer awareness concerning the role of diet in both cancer prevention and treatment, especially alongside growing evidence of the environmental causes cancer. As Lichtenstein et al. (2000) state, "genetic factors play only a small role in most types of

cancer". Similarly, for Epstein 1998), "environmental factors cause from 70 – 90 percent of all cancer" (p. 19). Given that cancer is the leading cause of death in every province and territory in Canada (Canadian Cancer Society, 2011), discourses concerning cancer-fighting foods not only yield huge preventative potentials, but also in an age of neoliberal politics, lucrative industry interests. We are interested in exploring the politics of two often-cited healthy foods: dairy and wheat. As indicated by the recent "get enough milk" ad campaign (both on television and on their website), they state: "there is enough data to conclude that milk probably helps prevent colorectal cancer". This statement is indeed questionable when the U.S. food and drug administration allows growth hormones and antibiotics to be administered to cattle—both of which are known carcinogens in humans (Epstein, 1998). While whole grains may provide more fiber than bleached grains (fiber, one of the tips for cancer prevention diets), there are growing speculations around the role of grains in human diets. Not only is the wheat we consume now vastly different than the wheat of the 1950s, but with the Harper Government's impending decision to de-regulation the wheat board, we are certain to see Canadian wheat undergo further genetic modifications and chemical contamination as it's production will be opened to agricultural giants whose sole purpose is to speed production in order to maximize profits. This paper seeks to track the politics of dairy and wheat as they continue to be marketed to consumers in the name of health.

Author(s): *Alissa Overend, Grant MacEwan University; Carolina Cambre, University of Waterloo*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 12:45pm – 2:15pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P2067

Session: Omnibus Sessions: Ethnicity and Migration

Session Code: Omni1-A

Session Organizers: *Scott Schaffer, University of Western Ontario*

Session Description: This omnibus session features presentations with a general theme of Ethnicity and Migration.

Chair: *Scott Schaffer, University of Western Ontario*

Presentations:

- Bourdieu, Ts'awalk and Rituals of Exchange in Modern Kyrgyz Society

In an increasingly globalized world characterized by various forms of migration young people risk losing their culture by forgetting the connections between knowledge and ritual in their daily practices. Because rapid processes of 'modernization' can leave people feeling like they have no control it is important to understand how traditional rituals are tied into social regulation through spiritual beliefs and knowledge about relations between spiritual and physical worlds. We employ an approach which examines Bourdieu's notion of misrecognition from the point of view of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth theory of Ts'awalk to develop a decolonizing framework for understanding how and why people continue to take part in rituals of exchange in modern Kyrgyz society, the way rituals are adapted to modern urban settings and the way meaning is maintained and lost in the practice of rituals of exchange.

Author(s): *Deborah Dergousoff, Simon Fraser University; Nurlan Choibekov, OSCE Academy (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), Bishkek; Melissa Edwards, University of Victoria*

- A Conflict of (Central-Local) Interest: The Development, Interpretation and Implementation of Chinese Migration Policies

China has undergone profound change since embarking on its current path of economic reform and development more than three decades ago. Arguably, the radical explosion in labour mobility is one of the most significant. While virtually non-existent in the pre-reform period of communist rule, China's migrant population is now believed to have surpassed 220 million. From a global perspective, Chinese internal migration exceeds worldwide international labour migration.

The size and growth rate of China's migrant population has attracted much scholarly attention, and an increasingly rich body of literature is developing around the social, economic and political consequences of labour mobility. This paper contributes to the growing field of Chinese migration studies by exploring the dynamic between centrally developed state migration policies and their local interpretation and implementation in China's urban cities, arguing that conflict between central-local interests results in dissimilar and sometimes unjust access to social services for China's migrant population.

Author: *Ian Cooper, Carleton University*

- The 'who is who' in skilled worker migration, or who facilitates the migration of skilled German workers into the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia?

Skilled workers are admitted to Canada as economic generators (Krahn, Derwing & Abu-Laban, 2003) under the auspices of labour migration programs like the British Columbia Provincial Nominee Program (BCPNP). Many of the 427 German skilled workers arriving in BC between 2004 and 2008 (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2008) came under the auspices of this program. Of these (mostly male) workers, a sizeable number settled in the Okanagan Valley (Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development, 2010) with their families (Thornton, 2011). They were jointly recruited into the Okanagan Valley's labour market by the Kelowna's Economic Development Commission, Chamber of Commerce (Economic Development Commission, 2006b) and Urban Development Institute (2005), supported by federal and provincial government.

This presentation is based on my critical inquiry into the BCPNP. I illustrate the web of actors involved in bringing these skilled German workers to the Okanagan Valley. What state actors are involved in the selection process of the skilled worker, and what role does the state, international institutions and private agencies play in the recruitment process?

Author: *Tina Marten, University of British Columbia Okanagan*

- Negotiating Citizenship: Investigating How Marginalized Youth Understand Citizenship

In discussions of contemporary citizenship, it is worth noting that much has changed since T. H. Marshall's influential analysis of the trajectory of citizenship in the Western world. For many people, young and not so young, citizenship is a rather alien term. Although young people are encouraged to be 'active' citizens, the spaces for actual participation often remain rather remote, especially for those who face other forms of marginalization and regulation. For young people, participation as a citizen must be understood differently than for adults. Young people may be citizens in name, but not in practice. Conversely, they may have the right to participate, but if they do not use it, they may not be seen as citizens in their communities. With this in mind, in this paper, I explore understandings of citizenship as expressed by a non-random purposive sample of marginalized youth in Victoria B.C. This qualitative research project, carried out for my dissertation, illustrates how youth view citizenship in their daily lives through in-depth interviews with 20 young people in the Greater Victoria area.

Author: *Kate Butler, University of Victoria*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 2:30pm – 4:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier University, Frank C Peters Building, P1021

Session: Student Workshop: To Be An Academic Or Not To Be An Academic?

Session Code: SCC3

Session Description: Exploring alternatives to a university career path.

While many students progress in their academic career, the possibility of obtaining a traditional, tenure-track job within the academic institution is shrinking while competition for those jobs is increasing. Consequently, many students may begin to question their ability to 'make it' in the academic world and may look to careers outside of the academic job market. Yet, other students

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choose to undertake graduate studies without ever having the intention of engaging an academic career. This session will provide information on advice on making the transition to work outside of the academic institution. It will discuss strategies such as networking outside academia and the process of learning to present yourself, your CV, and your story in a way that is appealing to non-academic jobs.

Panelists:

Marcus Extavour, Extavour Consulting Inc.
Prabhjote (Jyoti) Gondek, University of Calgary and Tick

Chair: Katelin Albert, University of Toronto

This panel is sponsored by the CSA Student Concerns Sub-committee; Jamie Baker (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Katelin Albert (University of Toronto), and Gary Baron (University of Alberta)

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 2:30pm – 4:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1013

Session: Economic Sociology in the 21st Century: Traditions and Horizons

Session Code: EcoS1

Session Organizers: *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University; Mark Thomas, York University*

Session Description: This session explores new directions in the field of economic sociology. We seek papers that engage with the history of sociological approaches to the economy and/or that point towards new horizons in the development of the field of economic sociology, including areas of interdisciplinary cross-fertilization. Of particular interest are papers that integrate research traditions of economic sociology with other critical research traditions, including political economy, labour studies, European critical theory, economic anthropology, cultural economy and labour and business history. In addition to reflecting on the currents that have shaped research traditions in economic sociology, we ask that participants grapple with what methodological and theoretical orientations offer new directions for the sociological study of the economy, and in particular capitalism in the early 21st century. How can economic sociology bring together rich descriptive analysis of contemporary economic relations with the critical imperative of changing the unjust nature of many of these relations?

Chair: *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University*

Discussant: *Mark Thomas, York University*

Presentations:

- "Confidence" and collective representations of the market

The word 'confidence' is used often in talk about stock and financial markets in business reports, analysis, and news. What does this term mean and signify in such talk? This paper will draw upon thinkers such as Durkheim, Goffman, and Baudrillard to offer a sociological interpretation of confidence as it relates to contemporary markets and how these are spoken about and collectively represented. Is 'confidence' a casual descriptor of market actions, or does the phenomenon play a role in the generation of market value? This paper seeks to contribute to sociological ways of thinking about markets and market actions.

Author: *Jim Cosgrave, Trent University*

- Economic Sociology in Canada: a balance of its recent development

Economic Sociology gained new strength in the late 80s in the USA with the rise of the New Economic Sociology (NES), a theoretical movement led by Mark Granovetter and Richard Swedberg. Since then, the subfield has expanded: many other theoretically informed approaches, themes and researchers

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have conquered space. Economic Sociology has now become an important area of studies in other countries as well.

This paper aims to explore the development of the Economic Sociology in Canada during the past decade (2000-2010). It is an attempt to map the thematic and geographical distribution of the subfield in major Canadian peer-reviewed journals and university centers.

The intention is to create an atlas of the theoretical schools, authors and methodologies mostly used to analyze and comprehend the economic sphere and activities in this country. In addition, the paper will attempt to point out the key research centers that are mostly engaged with economic sociological research and correlate them with specific approaches and thematic interests.

Author: *Aline Coutinho, University of Ottawa*

- Marx, Methodology and Canadian Political Economy: 1930-2010

This paper conducts a brief periodization of Canadian political economy (CPE) literature from 1930-2010, focusing on the methodological development of this discipline. This periodization is then used to evaluate the role of Marxist theory and the pivotal influence dialectical materialism has played in a reinvigorated CPE tradition (also known as the 'new political economy') that began during the 1970s. Since this period, CPE scholars have challenged rigid Marxist analytical categories and subsequently expanded the methodological scope of CPE to understand capitalist expansion in Canada. Current trends call for an 'openness' of CPE to incorporate other approaches, often synthesizing dialectical materialism with other frameworks of analysis, such as cultural studies and discourse analysis. As such, scholars have increasingly expanded the epistemological dimensions of Marx's methodology, thus creating new forms of knowledge while rejecting aspects of Marxist theory that were used to revive CPE in the 1970s. This paper questions the extent to which current trends in CPE scholarship align with the Marxist-oriented tradition of 'new political economy' to identify the methodological boundaries of this discipline. It is argued that the current period marks a transition into a broadened mixed-methodology tradition of CPE scholarship that is less concerned with conventional dialectical materialism.

Author: *Benjamin Christensen, York University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 2:30pm – 4:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1007

Session: Recognizing people's experiences of development: insights for the study and practice of development.

Session Code: DGS1

Session Organizers: *Rina Egbo, Carleton University*

Session Description: Contemporary development practices are often said to address the needs of the people for whom they are designed. However, the fact that development is oftentimes conceptualized as an all-encompassing nation-building endeavour raises serious questions about the extent to which the varied voices in developing countries are recognized in development thinking and praxis. This session seeks to reassert the value of acknowledging multiple voices, especially those of marginalized and/or excluded peoples, in the study and practice of development. This session will invite papers which focus on the different ways marginalized groups experience development challenges and/or changes (i.e., how do groups contend with, negotiate and conceptualize development-based challenges and changes?). Papers which focus on the experiences of women, children, youth, the elderly and disabled will be encouraged to be submitted. However, papers which address and stress the experiences of other excluded voices will be welcomed.

Chair: *Rina Egbo, Carleton University*

Presentations:

- Development and Security Interventions for Poverty Reduction in the Northern Region of Ghana.

The development aid industry, since the end of the Cold War, has given preeminent policy desire towards poverty reduction in what has been framed as 'difficult', 'fragile' and 'failed' countries or states. However, there has been very limited attention to aid interventions for poverty reduction in low intensity conflict regions, which is the focus of my study that I conducted in the Northern Region of Ghana. There is a common notion that security is a precondition for development and poverty reduction, culminating in the development-security nexus. A critical perspective was adopted to analyze the data I collected through in-depth interviews and document analysis. However prevailing practices by the aid agencies demonstrate an 'unshutupable' inclination towards regulating and disciplining intended beneficiaries. The reinforcement of neoliberal poverty reduction via the nexus is indeed the evidence. Furthermore, analysis of the data suggests that creation of stability is not a precondition for poverty reduction, given the complex and adverse historical social and power relations at the local, regional, national and international levels that have, produced, shaped and reproduced poverty in the region. Indeed, poverty reduction in a historically marginalized region cannot be resolved by organized hypocritical aid agencies, given its 'programmed to fail' assumptions.

Author: *Eric Torto, University of Waterloo*

- Alberta's Future Leaders Program: A Foucauldian Approach to Understanding Youth Experiences in Cross-Cultural Aboriginal Youth Leadership Development
Since 1996, Alberta's Future Leaders (AFL) has offered Aboriginal youth leadership development programming, which responds to a growing need to recognize Aboriginal youth's leadership potential in Canada. This need is apparent in the fact that the Aboriginal population's median age is 27, whereas it is 39.5 for non-Aboriginal people (Statistics Canada, 2006). AFL's programs are led by two kinds of leaders: Youth Workers (selected by the Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks & Wildlife Foundation), as well as Arts Mentors (selected by the Alberta Foundation for the Arts). Importantly, these leaders are typically non-Aboriginal university students from urban centres. Their main task is to develop Aboriginal youth leaders (mentees) within the communities in which they work. As MacNeil (2006) suggested, 'there are significant differences in the needs, styles and practices of leaders, depending on a host of cultural or identity factors' (p. 39). Indeed, significant differences exist between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal forms of leadership (Felicity, 1999; Julien, Wright & Zinni, 2010). Through a Foucauldian lens, we will discuss the complex nexus of power relations that inform AFL's attempts to 'develop' Aboriginal youth into sport and arts leaders.

Author(s): *Audrey Giles, University of Ottawa; Miriam Galipeau, University of Ottawa*

- Secrets of the automatic millionaire wealthy barber's rich dad: A critical discourse analysis of personal finance literature

Drawing on the work of Fairclough (1992, 1997), this paper uses critical discourse analysis to explore the discursive construction of money management in personal finance literature aimed at the general public. Focusing on four bestselling personal finance texts selected for contrastive purposes, this analysis is undertaken in two stages. First, a broad thematic analysis of the discourse on personal finance is outlined, with a particular focus on the discursive strategies employed that have the potential to harbour ideological meaning. Following this, a deconstructive reading and structural analysis of the four texts is undertaken, including an examination of the properties (such as topics, text schemata, style, and rhetoric) of the texts themselves. In doing so, my aim is to isolate the ideologies present in the discourse, which will allow for an exploration of questions of power and how discourses are related to practices. Ultimately, it is argued that these discourses can be linked to a neoliberal cultural project that promotes the notion of an individualistic, entrepreneurial approach to the responsibility for one's own financial welfare.

Author: *Davina DesRoches, Queen's University*

Date: June 2, 2012

Time: 2:30pm – 4:00pm

Location: Wilfrid Laurier Frank C. Peters Building, P1019

Session: Sociology of Public Policy: Directions and Impacts

Session Code: SPol1-A

Session Organizers: Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University

Session Description: The session welcome papers exploring national and local government policy trends that address social problems including, among others, poverty, health, housing, newcomer settlement, multiculturalism, and crime prevention, etc. The panel will include papers exploring attempts to meet the needs of urban multicultural and poor communities in both developed and developing countries. The session will include papers that address a broad array of issues including: How are local governments influencing national policy agendas? How are international policy trends influencing policy at both the national and local level? How are local governments developing responses to cutbacks to welfare-state programs? How do local politicians and personalities impact policy? What new dynamic linkages/networks are being forged between non-governmental and government actors? Who are the targets of new social policy? What are the mechanisms by which policies become implemented?

Chair: Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University

Presentations:

- Social inequality in higher education: Investigating (Mis)Perceptions about low-income students

This article is informed by a course collaboration on higher education markets and public policy for the Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education project, which is facilitated by a tri-national consortium of six university partners in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Drawing from faculty and student feedback, we suggest that despite persistent social inequalities in higher educational enrollment and completion rates, most North Americans expect that anyone with the ability and motivation can succeed in acquiring academic success and the upward social mobility it engenders.

One of the limitations of previous accounts of inequality in higher education is the failure to take into account the perceptions and misperceptions that exist regarding low-income students and their potential for social mobility. This article discusses some of the social forces influencing public and private higher education in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that have either maintained or exacerbated inequalities in enrollment and completion rates. Particular attention will be paid to the convergences and divergences between the three countries regarding their socio-economic progress, and to that end we offer recommendations to build knowledge and skills that address inaccuracies and stereotypes with respect to each country's institutional frameworks.

Author(s): Joseph Galbo, University of New Brunswick; Jonathan Simmons, University of New Brunswick; Jasmine Alam, University of New Brunswick

- Risk and Priority Neighbourhoods

Transnational neoliberal trends in the governance of social problems and social agencies have converged, in the city of Toronto, with the rapid success of a locally produced, software-dependent technique for seeing the city's needs that involves visually differentiating city neighbourhoods not by race or class, as was done in earlier urban mapping projects, but rather by means of a complex metric that identifies certain neighbourhoods as especially deserving of services. Privileging professional programme evaluation and other tools of 'evidence-based' neoliberal social-service funding would by itself have caused a significant redistribution of resources amongst the hundreds of often small voluntary-sector agencies that serve the city of Toronto: but these effects were greatly compounded by the workings of a software-dependent local governance invention, namely, city maps showing 'priority neighbourhoods.' The maps soon came to have recursive effects, as agencies literally moved from one place to another in order to benefit from a location's priority status. In addition, issues not readily localized or differentiated by neighbourhood - such as violence against women- faded into the background, as funding new funding flowed to those groups whose needs were envisaged as

geographically differentiated (youth and immigrants, mainly). The story we tell here has implications for the literature on law and space as well as for critical studies of social welfare.

Author: *Paula Maurutto, University of Toronto*

- Mexico City, Social Policy, Clientelism and Social Citizenship

This paper examines the implications of the multi-scalar politics of Mexican anti-poverty policy for the long-term process of democratization in that country. Elsewhere, we have argued that the rescaling of the Mexican state has led to a revival and reconfiguration of semi-clientelistic uses of social programmes, now primarily focused on the municipal and state scales and associated with all three political parties (Luccisano and Macdonald, forthcoming). Nevertheless, as suggested by revisionist scholars, the relationship between clientelism and democratization is not always zero-sum. Citizens are thus more capable of withdrawing their support from patrons, particularly if the latter fail to fulfill their promises. This shift of support is not necessarily understood as a practice of full citizen rights and autonomy, but rather as a legitimate response to a failed clientelist bargain. This paper will examine these arguments in the context of the poverty policies adopted by successive Partido de la Revolucion Democratica (PRD) governments of the DF. We argue that the PRD's distinct ideology and attachment to universalism may mean, that, unlike traditional clientelism, which served to reinforce inequalities, this social democratic semi-clientelism may over time act to cultivate habits of social citizenship and to break down hierarchies and inequality.

Author(s): *Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University; Laura Macdonald, Carleton University*

- The "Engaged" University: Academic Initiatives and Marginalized Communities in an Era of Neo-liberalism

Community initiatives, particularly in education, health, and social justice, have recently become a talisman of academic planning. Justifying such investments in terms of their relevance to equity and diversity makes sense to increasingly straightened governments - especially where the promise of multiculturalism implies that middle-class attainments are widely accessible to immigrant communities.

That such commitments are being made in a neo-liberal context where deregulated market forces are generating unprecedented levels of economic inequality raises the political stakes of these initiatives. As universities struggle, in Gerard Delanty's phrase, to regain their standing as 'paradigmatic institutions of the public sphere,' the tendency to justify claims for support in terms of a new mission to address the ills that flow from intractable poverty and racism has grown apace. Yet both the impacts of this 'social embeddedness' and the university's increasing dependency on ad hoc funding from state agencies are not well understood - or so this paper will argue.

In addition to drawing on participants' accounts as well as academic analyses, to assess the risks and opportunities of 'community engagement,' the paper is also informed by the author's experience as co-chair of 'YUFA Community Projects' - a unique, decade-old initiative of the York University Faculty Association.

Author: *Lorna Erwin, York University*