CSA

Canadian Sociological Association

Société Canadienne de Sociologie

2013 Annual Conference
June 3-8, 2013

University of Victoria
Victoria, British Columbia

FEDERATION FOR THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES | FÉDÉRATION DES SCIENCES HUMAINES

CONGRESS 2013 OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES | @ THE EDGE

University of Victoria

50 YEARS

CONGRÈS 2013 DES SCIENCES HUMAINES | @ LA FINE POINTE

Welcome to the 2013 CSA/SCS Conference

This conference gives us a wonderful opportunity to celebrate the growth, dynamism and diversity of the CSA/SCS. Our members have been extremely enthusiastic proposing sessions and selecting papers from colleagues at every stage of their career from all across Canada and internationally. It will certainly be one of our busiest conferences; there are 165 sessions and events scheduled, promising one of the highest levels of membership in years. The growing interdisciplinary nature of our work is reflected in 8 joint sessions; 18 cross listed sessions, and co-sponsorship of the CFHSS Equity panel and the tribute to Olive Dickason. In addition to covering the range of current issues in Sociology we are also pleased to sponsor a number of panels on critical social movements; for example the Idle No More Panel on June 7th and the VANDU @ the edge panel, (Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users) on June 3rd. Finally, our colleagues' concern about challenging social policy is reflected in the 5 sessions organized to discuss the impetus for and consequences of changes in Canadian immigration law and policy.

There is much to celebrate in our profession these days. This conference presents three key note events with lectures by the distinguished 2012 Award recipients, Dr. Elke Winter, Dr. David Lyon and Dr. Ralph Matthews. This year we are granting two new awards, the Angus Reid Practitioners/Applied Sociology Award and the Early Investigator Award, which will be presented along with our traditional awards at the banquet on Tuesday evening (June 4). While Sociologists are very serious about their work we also like to have fun. We have heard our member's voices and are pleased our banquet this year will offer an evening with more food at less cost and live music, in a truly stunning setting. Plan on attending this event and wear your dancing shoes.

As we move forward in our work I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our members who have generously given of their time to support our Association. Your suggestions, your criticisms and your vigilant review of our Congress plans have helped our office manager, Sherry Fox, and the executive to keep the Association in touch with the needs and interests of our members. I would especially like to thank Luc Boyer for his dedication and expertise in developing and maintaining the CSA website. Luc left this position in January after giving us amazing support in the difficult, (ironing out all the bugs), development years. The work and commitment of our executive has served to build a strong organization and put us in the enviable position of hosting the 2018 International Sociological Association Conference in Toronto.

As I pass the position of President for 2013-2014 to Dr. Patrizia Albanese from Ryerson, who spearheaded our bid for the 2018 ISA Conference, I look forward to the future growth and increasing influence of the CSA/SCS nationally and internationally. I wish you all a wonderful summer and a productive new academic year.

Bienvenue au congrès annuel 2013 de la Société canadienne de sociologie(SCS)
Le congrès annuel est l'occasion idéale de célébrer la croissance, le dynamisme et la diversité de la Société canadienne de sociologie (SCS). C'est avec enthousiasme que les membres ont proposé des séances ainsi que des articles écrits par leurs collègues novices et expérimentés du Canada et d'ailleurs. Avec 165 séances et événements prévus, ce congrès sera certainement très animé et devrait attirer plus de membres que lors des années précédentes. Les 8 séances conjointes, les 18 séances à inscriptions croisées ainsi que la table ronde sur l'équité, présentée en collaboration avec la Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines (FCSH), et l'hommage rendu à Olive Dickason reflèteront sans nul doute l'interdisciplinarité croissante qui caractérise notre discipline. En plus de couvrir les principaux enjeux qui intéressent la sociologie aujourd'hui, nous avons le plaisir de présenter plusieurs conférences portant sur des mouvements sociaux influents, tels qu'Idle No More (7 juin) et le Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU, 3 juin). Enfin, les préoccupations de nos collègues quant à l'examen critique des politiques sociales seront abordées lors de cinq discussions portant sur la nécessité de modifier les textes législatifs et les politiques sur l'immigration au Canada, et sur les conséquences de tels changements.

This document will be archived as a record of the Conference. Please advise on any errors or omissions.

Nous avons plusieurs raisons de nous réjouir cette année. En effet, le congrès accueillera trois conférences de grande enverguredonnées par les récipiendaires des prix 2012, à savoir Elke Winter, David Lyon et Ralph Matthews. De plus, deux nouvelles récompenses feront leur apparition : le Prix des praticiens Angus Reid/de sociologie appliquée etle Prix jeune chercheur, qui seront attribués durant la traditionnelle cérémonie de remise des prix,lors du banquet du mardi 4 juin, en soirée. Si les sociologues prennent leur travail très au sérieux, ils aiment aussi s'amuser. En réponse aux suggestions des membres, nous sommes heureux d'annoncer que la cérémonie cette année sera suivie d'un banquet plus abondant et moins dispendieux et d'un concert de musique donné dans un décor magnifique. Une soirée à ne pas manquer…n'oubliez pas vos chaussures de danse!

Alors que nous continuons à aller de l'avant, je profite de cette occasion pour remercier tous les membres qui ont soutenu l'association en donnant généreusement de leur temps. Votre vigilance, vos commentaires et vos suggestions quant à la planification du congrès ont permis àla direction, notamment à la directrice du bureau, Sherry Fox, de mieux connaître les besoins et les intérêts des membres. Je remercie particulièrement Luc Boyer, qui a mis son expertise au service de la conception et de l'entretien du site Web de la SCS. Luc a quitté l'association en janvier après avoir donné son soutien précieux durant les années de jeunesse parfois difficiles de l'organisation, entre autres en solutionnant de nombreux problèmes. À force de travail et d'engagement, la direction a su bâtir une organisation solide qui aura le privilège d'accueillir le Congrès mondial de l'Association internationale de sociologie en 2018, à Toronto.

Student Travel Grant Program

The CSA would like to express our appreciation to the SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada) for their funding which in part enabled us to provide financial assistance to cover traveling expenses for 35 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 Victoria for their assistance in ensuring that the CSA Conference would run efficiently and that our members would enjoy a full experience in Victoria, British Columbia.

Overall Coordination
Elizabeth Jane Ursel – Program Coordinator 2012-2013
Kevin Walby, University of Victoria - Local Arrangements
Sherry Fox, CSA Office Manager

Student Travel Grant Program Committee
James T. Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland – Chair of Student Concerns Sub-committee
Elizabeth Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba, CSA President
G. Keith Warriner, University of Watrloo, CSA Treasurer

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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!

2012 – 2013 Canadian Sociological Association Executive Committee Members

Position	Name	Affiliation	Term
President	Elizabeth Jane Ursel	University of Manitoba	2012-2013
President Elect	Patrizia Albanese	Ryerson University	2012-2013
Past President	James Frideres	University of Calgary	2012-2013
Treasurer & Election Officer	G. Keith Warriner	University of Waterloo	2012-2015
Secretary	Mervyn Horgan	Acadia University	2012-2015
CRS Managing Editor	Terry Wotherspoon	University of Saskatchewan	2011-2014
Chair – Equity Issues Committee	Howard Ramos	Dalhousie University	2010-2014
Chair – Research Advisory Committee	Tracey L Adams	University of Western Ontario	2010-2013
Chair – Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns Committee	Jane Pulkingham	Simon Fraser University	2010-2014
Chair – Student Concerns Committee	James T. Baker	Memorial University	2012-2013

Social Media

Conference Info & Questions	#csascsconf
Conference Department Reception	#csascsreception
VANDU is @ the Edge Panel	#vanduedge #csascsconf
Understanding Idle No More Panel	#idlenomore #csascsconf
CSA-SCS Annual General Meeting	#csascsagm #csascsconf
Students at CSA conference	#csascsstudent
Conference Student Social Event	#csascsstudent
Conference Keynote Lectures	#csascskeynote
CSA Banquet and Awards Ceremony	#csascsawards

Many thanks to Gary Barron (University of Alberta), CSA-SCS Student Concerns Subcommittee member who has coordinated the association's social media for over the past two years!

Program Navigation
For the purposes of this archive version of the 2013 Annual Conference Program, sessions and events have been listed alphabetically.

KEYNOTE LECTURES

2012 JOHN PORTER TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE BOOK AWARD LECTURE
Date: Tuesday, June 4, 2013   Time: 5:00pm to 6:15pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-168
2012 Award recipient, Dr. Elke Winter will give a lecture on her book, *Us, Them, and Others: Pluralism and National Identity in Diverse Societies*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (2011).

Dr. Winter's book takes on a task that seems impossible. How can we provide a theoretical framework that ties together two concepts that are at odds: nationalism and multiculturalism. How can we move forward in multicultural societies with a sense of national identity? Winter starts with Canada as a classic case of multicultural nationalism. Given Canada's historic—and contemporary—challenge to build a national identity around a bilingual, multi-cultural collage of peoples, what are the strategies and barriers to unity with diversity?

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION AWARD LECTURE: DR. DAVID LYON
Date: Friday, June 7, 2013   Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-168

Is surveillance merely associated with the nation-state? What of the surveillance of consumers or the way that the processing of personal information is now central to organizational practice? Indeed, in a world of street cameras, cell phones and social media, we all find ways of complying, negotiating and even participating with surveillance.

Dr. David Lyon is the Queen's Research Chair in Surveillance Studies, Founding Director, Surveillance Studies Centre and Professor of Sociology and Law at Queen's University. Dr. Lyon was one of two recipients of the 2012 Canadian Sociological Association's Outstanding Contribution Award.

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION AWARD LECTURE: DR. RALPH MATTHEWS
Date: Thursday, June 6, 2013   Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-168

Constructing a Career in Canadian Sociology: Reflections on how a Changing World mandates Changing Perspectives

Dr. Ralph Matthews is a Professor of Sociology and Associate at the Centre for Environment and Sustainability at the University of British Columbia, and Professor Emeritus at McMaster University. Dr. Matthews was one of two recipients of the 2012 Outstanding Contribution Award.

PANELS

THE VANCOUVER AREA NETWORK OF DRUG USERS IS "@ THE EDGE."
Date: Monday, June 3, 2013   Time: 3:15pm to 4:45pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-168

The Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) is Vancouver's only democratic, grassroots, user-driven drug user organization. With over 2000 members, VANDU has a powerful voice in the Downtown East Side and has had considerable impact on public policy and practice related to the use of illicit drugs and beyond. VANDU works in partnership with a number of associations/programs that hold weekly meetings within the organization, including the Rock User Group, Education Group, BC Association for People on Methadone, End Prohibition, Eastside Illicit Drinkers Group for Education and the Western Aboriginal Harm Reduction Society.

This panel features select members of VANDU as well as academics and policy makers. This session will question the role of academic research for grass roots organizations, discuss tensions between research and activism, highlight similarities and differences in "user-centred" and "user-driven" activism and problematize the assumption that more social services necessarily translate to the liberation of populations who exist "@ the edge" of society.

This panel is co-sponsored by the Canadian Communication Association/ Association Canadienne de Communication and the Association Canadienne pour la Formation en Travail Social / Canadian Association for Social Work Education.

Panelists:
- Members of the VANDU Board of Directors
- Dr. Susan Boyd, University of Victoria, Studies in Policy and Practice
- Dr. Catherine Richardson, University of Victoria, School of Social Work
- Donald MacPherson, Director of the Canadian Drug Policy Coalition

Moderator: Marc Sinclair, York University

UNDERSTANDING IDLE NO MORE AND CANADA-INDIGENOUS RELATIONS

Date: Friday, June 7, 2013   Time: 1:30 pm to 3:00pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-168

Idle No More emerged on the national stage in opposition to Bills C-38 and C-45 and the ongoing colonial process that governs Indigenous and non-Indigenous relations in Canada. News media and many non-Indigenous Canadians met the mobilization with mixed reaction and turned to social scientists to interpret and understand it. This panel will engage in an inter-active discussion on Idle No More, Indigenous struggles, ongoing colonialism, and the role of social scientists in engaging these issues through the media, community outreach, and their academic work.

Panelists:
- Glen Coulthard, Assistant Professor in the First Nations Studies Program and Political Science – University of British Columbia
- Jeff Denis, Assistant Professor of Sociology –McMaster University
- James Frideres, Professor of Sociology –University of Calgary
- Rima Wilkes, Associate Professor of Sociology –University of British Columbia

Moderator: Howard Ramos, Associate Professor of Sociology –Dalhousie University and Chair of the CSA-SCS Equity Subcommittee

SPECIAL EVENTS

ANNUAL BANQUET AND AWARD CEREMONY

Date: Tuesday, June 4, 2013   Time: 6:30pm-11:00pm   Location: The University Club

One hundred guests gathered to celebrate the 2013 CSA-SCS Award recipients.   Delicious Salmon or Vegetarian Lasagna Entrées were served during the presentations followed by live entertainment by the Andrew Slade Jazz Band.

Best Student Paper
Matt Patterson, University of Toronto

CRS Journal Best Article Award
David Zarifa, Nipissing University

Early Investigator Award
Catherine Corrigall-Brown, University of
Western Ontario

John Porter Tradition of Excellence Award
Lesley J. Wood, York University

Outstanding Contribution Award
John Myles, University of Toronto

Outstanding Service Award
John Goyder, University of Waterloo
Katja Neves, Concordia University

Angus Reid Practitioner of Sociology Award
Jaqueline Quinless, University of Victoria
(Practitioner Award) Jyoti Gondek, University
of Calgary (Student Award)

49TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION / *SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SOCIOLOGIE*

Date: Wednesday, June 5, 2013   **Time:** 12:00pm-1:30pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Refreshments
12:00-12:20pm

Business Meeting

1.   Call to Order
2.   Approval of Agenda
3.   Adoption of the Minutes of the May 31, 2012 meeting at Wilfrid Laurier University, Ontario
4.   Business Arising from the Minutes
5.   Report from the President
      a) 2018 ISA Bid
6.   Report from the President-Elect
7.   Report from the Past-President
8.   Report from the Treasurer and Elections Officer
      a) Auditor By-law amendment reversal
      b) 2012 Financial Reports
9.   CRS Managing Editor's Report
10.   Other business - Q & A
11.   Installation of new officers and Executive Committee members
12.   Adjournment

Reports from the following Committees are available on the website for member review at,
http://www.csa-scs.ca/annual-general-meetings

      a) Equity Issues – Howard Ramos
      b) Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns
      c) Research Advisory
      d) Student Concerns
      e) Report from the Office Manager

The CSA-SCS and Wiley Blackwell have sponsored refreshments for this event.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT RECEPTION
Date: Monday, June 3, 2013   **Time:** 6:30pm-8:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-100C

All CSA-SCS Conference Delegates are invited to a reception hosted by the Department of Sociology at the University of Victoria. The event is co-sponsored by Oxford University Press and the Canadian Sociological Association.

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CONGRESS EVENT: UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Date: Thursday, June 6, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm-7:00pm   **Location:** Check the Delegate's Guide

CSA Congress Delegates are welcome to attend this event with their ticket which will be attached to the Congress Delegate receipt obtained at Congress Registration Desk located in the McKinnon Building.

CSA-SCS EVENT: STUDENT DELEGATE SOCIAL

The CSA-SCS Student Concerns Subcommittee (SCC) will be hosting an informal social event Thursday June 6, 7:30 pm at Maude Hunter's Pub 3810 Shelbourne Street. (http://www.maudehunterspub.ca/).

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 variety of appetizers and food provided sponsored by the CSA-SCS. We will be ordering a number of dishes to try and accommodate various dietary restrictions.

Many thanks to all of our student members for your ongoing support and interest in the CSA-SCS, the SCC looks forward to meeting you at Congress in Victoria this Spring.

OPEN MEETING: DEVELOPMENT SOCIOLOGY

Date: Friday, June 7, 2013   **Time:** 12:00pm-1:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

All scholars interested in the sociology of development are invited to the Development Sociology meeting.

The meeting has two objectives. The first will be community building among scholars interested in the sociology of development. Second, the meeting will focus on an initiative underway to launch an international development sociology journal with the University of California Press. One of the Journal's co-founders, Sam Cohn, will provide the background and status of the journal, as well as opportunities for participation in this important initiative.
 (Bring your lunch!)

Meeting Organizer: *Andrew Dawson, Department of Political Science and the Canada Research Chair in Citizenship and Governance, Université de Montréal*

OPEN MEETING: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Date: Friday, June 7, 2013   Time: 12:15pm-1:30pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-061

All scholars interested in the sociological aspects of the environment are invited to the Environmental Sociology Research Cluster meeting.

Discussion will include how to promote environmental sociology within the Canadian Sociology Association, how to better organize for more effective interaction among environmental sociologists, and whether and how to try to gain more public attention to the usefulness of sociological analysis of environmental matters.

Learn more about the Environmental Sociology Cluster at, http://www.csa-scs.ca/research-clusters

OPEN MEETING: NEW DIRECTIONS IN KNOWLEDGE MOBILIZATION
NEW POSSIBILITIES AND NEW QUESTIONS

Date: Friday, June 7, 2013   **Time:** 12:00pm-1:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

In this informal meeting, we want to reflect on the dissemination of academic information in the electronic age. The emergence of e-books and online journals has made it possible and necessary for academics to explore new and creative ways of disseminating information. But the movement to things electronic and non-traditional printed page formats has brought with it important questions about how such e-material and processes of knowledge mobilization can be adequately evaluated by academics. This session will provide an opportunity to reflect on such issues, drawing where possible on case examples.

Conferred by Reginald Bibby

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OPEN MEETING: NEW SCHOLARS @ CONGRESS
Date: Tuesday, June 4, 2013   **Time:** 12:00pm – 1:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

All postdoctoral scholars and prospective postdoctoral scholars are welcome to attend an information session and networking meeting for scholars in the social sciences and humanities.
-      Meet other postdoctoral scholars
-      Find out about the Canadian Association of Postdoctoral Scholars (CAPS-ACSP)
-      Locate a Postdoctoral association at your institution
-      Hear a progress report on the 2nd national survey of postdoctoral scholars in Canada
-      Find out about the work of international associations
-      Identify priorities for postdoctoral scholars in the humanities and social sciences

This event is sponsored by the Canadian Association of Postdoctoral Scholars / Association canadienne des stagiaires post-doctoraux with the Canadian Sociological Association / Société canadienne de sociologie

For further information
CAPS/ACSP www.caps-acsp.ca   Follow Twitter: #CAPSatCongress
Participate in the 2nd Canadian survey of postdoctoral scholars! (see the CAPS/ACSP site)
Organizing committee: svilches at sfu.ca

WORKSHOPS

RESEARCH ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE WORKSHOP: QUANTITATIVE METHODS
Date: Wednesday, June 5   Time: 3:15pm-4:45pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-167

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:
   •   Blair Wheaton, University of Toronto
Blair Wheaton is a Professor of Sociology at The University of Toronto (St. George). He is a specialist in the areas of quantitative methods and the sociology of mental health. Professor Wheaton's current research examines the role of neighbourhood effects on mental health outcomes. He is particularly interested in effects over time. Professor Wheaton is currently funded to conduct a major Toronto survey on the effects of neighbourhood on mental health. He has published extensively in the areas of methodology and mental health, in numerous journals including The American Sociological Review, The Journal of Health and Social Behaviour, Sociological Methods Research and Current Sociology. He has also co-edited two books on Stress and the Life Course.

   •   Karen Robson, York University
Karen Robson is an Associate Professor of Sociology at York University. She holds a doctoral degree from the University of Essex (UK). During her doctoral program, she worked full-time at the Institute for Social and Economic Research, where she was thrown head-first into applied policy research. Much of her research has been on complex, multinational, and longitudinal data sets from Europe and her focus in teaching and pedagogical research has been on making research methods, particularly quantitative methods, an approachable topic for students. She is coauthor of "The Stata Survival Guide", "The Basis of Social Research Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches", and "Multilevel Modeling in Plain Language." She has published in numerous journals, including the Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, European Sociological Review, Ethnic and Racial Studies, Child Indicators Research, and the Irish Journal of Sociology. Her current areas of research are within the sociology of education. Her workshop talk is entitled, "Interactions Terms: The Unsung Heroes."

RESEARCH ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE WORKSHOP: QUALITATIVE METHODS
Date: Thursday, June 6   Time: 3:15pm-4:45pm   Location: Elliott, E-167

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:
- Victor Satzewich, McMaster University

Vic Satzewich is Professor of Sociology at McMaster University. He is interested in various aspects of immigration and 'race' and ethnic relations in Canada. His current research examines decision making at Canadian overseas visa offices. Based on over two hundred hours of fieldwork at eleven overseas visa offices, his focus is on how visa officers understand and construct credibility in various kinds of applications for permanent and temporary residence in Canada.   Among his books are Racism and the Incorporation of Foreign Labour: Farm Labour Migration to Canada (Routledge, 1991); First Nations In Canada: Race, Class and Gender Relations (with Terry Wotherspoon, Canadian Plains Research Centre, 2001); The Ukrainian Diaspora (Routledge, 2002, Transnational Identities and Practices in Canada (edited with Lloyd Wong, University of British Columbia Press); Racism in Canada (Oxford University Press, 2011); 'Race' and Ethnicity in Canada: A Critical Introduction, 3rd edition (With Nik Liodakis, Oxford University Press, 2013).

- Daniele Belanger, University of Western Ontario

Daniele Belanger is Professor of Geography at the Université Laval in Québec city. Until December 2012, she was Professor of Sociology at Western and holder of the Canada Research Chair in Population, Gender and Development. Her current research examines migrants with precarious status, including temporary migrant workers, trafficked individuals, undocumented migrants and marriage migrants. She conducts fieldwork in Asia, Latin America and Canada to document the structural conditions of migrants' precariousness as well as their agency in zones of precarity. She conducts research in French, English, Spanish and Vietnamese with various partners and colleagues. She also has a SSHRC funded project on the impact of the female deficit in Asia that involves conducting research in China, Vietnam and India. She is the co-editor of three edited books on Vietnam (The Reinvention of Distinction: Modernity and the Middle Class in Urban Vietnam. Springer; Reconfiguring Families in Contemporary Vietnam. Stanford; Gender, Household and State: Doi Moi in Viet Nam. Southeast Asian Series. Cornell). Some of her migration research is published in The Annals of Social and Political Science (forthcoming), Current Sociology, Asian Population Studies, Asia Pacific Migration Journal and Pacific Affairs.

These workshops are sponsored by the CSA Research Advisory Sub-committee; Chair, Tracey L Adams (University of Western Ontario), Ann Kim (York University), and Neil McLaughlin (McMaster University).

STUDENT SUBCOMMITTEE WORKSHOP: TO BE OR NOT TO BE AN ACADEMIC?
Exploring alternatives to a university career path.
Date: Tuesday, June 4, 2013   Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-167

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 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:
>   Kristin Atwood, Agency Research Consultants
>   Jyoti Gondek, Tick Consulting
>   Laurence Meadows, Mitacs

Moderator: Gary Barron, University of Alberta

STUDENT SUBCOMMITTEE WORKSHOP: APPLYING FOR AN ACADEMIC POSITION: NAVIGATING THE APPLICATION PROCESS OR HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE 'GOOD FIGHT?'
Date: Wednesday, June 5, 2013   Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm Location: Elliott Building, E-167

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:
>   Dr. Robert Andersen, Chair – Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
>   Dr. Erin Gibbs van Brunschot, Chair – Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
>   Dr. Russell Westhaver – Chair – Department of Sociology and Criminology, St. Mary's University

Moderator: Aline Couthino, University of Ottawa

STUDENT SUBCOMMITTEE WORKSHOP: PUBLISH OR PERISH
Date: Thursday, June 6, 2013   Time: 1:30pm – 3:00pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-167

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:
>   Dr. Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan, Managing Editor of the CRS
>   Dr. Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor, Editor of the Canadian Review of Sociology
>   Doug Hildebrand, University of Toronto Press
>   Dr. Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

Moderator: Jamie Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland

REGULAR SESSIONS

SESSION: Agency and Resistance at the Nexus of Narrowing Public Spaces
Session Code: GS8

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 1:00pm - 2:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: The focus on "active citizenship" in income assistance policy reform has increasingly attempted to cleave the "able" from the "not able" through multiple regulatory axes.   One of the potential implications is an increasingly fragmented milieu for resistance.   This session is intended to explore the gendered implications for resistance and agency in the new neoliberal era, given that social reproduction is being delegitimized in mainstream policy discourses which focus on work.   For example, if non-economic values are increasingly delegitimized and marginalized, what is the experience of those who care for others in the so called "private" sphere?   Are the new axes of social inclusion, based, ironically, not on engagement with work but with the performance of engagement?   Further, if work, is the new metric, then are time and leisure markers of personal privilege, not only for the middle class, but for those who struggle to attain socially defined inclusion? And, if resistance occurs outside of legitimized time, does the delegitimization of leisure preserve resistance for the non-marginalized or create new social locations of resistance?   While the organizers are interested in the intersection of poverty, gender and neoliberal policies, papers are encouraged which focus on resistance and neoliberal reforms.

Session Chair: *Jane Pulkingham, Simon Fraser University*
Session Organizers: *Jane Pulkingham, Simon Fraser University; Silvia Vilches, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- Resistance through Performance among Lone Mothers in the Neoliberal Era of Welfare Reform

The neoliberal shift to "active citizenship," policies combined with cuts to actual rates in BC has placed many recipients in a double bind.   Beyond immediate hardship, one of the questions is whether the impacts have the potential to generate social change through resistance.   A three year longitudinal study documented the inability of lone parents to survive on benefits amounts, as well as fewer opportunities to engage in sustainable employment.   However, in spite of threats of censure, women's priorities were not necessarily instrumental compliance, but rather, the performance of compliance. Behind this performance of compliance, they preserved their dreams, or visions.   Whether these may be viewed as a form of resistance performed in the "spaces between" constraint and need, or as a form of submersion by the disciplining process of neoliberalism is important for understanding the potential for agency and transformation.   Using a social change perspective on resistance, this raises questions about the potential scope and scale of the impacts of resistance, and whether the arena and axes of citizen resistance are changing in response to neoliberalism.   This is an important question with implications for understanding the direction of gender inequality, powerlessness and empowerment for impoverished lone mothers.
Author(s): *Silvia Vilches, Simon Fraser University*

- It Doesn't Get Better: Slow death, crude oil, and hopeless prairie hearts

Alberta is the poster child for ruthless capitalism, with a government and people determined to remove any barriers to making fast cash.   Indeed, Alberta's strong oil economy and government incentives attract young men from around the world to work, shaping what "ordinary life" looks like in Edmonton, punctuated with overt events of stranger rape, homophobic attacks, racialized killings, and the disappearance and murder of colonized, gendered subjects, alongside environmental degradation justified in the name of global 'progress' and 'ethical' oil. In this context, my life has all too often been informed by the politics of despair: I can no longer imagine a future that is 'better;' I have only seen things get worse.

It is in response to this that I turn to Lauren Berlant's (2007) affect-based theory of 'slow death' and

lateral agency, and Andrea Smith's (2010) call for queering native studies/decolonizing queer theory to imagine a pragmatic decolonizing postidentity politics in the present-tense.

Situating myself as an anglo-settler in Canada, I will critique current street art as movements towards justice in Edmonton, and suggest projects which do not reify colonial and oppressive power structures but rather interrupt dominant power regimes, queering and decolonizing in the radical present.
Author(s): *Kim Smith, University of Victoria*

- Claiming diversity: reaffirming social borders and reproducing inequalities

The notion of diversity, since the beginning of the 1990's, has become a key element in the analysis of social inequalities in a variety of domains: cultural policies, ethnic relations, disability studies and sex relations.   Indeed, this increased use of the notion of diversity is often associated with the fact that it is positively perceived - it refers to multiplicity, contrary to the notion of difference that refers to a binary opposition.   However, we would like to defend the following thesis: the notion of diversity hides the power relations between minority and majority groups and crystallises social and political issues (Juteau, 1999; Guillaumin, 1972).   This notion can, just like the notion of difference, be reduced to binary categories between the top and bottom classes.   We will exemplify this thesis by focusing on the creation and maintenance of borders between majority and minority groups surrounding the uses of the notion of cultural diversity in the field of cultural policies and the uses of the notion of neurodiversity associated with autistic groups.   We will show how, in both fields, the notion of diversity is used for claims that seek to extend the normative frame of the majority group.
Author(s): *Michèle Barrière-Dion, University of Ottawa; Marie-France Vermette, University of Ottawa*

- The Trap of Visibility: Regulating Women Teachers in Rural Settings

This paper draws on Foucault's concept of the trap of visibility to examine the regulation of rural women teachers by parents, trustees and inspectors in the first half of the 20 th century.   The activities of these teachers were visible 24 hours a day to students in the classroom and to parents of school children in their boarding house.   Their phone conversations were available on party lines; they were reliant on farm families for trips to and from town; all spare time was spent with farm families; breakfast, lunch and supper were prepared by a farm woman and eaten either at her table or with children in the school.   We argue that there were patterns of expected behaviour normalized by many teachers but even for those who attempted to deviate from the standards of this time, the visibility of their activities constrained their latitude of departure.   First hand accounts from 200 women, who taught in rural Saskatchewan in the first half of the 20 th century, provide the basis for this analysis.
Author(s): *Christine Ensslen, Brock University; June Corman, Brock University*

SESSION: Approaches to Protecting Public and Private Assets
Session Code: Crim3

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: Recent years have seen new threats to public safety, including buildings and infrastructure. Increasingly, modern technology (e.g., surveillance cameras) is used to contain these risks.   This session includes presentations that discuss various contemporary and alternative approaches to protect public space, public assets (e.g., government property and infrastructure), and private property.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University*

Presentations:
- Municipal Corporate Security in Canada and the United States: the Difference that Homeland Security Makes

This article explores the work of municipal corporate security (MCS) units in Canadian and US cities. Drawing on several data sources, we document how MCS units engage in asset protection, physical security, personnel security, threat assessments, and surveillance of City employees and citizens on

municipal lands. Although MCS emerged in Canadian and US cities in the late 1990s, we draw from the sociological literature on security networks to demonstrate how the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is more integrated with MCS units in the US since 2001 than national security agenciesí are with MCS in Canada.   DHS funding programs such as the Urban Areas Security Initiative leads to greater horizontal and vertical networking between MCS and other regional security providers in the US since funding requires municipalities to adopt DHS security strategies.   In these ways, US MCS units have been shaped by post-September 2001 anti-terrorism security initiatives in the form of funding and policy transfer.   In contrast, the absence of centralized funding from which MCS units can draw in Canada has lead to more piecemeal development, fewer links to federal government or national security, and more focus on nuisance policing than anti-terrorism.
Author(s): *Kevin Walby, University of Victoria; Randy Lippert, University of Windsor*

- Regional Policymaking and Streetscape Camera Surveillance Systems in Canadian Cities

The policymaking processes that underwrite the establishment of streetscape camera systems in Canadian cities are changing.   Regional, intra-provincial policymaking networks have become instrumental for the design and establishment of streetscape surveillance systems across Canada. While privacy protection legislation concerning the use of camera systems exists, cities and towns are relying more on learning and borrowing from their regional counterparts in designing and operating public-area camera systems.   In contrast to the past, rather than conducting research on streetscape camera systems, or adhering closely to Canada's existing privacy protection framework, surveillance advocates are becoming increasingly reliant on the experiences of other cities in implementing their own camera systems.   Regional learning/policymaking is promoted as a way to benefit from examples of best practices in similar municipal settings; this potentially offers both expedient and successful policymaking for cities intending to implement camera systems.   The role of regional networks has been mostly overlooked in understanding how policy initiatives are created and transferred across different contexts, particularly concerning criminal justice policy.   This paper will focus on the more informal processes of policy learning/making, and it will examine how regional policymaking is shaping streetscape camera surveillance systems across Canada.
Author(s): *Denise Mahon, University of Victoria*

- Coming Home to a Sense of Despair: Exploring the Correlates of Breaking and Entering

Canadian media outlets have sensationalized violent crimes such as armed robbery and homicides despite recognizing that property crimes are four-fifths of the overall crime rate (Brennan, 2012).   This study sheds some light on breaking and entering which is considered one of the most prevalent property crimes which additionally are under-reported and generally go unsolved (Mahony and Turner, 2010).   This study explores 5 years of municipal policing data identifying the correlates of breaking and entering and preventive techniques to reduce victimization.
Author(s): *Michael Seredycz, Macewan University; Michael Gulayets, MacEwan University*

SESSION: Beyond the Rhetoric of Positionality: Situated Research Ethics and Solidarity across Power Differentials in Academia
Session Code: PJM7

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: bell hooks (2000) writes, "to experience solidarity, we must have a community of interests, shared beliefs and goals around which to unite" "solidarity requires sustained, ongoing commitment". (63).This session asks: What ethical and political commitments are required when working on oppression and injustice from differently configured sites of privilege and power? Academics whose work seeks to expose and unravel systems of violence (racism, colonization, heterosexism, homophobia/transphobia, disableism, classism, among others) are faced with a challenge: how do we ensure that our work is beneficial?   How can we resist and refuse the exploitative mandates of academe, become strongly allied with the communities we work with/in, and ensure that we are not inadvertently building careers off of the struggles and stories of others?   Can there ever be a

shared "community of interests" between researchers and 'the researched'? This roundtable discussions seeks to move beyond policy documents and best practice recommendations to explore the varied context-specific contradictions, challenges, and triumphs of attempting academic solidarity across difference. We hear from researchers whose work grapples with the shortcomings of simple self-positioning, and moves towards genuine solidarity. We engage with methodologies-in-progress, manifestos for prohibitions or new directions in academic work, and examples of engaged community praxis.

Session Chair: *Zahra Murad, OISE/University of Toronto*

Session Organizers: *Griffin Epstein, OISE/University of Toronto; Laura Landertinger, OISE/University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- The weight of witness, the weight of whiteness: balancing the complexities of anti-colonial critical social work research

This paper presents a series of open questions, methodologies in progress and starting points for discussion to help deepen my own analysis of how to safely and accountably traverse the multiple power differentials inherent in my research. My dissertation explores the links between the helping professions (social work, adult education, etc) and gentrification in Toronto's Parkdale, a neighbourhood in Torontoís west end long referred to as a "service-dependent ghetto." In particular, I interrogate the perpetuation of colonial power relations (e.g. the medicalization and quarantine of racialized and Indigenous people and the ongoing portioning off of the land for profit) through social service provision in the urban environment. My research is guided by three central questions: What are the specific mechanisms of gentrification that re-colonize and marginalize vulnerable populations; how does social work engage with, enable or resist gentrification; and what would a different kind of urban 'health' look like?

These questions, loaded on their own, are complicated by my particular investments in the neighborhood. As a white settler on Haudenosaunee/Mississauga territory and a social service provider in Parkdale, I am deeply enmeshed in the daily landscape of Parkdale. I also hold power in ways that far exceed the bounds of my position as an academic. Further, as mad-identified person who brings lived experience of trauma to my work, I am deeply affiliated with, if not always fully helpful to, the work of healing.

Part invitation to dialogue, part critical self-reflection, part hesitant manifesto on the ethics of implication, this paper interrogates the position of the researcher and, indeed, the front-line social service worker as witness to or participant in the daily struggles of others/Others.
Author(s): *Griffin Epstein, OISE/University of Toronto;*

- Towards ethical academic whoredom

In this presentation I reflect on the challenges and tensions I experience as a university-embedded unrepentant retired sex worker and current activist doing research on the sex industry. Drawing on my own experiences I seek to destabilize neat categorizations and self-congratulatory platitudes by drawing on Foucault, Goffman and Feminist theory to explore questions of politics (and power): the politics of identity, stigma and legitimacy; the politics of voice, who speaks, in whose voice, whose truth, and to what end; and the politics of research, of poking and prying, of coding and of 'making sense.' I conclude by some reflections on strategies for ethical academic engagement.
Author(s): *Chris Bruckert, University of Ottawa*

- Whiteness and the Practice of Self-Positioning

This paper comments on the practice of self-positioning by white scholars, particularly in the area of critical race or anti-racist scholarship. It has become a common practice for many white scholars to openly situate themselves within interlocking systems of power and oppression. We lay bare our subject positions, disclose how we benefit from those power structures that we seek to dismantle, and confess our implication in the oppression of others.

Drawing from Foucault's (1990) concept of 'confessional practice' and Sara Ahmed's (2004) insights on the 'politics of declaration', this paper asks what happens when the powerful subject confesses. What kind of white academic subject is produced by confessing one's privilege?

I argue that insofar as the practice of self-positioning is read as a signifier for critical awareness, the white subject who confesses may be imagined as a 'critical' and 'self-conscious' white academic, endowed with the characteristics and subject specific skills necessary to 'legitimately' engage in 'progressive' scholarship. Rather than decentering the white subject, this practice provides us with professional credibility and authorizes us to proceed - even if cautiously. It allows white subjects to carve out an elitist niche for themselves in academe, reinforcing white privilege while/by proclaiming to undo it.

Author(s): *Laura Landertinger, OISE/University of Toronto*

- Researching Palestinian Solidarity and Resistance

My study on activist research, solidarity and resistance explores the challenges of doing academic research while simultaneously doing antiracist and decolonial activism. My doctoral research focuses on what I term creative resistance in Palestinian struggles and solidarity efforts. By creative resistance I mean resistance that creates a "free space" to challenge and transform the ideological and material hold of dominant power through novel language, meanings, and visions of the future [and places of community, networking, and organizational opportunities (Duncombe 2002:8). To navigate the intricacies of this journey, I consider how researchers position themselves within their research, and the practices and processes they use to negotiate solidarity and also be present as activists. Central to my concern are relations of power in activist/solidarity work in particular settings and how these relationships can be mapped on a transnational landscape (Mohanty 2003; Smith 2005). In this study, I take into account the issue of power and social privilege while attempting to move beyond researcher positionality to a place of allied solidarity. While advancing my knowledge of research practices that incorporate commitments to solidarity and resistance, this examination provides a solid grounding to contemplate my methodological, epistemological, and ontological positions in the substantive execution of my doctoral project.

Author(s): *Madalena Santos, Carleton University*

- Beyond the academy - exploring tensions and negotiations of solidarity and activist scholarship.

This presentation will discuss the challenges of social justice research, community praxis and accountability. I reflect on the impact that organizing, participating in grassroots movements and social justice groups has informed the kind of research I do as well as the ethical considerations I have taken to address power differentials, maintain dialogue with communities that are impacted by (and participate in) the research process and finally finding ways to share the information and results in a meaningful and accessible way with participants and their communities. My research focuses on exposing punitive and exclusionary welfare surveillance practices in Ontario Works (social assistance). Through regular consultation with activists and low income individuals my work seeks to be informed by and for the participants. Aside from few 'activist scholarship' texts I was unsure how to reconcile lived experience, activism and my current research project. Working in solidarity with various groups I continue to make efforts to maintain open dialogue with front line workers, activists, people living on assistance, by actively participating in anti-poverty initiatives as an ally and an organizer, and creating long lasting relationships based on trust and mutual respect.

Author(s): *Krystle Maki, Queen's University*

- Engaging Reflexivity: Prefigurative Research/Activism Against Oppression

What does it mean to build radical, intersectional and transformative research practices against the exploitative and extractive traditions of academe? What responsibility do we have to search out the violence that secures our particular power and privilege, and to name and dismantle this violence through our research? How might we meet these questions prefiguratively producing alternative futures 'in the shell of the old' and build liberation through our research questions and methods?

This paper reflects on my negotiation of these challenges as a cis-male and able-bodied white settler. I introduce my academic and activist work - concerned with anarchist forms of anti-oppression and connect it to an ethics emergent in anarchist, anti-racist feminist, and anti-colonial writing (Graeber 2004; Hesse-Biber et al. 2004; Brown & Strega 2005; Smith 2005). My project pursues a radical and context-based transformation of activist practice and research design, and an historical and intersectional engagement with ongoing struggles to problem-solve power and oppression within my political community. Through a combination of feminist methods, participatory action, and consultation with activists, I attempt to harness my privilege and the resources of the academy to further anti-oppressive projects within and beyond anarchism.

Author(s): *Timothy Luchies, Queen's University*

SESSION: Capitalist Crisis & Ideological Struggle
Session Code: PMJ14

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am   **Location:** Elliott Building, F-204

Session Description: In 1960, Daniel Bell pronounced the end of ideology. With the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1989, Western pundits pronounced the triumph of capitalism and the end of history. But capitalism continues to produce bubbles, busts, and deepening recessions, culminating the Great Recession of 2008, and counting. People have responded with protests and alternatives in some countries. But throughout the Western world we seem to confront an ideological impasse to getting beyond capitalism. What is to be done to break this impasse? Papers on ideas for anti-ideology actions are invited.
This is a joint session co-sponsored by the Society for Socialist Studies.

Chair: To be confirmed

Session Organizers: *Dave Broad, University of Regina*
Presentations:
- Is 'hope' really 'power'? Considerations for implementing human rights ideology into meaningful practice

Idealists have embraced human rights because they present a moral vision for a better world, yet it is questionable as to whether they can acquire the political leverage to create meaningful social change. This paper begins to tease out the factors that need to be considered for human rights to function as emancipatory tools for challenging neoliberalism. First is the difficulty of transferring a moral vision into a political program: since human rights were born out of an apolitical morality, their mystique may be lost when they enter the political terrain. Second, there are several challenges for enforcing a cosmopolitan vision for human rights in a way that does not perpetuate existing inequalities. Thirdly, human rights must not simply be perceived as tools that are enforced by universal policies and top-down bureaucracies. This being said, human rights are creating a better world through grassroots activism, but perhaps not in a way that transcends hegemonic global power structures. Thus, this paper presents a sociological analysis for understanding the multiple constraints and possibilities that human rights have for acting as the cosmopolitan framework for global justice.
Author(s): *Shannon Mullen, University of Ottawa*

- Expose, Oppose, Propose: The role of the CCPA in developing a contemporary social democratic community of practice in Canada

This paper is part of a larger, transnational, participatory project on how alternative political and policy knowledge is produced and mobilized in varying contexts worldwide. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with staff at the Canadian Centre For Policy Alternatives, a major site for contesting neoliberal hegemony and advocating political alternatives. We chart the Centre's development, within the crises of globalizing capitalism, as a networked configuration of research, communications, education and organizing - a collective intellectual on the left. We outline its efforts to produce and mobilize alternative knowledge that builds capacity for a social democratic community of practice in

Canada. We also highlight a number of challenges and paradoxes involved in these efforts, as the CCPA addresses both mainstream publics and radical counter-publics.
Author(s): *William K. Carroll, University of Victoria; David Huxtable, University of Victoria*

- Private Futures, Public Dystopia: Reification and Political Imagination in Advanced Capitalist Society

Slavoj Žižek, has claimed that our fascination with the (end times) is the product of the relative strength of capitalist ideology; we find it easier to imagine the end of the world than to conceptualize an alternative to capitalist society (Žižek, 2011). This paper argues that contemporary society does not just have a preoccupation with the (future), but that the future has been partitioned into two social forms, that of a private object, subject to the mastery of the individual's rational calculation and that of a 'public' or collective 'dystopia' that is beyond 'political action'. Thus, we are perpetually confronted by climate change, resource shortages, population growth, failing state-structures as inevitable, hopeless events that beset our collective social existence. However, the future confronts private life as a set of contiguous economic decisions: financial planning, life and disability insurance and life narratives. This has affected ideology in capitalist society in two ways. First, as I will demonstrate through an analysis of the Occupy-Movement, social movements increasingly eschew long-term transformative aims; second, our experience of the future is increasingly steeped in corporate and financial narratives that have reified the future as a technical object rather than a product of collective social power.
Author(s): *Aaron Henry, Carleton University*

SESSION: Caring at The Edge: What Counts as Care? Defining the Terrain
Session Code: PJM6-A

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

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, an ethic 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. Caring @ the Edge calls us to delve into the tensions and limits of care. It raises challenging questions around policy priorities and the increasingly unequal distribution of wealth and human resources. Can a sociology of care contribute to a way forward? We invite papers that advance our understanding of care as a social process and as a politics, that probe tensions, and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.
This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: *Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Session Organizers: *Albert Banerjee, York University; Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Presentations:
- Beyond Violence and Nonviolence

Nonviolence, on the one hand, exists as one half of a division between two opposing concepts. Tolstoy referred to this dualism as the law of love and the law of violence, Ghandi juxtaposed ahimsa and hinsa , and King distinguished between actions based on hate and actions based on love. On the other hand, nonviolence as an unconditioned concept calls for the collapse of all hierarchies and dualisms. In this paper, I explore the evolution of theories and practice of nonviolence, with a focus on Tolstoy, Thoreau, Gandhi, King, and Sharp, alongside the development of contemporary theories of violence, including Sorel, Benjamin, Arendt, Derrida, Sch,rmann and Agamben. I argue that nonviolent social

movements that rely on moralizing the choice of compassion or care over violence unconsciously undermine their efforts. They reenact the traditional division between good and bad, recreating the dualism that leads to violence. I argue that there is a unconditional concept of care that is beyond the dichotomous language of violence and nonviolence or of good and bad.
Author(s): *Laurel Collins, University of Victoria*

- Distinguishing the world of care from the world of science: Implications for Sociologists?

This paper draws on and extends the work of Kari Waerness on the (rationality of care) and Anne Marie Mol on the (logic of care) to think through care as a 'social imaginary' or a 'world' with specific ways of knowing, being, and also relating to human vulnerabilities, dependency and weakness. This paper contrasts this "world of care" to the world of reductionist science, a world that was imagined in and around the scientific revolution, yet still holds power today for how we think about and go about resolving problems. This paper concludes by drawing on the work of Canadian feminists (e.g. Lorraine Code and Dorothy Smith) to ask how might living in a world of care reconfigure the work of sociologists? What happens to sociology when we start from care?
Author(s): *Albert Banerjee, York University*

- Uncertain Patients/Customers: A Networked Approach to Exploring Canadian Vision Care Practices

This discussion of care practices draws from the case of a specific medical network outlined in my doctoral research. It comes out of interviews with eye doctors, people with keratoconus (a progressive corneal-thinning condition and form of macular degeneration not widely known to a Canadian public), and advocates for keratoconus awareness. Patients and advocates appeal to public awareness (e.g. in Facebook groups, online petitions), concerned with access to medical interventions that halt the progression of keratoconus but are not (yet) considered "standards of care". Importantly for many, these interventions are not government-insured, provoking participants to compare types of care for other medical conditions covered by government health insurance. These debates drew my attention to a broader politics of care practices. Using cases from my research, I engage strengths and limitations of Mol's (logic of choice/logic of care) model where care practices delineate a different mode of organizing collectives (versus economic models of organizing collectives around public health via individual responsibility). I address questions about how concepts of "good care" relate to different collectives and how these frame not only justifications for medical interventions but how participants described keratoconus in interviews, where keratoconus' very status as a thing changed with proximity to different techniques and ways of knowing. I also discuss how inequalities emerge in networks with uneven distributions of caregivers across dynamic, heterogeneous spaces of decision-making, caregivers broadly defined to include kinds of 'sociotechnical mediators'.
Author(s): *Christian Pasiak, Carleton University;*

- Intimacy as Lifestyle? Examining the Measurement Accuracy of Singlehood

The way individuals practice intimacy and care has shifted since the Second Demographic Transition. However, the legal definitions of civil status have largely remained static, and arguably no longer capture contemporary relationships. Of important note is how those who are legally accounted for as "single" may be misrepresented in social research, as this category may not match what is occurring socially. Consequently, social scientists are running the risk of misinterpreting and misrepresenting contemporary practices of intimacy and care. By teasing out largely undocumented contemporary practices of care, this paper calls for social researchers to open their scope in studying intimacy to provide voice to the ranges of care that is being practiced in everyday life. A move towards understanding intimacy as a lifestyle, and not as a static category, is an important way to validate, account for, and consider these new forms of intimacy when policies are being negotiated. This paper highlights that by not understanding intimacy as a trajectory, or a lifestyle, researchers risk not documenting important changes in family and support organizations. With this in mind, this paper discusses a possible way forward.
Author(s): *Julie Broderick, University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Caring at The Edge: Care Workers: Identities, Culture, Meaning
Session Code: PJM6-B

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

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, an ethic 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.   Caring @ the Edge calls us to delve into the tensions and limits of care. It raises challenging questions around policy priorities and the increasingly unequal distribution of wealth and human resources.   Can a sociology of care contribute to a way forward?   We invite papers that advance our understanding of care as a social process and as a politics, that probe tensions, and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.
This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: *Albert Banerjee, York University*
Session Organizers: *Albert Banerjee, York University; Susan Braedley, School of Social Work, Carleton University*

Presentations:
  • Lean Care and Worker Identity: The Role of Outcomes, Supervision and Mission
Since the 1980s, many social care jobs have shifted from the public to the nonprofit sector, accompanied by funding cuts, government contracts and various forms of managerialism and performance management.   Qualitative data collected in Australia, New Zealand and Canada show that agency mission, client population served and immediate supervisors remain centrally important to workers' identity and willingness to continue working in social care in a context of ongoing restructuring and growing fragmentation.   With the exception of one study site (where targets were jointly resisted by managers and staff), outcome measures were seen by workers to detract from the quality of care and the quality of the job. This paper argues that agency mission and various levels of supervision can buffer the impact of poor wages and conditions in the sector, while outcome measures undermine workers' identities as caring people and contributing to discontent and contemplation of job leaving.   Various strategies that agencies, workers and unions have used to challenge the hegemony of lean caring and outcome-oriented funding and management models will be explored.
Author(s): *Donna Baines, McMaster University*

  • Why care about those who care? Residents' voice on the issues of facility workplace culture
This paper contributes to the growing research recognizing that the conditions of work within residential care facilities are also the conditions of care.   This paper presents the preliminary findings from a study investigating the characteristics of workplace environments that are important to residents living in four publically owned and operated residential care facilities in British Columbia, Canada.   The study uses a staff survey and resident interviews to characterize workplace cultures and then resident interviews to assess its impact on residents.   Early findings suggest that aspects of workplace culture influences residentsí experience.   This paper explores some of these effects from the perspective of residents.   Residents, for instance, notice changes in worker-to-worker dynamics when staff are working short, when a new employee attempts to gain acceptance among peers, and when there is a difficult situation with other residents.   This paper concludes by reflecting on how these initial findings may contribute to the development of positive work place culture as a means of enhancing not only the conditions of work for workers but also the conditions for care for residents.
Author(s): *Deanne Taylor, University of Calgary*

- Every morning is different when you wake up, if you got any sleep: Time and biography in the experiences of caring for a spouse with Parkinson's Disease

This paper engages interactionist theories of time, the life course, and biography to examine the experiences of people caring for a spouse with Parkinson's disease, a debilitating chronic illness. Biographical disruption and biographical work are guiding frameworks among researchers studying chronic illness, but few studies explore the biographical experiences of spouses who are caregivers. Drawing on Mead's non-linear theory of time and an understanding of fluid and malleable biographical trajectories, this paper describes how caregivers cope with the daily challenges and long-term uncertainty associated with chronic illness. It finds that shifting interpretations of the present, past, and future are components of the biographical work caregivers do as they assign meaning to disrupted life circumstances. This paper is based on qualitative interviews with eight older adults who are caregivers and participant observation with a Parkinson's support group.
Author(s): *Rachel Barken, McMaster University*

SESSION: Community-based Educational Research - Research at the Edge I
Session Code: Edu4

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This roundtable discussion will feature presenters engaged in community-based educational research. Education and schooling are key areas where society's rapidly changing technological, social and economic trends are put into practice. Though schools and communities are traditionally thought of as separate spaces, researchers here will discuss how strong connections between communities and learning institutions help to ensure that research remains current and relevant to both educators, students and community members, e.g. by taking into account the changing demographics of student populations and the influence of social media. This session seeks panelists to discuss approaches to research that are related to community and schooling. Topics that might be explored are: collaborative and participatory research; university-community partnerships; school-based research; research with marginalized students; and innovative approaches to conducting researching in communities. Some of the questions this session hopes to address include: How do the imaginary boundaries between schools and communities impact current research? How are alternative school programs addressing students' needs? What are some of the challenges in conducting research in (school) communities? Following brief presentations, the session will consist of open discussion with the audience and all panelists, in order to explore relevant issues and share knowledge about engaging in community-based educational research.

Session Chair: Dani Kwan-Lafond, York University
Session Discussant: Sam Tecle, York University

Session Organizers: *Danielle Kwan-Lafond, York Centre for Education and Community, York University; Sam Tecle, York University*

Presentations:
- Racialization of Asia, Africa, and Americas and the Construction of the Ideal Iranian Citizen: Local and Global Representations of Colonialism, Geography, Culture, and Religious Diversity in Iranian School Textbooks

This paper analyses and deconstructs the 2004 and earlier editions of Iranian school textbooks for how official knowledge in the narration of Iran about the ideal Iranian citizen, Africa, Asia, and the Americas is constructed and presented to students since the Revolution of 1978-79. In deconstructing the meanings of texts, I draw upon deconstruction, discourse analysis, and qualitative content analysis, and look at how the Iranian national identity is positioned, both similarly and differently, in relation to various ethno-nationalities and raced groups. I utilize antiracism, transnationalism, and poststructuralism to highlight the various forms of absent and present discourses and categories of otherness that are employed in simultaneously constructing an image of the ideal citizen and national

identity that ends up dominating these various forms of global otherness.   I focus on four main recurring educational themes of identity politics, diversity, citizenship education, and development in analyzing how national identity and the ideal citizen find racialized local and global representations.   I examine how the images and representations of the ideal Iranian citizen, Africans, Asians, and North and South Americans are composed of conflicting textual fragments that, in their discursive formation, present a coherent and universal view and language about the world.   I maintain that school knowledge differentiates between human beings, groups, and nations through the invocation of racialized, nation-centric, religious-centric, and xenophobic discourses.   I conclude that such positionalities are limited in offering holistic, emancipatory, inclusive, and non-prejudicial accounts of local and global diversity.
Author(s): *Amir Mirfakhraie, Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

- In Search for Education: Precarious Lives of Internally Displaced Youth in Turkey
Conflict-induced internal displacement, during the 1990s, in Eastern and Southeastern Turkey led Kurdish forced migrants' children to poverty. This study tries to explore the relationship between the recent experience of internal displacement in Turkey and forced migrants' children's right to education. In particular, it is aimed to grasp the meaning attributed to education by internally displaced families' children.

In-depth interviews were conducted with 42 high school displaced children from Izmir, representing Western and Diyarbakir, representing Eastern Turkey to gain an insight on children's ideas concerning their educational aspirations and life experiences.

The findings indicate that educational aspirations of children vary considerably by gender and cities. Girls attribute more value to education compared to boys in terms of economic recovery and empowerment, whereas education has a more significant meaning for displaced children in Diyarbakir on the ground of social responsibility concerning the rights of Kurdish people. These children seem far from improving their lives through attending school, because just as having access to education is not an indicator of equal educational opportunities.   Forced migrants' children receive low-quality education which originates from their socio-economic positions. This poor quality education traps them in poverty which they inherit from their families.
Author(s): *Esra Ari, University of Western Ontario*

- The Hunger Games in the schoolyard: Exploring traditional conceptions of power
There are numerous obstacles to teaching critical social literacy in public school classrooms. As part of a larger research project aimed at addressing these barriers, I have been working with a grade 6/7 teacher in Vancouver, BC for the past year to create and lead a media literacy activity with her students. Together we prepared a role-play of the wildly popular Hunger Games book through which the students will explore the complexity of power. We have structured the activity to encourage situations that lead them to experience both powerfulness and powerlessness. During critical debriefs, we will challenge the students to question these concepts and open up a space for them to take up empowerment work in their own lives.   I will explore the effectiveness of this type of media literacy project, focusing on how students engaged with their roles and played out issues of power through the game. Ultimately, I will examine the potential of critical social literacy as a tool for teaching social justice with young people in a public school classroom.
Author(s): *Lars Slovin, University of British Columbia*

- Exploring the Data on Student Belonging: Disability, Education and Affecting Change
As a result of increasing market fundamentalism, competition in securing post-secondary and employment opportunities is fierce. However, notions of meritocracy continue to shape the way systems of education organize students and structure opportunities. For a number of students identified with an exceptionality, education opportunities are limited (Artiles, Kozleski, Trent, Osher, & Ortiz, 2010; Mitchell, 2010). Employing an individual model of competence based on psycho-medical assessments is often used to justify the disproportionate representation of students who are racialized or marginalized based on class exacerbating existing social stratification of privilege (Reid & Knight, 2006). Grounded in critical citizenship literature, this study explores the experience of belonging

within the school community of students identified with exceptionalities. Aspects of this research investigate the engagement of students with exceptionalities both outside and inside the institution and looks to complicate the effects of education structure on the experience of disability and belonging. Discussion will explore ways in which outcomes can inform policy, but will also highlight the importance of community engagement with research towards the goal of affecting change.
Author(s): *Gillian Parekh, York University*

- Visual Methods: Exploring Photovoice as Sociological Inquiry

The complexity of sociological inquiry requires flexible and innovative methods that embrace a diversity of knowledges. As interest in visual methods increases, Photovoice has emerged to explore the community based participatory research (CBPR) components of collaborative image making. This paper traces the elements of visual sociology, reflexivity and CBPR to discuss the process of photovoice. Photovoice is examined for the advantages, disadvantages and ethical concerns. Although discussed within a critical framework, photovoice is presented as an innovative co-researcher methodology focusing on knowledge sharing, empowerment and shifting the traditional power relationship between researcher and participant. Such knowledge can be used to evaluate the appropriateness of potential visual inquiry of sociological concerns.
Author(s): *Gloria Nickerson, University of New Brunswick*

SESSION: Connecting Health Policy, Health Knowledge, and Health Practice I
Session Code: SoHe3-A

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Sociologists of knowledge and medicine have challenged the assumption that medical science and medical knowledge are "outside of culture"and free from social structural influences. In this vein, this session seeks papers exploring the interconnections between health knowledge, health practice and health policy. For example, papers may explore how the creation of medical knowledge is influenced by health policy. Others may investigate how health provision practices are constrained or determined by health policies and how these relate to health knowledge. Or, presenters may examine the gaps between medical research, medical practice, and medical policy. Submissions focusing on either: an empirical problem, a theoretical problem, or, a methodological problem related to health knowledge, practice and policy are equally welcome.

Session Chair: Diane Field, University of Calgary
Session Organizer: *Kate Hickey, University of Calgary*

Presentations:
- Preventing Tragedy: Constructions of risk and responsibility in government documents about alcohol consumption during pregnancy

Using critical discourse analysis, our presentation will explore the connection (or lack thereof) between medical research and government-supported policy and practice in the case of alcohol consumption during pregnancy. The most recent consensus clinical practice guidelines released in Canada, and endorsed by the federal government, continue to advocate abstinence from alcohol. The authors of the guidelines also suggest periodic universal screening for all pregnant women and for all women of child-bearing age to monitor alcohol consumption (Carson et al., 2010). The primary aim of such policy is to reduce (and potentially eliminate) the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS); yet there remains a lack of scientific evidence that points to the detrimental effects of alcohol on the fetus especially at low to moderate levels of consumption (Lowe and Lee, 2010). Without evidence of this causal connection, the promotion of abstention as the best way to address the ëproblem of FASí becomes highly problematic. Such analyses do not integrate any discussion of the complex ways that social, political and economic factors affect the incidence of FAS. Instead, instances of FAS become positioned as an individual responsibility that is gendered by definition. This critical discourse analysis contributes to the relatively limited body of feminist literature that has examined constructions of risk and responsbility in government endorsed policies regarding alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

Author(s): *Rebecca Godderis, Wilfrid Laurier University; Zipparah Stephenson, Brock University*

- The problem of evidence: Breast cancer, overdiagnosis, and threats from the 'outside' of medicine

My paper argues that evidence-base medicine (EBM), the dominant model of medical training and practice, lacks the methods to assess the processes by which medical research is producing evidence and guidelines for clinical practice. Evidence-based clinical judgments rely on the best possible medical evidence in order to improve patient care (e.g. Sackett et al 2000). Recent controversy surrounding the use of mammography stirs up questions concerning evidence of breast cancer and the basis for medical interventions (e.g. Weeks 2012). In medicine, overdiagnosis occurs when a patient has been diagnosed with an illness that will never cause symptoms or death (Welch 2011). Sociologists, however, might understand the overdiagnosis of breast cancer as a result of the medicalization of breast abnormalities. This paper engages with the case of breast cancer to examine the influences from 'outside' of medicine that structure the production of ëevidenceí upon which medical practitioners are basing their judgments. I move beyond the medicalization thesis, and argue that medicine is increasingly dominated by pharmaceutical funding agencies and the consumer-oriented cultural currents that influence the production of evidence. These influences are changing the nature of medical practice, the production of practice guidelines, and the delivery of medical care.
Author(s): *Ariane Hanemaayer, University of Alberta*

- Looking for evidence of evidence-based policy-making: Policy-makersí descriptions of their work

This presentation examines how the oft-lauded "evidence-based policy-making" works in a health policy-making setting claiming this approach guides its work. Responding to literature extolling its virtues, which includes removing politics and ideology from policy-making and relying upon the "truth" only science can produce, are well-established critiques that counter these assertions and problematise their assumptions. However, there is little research that explicates how policy workers engage with/in the discourse of ìevidence basedî in their daily practices. This research delves into these practices, specifically as they relate to managing the increasing 'burden' of chronic disease, revealing contradictions between: the (perceived) valuing of evidence, scientific method and rigour, and the stories of daily practice; what policy workers say they are doing and their descriptions of that work; and the practices of different workers.

Either frankly or sotto voce , many policy workers scorn a fundamental assumption of evidence-based policy-making: that policy-making should, and even can - be apolitical. Using a Foucauldian understanding of discourse to understand (subtle workings of power in complex policy processes) (Sharp and Richardson 2001 198), I intend to show how policy workers enact the all-too political work of evidence-based policy-making.
Author(s): *Catherine van Mossel, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Connecting Health Policy, Health Knowledge, and Health Practice II
Session Code: SoHe3-B

Date: June 4, 2013　　　　　**Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm　　　　**Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Sociologists of knowledge and medicine have challenged the assumption that medical science and medical knowledge are (outside of culture) and free from social structural influences. In this vein, this session seeks papers exploring the interconnections between health knowledge, health practice and health policy. For example, papers may explore how the creation of medical knowledge is influenced by health policy. Others may investigate how health provision practices are constrained or determined by health policies and how these relate to health knowledge. Or, presenters may examine the gaps between medical research, medical practice, and medical policy. Submissions focusing on either: an empirical problem, a theoretical problem, or, a methodological problem related to health knowledge, practice and policy are equally welcome.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Kate Hickey, University of Calgary*

Presentations:
- Adventures in Ethnography: Novel Solutions to Practical Challenges

Our ethnographic study aimed to explore the role of the lead physician on Medical Teaching Units (MTU) in university hospitals where medical students and new trainees care for hospitalized patients as part of their medical education. In this setting, the lead physician is responsible for teaching and supervising these learners, ensuring that patients receive high quality care, and leading a multidisciplinary team of providers. In order to study this multidimensional role, two content-naÔve observers (non-physician social scientists) and nine content-informed observers (MTU physicians from other university hospitals) carried out observations of lead physicians as they performed their daily activities in two local MTUs. Given the diversity in experience and backgrounds of the observers, our team had to clearly delineate how ethnographic data would be collected and analyzed. This paper describes our research design and rationale, with particular attention to our novel analytic strategy. Specifically, we discuss how we incorporated field note data and preliminary data analysis from multiple observers by treating each observerís preliminary analysis as the raw data for our teamís subsequent thematic coding. Finally, we highlight the benefits and limitations of taking such an approach.

Author(s): *Kristen Desjarlais-deKlerk, The University of Calgary; Alicia Polachek, The University of Calgary; Jean Wallace, The University of Calgary; Jill de Grood, The University of Calgary; Jane Lemaire, The University of Calgary*

- Journey to Recovery: Self-Care and Self Management of Health among Older Chinese Living with Cardiovascular Diseases

Funded by the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada (2012), this paper examines the self-care and self-management practices among older Chinese Canadians living with heart disease and stroke. A mixed-method is used in data collection, which involves nine focus groups, eight face-to-face/phone individual interviews, and an open-ended email survey. Sixty-two people participated in this research, which included 26 survivors with cardiovascular diseases, 29 caregivers, and 17 health care providers in Ontario. This paper draws on data mainly from the in-depth interviews with survivors of CVD (n=26). A gender-based, lifelong learning approach is used in analysing the informational and educational needs of the Chinese seniors as well as the strategies they employed in self-care and self-management of adverse health conditions by highlighting the intersectionality of gender, age, class (education and income), ethnicity, language, length and location of residence. This paper found that older Chinese participants were actively involved in self-care and self-management, which include physical, mental, emotional and spiritual dimensions of activities and practices. This paper argues that community-based, ethnically friendly health care programs and services need to be expanded, integrated, and coordinated in order to better serve the increasingly diverse aging population in Canada.

Author(s): *Lichun Liu, University of Lethbridge*

- Medical Knowledge and Uncertainty: Healthcare Workersí Anxieties about Vaccines

Vaccination is one of medicineí's greatest and most controversial accomplishments. Vaccines began as scientifically unproven preventative treatments and faced opposition from the public as well as scientific and alternative medicines. Few questioned whether immunization was good; rather, disputes focused on uncertainties and risks. Some of this criticism subsided when vaccines demonstrated increasing success in the early-to-mid twentieth century.

In recent decades, however, anxieties about vaccines have resurged, but with little to no support from scientific medicine. Many healthcare workers support vaccines, but those who express uncertainty impact patientsí confidence in this form of preventative treatment. Furthermore, celebrity physicians, anti-vaccination campaigns, and sensationalized media coverage of vaccination could complicate healthcare workersí role in providing vaccines. In this paper, I relate sociological inquiry about uncertainty in healthcare to the provision of vaccines.

Author(s): *Terra Manca, University of Alberta.*

SESSION: Critical Engagements with Aging: Challenging Dominant Paradigms and Seeking New Solutions
Session Code: SoHe8

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: Significant changes in longevity and fertility as well as improvements in health care and social circumstances over the past half century have resulted in an unprecedented growth in the older adult population. Research that explores the impact of population aging on society has witnessed the influx of theoretical and empirical contributions from a wide range of disciplines, including Sociology. In this session, we welcome papers that cast a critical gaze on the phenomenon of population aging, the lived experience of old age, and the production of knowledge on these issues. Papers can be on topics as varied as apocalyptic demography, the medicalization of the older body and chronic conditions such as dementia and osteoporosis, discursive analyses of disciplinary knowledge on aging, issues of intersectionality and aging, the implications of changing family structure on social support and care in later life, and the social stigmatization of older adults, particularly older women. Explorations of new conceptualizations of aging and alternate approaches to the care of older adults are also welcome. Contributions on other topics will also be considered as long as they adhere to the broad critical focus that frames this symposium.

Session Chair: Andre Smith, University of Victoria
Session Organizers: *Karen Kobayashi, University of Victoria; Andre Smith, University of Victoria*

Presentations:
- The Use and Reproduction of Discourses in Making Sense of Health and Social Care for Older Persons

In this paper, I highlight the various ways in which sense-making, as a social process among paid and unpaid care providers, involves drawing on and further reinforcing particular ideas and discourses which detract attention away from broader structural concerns shaping the delivery of care to older persons. Specifically, I bring together and extend findings from four separate qualitative research studies involving in-person interviews with family members and formal health care providers. I illustrate how participants tended to make sense of their experiences by drawing on and reproducing frameworks such as individual choice, familial responsibility, ageism and apocalyptic demography. I conclude by discussing potential implications for research, practice and policy related to formal and informal care for older persons.
Author(s): *Laura Funk, University of Manitoba*

- Intergenerational Family Relations Among Senior Canadian Immigrants

Aging, immigration and intergenerational relations have emerged as topics of both global and national significance. The 'graying' of the globe has meant that increasing numbers of people immigrate in their senior years. Since most immigration takes place within a family context, intergenerational relations become essential in understanding the complex ways in which aging, globalization and immigration intersect to construct new forms of later life families. Using a life course perspective, we discovered bidirectional intergenerational exchanges within later life families based on data gathered from twelve focus groups with over ninety immigrant seniors in Toronto. By concentrating on intergenerational relations, we outline the varied types of financial, emotional, and domestic care support experienced by senior immigrants in aging families. In this discussion, we reveal the ways in which different forms of later life families both shape, and are shaped by, processes of transnational aging and transnational family relations.
Author(s): *Valerie Preston, York University; Nancy Mandell, York University; Katharine King, York University; Natalie Weiser, York University; Meg Luxton, York University; Ann Kim, York University*

- Discontinuing Cholinesterase Inhibitor Therapy for Alzheimerís Disease: The black Art of Negotiating Hope, Transition, and Ending

The issue of when to discontinue cholinesterase inhibitors (ChEIs) in the treatment of Alzheimerís disease (AD) is highly debated given the absence of clear clinical guidelines about the long-term therapeutic value of this treatment. This study presents findings derived from 26 interviews with family caregivers to persons with AD who were withdrawn from ChEI therapy and four focus groups with 19 physicians who regularly prescribe ChEIs. The decision to discontinue ChEI therapy involved a complex interplay between caregiver appraisal of the drugsí benefits and physician/specialist assessments of the patientís condition. Physicians were influenced in their decisions to continue prescribing ChEIs by caregivers; deeply felt narratives of subtle improvement and/or plateauing of symptoms. These narratives rarely offered physicians clear parameters from which to formulate an unambiguous clinical decision and served instead as the basis for caregivers to negotiate the continued prescribing of ChEIs on a precautionary basis, often over a period of several years. Discontinuation of ChEI therapy typically occurred either when care recipients experienced an adverse drug reaction or when they were transitioned to institutions. This study offers insight into the constructed nature of therapeutic benefit in the context of hope, uncertainty and controversy.

Author(s): *Andre Smith, University of Victoria; Karen Kobayashi, University of Victoria; Neena Chappell, University of Victoria*

- Caregiving for Older Chinese Living with Cardiovascular Diseases: Barriers, Needs, and Service Gaps

This paper examines the barriers, needs, and service gaps of Chinese Ontarians with cardiovascular diseases and their family caregivers in accessing health information, health care services, and community health promotion programs. Funded by the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, this paper used mixed research methods in data collection, which involves focus groups (n=9), face-to-face / phone individual interviews (n=8), and an open-ended email survey. Sixty-two people participated in this research, which included 26 survivors with cardiovascular diseases, 29 caregivers, and 17 health care providers from across Ontario. A gender-based analysis was conducted by highlighting the intersectionality of gender, age, class (education and income), ethnicity, language, length and location of residence in Canada. This paper argues that integration and coordination of community services and programs are needed in order to improve accessibility to mainstream health information and ethnically friendly health care services among new immigrant seniors living with cardiovascular diseases.

Author(s): *Lichun Liu, University of Lethbridge.*

SESSION: Critical Inquiries: Readings in the Study of Canada
Session Code: CaSo1

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: This Roundtable brings together contributors to a current project that focuses on analyzing the racialized, gendered, classed and sexualized dimensions of what constitutes Canada. With a sustained intersectional, interdisciplinary approach that sees inherent contradictions in the Canadian nation, building project, we attempt to highlight the various techniques of power that produce national hierarchies of difference. The papers proposed for this session are part of a publication project to frame 'critical Canadian studies' as interdisciplinary work in teaching and research that has a long and varied history in Canadian scholarship but is often assigned to the periphery, allocated to courses on race and representation, gender studies or equity studies. The Roundtable is an opportunity to bring these contributors into conversation with each other, and with a broader set of interested participants, in order to engage with the empirical work of the papers and also to discuss implications for how such work is situated in the academy. The papers proposed for the Roundtable and included in this project present disparate empirical sites such as cultural productions, state policies, institutional practices, commemorative events and museum exhibits.

Session Organizers: *Lynn Caldwell, University of Saskatchewan; Darryl Leroux, St. Mary's University; Carrianne Leung OCAD University*

Presentations:
   • In the Shoes of the Other: Indigenous Authenticities and Colonial Logics of Difference
The process of defining difference in Canada has long served the state's domination of Indigenous peoples. Like many things that can be controlled by the dominant group in a colonial context, whomever defines difference holds the power to define the nature of political relationships. In Canada, the defining of difference between settlers and Indigenous peoples has manifested itself in the creation of the image of the Indian – a state-regulated image imagined in Western consciousness to serve the state's on-going goal of gaining and maintaining access to resources in Indigenous territories. The Indian image, compared to Indigenous nations, has no sovereignty or self-determination and therefore represents contemporary Canada's final solution to positioning itself as a resource economy for global imperialism.

In this paper, I argue that, while the image of the Indian is regulated by the Canadian state through its *Indian Act*, the state needs individual settlers to reify the image materially. Whereas the state defines settler-Indian difference by creating the Indian image in law, settlers help to make this image real by wearing Indian clothing, thus mocking authentic Indigenous identities and displacing Indigenous sovereignties in the lands currently occupied by Canada. To examine this reification, I compare and contrast Anishinabe (Ojibway) conceptualizations of making moccasins with the mass-produced mockasins bought and worn mainly by non-Indigenous peoples in Canada. Yet, I am not advocating for sameness: I conclude that difference between Indigenous peoples and Canadian settlers is important, but it must be controlled to a higher degree *by Indigenous peoples themselves* if respectful decolonization can be achieved in this country. Indeed, if difference is defined solely by settlers or the state, Indigenous sovereignties will continue to be obfuscated.
Author(s): *Damien Lee, Department of Native Studies, University of Manitoba.*

   • The Many Paradoxes of Race in Quebec: Civilization, Laïcité and Gender Inequality
The language of race has shifted considerably in the history of New France, Lower Canada, French Canada and/or Quebec. Originally constructed along the French imperial model of the mission civilisatrice , the concept shifted significantly after the British Conquest to encompass linguistic, religious, and to a lesser extent, ethnic dimensions.

From this very overt use of the language of race to today's dominant "culturalization" of race in Quebec, race talk has shifted considerably in French Canada. Yet, as recent work on the persistence of liberal 'colour-blindness' across different spatial and temporal contexts demonstrates (Wiegman, 1997; Bonilla-Silva, 2006), under such discursive regimes, whiteness continues to hold salience as a complex of meanings with tangible social effects. Such is the case in Quebec, where racial dynamics usually take a back seat to now-dominant national and linguistic claims. Yet, a body of work challenging this 'erasure' of race in Quebec is now emerging (Salee, 2007 & 2010; Austin, 2010: Leroux, 2010; Mahrouse, 2010; Bilge, 2010 & 2012) and challenging the two founding nations/races discourse that is a shared founding principle of both Canada and Quebec.

In order to tease out the dynamics of race-making in Quebec, the author looks at how Quebec and the Quebecois alternatively re-claim the project of European modernity, Western civilization and subsequently, the history of Euro-American white supremacy through a reading of the briefs submitted to the Bouchard-Taylor Commission in 2007.
Author(s): *Darryl Leroux, Saint Mary's University*

   • Unsettling the Middle Ground: Could the World Use a More Questionable
      Saskatchewan?
In this essay, I confront Saskatchewan as a powerful fiction, and as a Canadian settler-colonial fiction. The analysis derives from research into activities of the 2005 Saskatchewan Centennial celebrations; in the current paper, I describe the tenacity of this fiction beyond the hegemonic practices of that state-derived commemoration. My analysis reveals how Saskatchewan is held together as an inhabited, and 'sticky,' fiction. This notion of 'sticky' is related to Sara Ahmedís (2003) question about "what sticks?" a question that frames her approach to asking what sustains investments in social norms and structures. Ahmed's analysis is useful for questioning what moves and holds in place identifications with Saskatchewan that work to obscure its place in the workings of race and nation, and to obscure also the very present efforts to disrupt, resist, or counter them. I argue that race, nostalgia, and Saskatchewan are, in their particular operations together materially and conceptually, revealing of how good feeling

or notions of a benign/unassuming/innocent presence keep the conditions and practices of racism in place. I demonstrate how Saskatchewan functions not as a mobile or flexible notion, but as a kind of stasis, as the static, or stuck, domain in which the future and past are contained. As counterpoint, and as contribution toward broader efforts to subvert the continued practices of racism in Canada, I argue for a commitment to questionable space as the grounds for social change and for collective life.
Author(s): *Lynn Caldwell, University of Saskatchewan*

SESSION: Demographically @The Edge? New evidence on Asia's 'surplus men'
Session Code: DGS1

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Sex selection in favour of boys and mass emigration of young women have led to the so-called army of 'forced bachelors', men who remain single due to a demographic deficit of women. Most research to date on the impact of the female deficit paints a dramatic and negative picture of these forced bachelors, referred to as Bare Branches. This panel presents original research based on field studies conducted in 2012 in communities particularly affected by the female deficit. We examine how local communities and families of China, India and Vietnam adapt to the new demographic structure. By giving a voice to single men themselves, their families and other community members, we document our study participants' perspectives, family life and plans for the future. Taken together, our evidence finds a gap between how states and researchers have constructed a new demographic crisis and how communities and individuals view and respond to the situation. In sum, papers in this panel show the complexity of the phenomenon and the impossibility to isolate the impact of the relative number of men to women from migration patterns, labour market opportunities, socioeconomic development, evolving social norms, family relations, marriage patterns and the well-being of individuals.

Session Chair: *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*
Session Organizers: *Danièle Bélanger, University of Laval.*

Presentations:
- Marital Strategies and Family Relations of Senior Bachelors in Rural China

A highly skewed sex ratio at birth in China has been documented since the 1980s and its latent demographic and social impact has raised great concerns from the academia in recent years. Less educated and economically poor males in rural areas are more likely to face marriage difficulties. With an increasing number of senior bachelors who fail to marry, it has long been speculated that the existence of these "bare branches" would increase family conflicts, and raise elderly care burdens to households and the state. However, little empirical knowledge is developed regarding their marriage and life dynamics. Based on the two fieldwork conducted in Shannxi and Jiangsu Provinces in 2012, this paper investigates family relations revolving around senior bachelors in three interrelated facets: bride-seeking strategies, intergenerational exchange with old parents, and elderly care strategies of bachelors. Besides the partial portraits of conflicting aspects of family lives, our evidence shows a diversity of family relations, with supportive and harmonious types included. There exists a relatively high level of sibling solidarity in seeking brides for single brothers and participation in elderly care responsibilities. This further indicates a more difficult situation for the cohort of surplus men born under the One-child Policy.
Author(s): *Kun Zhang, The University of Western Ontario; Danièle Bélanger, Universite Laval*

- Between daughter deficit and development deficit: The situation of surplus men in Punjab, India

The North Indian state of Punjab has a long history of female deficit. Based on a survey of unmarried men over the age of 30 years and their families in eight villages in Nawanshahr district of Punjab, this paper examines the reasons for their unmarried status. Across all the villages while people typically noted that daughter deficit would make it difficult for men to find brides, daughter deficit did not emerge as the number one reason for the unmarried status of the men surveyed.   Men who have not been able to marry are likely to be from poorer (landless) households, unemployed or display personal

or social problems such as alcoholism or drug addiction. Most men of similar age from better-off families are married or some of the unmarried men have migrated abroad to seek better fortunes. Grooms who live abroad are the first preference among prospective brides followed by men who have an urban job, and men who own land. This marriage preference among the limited number of prospective brides makes it difficult for men from poorer backgrounds to find a bride easily. Daughter deficit interacts with and is masked by a number of other changes that are taking place including rising (male) unemployment and economic insecurity, and important gains made by women in recent years.
Author(s): *Sharada Srinivasan, York University*

- Life events and intra-generational deprivation of bachelor family in rural China

Past studies suggest that poverty, poor social capital, and intra-generational resource competition are important reasons explaining why involuntary bachelors have difficulties in finding wives. These hypotheses are based on static perspectives and few studies have focused on intra-generational deprivation which bachelors suffer.

From the life course perspective, this study uses data collected in Shaanxi and Jiangsu Provinces in 2012 and explores bachelorsí intra-generational deprivation. The evidence shows that the continuity of intra-generational deprivation is resulted from the life events that bachelors and their families experience.

Firstly, severe family poverty is the key reason for bachelors lacking the ability to get married at the expected age. Secondly, parental death at a young age increases bachelorsí difficulties in getting married. Lastly, household division of big family was the informal institutional factor which also contributes to the deprivation of bachelors. Married children live apart from their parents and took away resource from them. Elderly parents generally lived with their single sons. This arrangement increases parentsí financial responsibility towards their unmarried sons and it further deteriorates the householdís economic situation. This extra burden exacerbates the single sonís ability to marry and creates a form of double deprivation.
Author(s): *Yan Li, Xi'an Polytechnic University; Shuzhuo Li, Xi'an Jiaotong University; Weidong Li, Xi'an Jiaotong University*

- Marriage markets and marital strategies in rural Vietnam: internal and international spacial hypergamy

Over the past two decades large numbers of young women from rural Vietnam have emigrated to Taiwan or South Korean as immigrant spouses. This flow of marriage migrants leads to fears that a group of Vietnamese "surplus men" will face a marriage squeeze and encounter difficulties finding a spouse. Based on 99 interviews conducted in four communities of Vietnam in 2012, this paper examines the impact of international marriage on local communities. First it documents the impact of international marriages on local marriage transactions. Narratives suggest a relationship between the increase in brideprice and the diversification of marital options for women. Second, it shows how men from the poorest strata of society, the most affected by the current marriage market, strategize in their attempts to marry. Results indicate the necessity to consider the intersection of internal migration, labour migration and marriage migration. The analysis suggests that internal migration opportunities and adaptations of local marriage norms largely offset the so-called "female deficití" created by international marriage migration. Conceptually, the notion of spacial hypergamy captures processes of labour and marriage migration.
Author(s): *Danièle Bélanger, Universite Laval*

SESSION: Development Sociology I: Energy, Education and Risk
Session Code: DGS3-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session invites papers on the sociology of development. Social forces often play a significant role in shaping not only economic development, but also human, social and political

development. Works are invited that examine the social causes and/or consequences of development, broadly defined. Papers may explore any unit of analysis (local, regional, national or international) case studies and comparative analyses are particularly welcome.

This session will be cross listed with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development.

Session Organizers: *Andrew Dawson, Universite de Montreal*

Presentations:
- Renewable Energy and Development in Kenya: The Emergence of a Global Assemblage
Energy has long played a central, if otherwise latent, role in most conceptualizations of development. Throughout sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), both development writ large and energy supply more narrowly have long been the purview of the postcolonial state. Using Kenya as a case study, this paper documents and explains the ongoing transformation of the power sector from a national concern to a truly global assemblage. Whereas the state used to be the sole owner, operator, and organizer of a national power sector in the pursuit of domestic development objectives, it is now but one, though significant, actor in a global assemblage that seeks to expand access to electricity in the service of overlapping national, regional, and global goals. This paper analyzes several ongoing renewable energy projects to reveal a complex network of actors and to explain its impact on the politics of development.
Author(s): *Brian Dill, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Ashwini Chhatre, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Joseph Miller, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

- Modernization Theory's Half-Full Glass - Why Education is Critical/Useless in Explaining Core-Periphery Formation 1870-1950
In the 1970's and 80's, modernization theory was supplanted by underdevelopment theory and world systems theory as the dominant paradigm in the sociology of development - and for good reason. Blind assumptions of the beneficence of interaction between the rich and poor nations were unsustainable.

However, modernization theory did leave one foot in the door. It is hard to deny that education, and some of its correlates such as female labor force participation and lower fertility, have some impact in determining long term trajectories of economic growth. The question is how these stand up against more pressing considerations of multinational penetration, debt crises, and Aminian unequal exchange.

The present analysis provides a partial response by considering the relationship of educational attainment to economic growth in 42 nations between 1870 to 1950. The surprising result is how weak education effects are even at near zero order. Education in 1870 predicts growth 1870-1950. However, most shorter lags show almost no effect. Primary education has substantially greater effects than does university education. Education/modernization produced very slow acting effects that cumulated over the long term. However, most of the significant fluctuations can be attributed to other more conflict-oriented variables.
Author(s): *Samuel Cohn, Texas A and M University; Julia Garcia, Texas A and M University; Devita Gunawan, Texas A and M University; Vennessa Jeirj, Texas A and M University*

- Development, Disadvantage and Risk: the social consequences of credit scoring in South Africa
South Africa's ruling African National Congress has, since 1994, viewed sub-prime credit financing as a tool of socio-economic development that overcomes the discriminatory social effects of apartheid. The government holds this view based largely on an assumption that credit scoring technologies are consistent, neutral, non-discriminatory and transparent.

To the contrary, this presentation argues that the constitution of consumer risk, which the sub-prime credit industry depends on, brings with it social consequences that actually exacerbate trends of social disadvantage for the already disadvantaged. This is argued in three parts. The first advances Oscar Gandy's 'panoptic sort' which highlights grave concerns with various processes of identification and categorization, particularly in ways that highlight how social constructions of advantage for certain groups and disadvantage for others shape social realities of everyday life. Following Harold Wolpe, the

second part shows that the historical contingency of race and class in apartheid South Africa provides post-apartheid policymakers with specific sets of inequalities that require redress. The third part argues that a theoretical dialogue between Gandy and Wolpe provides necessary tools with which to analyze the ways that the social consequences of credit scoring can perpetuate already existing social inequalities.

Author(s): *Sachil Singh, Queen's University*

SESSION: Development Sociology II: Development Priorities
Session Code: DGS3-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session invites papers on the sociology of development. Social forces often play a significant role in shaping not only economic development, but also human, social and political development. Works are invited that examine the social causes and/or consequences of development, broadly defined. Papers may explore any unit of analysis (local, regional, national or international) case studies and comparative analyses are particularly welcome.

This session will be cross listed with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Andrew Dawson, Universite de Montreal*
Session Discussant: Sam Cohn, Texas A and M University

- Contemporary development discourse in India: Case study of MGNREGA

The development discourse in India is changing. The mainstream perspective is making way to accommodate alternative perspectives. Humanizing development through the Right-based approach is getting public attention and support and thereafter translating into public policy. Right to Information, Right to Education, and Right to Work is estimated to usher revolution. It is in this context that we analyze Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It is landmark legislation by the Government of India (GOI) which aims at improving the livelihood security by providing at least hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to households in rural India whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. There has been several reports and academic discussion around this Act. This paper aims to bring voices from the communities (read, Bihar) which live on the margins of the society that is considered underdeveloped even by national (India) standards. The focus is on people's perspectives to understand the ground reality as well as people's expectations for proper implementation of MGNREGA. Analysis of ethnographic field notes and interview data points at the social power differential in the utilization or in hindrance to access of the provisions of this seminal Act. Caste is found to be re-configuring and its role in the access and distribution of social resource is confusing. The problem, especially in Bihar, lies in the weakness of the Panchyati Raj institution as well as in the lack of political education. We also feel that various programmes routed for rural development in India should be integrated and well coordinated for more effective and durable result.

Author(s): *Aditya Raj, Indian Institute of Technology Patna*

- Productivity and Governmentality

The notion of development, and economic development in particular, is increasingly associated with "competitiveness" and "productivity." This presentation will highlight some early findings and questions from my research on the latter as an economic and moral construct. I will show how I intend to use a governmentality approach to study the historical development and contestation of productivity, both as an economic indicator and as an idea in religion, literature and myth, and political ideology, through archival research and case studies of policy measures carried out in the name of "improviing productivity". I am particularly interested in generating discussion around the challenges and benefits of bringing a sociological perspective to bear on a term usually reserved for economic analysis.

Author(s): *Karen Foster, Saint Mary's University*

SESSION: Development Sociology III: Culture
Session Code: DGS3-C

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session invites papers on the sociology of development. Social forces often play a significant role in shaping not only economic development, but also human, social and political development. Works are invited that examine the social causes and/or consequences of development, broadly defined. Papers may explore any unit of analysis (local, regional, national or international) case studies and comparative analyses are particularly welcome.

This session will be cross listed with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development.

Session Chair: To be determined
Session Discussant: Andrew Dawson, Universite de Montreal
Session Organizer: *Andrew Dawson, Universite de Montreal*

Presentations:
- Convenient Citizens: India's New Rich and the Politics of Indifference

The paper uses participant observation and interviews at private golf clubs in Bangalore, India to challenge conceptions about Indiaís new rich. The debate on the new rich typically hinges on an evaluation of moral commitments to society and others, especially regarding the poor. Economists and business writers, for example, welcome the economic ambition and cosmopolitan outlook of the new rich as a contribution to the greater good. Critics, meanwhile, deplore the materialism in this group and an apparent disdain for the poor, manifest in walled off gated communities and shopping centers. For or against, the new rich are often treated as a homogenous unit. This paper, instead, highlights the experiences of select members at these clubs, among them entrepreneurs and white-collar professionals. These members, as the paper shows, embody the new spirit of capitalism in India, and, at the same time, embrace liberal values of freedom, justice, and equality. Rather than see these as distinct, contradictory aims, the paper considers how membersí relationships with the poor who work at the clubsóspecifically the golf caddies who carry their setsóhelp them meet their obligations as capitalists and citizens, while still leaving the wider problem of poverty and inequality untouched.
Author(s): *Patrick Inglis, City University of New York Graduate Center*

- An Institutional Ethnography of Women Entrepreneurs and Rural Development in Kyrgyzstan

During the dominant Soviet-era, Soviet rationalism was considered superior to non-Russian ways of knowing, particularly where traditional Central Asian peoples were concerned. Today Central Asian cultures are not only subjected to the devaluing of traditional knowledges but also that of the Soviet rationalism and communist principles that organized their political, economic, and to some extent social lives throughout the Soviet era. Just as in the Soviet era, common forms of cultural tradition and belief practiced over the ages and persisting throughout a long history of conquest and invasion are considered backward and irrelevant to establishing modern political and economic relations in Kyrgyzstan today. This paper demonstrates the way I have used IE to investigate processes of 'development' that enter into village life to inform and legitimize particular understandings of poverty and economic development that may not be appropriate for the local context. The problematic I investigate is why despite years of feminist research and input into development work, local participation in development processes still involves an international NGO bringing pre-packaged programs to a village and asking them to choose which ones they would like? My intent is not to criticize work that is often developed with the very best of sensitivity and intentions, but rather to explain why so much effort continuously leads to the same minimal effect.
Author(s): *Deborah Dergousoff, Simon Fraser University, Department of Sociology/Anthropology*

- Identity Formation in Croatian diaspora in Calgary (1980-1995): a case study analysis of diaspora letter-writing and remittance requests

The present paper offers an exploratory analysis of a sample of letters between Croatian immigrants living in Calgary and family members living in central Croatia throughout the 1980s and 1990s. This initial exploratory study starts by mapping the language used in those letters to identify themes of "being Canadian" as well as themes of "responsibility at home", where "home" is understood to be in Croatia.

This paper explores two research questions:
- To what extent, and in what ways, did Croatian diaspora members in the 1980s and 1990s in Calgary develop a Canadian identity? (exploring the local-Canadian axis)

- To what extent, and in what ways, did remittances by Croatian diaspora members in the 1980s and 1990s solidify relationships to the "home" country? (exploring the transnational-home country axis)

By exploring these two axes of migrants' home-host country identities, researchers can better account for the ways in which Croatian diaspor ic members "became Canadian" in the 1980s and 1990s, while also remaining tied to their home country identities through complex remittance structures pri or to the breakup of the former Yugoslavia.

Author(s): *Ana-Marija Petrunic, University of Calgary; Josipa Petrunic, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Differential Auto-Mobilities: Social Inequality and Automobility
Session Code: SoIn3

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: Automobility (or the complex and expanding system associated with, and foundational to, motor vehicle transportation) is fundamental to heterogeneous contemporary social and spatial practices. In recent years, critical scholars have increasingly problematized the complex social implications of automobility. In doing so, they have challenged some of the central assumptions of automobility and contributed to critical re-imaginings of the social organization of mobilities. The term auto-mobility has been deployed to connote the experiential aspects of ëcar cultureí, as delineated from the broader system of automobility. The conceptual theme of this session (differential auto-mobilities) highlights the crucial influence of power dynamics on historically situated subjectsí differential experiences of, and relationships to, automobility. This focus grounds a critical analysis of automobility within embodied, lived experiences. It emphasizes the complex and interstitial relationships between automobility and various axes of inequality; including race, class, and gender. It also draws attention to the need for a reflexive incorporation of social justice perspectives into critical automobility advocacy and research. Scholars and advocates are invited to submit papers that address all aspects of this theme, or related topics in social inequality and automobility research.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Amie McLean, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- The multi-modality of parental mobility care and the encumbered subject

Parental care of children's mobilities is complex. It involves multiple modes of transportation and highly encumbered practices within the powerful and contested system of automobility. Based on fifty in-depth interviews conducted in Vancouver, British Columbia in 2011-2012, this paper locates parents' encumbered mobility practices in four neighbourhoods that differ in their density, infrastructure and proximity to the city centre, and in their socio-economic characteristics. These socio-spatial contexts allow us to examine the intricacies and systemic differences in parents' embodied mobility practices that are shaped by gender, generation, class and race. These embodied practices constitute the encumbered parental subject, who is physically and morally burdened with transporting children and their paraphernalia, while negotiating a myriad of urban places and spaces. To illustrate

the complexity and multiplicity of parental modalities and mobility care, we focus on the stroller. As a piece of family equipment that is both enabling and impeding, the stroller is fixed, portable, storage, provisioning, out of place and disciplining. How the stroller engages with other (im)mobilities reveals the unequal impacts of automobility on daily lives and the creative strategies that parents employ to move their children around and keep them safe.

Author(s): *Sylvia Parusel, Simon Fraser University; Arlene Tigar McLaren, Simon Fraser University*

- Unequal Motility: A New Measure of Mobility-Based Inequality

The literature regarding automobility and the importance of the car has highlighted the importance of 'motility capital': the ability to be mobile and to access differential forms of mobility. At the same time, it is increasingly recognized that differential mobility is independently responsible for heightening and even producing urban social inequalities. Mobility affects access to work, to amenities, to social networks, and to information about potential opportunities. However, until now it has been difficult to measure the effect of mobility on inequality. This paper takes the discussion of urban inequalities beyond the established literature dealing with class, race, and gender, and introduces a new measure of mobility-based inequality. This measure is rooted on the concept of effective speed.

The paper first develops this concept and its relationship to the concept of motility capital. It then applies the concept to the measurement of mobility-based inequalities. I demonstrate that unequal motility, as an attribute of individuals and households, is independent of class, race, and gender. Instead, it is an attribute related to the built form of the city. Unequal motility, however, has effects that are interlocking with class, race, and gender, and needs to join this triumvirate as a primary factor in the conceptualization of urban inequalities under capitalism.

Author(s): *Robert Alan Walks, University of Toronto*

- Critiquing Hegemonic Automobility and Justifying Alternative Mobilities on the Basis of Equality

This paper is situated in the mobilities paradigm (Sheller and Urry 2000; Freudendal-Pedersen 2009; Conley and McLaren 2009) and draws on pragmatist sociology (Boltanski and Thevenot 2006; Thevenot 2001), a school of research that explores the different kinds of worth or principles to which people appeal for justification during public disputes. I focus on the role that social equality plays in public disputes over everyday mobility (i.e. car driving, cycling, walking, and public transit). This entails examining how equality is deployed as a basis of critiques in which policies that expand car dependence and car-oriented development are called into question, as well as a basis of publicly justifiable claims to make urban and suburban communities more accessible to those without cars. Finally, I consider the role that routine practice and everyday lived experience inform public debates over mobility-related equality. For empirical evidence, I draw on analysis from my dissertation on the rise and consolidation of car dependence in the National Capital Region and recent research on cycling-automobile interactions in southern Ontario.

Author(s): *Nicholas Scott, Carleton University, Department of Sociology*

- Automobility and Social Inequality in rural areas: Quebec Region, 1890-1961

Recent historiography defends automobility as factor of social inequality. Contemporaries researches deal with inequality about capital of mobility as reason for membership or non to automobility (Kaufmann, 2004, 2008). Cotten Seiler underlines the differences between women, African-American and American citizens about automobility in the United States (Seiler, 2008). Several American works dealt with inequality of gender towards automobility (Walsh, 2008).

These researches originate from the severity towards automobility which seems to strengthen. Automobility generated inequalities since its inception in the late nineteenth century. By providing a historical study of automobility in the twentieth century, we point out how it can be considered as a factor of social inequality. Focusing on the sociology of consumption (Urry, 1999) during the period 1890-1961, we explain the social inequalities that arise between 1890 and 1919 when automobility appears. Then, we ask ourselves if these differences evolve during the inter-war period, and finally analyze the social dissimilarities until 1961 when it becomes the favorite means of transportation.

We base our analysis on the study of Automobile-Club periodicals, reports of the Department of Highways, government statistics and newspapers. We analyze automobility by focusing on the rural region of Quebec. We outline this area as counties of Portneuf, Montmorency, Orleans Island, the city of Quebec, counties of Levis and Bellechasse. This territory is relevant because itís the seat of any automobile industry, only the tramway is around the urban area of Quebec and the collective modes are absent.

This communication is original because we analyze several motorized vehicle, such as: motor car, truck, bus and tractor. Moreover, it is the first study to focus on social inequalities of automobility in rural areas. Finally, a long term vision of automobility is relevant because it allows us to recontextualize them with the current context.
Author(s): *Etienne Faugier, Université Lumière Lyon 2 Université Laval*

SESSION: Digital Media and Society I
Session Code: MeS1-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This session's papers will analyse the structures and explore the phenomenology of the experience of social interactions involving digital media. Our aim is to develop our sociological perspectives on this topic. The session will highlight current research, encourage intellectual community among sociological researchers in this area, and provide an opportunity to identify and deepen shared themes of research. How does digital media shape and how is it, in turn, shaped by social life?

Session Chair: *Anabel Quan Haase, University of Western Ontario*
Session Organizer: *David Toews, York University.*

Presentations:
- Forms of Interaction in Azeroth
Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMORPG's), such as the extremely popular World of Warcraft (WoW), are being studied in a wide variety of academic fields; anthropology, philosophy, psychology, game studies, and sociology are but a few examples. These games provide glimpses into a world of social interaction and forms of cooperation where the racial, ethnic, national lines that divide us in the 'real world' are transcended, ignored, or momentarily set aside. However, there is a significant gap in the literature surrounding MMORPG's, as demonstrated by a lack of focus on classical and contemporary sociological theory. This paper, (Forms of Interaction in Azeroth,) is derived from my SSHRC funded MA thesis, and utilizes the work of Simmel and Goffman to outline the various forms of social interactions that occur in WoW. Specifically, this paper discusses the results of a 5-month virtual ethnography in relation to Simmel's concepts of forms of interaction and sociability, as well as Goffman's dramaturgical approach. The forms of interaction presented in this paper can help frame future studies in various virtual communities like those found in MMORPG's, and can allow for the further investigation of the connection between online interactions and those occurring in real life.
Author(s): *Sonja Sapach, Acadia University*

- Social Networking as Social Action
In this paper I examine social networking and propose a theory for how to conceive of it as social action in the terms provided by the tradition of sociological theory. I briefly discuss the history of the concept of social action and Talcott Parsons' concepts of the unit social act and the situation. I then provide a critique of the latter concepts from the point of view of social networking, with its fluidity and multiplicity of valences of action. In this light, I explain the limitations of the concept of social action for illuminating social networking. I then show how we can make adaptations in the theory of social action to allow for multiplicity and valence to find a place within the theory. I end by reflecting on the question of whether the concept of structure will still remain viable once these adaptations are made.

Author(s): *David Toews, York University*

- Moving In and Moving Out: Virtual Selfhood in a Material Social World

This paper considers the way in which much social science research on online selfhood falls short of discussions regarding the impact of cyberselfhood on offline social relations. While this research does not discount the material world as an inherent aspect of a cyberself, it does not consider a potential 'spill over effect' whereby a cyberself expresses itself as an inherent part of its material world counter-part. I suggest that George Herbert Meadís concept of the social self is a viable theoretical means by which to conceptually unify an online-offline social self to an offline social world. I suggest that by using the concept of the social self as an analytical frame, the self-cyberself can be viewed to emerge within the tensions between online and offline conventions of behaviour and the agential capacities of social actors.

Author(s): *Shelagh Ois, York University*

SESSION: Digital Media and Society II
Session Code: MeS1-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This session's papers continue the critical examination of social interactions involving digital media (see Digital Media and Society I). This session has thesame emphasis upon developing a sociological perspective, and focusses inparticular upon the role of power in social life involving digital media.

Session Chair: *David Towes, York University*
Session Organizers: *Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario; David Toews, York University*

Presentations:
- Disturbing the Social Web: A Critical Inquiry into the Social Dimensions of the Digital Public Sphere

Claims that modern digital technology has given rise to a new social morphology may be hard to refute in light of the rapid growth of the Internet as a social space (the social web). At the same time, critical reflections on the growing social dimension of the digital sphere provide opportunities to unseat the social web from the status of a salvation technology and as socially progressive, thereby opening up spaces for more robust social inquiries.

This paper will utilize social network analysis and draw upon emerging multi-disciplinary research to examine if the social web facilitates the creation of strong social ties that can for example, actualize potentials for communities to learn how to collaboratively solve economic problems such as poverty, offline. Alternately, does the social web primarily consist of weak links amounting to nothing more than friendships, occasional information and interest sharing?

To examine such questions, this paper will examine the relationships between the digital and the social, with particular attention to 1) how a new digital frontier wields new forms of power, and 2) how these new forms of power operate in society to naturalize particular types of subjectivities, identities and ideologies.
Author(s): *Enam Samad, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) University of Toronto*

- Cyberslackers as Digital Refuseniks: Theorizing Personal Internet Use at Work

This paper contributes with a nuanced understanding of personal Internet use at work. It conceptualizes this phenomenon in the context of multiple interconnected technological, socio-economic, and cultural changes that have been shaping the world of work in the past three decades. In particular, this analysis draws inspiration from contemporary Autonomist theorizing of work and digital media. Autonomist theorists identify cognitive labor as an engine of post-industrial economy and view working time as the major arena of exploitation and contestation (Berardi, 2009; Virno, 2004). In

this context, this paper shows a highly multidimensional and heterogeneous nature of personal Internet use at work. This multidimensionality manifests itself in the idea that personal use of the Internet and digital technologies during working time can be understood as a social condition produced by the increasing digitization of all spheres of life. It can also be conceptualized as a ìcognitive navigatorî that helps workers to makes sense of their increasingly disjointed working time. In addition, I argue that personal Internet and digital technologies use at work can be seen as a means of passive resistance to the valorization of cognitive labor, a withdrawal from the cycle of post-industrial production.

Author(s): *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*

- Seeing Blue: The 'New Visibility' of Police-Citizen Violence in the 'Digital Age' of Cameraphones, YouTube, and 'Citizen Journalism'

The unprecedented visibility of police use of force and the resulting widespread public scrutiny and discourse throughout contemporary Canadian society is characteristic of the transformed social relations of the digital age. Until recently subcultural policing practices and traditional mediaís deferential and symbiotic relationship with the police functioned to keep police violence effectively out of the spotlight. Recent technological innovations have enabled the lifting of 'the veil of secrecy ' that formerly concealed most police use of force occurrences from societal inspection. The ubiquity of cameraphones, the proliferation of (citizen journalism) and the entrenchment of social media in our network society (Castells) have exponentially increased the public exposure of police violence and have engendered controversy and the broad challenging of the social relationship between police and society at large. My research investigates the transformative impact on police of this new visibility (Thompson, Goldsmith), vis-a-vis the use of force in their interactions with citizens. This paper presents the results of extensive surveying and interviewing of front-line officers and interviews with policing officials in Toronto and Ottawa. The societal oversight of the police facilitated by new digital technologies is now profoundly embedded in the consciousness of officers as they carry out their duties and has transformed police use of force practices.

Author(s): *Gregory Brown, Carleton University Ottawa*

- Digital Diversity: Everyday multiculturalism and digital storytelling in Australia

Digital storytelling has become a popular tool in Australian community-based arts and contemporary art more broadly. In the past decade, public workshops on basic film storyboarding and editing have increased, providing an accessible way for people to creatively describe their everyday experiences. While the field has been rapidly growing, little research currently exists on the material implications of these digital stories. By comparing Big hARTís Junk Theory against Sam Haddadís Loving Lebanon and Australia this paper argues that digital stories represent a conjuncture of everyday multiculturalism, affect and performativity, and thus act as a useful node for thinking through 'cultural diversity.' My work here takes interest in how an economy of affect is structured and administered via these stories and compels certain scripts of ethnicity and/or whiteness. The paper argues t hat while digital stories can act as a useful archival and personally-transformative medium, they carry a danger of pre-empting particular emotive or affective responses, which may ultimately maintain the materiality of Otherness in Australian society.

Author(s): *Daniella Trimboli, Culture & Communication, University of Melbourne and English, University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Digital Mediation in Practice: negotiating temporality, spatiality, and visualization
Session Code: SoTS1

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: This session concerns the dynamics of digital mediation occurring as new technologies and ways of using them become more pervasive and diverse. The ubiquity of smartphones, GPS, geolocational, visual technologies, and related devices and systems precipitates shifts in the ways in which temporality, the visual, and spatiality are organized and experienced. Exploring smartphone temporalities, ëdisabilityí apps, and visual mapping technologies respectively, the three papers emphasize different manifestations of constant connectivity and the active negotiation

of digital mediation. The three papers seek to draw out connections between digitization, visualization, and ethical orientations to practice and policy ñ practices of friendship, of knowledge mobilization, and policies of access and inclusion all of which address the concrete infrastructural nature of digital mediation in the reorganization of the social at the present time.

Session Discussant: *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta*
Session Organizers: *Martin Hand, Queen's University*

Presentations:
- Digitally Mediated Disability: reconfiguring access, inclusion, and exclusion in digitized environments

This paper will develop a framework for examining the impact of mobile devices in the potential reconfiguration of relationships between disability and space, drawing upon critical disability theory, STS, and the sociology of ICTs. The paper will situate the use of smartphones and ëdisability appsí within the broader context of debates about access, inclusion, and exclusion in the digital age. The paper explores three interrelated questions: how does smartphone use impact the lived experience of disability? How does the ability to send and receive digital information through the use of mobile technology shape perceptions of what it means to be disabled? In what ways do people with disabilities use smartphones to facilitate access, inclusion and equality? In examining these dimensions, the paper engages with the experiences that people with disabilities have using mobile digital devices within (information rich) environments, looking at the ways in which people with disabilities use smartphones as tools to navigate through and orient themselves within multiple conceptions of space and place. In exploring how specific technologies and applications shape, and are shaped by, social conventions and processes related to disability, the paper will also aim to contribute to a discussion on equitable standards in the design and marketing of mobile technology.
Author(s): *Natasha Saltes, Queen's University*

- Reshaping the Day: smartphones and the renegotiation of temporal practices.

This paper will present original empirical data concerning how smartphones are intervening in existing time-practice schedules that organize daily life, through both the replication and expansion of self-conscious strategies of temporal management and the routine production of visual ësocial dataí in ordinary practice. The paper will develop a theoretical framework that situates the use of smartphones in terms of their intervention and domestication within the management of intersecting and often conflicting social practices. The central focus of the paper draws upon in-depth interviews with smartphone users to analyze the role that combinations of digital devices, software, and social media play in a) coordinating and managing intersecting schedules of work and leisure through the use of multiple devices and specialized apps; b) altering conceptions of conventional temporalities (conversation and friendship mediation); c) enabling novel temporalities to emerge through the visualization of social practices that seem to require continual monitoring, partly as a consequence of their fluidity. The paper draws out and develops some of the ways in which people frame the negotiation of temporal scheduling through socio-technical arrangements in explicitly ethical terms.
Author(s): *Martin Hand, Queen's University*

- Digitizing Territory: The dynamics of visualization and circulation in mapping Inuit knowledge and practice

This paper examines the use of digital technologies to map Inuit knowledge and use of sea ice as part of the International Polar Year (IPY). The maps, which were produced by western researchers and Inuit hunters who collected data with GPS devices designed specifically for the task, show Google earth images of the Arctic overlaid with Inuit trails and camps, as well as many other details and contextualizing information, such as Inuit observations of sea ice conditions and animals. I draw upon several bodies of knowledge in order to theorize the significance of these novel forms of visualization enabled by digitization, and the ways in which articulations of territory are politically and culturally contested. On the one hand, critical socio-geography position such cartography as a significant technique for producing the territorial a priori: of making visual the local particularity of place and practice in order to develop policy around climate change. On the other hand, new media theory alerts us to the ways in which such digital mediation is not simply mimetic or representational, but is an

active construction of the visual, and secondly, enables such visual objects to circulate and become upon to continual reinterpretation. This paper goes on to argue that the digital visualization of Inuit knowledge and use of sea ice should be understood in the context of emerging social, environmental and geopolitical conditions in the Arctic if we are to go from knowledge to action in an ethical manner.
Author(s): *Mark Vardy, Queen's University*

SESSION: Drugs & Society I: Issues in Drug Policy
Session Code: LSSP1-A

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session explores the nexus of two fundamentally different premises surrounding drug use and drug users. First, the 'legitimate' use of prescription drugs to manage the ever-increasing discovery of mood and personality disorders. Second, the ongoing national and international "War on Drugs" - evidenced by punitive "tough on crime" policy measures - that persistently demonizes street level drugs and the illicit use of licit drugs. This session solicits theoretical and/or empirical papers that explore the thematics of the parameters of acceptability of drugs and their users and critical interrogations of approaches that govern drug use. Some contributions may include: drug policy, drug treatment alternatives, illicit alcohol, the drug using subject, international comparisons, and theories of drug addiction/dependence.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Marc Sinclair, York University*

Presentations:
- Drug Prohibition, Treatment and Radio Documentaries

Radio documentaries were a particularly popular mode of communication in Canada in the pre-and post-war period, especially before the advent of television broadcasting in the 1950s. Canadian radio audiences tuned in to hear about Canadians, Canada, and world affairs. This presentation examines early Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) radio documentaries (from 1957 to 1969) about illegal drugs, crime, and addiction. More specifically, discourse about "criminal addicts," a term coined by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in the early 1940s will be explored. The label criminal addict was applied to people who were addicted to criminalized drugs. The idea that criminality preceded addiction shaped policy and treatment options in Canada. Examining discourse about criminal addicts in CBC radio documentaries from 1957 to 1969 provides insight into drug prohibition in Canada and conceptions of addiction, criminal law, treatment, people who used criminalized drugs and the professionals who regulated them. In addition, these discourses continue to resonate today.
Author(s): *Susan Boyd, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria*

- Drug policy in sport: On the genealogy of the immoral status of Anabolic-Androgenic steroids. A Polemic.

This research has endeavored to establish that the normalized deviant judgment ascribed to athletes caught using performance-enhancing substances in professional sports organizations is upheld only by virtue of a fallacious assumption; that a breech of the Athletes Professional Code of Conduct is equatable with a breech of both the ethos of our society and of Western professional sports organizationsí 'spirit of competition'. The significance of this distortion is recognized in relation to the way professional sports organizations enforce these policies through disciplinary measures that are subjected on docile athletes effectively measuring and judging athlete's drug-related choices through appeal to an ideology based on an outdated and pseudo-scientific narrative. It has therefore been my intention to, through a deconstruction of the narrative, distinguish how these athletes have not so objectively disregarded the ethos of the organizations they compete in but rather that they have acted in accordance with the latent ethos of professional sports organization in contemporary Western society and have then been judged, and punished upon their violation of the misguided manifest policies. Working from this premise I have conducted a theoretical analysis of why athletes passively accept their exploitation, and developed policy diagnoses for the organizations in question.
Author(s): *Shane Senecal-Tremblay, Queen's University.*

- Civil Regulation and Bylaws: Drug policy at the local level

This presentation examines efforts to control the production of drugs and to eliminate services for people who use drugs at the municipal level in British Columbia. Since 2005, some municipalities in British Columbia have become involved in regulating illegal substances through the use of bylaws and residential inspection programs. These activities have focused mainly on using municipal bylaws to control the cultivation of marijuana and the production of methamphetamines. Bylaws and zoning provisions have also been used to restrict the availability of harm reduction and opioid substitution services. These initiatives have been the result of collaborative efforts between a number of partners including municipalities, fire departments, B.C. Hydro, B.C. Safety Authority and the RCMP. These initiatives also broaden the scope of Canada's "war on drugs" to the municipal and as such, are deserving of critical consideration. To-date there has been little critical oversight of these municipal efforts. Nor has their been a review of the potential jurisdictional and legislative complexities of these initiatives.

Drawing from a five-year study on marijuana grow operations and methamphetamines, and recent developments in British Columbia, Alberta, and Nova Scotia, this presentation will explore factors that drive these municipal efforts including discrimination against people who use drugs, attempts to cleanse "tainted" municipal spaces and contests over gentrification and "nuisance".

Author(s): *Susan Boyd, Studies in Policy & Practice University of Victoria; Connie Carter, Canadian Drug Policy Coalition, Simon Fraser University*

SESSION: Drugs & Society II: Drug User Subjectivities; Drug User Institutions
Session Code: LSSP1-B

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session explores the nexus of two fundamentally different premises surrounding drug use and drug users. First, the 'legitimate' use of prescription drugs to manage the ever-increasing discovery of mood and personality disorders. Second, the ongoing national and international "War on Drugs" - evidenced by punitive "tough on crime" policy measures - that persistently demonizes street level drugs and the illicit use of licit drugs. This session solicits theoretical and/or empirical papers that explore the thematics of the parameters of acceptability of drugs and their users and critical interrogations of approaches that govern drug use. Some contributions may include: drug policy, drug treatment alternatives, illicit alcohol, the drug using subject, international comparisons, and theories of drug addiction/dependence.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Marc Sinclair, York University*

Presentations:
- Girls just wanna have fun? A gender-focused mixed methods exploration of drug acceptability among drug using and non-using undergraduate students

Although the vast majority of research addressing women's drug use solely focuses on negative health and social consequences, research which does not assume women's drug use is inherently problematic has been steadily emerging. We add to this critical literature by providing a gender-focused mixed methods exploration of drug acceptability, drawing from interviews and surveys conducted in 2011-2012 with drug using undergraduate students and their non-using peers at the University of Toronto. A 1200-person survey provides insight into rates of drug use, and thematic analysis of 58 in-depth interviews contextualizes these findings and provides interpretive power. Upon assessing patterns of drug use in our sample, this discussion turns to consider drug acceptability, particularly in the forms of student tolerance of cannabis and of non-prescription use of ADHD medications as study aids. This discussion is situated in a critical theoretical framework exploring risk individualization whereby students are differentially responsibilized to rationally calculate the risks of drug use as gendered biopolitical citizens. Nikolas Rose's concept of optimization is especially relevant to this analysis of non-prescription ADHD medication use. To conclude, we discuss what this analysis contributes to

understanding the social process of drug acceptability among a drug-saavy group of young women and men.
Author(s): *Katarina Kolar, University of Toronto; Patricia Erickson, University of Toronto; Robert Brym, University of Toronto; Andrew Hathaway, University of Guelph*

- Shifting Roles: Becoming the "Good" drug user through peer work

Background: My research on a peer harm reduction project at a Toronto community health centre revealed that many peers, upon being recognized as experts by both colleagues and clients, gained pride and a strengthened commitment to their own recovery. Yet peers also describe an unaccustomed pressure to be a positive role model, while experiencing a deep fear of letting themselves, and others, down by relapsing. This illuminates the depth of the struggle that peer workers face in identifying themselves within the dichotomies of expert/client, and healthy/pathological.

Methods: This case study involves multiple in-depth interviews with two peer workers. Digitally recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed employing a narrative technique. Specifically, my analysis drew upon Frank's (2010) narrative typologies (quest, chaos, and restitution narratives) and considered the ëworkí that stories do.

Results: The peer's narratives reflected their claims to the right to be respected as professionals. Many of their stories also appeared to be confessional in nature. Partly asking for absolution, partly asking for understanding and acceptance, these confessional tales provided a counterpoint to their stories of strengths and success. The sum of the work suggested by these stories allows insight into the precariousness and complexity of their experiences.
Author(s): *Rebecca Penn, Dalla Lana School of Public Health University of Toronto*

- Assisting Heroin Users on 'Both Sides of the Pond': A Comparative Analysis of Harm Reduction Histories in Canada and Britain, 1990-2012

Despite similar drug use patterns and narcotics laws, Canada and Britain have followed markedly different paths in the development of harm reduction policy for heroin users. Since 1926, Britain has allowed physicians to prescribe opiates to chronic heroin dependents. In contrast, Canada's first heroin prescription trial, the North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI), did not begin until 2005. Interestingly, however, in 2003 Canada became home to North Americaís first supervised injection facility (InSite), whereas the same strategy has been continually rejected in Britain. Through a content analysis of government documents, court records, and news articles, I examine how different national histories uniquely shaped public debates surrounding heroin use and harm reduction in Canada and Britain between 1990 and 2012. I find that, whereas in Britain, heroin use was socially constructed as a law and order ëproblemí, in Canada, it was socially constructed as a healthcare ëproblemí. These distinct perspectives led to the creation of two very different national harm reduction regimes. The comparative lens sharpens our understanding of recent drug policy trends in Canada. It also contributes, theoretically, to a sociological explanation of how objective factors and interpretivist processes, together, influence public policymaking.
Author(s): *Steven Hayle, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Emotions and Neo-liberalism
Session Code: SCul3

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This panel examines the complex relationship between emotions and Neo-liberalism. Under Neo-liberalism emotions are increasingly the object of intervention, where self-surveillance emerges as an ethical project and the mark of successful citizenship. How emotions are pathologized because of their potential to be disruptive, and their emergence as a primary site of intervention that is symptomatic of the individualization and interiorization of social phenomena intrinsic to Neo-liberalism is the focus of this panel. We are looking for papers that situate emotions

within Neo-liberalism and examine the broader conditions of the ëtherapeutic ethosí that permeates Anglo-American culture. Potential topics include: the culture of fear, self-help discourse, confessional culture, gender and emotions, trauma, health and emotions, therapeutic discourse as cultural imperialism in international politics, the psychologization of social relations, consumerism, failed neo-liberal subjects, anger, forgiveness, anxiety and risk.

Session Organizers and Chairs: *Christine Lavrence, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario; Kristin Lozanski, University of Western Ontario*

Presentations:
- Neoliberalism in the bedroom: Regulating sexual desire

Womenís (hetero)sexual desire has come under increased scrutiny over the last couple of decades. Estimates suggest that one third of women experience low sexual desire, yet definitions of low sexual desire are situational and variable. Concern over women's sexual desire takes place in a social context that privileges men's (hetero)sexual desire. Low desire among women then poses a threat for heterosexual men because it may suggest the lack of an available partners. Within a neoliberal context, the lack of feelings of desire is presumed to be an individual (womenís) problem. Thus solutions aimed at increasing desire reside predominantly with the women themselves, either through psychological interventions and/or use of testosterone.   All of these ensure that women remain available for their heterosexual partners and fail to question the primacy given to male sexual desire.   In this paper I discuss how feelings of desire are understood within a neoliberal context and the consequences this has for women and men. I introduce a new approach to the understanding of sexual desire, building on the sociology of emotion. This approach recognizes the social and contingent aspect of sexual desire and shifts the focus away from individual women.
Author(s): *Melanie Beres, University of Otago*

- Post-partum indifference and failed neo-liberal subjectivity

New mothers are expected to feel, if not exhilaration, joy at the birth of their babies. While some women may experience such feelings, a significant number do not. Instead of joy, some experience guilt, grief, anger or related (i.e. non-joyful) emotions that, with persistence, are medicalized as "postpartum mood disorder." Of these non-joyful responses, I argue that indifference towards a new baby is the most deviant mothering response. While sadness or anger may be explained through the challenges of learning to be a new mother and coping with a young infant, apathy represents an inexplicable void of affect. Indifference stands in sharp contrast to mothers who are either happy or struggling or happily struggling; indifference indicates the failure of the subject. In a neo-liberal context, apathy is irrational while emotion is rational insomuch as it is explainable. Ironically, then, neo-liberal subjects--mothers in particular and, perhaps, women more generally--are required to demonstrate their rationality through emotion, a contradiction that points to the incoherence of feminine neo-liberal subjectivity.
Author(s): *Kristin Lozanski, University of Western Ontario*

- War trauma, (emotional management) and neo-liberalism

This paper will examine the psychologization of war and how it is situated in the broader paradigm of neo-liberal (emotional management). Pupavac (2004) argues that a ìnew therapeutic security paradigm in international politicsî has emerged that privileges ; psycho-social intervention; in post-war societies over addressing external social and economic external conditions. Not only are victims pathologized as potential perpetrators in need of management Pupavac argues, but this justifies the proliferation of therapeutic initiatives in post-war contexts that undermine local autonomy and reflects an anxiety about the potential of unresolved anger to become politicized in the future. This paper will examine the therapeutic categories such as *coming to terms with the past*), (closure), (catharsis), repetition-compulsion and (reconcilation) that drive war trauma discourse and the practices associated with transitional justice and peace-building. I will examine the efficacy and assumptions of these categories and the extent to which they reflect the psychologization of politics and the management of anger and trauma within neoliberalism.
Author(s): *Christine Lavrence, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario*

- • Embodying Blame: Symbolic Capital, Self-Esteem, and Feminine Bodies

While self-esteem is usually deemed an essential component of psychological health for all people, women and girls are disprotionately targeted in contemporary North American media as suffering from poor self-esteem. This paper explores the connections made between self-esteem and body image in the Dove Self-Esteem Campaign. Using content-analysis of the campaign materials, it draws from previous work in which the author has theorized self-esteem as a form of symbolic capital, and explores the ways in which womenís bodies are commodified within the realm of symbolic capital both culturally, and at the interpersonal level. It therefore suggests that our policies and outreach must look past the seemingly individual character of self-esteem and work within a larger frame of the social-structural determinants of health and wellbeing.

Author(s): *Ailsa Craig, Memorial University*

- • Fear of crime and neo-liberal safety strategies

Fear of crime is an emotional response which is often viewed as excessive relative to actuarial risk. Women are portrayed as having a higher level of fearfulness and thus have been targets of neo-liberal policies. These policies are designed to minimize womenís fearfulness through responsibilization which encourages women to manage their fear through safekeeping strategies (especially in public spaces). However, scholars including Elizabeth Stanko (1998, 2000) argue that safekeeping strategies actually increase fearfulness in women. In this paper I explore the mechanisms through which these safekeeping strategies are disseminated (including police websites and university safety departments). I also investigate the ways that women, in particular women privileged by social class who are the primary targets of these responsibilization attempts, negotiate these safetkeeping strategies which encourage fearfulness. Contrary to much of the literature that indicates that women do conform to expectations that they govern their behaviours in public spaces by limiting their mobility, my research indicates that at least some women are able to resist the dominant expectation of fearfulness. Further they do so in opposition to the neo-liberal individualized fear management strategies by attempting to build connections and communities in their everyday lives.

Author(s): *Tamy Superle, Carleton University*

SESSION: Empirical Research Using Feminist Intersectionality
Session Code: Fem4

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: In this session, presenters report on the empirical results of their diverse analyses of Canadian society using feminist intersectionality. Research topics include: the experiences of Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union; discrimination against immigrants, using the Ethnic Diversity Study; the influence of neo-liberalism and post-feminism on the female heterosexual subjectivity of young South Asian women; and the representation of youth crime in national newspapers. Presenters are also invited to reflect on the ways in which the approach they have retained is both intersectional and feminist, and how such an analysis is stronger than an analysis that is not intersectional or not feminist.

This session is co-sponsored by the following associations;
- • Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education/Association canadienne pour l'étude sur les femmes et l'éducation (CASWE /ACÉFÉ)
- • Canadian Association for Social Work Education/Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social (CASWE/ACFTS)
- • Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherche sur les femmes (CRIAW/ICREF)

Session Chair: *Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Session Organizers: *Linda Christiansen Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:
- *Journeys of (Be)Longing to the Centre: The Use of Feminist Intersectional Analysis to Understand the Socio-Political Family Stories of Jewish Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union in Canada.*

This presentation will report on a study that examined the experiences of Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU) in Toronto. Building upon feminist intersectional theory that analyzes the connections between subjectivity, nationhood, culture, race, class, gender and sexuality, this study aimed to articulate the effect of dominant discourses in different contexts (FSU and Canada) on immigrant everyday lives. The study demonstrated how Canadian immigration policies, and the interests and strategies employed by the neoliberal state enable the construction, reproduction and maintenance of the ideologies of Western institution of the nuclear family, skilled/unskilled labor, masculinity/femininity and appropriate/respectable conduct. This study extended the existing intersectional analysis of the experiences of racialized immigrants from the Third World to include the experiences of white Jewish immigrant women and men from the Second World. The use of the intersection of whiteness and middle-class status with Jewishness, immigrant status and Eastern European (FSU) origins as an analytical unit allowed to highlight the previously unrecorded collective accounts of simultaneous participation in experiences of oppression and privilege, illuminate the impact of neoliberal, patriarchal and heterosexual discourses and practices on immigration narratives and mark the complexities of whiteness with intersections of class, gender, ethnicity and geographic origins.
Author(s): *Marina Morgenshtern, Wilfrid Laurier University, Faculty of Social Work; Shoshana Pollack, Wilfrid Laurier University Faculty of Social Work*

- Negotiating Neoliberalism and 'Postfeminism': An Intersectional Exploration of Young South Asian Women's Heterosexual Subjectivity

This paper contemplates what an intersectional approach contributes to our understanding of how neoliberal discourse and ëpostfeministí sensibilities influence female heterosexual subjectivity. Through consideration of gender, race, and ethnicity, this research enables a deeper, more nuanced understanding of how young South Asian women in Vancouver, B.C. may engage with these contemporary ideologies and understand their heterosexuality within this social context.

Although heterosexuality remains decidedly gendered, both neoliberalism and 'postfeminism' can work to obscure and reproduce systemic constraints. While navigating sexual double standards and threats of sexualized violence, young women are increasingly compelled to understand themselves as sexually "empowered".   However, neoliberalism and 'postfeminism' reinforce an understanding of female heterosexuality as unconstrained by race and ethnicity in addition to gender. It is critical to explicitly consider how gender intersects with race and ethnicity within social constructions of heterosexuality.

Drawing upon data generated through focus group discussions, I explore how these young South Asian women experience and make meaning of their heterosexuality in a social context where gender, race, and ethnicity continue to shape sexual experiences alongside the contemporary neoliberal, ëpostfeministí emphasis on female sexual "empowerment".
Author(s): *Misha (Michelle) Dhillon, University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Environmental Sociology I
Session Code: Envr3-A

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This omnibus session brings together presentations with a focus on Environmental Sociology.

Session Discussant: Emily Huddart Kennedy, University of Alberta

Session Organizers: *David Tindall, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:
- Ethical, Sustainable, Profitable: Investigating Canadian Corporationsí Climate Change Strategies

As a cultural problem, climate change is contentious. There is widespread disagreement regarding what must be done to solve the problem, and who should pay the heaviest costs. Corporate voices are some of the strongest in the climate change debate, particularly given increasing reliance on private forms of environmental governance in Canada and internationally. Using content analysis of the websites of three of Canada's largest corporations ie. Suncor, Bell and Royal Bank, this study investigates corporate communication and strategies regarding climate change. The content analysis is complimented by network analysis that traces links between these corporations and sustainability indexes, international reporting frameworks, and environmental organizations. The results of the study reveal what types of action Canadian corporations are taking to address climate change, how they are engaging in the climate change debate, and how they are positioning themselves in environmental decision-making both nationally and internationally.
Author(s): *Natasha Ayton, University of Victoria*

- Challenging Experts, Transcending Science? Discourses of Sustainability, Science and Expert-Lay Participation in Rural Ireland

This paper focuses on lay knowledge forms and discourses of sustainability and participation in Connemara, a rural area in the West of Ireland. Throughout this paper, it is contended that these interpretations of sustainability, which are culture-specific to the study region to some degree, both compare and conflict, with discourses of EU and national policy-makers and shape public reactions to environmental policy implementation.

Despite the emergence of various policy initiatives in Ireland and the EU, particularly more recently, which aim to advance participation with citizenries on environmental matters, lay knowledge forms are frequently negated from policy-making in this context. This relates (at least in part) to patterns of enculturation in EU and Irish policy forums and definitions of the "knowledge society" which were expounded by government actors and guided economic and social policies during the 'Celtic Tiger' era, Ireland's 'boom years'(1995-2008).

Drawing on an exceptionally rich bank of mixed-method data (qualitative and quantitative materials and ethnography), the author argues that these discourses of sustainability and ways of seeing the environment challenge concepts of expertise and science which prevail in Irish social discourse. This raises questions about the prevalence that should be accorded to lay public knowledge on an (inter)-national scale and how such knowledge can be 'incorporated' or 'integrated' into legislation, and what this means to government officials. The paper also questions the impact that these knowledge forms can exert on policies and discourses to do with climate change in the European and international contexts.
Author(s): *Lisa Moran, UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, National University of Ireland Galway; School of Political Science and Sociology, NUI Galway and BA Dept, St Angela's College, Sligo, Ireland*

- Help Save the Earth: Attitudes toward the Environment and Engagement in Pro-environmental Behaviour among University Students in a Western Canadian City

Human behaviour is altering the physical environment at a rapid pace. Global climate change, air and water pollution, land-use practices, and biodiversity loss are among the most pressing issues. In fact, it is believed that ecological knowledge alone is not sufficient to solve these problems. Social sciences must play a crucial role in helping to reverse human caused environmental damage (Mascia et al. 2003). The transition to sustainable behaviour will require change in human values, attitudes, and behaviors (Saunders et al. 2006). Understanding young people's environmental attitude and behavior

is therefore of critical importance as they will be affected by and will have to provide solutions to the environmental problems.

Based on a questionnaire survey of over 400 university students in a western Canadian city, this paper explores students' (a) attitudes toward the environment using Dunlap et al. ís (2000) New Ecological Paradigm Scale and (b) pro-environmental behaviour. Multiple regression analysis will also be conducted to explore the major factors contributing to studentsí engagement in pro-environment behavior.
Author(s): *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

- Environmental responsibility practices of major Russian companies

Environmental initiatives are an integral part of the CSR of modern corporations. Studying sites Russia's largest corporations allowed to identify the main areas of their activity in this field.

Sites of 500 major Russian companies were analyzed. As part of the content analysis was allocated 25,353 unique word dedicated to social responsibility.

As it was found, that 14.9% of companies had placed on their websites information about environmental initiatives. Only 2.5% of companies were issued environmental reports. Probably, the practices of Russian business in most cases are not supported by formal mechanisms, are pulsed and depend on the will of the business leaders. More often the concerns about the environment were shown by mining corporations, public business entities and b2b sector.

Descriptions of the environment actions primarily devoted to reducing the negative impact on the environment and reduce the amount of emissions. In the descriptions of environmental initiatives are widely used words with negative connotation, "ejection", "pollution", "spillage", etc. At the same time, companies are trying to demonstrate a systematic approach to solving environmental problems.

In study it was found that the most common environmental practice of Russian companies is to monitor the level of pollution of the environment. Resource conservation is the second most common environmental practice. Attention to the activities of companies to restore natural systems is low. In general, it was found that the practice of environmental activities of Russian companies is not consistent with international recommendations.
Author(s): *Konstantin Petukhov, Perm State National Research University*

SESSION: Environmental Sociology II
Session Code: Envr3-B

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This omnibus session brings together presentations with a focus on Environmental Sociology.

Session Chair: *Joanne Gaudet, University of Ottawa*
Session Organizers: *Kathrin Mentler, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:
- Oil and Gas Development on Indigenous Lands in Canada: Laws, Treaties, Regulations and Agreements

The development of resources on and near Indigenous territories has many potential benefits including employment creation, wealth sharing and improved service delivery. However, the development of oil and gas resources can also lead to economic inequality, displacement, loss of traditional lifestyles and significant environmental damage. This paper is a review of how oil and gas development on Indigenous lands and traditional territories has been regulated in Canada to balance these benefits and risks. Some of the legislation discussed include the Indian Oil and Gas Act , the First Nations Oil and

Gas and Moneys Management Act , the Umbrella Final Agreement in the Canadian North as well as unregulated impact benefit agreements between First Nations and industry. These regimes and others are examined in terms of their provisions for environmental protection, and meaningful Aboriginal consultation and is intended to inform discussions on how to improve the policy approach to resource development.
Author(s): *Laura Wright, University of Western Ontario; Jerry White, University of Western Ontario*

- Environmental Ethics and Indigenous Identity in Wawatay News

This presentation is a discourse analysis of a set of news stories about mining in northern Ontario published in the Indigenous newspaper Wawatay News. It examines the claim that the traditional environmental knowledge of the Indigenous populations in North America functions as an ethnic symbol distinguishing First Nations people from other Canadians. This paper finds that very few news stories about mining in 2011, in the territory of the readers of Wawatay News, portrayed a modern version of traditional environmental knowledge. Instead, the dominant discourse in most stories was a conservative environmental ethic consistent with Euro-Canadian values. In conclusion, it is argued that the dominant environmental discourse of Wawatay News reflects the weak organizational structure of Indigenous newspapers in Canada.
Author(s): *Stephen Riggins, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- Mayors's social representations of the environment.

Environment and sustainable development are at the heart of current debates and decisions. The urgency of the environmental crisis calls necessary decisions at the political level, global or more local. The creation of local Agenda 21 shows how the environment is at the center of municipal policy decisions. We are currently conducting a study that focuses on the social representations of the environment and sustainable development of mayors of Montreal to determine whether the protection of the environment is a concern and how it articulates with other social issues, such as the economy and its regulation. And we propose to present our preliminary research results at the conference.
Author(s): *Johanna-Maud Egoroff, UQÀM Université du Québec à Montréal*

- The environemental vision of two dominant actors of our society

In 2001, in a study which focused on social representations of the environment of the economic elite, Corinne Gendron showed the existence of ecological concerns among these leaders and the original caracterization of the environmental problematic they offer. The ecological crisis is a major objective for the economic elite, that is to say that the environmental issue is no longer the concern of ecologists only and is defined by others actors in the society. Currently, we are conducting a study on the social representations of the environment of the political elite and we propose to present a comparison between two dominant classes of our society, the economic elite and the political elite, that most of the time we tend to oppose rather than to make them dialogue.
Author(s): *Alice Friser, UQÀM Université du Québec à Montréal; Corinne Gendron, UQÀM; Johanna-Maud Egoroff, UQÀM; Gabriel Legaré, UQÀM*

SESSION: Examining the Impact of Legislation and Policy Changes on Domestic Violence
Session Code: LSSP3

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: Greater recognition and awareness of the severity and pervasiveness of domestic violence has prompted calls for change in how this issue is addressed in our society. In recent decades, legislation and policy changes have been initiated across North America to improve the response to domestic and intimate partner violence. These changes have occurred within the criminal and civil justice system and include such things as the introduction of specialized courts, pro-arrest policies, changes in criminal court procedures, and protection order legislation. This session invites papers that examine identified trends and impacts associated with these and other legislative and policy changes.

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

Session Organizer and Chair: *Cheryl Fraehlich, University of Manitoba.*

Presentations:
- Action for Change: increasing the capacity of women victim of intimate partner violence to build healthy and safe lives for themselves and their children

We live and work in a world where social structures and ideologies have a profound impact on all aspects of gender and family life experiences. We know this from our own experiences and from our daily intervention in the community, our profession, and our programs. Violence can occur in any family, regardless of ethnicity, social class, age or cultural group (Harwell, Casten, Armstrong, Dempsey, Coons & Davis, 1998, Gremillion & Kanof, 1996, Spath, 2003, Tilden, Schmidt, Limandri, Chiodo, Garland & Loveless, 1994).

This presentation will provide an overview of the project entitled Action for Change: increasing the capacity of women victim of intimate partner violence to build healthy and safe lives for themselves and their children. This projectís goal is to create a process by which women are empowered in informing what they see is needed from the ìformal helping systemî to facilitate them leading healthier and safer lives. I will illustrate how this process was undertaken and the ways in which we help improve practices in the areas of safety, health, and cultural sensitivity to ensure that women receive improved services when contacting the social work agency in their region.

I will reflect upon the struggles and challenges that were encountered during the process and elaborate on some of the solutions brought forward to address them.
Author(s): *Rina Arseneault, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre, UNB*

- Justice system response to intimate partner violence in New Brunswick

In December 2012, the government of New Brunswick launched a provincial crime prevention and reduction strategy. The strategy has three main priorities: youth at risk; chronic repeat offenders; and domestic/intimate partner violence. The province has also established a domestic violence death review committee in 2009 and a Provincial Court on domestic violence in Moncton in 2007. Municipal police forces (Fredericton and Saint John) are as well implanting police strategy to intervene in intimate partner violence situations. I have been involved in the evaluation of the specialized court and I am now a member of the reviewing committee on domestic violence homicide as well as part of the working group on domestic/intimate partner violence under the provincial strategy. I also participate in the development of police intervention strategies. From an academic point of view, it is extremely interesting to be involved in discussions that can lead to policy changes and concrete research on the justice system response to intimate partner violence. In this presentation I would like to share the process by which I became involved in those different groups and how research and policy making are working well together. This presentation will focus on the work accomplished by working group on intimate partner violence and how evidenced based research can influence the actions on the issue of intimate partner violence.
Author(s): *Carmen Gill, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research/ University of New Brunswick*

- One Step Forward Two Steps Back: Legislative 'hop scotch' on Conditional Sentences in Child Sexual Abuse Cases

In 1997 the Canadian Sentencing Act introduced the option of conditional sentences, or in house incarceration as an alternative carceral sentence. Concerns were raised about the application of these sentences in cases of violent crimes or child abuse. In 2007 amendments to the sentencing act limited the use of conditional sentences and child abuse offenders were no longer eligible for a conditional sentence. In 2012 the Omnibus Bill C-10 revisited the issue of conditional sentences and now limits their use in indictable convictions. Between 1997 and the amendment in 2007 a significant percentage of child sexual abuse offenders received conditional sentences. When Bill C-10 comes into force the option of conditional sentences will once again be available to child sexual abuse offenders who are convicted of a summary offense. We will discuss the data from the Winnipeg Family Violence Court and the history of use of conditional sentences between 1997-20007 and the likely resumption of

conditional sentences for child sexual abuse offenders in the near future.   We will also discuss problems   with the use of conditional sentences in cases of child sexual abuse.
Author(s): *Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

SESSION: Families and Intimate Relationships in Popular Culture: Examining the "New Normal": Current trends in historical perspective
Session Code: SoFCY5-A

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: The ways in which we define, form and experience family and intimate relationships are changing, and we are constantly made aware of this through what we read, watch and listen to in mainstream media and cultural products. This session aims to explore how changes *in* and changing idea(l)s *about* family patterns and intimate relationships are portrayed, debated and condoned or criticized in mainstream culture. Papers engaging in empirical research on a wide variety of cultural products are welcome, as are papers with qualitative, quantitative or mixed-methods approaches. While the session will focus on linking specific findings with North American trends in family formation, intimate relations and the broader structural and cultural context, cross-cultural or non-North American research is also welcome.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Sarah Knudson, University of Toronto.*

Presentations:
- Tying the Knot: The Impact of Formalization after Long-Term Cohabitation

Most couples in Canada and the English-speaking countries now cohabit before marriage, and some only formalize their relationship after living together for years, buying a house and having children. Although marriage offers few additional legal rights, it has retained its symbolic value, in part through the centrality of the wedding within contemporary popular culture, including the growing genre of wedding-themed reality television. Based on qualitative interviews with participants in different-sex and same-sex relationships living in New Zealand, we explore whether or not getting married or having a civil union was perceived to make a difference. The paper is organized according to their four main responses: marriage made a notable difference to their relationship, it altered their feelings or identity, it changed how others responded to them, or it made no difference at all. For many of these participants, marriage or civil union represented a higher level of commitment, the legitimation of their relationship, the promise of a more secure environment for raising children. This research on the transition from cohabitation to marriage provides new insights into the nature of intimate relationships in insecure times marked by a rise in individualism and secularization, the wedding industry, and separation/divorce rates.
Author(s): *Maureen Baker, Professor, University of Auckland Auckland, New Zealand; Vivienne Elizabeth, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.*

- Thirty Years of Student Sexual Subcultures: Persistence, Adaptation, and Intercultural Exchange

Every ten years from 1980 to 2010, post-secondary students in the Okanagan were surveyed about sex/love attitudes and sexual behaviour. Results showed three distinct subcultures -- abstinence, monogamy, and experimentation -- coexisting over the entire period. Recently, popular sources have claimed that most university students have shifted from dating to "hooking up," having a series of sexual encounters with no emotional involvement.   Writers debate whether this change represents female empowerment or victimization, but agree that hookups are strongly associated with alcohol use and bring serious health risks.

The 2010 student survey, with sample size 930, shows that there are now fewer virgins among both sexes, more women than before are experimenters, and safer sex has decreased over the last decade.

However, casual sex has not replaced monogamy. In 2010, 61% of men and 81% of women who were sexually active were in a committed relationship.

Based on theories of feminism and plural societies, the article discusses the persistence of monogamy as an ideal and a lifestyle.   It examines how communication across subcultures, along with the university's provision of non-judgmental counseling and information on safer sex, nourishes an overall culture of flexibility and acceptance.
Author(s): *Nancy Netting, UBC--Okanagan; Meredith Reynolds, UBC—Okanaga*

- Is Marital Monogamy Dead?: A Qualitative Exploration

Although the expectation of lifelong monogamy--i.e., the practice of having one sexual and romantic partner at a time-- is the dominant assumption which structures married relationships in Western society, there has been a growing interest in the dynamics of consensually non-monogamous relationships. By drawing on an original qualitative study of same-sex and opposite sex marriages, this paper seeks to develop an account of how both heterosexual and same-sex married couples build meanings around, and practice monogamy. This comparison is particularly timely because same-sex marriage has rapidly become a legal possibility throughout Canada, and across parts of the United States and Western Europe, thus raising the question of the extent to which marital forms vary by sexual orientation. As well, the rise of same-sex marriage permits an analysis of whether gender and sexual orientation are correlated with diverse marital forms, preferences and practices. We draw from qualitative data from interviews with both heterosexual and same-sex married participants to address how couples conceive of heteronormativity and the traditional emphasis on sexual exclusivity and with what effects on marital practice.
Author(s): *Jenna Valleriani, University of Toronto; Adam Green, University of Toronto; Barry Adam, University of Windsor*

- Sexual Morality, Similarities and Differences between the Victorian area and Post-revolutionary Iran

In the present article, I examined sexual moralities in post-revolutionary Iran (1979-2011). I trace some historical roots of the moral regulation of sexuality that influenced a transformation in Iranian sexual norms and behaviour. Foucault in the history of sexually (1978) argues the gradual transition in governing sexual moralities occurred in Britain and Europe. The transition includes the shift from dominant religious authority (sin) to hegemony of state-sponsored moralistic authority (crime) then to domination of medical authority (disease).   However, this gradual transition has not occurred in Iran. Instead, evidence demonstrates the source of regulation has not developed beyond state-sponsored moralistic authority. The state-sponsored moralistic authority in contemporary Iran makes the society similar to Englandí's Victorian era in many social policies such as emphasis on domesticity, criminal justice in gender crimes, and censorship. Despite similarities between post-revolutionary Iran and the Victorian era, however, differences remain including the importance of female education, family planning, and the effect of information technologies.   I demonstrate how the Victorian comparison can help clarify new sexual discourse in contemporary Iran.
Author(s): *Mehrnaz Golestaneh, Carleton University*

- Constructing a sense of commitment in "Living Apart Together" relationships: LAT partners responding to generalized others

LAT (Living Apart Together) relationships involve two people in a long-term romantic relationship who choose to live in separate households.   Because they tend to lack structural commitments, LAT relationships can be viewed as a manifestation of more voluntary forms of partnership based primarily on emotional bonds, in the context of institutionalized individualism.   Despite increasing social tolerance of (and considerable media interest in) non-traditional partnerships, in many ways these relationships are still seen as deviant (and as lacking commitment) by outsiders. In our paper we draw on interpretive analyses of qualitative interviews with 28 LAT couples (56 participants) to explore how these couples construct a sense of commitment in their relationship under these conditions (e.g., responding to both generalized and specific others in rationalizing their relationships).   Though participants emphasized specific examples of friends that envy their relationship, they also described more negative reactions from others who expect cohabitation as part of the natural progression of

relationships.   In response, participants described their commitments as constantly reaffirmed, based on mutual enjoyment, support and trust, and as stronger because of the absence of structural ties.
Author(s): *Laura Funk, University of Manitoba; Karen Kobayashi, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Families and Intimate Relationships in Popular Culture: Examining the "New Normal": Gender relations in cultural contexts
Session Code: SoFCY5-C

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building,

Session Description: The ways in which we define, form and experience family and intimate relationships are changing, and we are constantly made aware of this through what we read, watch and listen to in mainstream media and cultural products. This session aims to explore how changes inóand changing idea(l)s aboutófamily patterns and intimate relationships are portrayed, debated and condoned or criticized in mainstream culture. Papers engaging in empirical research on a wide variety of cultural products are welcome, as are papers with qualitative, quantitative or mixed-methods approaches. While the session will focus on linking specific findings with North American trends in family formation, intimate relations and the broader structural and cultural context, cross-cultural or non-North American research is also welcome.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Sarah Knudson, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Reading Dead Girls

There is a recently emerging sub-genre of Young Adult (YA) literature that I refer to as the 'dead girl genre.'   This literature is characterized by recently deceased female narrators/central characters who not only often embark on exciting new adventures once dead, but sometimes also find that it is only once dead that they are listened to and have their experiences taken seriously. These dead girls are often required to reconfigure their relationships with their families and to rethink familial types of connections with other people.   Perhaps not surprisingly, romantic relationships continue to figure centrally both in their experiences and in their reflections.   Being dead, or imminently dead, seems to allow these characters opportunities to critically reflect on the intimate relationships they have experienced.   This literature reveals cultural ideas and ideals about families and other intimate relationships, while raising the potentially alarming question of why being dead has come to seem like a workable subject position for central teen female characters.
Author(s): *Fiona Nelson, University of Calgary*

- Defend and Produce? New Media Representations of Military Motherhood

In May 2012, a grassroots campaign for breastfeeding awareness sparked international controversy with a photo shoot of two uniformed military women breastfeeding their children on the park bench of a US Air Force base.   Critics condemned the images as a disgrace to the outfit, likening the act to urinating and defecating in public while in uniform.   Others applauded the women for attempting to challenge the masculinist norms of military culture.   The image, propelling Senior Airman Terran Echegoyen-McCabe and Staff Sergeant Christina Luna into the limelight, became a crisis point wherein debates around the role of women as mothers and as soldiers continue to circulate.   Using critical discourse analysis, this paper examines how recent media representations of the mothering soldier reflect both a shift in and reinstallation of particular norms of motherhood. I ask what are the implications of this reinvigorated relationship between motherhood and the military, and what do these widely circulated representations mean in the context of fertility trends in the US and Canada?
Author(s): *Amanda Watson, University of Ottawa*

- Polyamory : Representations of Egalitarian Free Love on Television

This paper addresses an under-examined area within sexuality studies: open relationships.   I investigate how polyamorous relationships are represented on television, in the show Polyamory , as these self-declared polys negotiate meanings of love, intimacy, and relationships in the context of open

erotic play. The aim of the paper is to map out whether these representations live up to their presumed radical potential for erotic dissidence. I set out to establish if the individuals portrayed in the show, who have rejected the erotic exclusivity of hegemonic monogamy, are able to fashion open intimate and committed relationships, and thus resist normative dyadic economies for love. Are we witnessing the action of 'erotic pioneers,' who are attempting to galvanize a social movement of 'relational reform'? Are these individuals effectively expanding the parameters of what is emotionally and erotically possible, for themselves and for others? I will argue that hiding beneath a veneer of radicalism, the show Polyamory is strongly normative, and re-inscribes older economies for relational communing. It portrays open love in grotesque and abhorrent ways, mired by emotional and power abuses. In conclusion, the show seems to be designed to assuage the fears of the public: we are reassured of the 'righteousness' and 'civility' of our monogamy, as we watch a version of polyamory that is abusive and perverse, and thus remains, in the end, a relational impossibility.
Author(s): *Serena Petrella, Brandon University*

- Kids of the new normal or new gender outlaws? : Representations of kids with same-sex parents and genderqueer kids

In recent years, so-called progressive mainstream media has shifted its attention from single gay characters to same-sex parents as the new site for representing the normality of the gay and lesbian community. In this paper, I draw on the American series Modern Family and The New Normal to examine how representations of queer families work to legitimize these new family formations and, by extension, homosexuality. Specifically, I focus on the way in which children in these same-sex families are framed by the affirmation and expectation of gender conformity to argue that representations of same-sex households work within a particular set of gendered meanings that renders these families non-threatening to the heteronormative order. To explore how gendered anxieties are maintaining themselves through the era of normal gays and their families, I put these representations in dialogue with representations of gender-fluid and trans children (and their families) by drawing on the Canadian series DeGrassi: The Next Generation and the French movie Tomboy . Why is it, I ask, that genderqueer kids never have same-sex parents, and that same-sex parents never have genderqueer kids?
Author(s): *Hélène Frohard-Dourlent, University of British Columbia.*

SESSION: Family Violence in Canada
Session Code: SoFCY3

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: This is a general session covering all issues related to the sociological study of family violence in Canada. Special attention will be given to studies that examine the Canadian media coverage of family violence and to the intersection of gender, ethnicity, and immigration in the study of family violence.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Eran Shor, McGill University*

Presentations:
- "Honour Killings" in the Canadian Press: Tracing the Process of Labeling

Over the past decade, "honour killing" murders have reportedly increased in Canada, while "family murders" have been declining since the 1970s. We conducted a systematic qualitative content analysis of the discourse surrounding the two labels, using a sample of 486 articles from three major Canadian newspapers between 2000 and 2012. Our analysis shows that while similar motivations often exist for various types of family homicide, these killings are depicted in different ways. "Honour killings" are framed in terms of the cultural and ethnic background of the perpetrators and victims. Articles using this label typically present a dichotomy between South Asian/Muslim and Western values and emphasize cultural honour motivations. Conversely, articles presenting cases as "family/spousal

murder" tend to focus on the perpetrators' personalities or psychological characteristics, often ignoring the role of (Canadian) culture, patriarchy, honour, and shame in the perpetration of these acts.
Author(s): *Eran Shor, McGill University*

- Understanding the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Training Programs for Professionals

Many professionals often encounter victims of IPV while performing their daily services.   It is true for professionals of various sectors such as social work, justice and health. Other sectors also encounter victims of IPV, such as cosmetology, hospitality industry, clergy, and many others.   Responding and/or intervening in situations of IPV is difficult and challenging for most professionals. Yet most of these professionals do not receive formal training on the complexities of IPV and how it encompasses a wide range of abusive behaviours in addition to physical violence.

Professionals are not always able to recognize the signs of IPV as their direct practice may be on other issues than IPV. In addition, abused women do not always disclose violence to professional, as a result, may not receive the support they need.

The Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre (MMFC) have developed training programs, regarding appropriate response to IPV, tailored to various professions, such as social workers, police officers, cosmetologists.   They provide understanding of the dynamics of IPV, what it is, why it occurs, and the impact that it has on the lives of individuals, including victims, their children and violent partners. This presentation will provide an overview of our training programs.
Author(s): *Rina Arseneault, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, University of New Brunswick; Carmen Gill, Director, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, University of New Brunswick*

SESSION: Feminist Intersectionality - Theory and Research
Session Code: Fem2

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Increasingly feminist scholars in a variety of disciplines are identifying the importance of an intersectional approach to feminist analysis. This approach, however, has a number of different manifestations, both theoretical and methodological. In this session presenters reflect on the use of intersectionality in feminist theory, methodology and policy, including a reflection on the strengths, the limitations, the implications and/or the challenges using feminist intersectional analysis. The conversation in this session will, we hope, generate new insights and/or critiques about feminist intersectionality.

This session is co-sponsored by the following associations;
- Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education/Association canadienne pour l'étude sur les femmes et l'éducation (CASWE /ACÉFÉ)
- Canadian Association for Social Work Education/Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social (CASWE/ACFTS)
- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherche sur les femmes (CRIAW/ICREF)

Session Organizers: *Linda Christiansen Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Nancy Janovicek University of Calgary; Catherine McGregor, University of Victoria; Marleny Munoz, University of Manitoba*

Session Chair: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Presentations:
- The Reducing Mental Health Disparities Project: Applying an intersectional lens with mixed, diverse populations

Researchers have continued to struggle to provide understanding of the unique experiences of diverse populations.   The aim of this paper is to add to the body of literature reflecting on research processes that support research goals to present the diverse perspectives and voices of these populations.   The paper will draw on the experiences of the Reducing Mental Health Disparities (RMHD) project which explored the mental health disparities of immigrant and Aboriginal women living in Saskatoon.   We focused on literature that provided a broad definition of mental health (World Health Organization [WHO], 2010; Health Canada, 2006; Conway, 2003).   Our review of the literature included WHO's discussions on Mental Health in Development, acknowledging that ([positive] mental health is linked to a range of development outcomes and is fundamental to coping with adversity) (WHO, 2012). The paper discusses how an intersectional lens was applied, the challenges that emerged, the strengths and limitations of using an intersectional lens and the implications for policy and practice.   We describe how this research project has helped to build or expand our current knowledge of immigrant mental health and the ways in which research processes facilitate helpful responses.
Author(s): *Judy White, University of Regina*

- Doing quantiative intersectional analysis

This paper will review strategies for doing quantitative intersectional analysis, and offer a review of benefits and limitations of 4 approaches.   Included in the review is an assessment of how intersectionality is conceptualised, and how adaptable different approaches are to the central tenets of intersectional analysis.   This review will be presented so that audience members who are not quantitatively minded can follow along and appreciate the choices to be made when undertaking a quantitative analysis of intersectionality.
Author(s): *Janet Siltanen, Carleton University*

- Thinking Post-war Families and Consumerism in Montreal through an Intersectional Perspective

Many recent sociological and historical accounts of family history emphasize the ìmutually constitutedî character of class, gender, and race.   Building upon these works, I will shed light on the manner in which the rise of mass consumption transformed filial and gender relationships in post-1945 Montreal households. This paper will therefore explore how class, gender, race, and ethnicity, but also age, sexual orientation, religious affiliation, language, education, and regional or local settings, influenced Montreal familiesí perceptions and reactions to consumerism. How did consumerism affect the way French-speaking working-class women, for instance, managed household finances and defined their feminity?   How did they reconcile the Catholic Church's disdain for consumerism and its promotion of spiritual womanhood, with mass culture's association of feminity with cosmetics and fashion?   Was the inability of some husbands to provide consumer goods for their families a source of frustration for women?   How did some working-class French-speaking wives feel about no longer being solely in charge of domestic consumption, for example, car purchases? From a more theoretical standpoint, I will also discuss the empirical nature of the relationship between the various categories of difference (Hancock, 2007).
Author(s): *Stéphanie O'Neill, Université de Montréal*

SESSION: Feminist Organizing on University Campuses
Session Code: GS7

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: The goal of this session is to explore the possibilities for feminist organizing on university campuses and examine what role students, staff and faculty can have in such a movement. Within the context of continued cuts by the Canadian federal government to programs that support

women and other social justice initiatives in Canada, and as raucous debates about abortion, rape and civil rights resurface in both Canada and the United States, the organized presence of feminist groups has become more visible. How is this translating to the university context? What does feminism look like on Canadian campuses? How might feminist-identified groups think about integrating those that may have been previously less involved in feminist organizing (such as university staff, racialized groups, and men)? Panelists may present the results from grass-roots organizing initiatives or more traditional research projects; however, presenters will be asked to limit the length of their formal presentations in order to ensure that there is time for discussion with audience members.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Rebecca Godderis, University of Wilfrid Laurier*

Presentations:
- De-Institutionalizing Dissent on Campus

Over the last 30 years, universities have greatly elaborated feminist outposts, both strategically and because of grassroots efforts, in administration and the classroom. Many universities have Women, Gender, and Sexuality academic programs, sexual harassment officers, equity specialists, Women's Centres, campus student feminist organizations, and the like.   While students often take for granted the state of these offices and programs, faculty, who often observe them much longer, have often a better sense of the way in which they can atrophy, exist as placeholders.   They can be places to still political creativity rather than inspire it, absorb critique, and truncate feminism's reach.   In this paper, I analyze the problem of sexual harassment of students, illustrating the political futility of feminist-inspired resources on campus and thinking through the complexity and promise of faculty-student alliance, de-institutionalized campaigns, and discursive interventions of the everyday.
Author(s): *Judith Taylor, University of Toronto*

- From "No! means no" to "Slutwalk": Date rape campaigns, college culture, and evolving media discourses of feminism

In the early 1990s, highly publicized rape trials and academic discussions of sexual assault on North American college campuses set media channels aflame with discussions of "date rape".   As the Canadian political and legal systems have evolved over time, the conversation surrounding gender-based violence, specifically date rape, has undergone considerable changes, with media portrayal of the issue reflecting (and perpetuating) these changes.   The present paper thus critically and historically examines the connections between gender-based violence, the changing face of feminist activism evidenced by numerous campaigns, and anti-feminist backlash through the subject of date rape.   First, utilizing a social constructivist approach and content analysis methodology, this paper will examine the representation of date rape in three Canadian newspapers.   The shifts in newspapersí portrayal of date rape as a sociopolitical issue largely concentrated in campus environments will be explored, as well as newspaper media's (mis)representation of feminist activism.   These findings show that while the discourse of date rape has altered over the past twenty years, ideological hegemony is re-established through a silencing of feminist concerns regarding the matter and a deflection of the connections between date rape and gendered power relations.   Last, the paper will discuss strategies feminist groups can utilize to restructure both campus awareness and media portrayal of date rape and gender-based violence.
Author(s): *Kimberly Seida, McGill University*

- University Priorities and the Struggle for a Campus Women's Centre

In 2010, university administrators at my research site amalgamated the campus Womenís Centre with a Centre for Community-Engaged Learning.   This process relied on university administrative trends focusing on student engagement that failed to take into account the experiential knowledge of the Women's Centre staff and volunteers.   That the amalgamation was deemed appropriate despite the concerns of the Women's Centre frontline staff and volunteers highlights the conflict between the views of the greater university organization and the smaller feminist organization attempting to work within it.   The fundamental meaning of the Womenís Centre and the feminist nature of its work was undermined by the amalgamation.   My study uses institutional ethnography to both discover how the feminist work of Women's Centre staff and volunteers was originally organized, and how university

administrators undermined this work through the efforts leading up to the amalgamation and in the amalgamation itself.
Author(s): *Melanie Carroll, University of Calgary*

SESSION: Food Consumption & Production I
Session Code: SoF1-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: In recent years questions about food production and consumption have dominated the public consciousness. Understanding how certain eating arrangements have emerged and what consequences these diets have for society appears to be a preoccupation for which there is an insatiable appetite. What we eat, and how we procure, produce, or prepare food reveals a great deal about a societyís structure and its values. This session seeks papers that explore the significance of food production or consumption in various contexts. Proposals on novel topics, or which challenge orthodoxy in food studies, are particularly welcomed.

Session Chair: *Tamy Superle, Carleton University*
Session Organizers: *Jen Wrye, North Island College*

Presentations:
- Nutritionalizing Commercial Pet Food

Commercially-produced, (complete and balanced) pet foods are ubiquitous in North American households. For millions of cats and dogs, they are the exclusive source of food. In this paper I consider how pet food came to be organized around the principles nutritionism I argue form the basis of the modern pet food industry. As I point out, early pet food products were largely responsive to a new and growing commercial market as well as the desire of food companies to dispose of by-product waste. Nutrition in these periods was more a marketing technique than a characteristic of the products. As pet foods became more popular through the 1960s and 1970s, their nutritional constitution came to take on greater urgency and significance. I argue that this represents the point when the industry shifted to incorporate nutritional considerations into the food manufacturing process. In addition to methodically adding vitamins and minerals or taking into account macronutrient, I explain how pet foods extended into the realm of nutrition by organizing production around dogsí and catsí purported nutritional needs.
Author(s): *Jen Wrye, North Island College*

- Raw delivery: Exercising food sovereignty through raw milk production and consumption

This paper presents findings from a case study on a raw milk production and distribution network. The production and consumption of raw milk by the general public is illegal in Canada. However, there exists a thriving and expanding grey market for raw milk that uses a 'cowshare' system to provide dairy products to a network of consumers. Field research methods were used to examine how a network of producers, distributors, and cowshare owners/consumers exercise food sovereignty and construct meaning through their interactions. The findings have implications in the discussion of food sovereignty and the right of individuals to produce and consume food according to their personal beliefs and/or cultural backgrounds.
Author(s): *Caleb Krahn, University of Toronto*

- Understanding the Food Related Activities of Green Citizens

One of the most significant changes in food patterns over the past two decades has been the rise of organic products, the increased emphasis on buying local, and other elements of green food production and consumption. In a perceptive article analyzing green commodity discourse, Prothero et. al. (2010) argue there has been a distinct shift through time from 'green consumers' toward 'green citizens,' i.e. individuals who take a more holistic and global perspective and live a green lifestyle on a grander scale.

Our paper reports the preliminary findings from a grounded theory based examination of interviews with seventeen informants who fit the profile of 'green citizens.'   While these individuals display a certain demographic homogeneity in age and socio-economic status and, hence, it is possible to render them as consuming their way to a desired moral / social / ethical status; this is not how these individuals understand their own behaviour.   They share a holistic worldview involving the unity of body, mind, spirit and nature.   They see modern food production practices as disrupting the natural balance of these factors in a wide variety of ways: whether it be subjecting their body to health risks from GMOs or devastating the environment via the pollution generated by industrial food production practices.   The particular food choices they make are seen as a practical way to exert control over their situation in a way designed to restore some semblance of balance.   In sum, the concepts that emerged from our analysis as relevant for understanding their food related activities -- holism, balance, control -- share little overlap with the factors typically adduced to explain food choice in the existing literature (price, status, culture, etc).   We argue that the understanding of food related activities would benefit from a greater emphasis on in-depth analysis of the subjective understanding of individuals.
Author(s): *Gary Bowden, University of New Brunswick; Kyle Zelmer, University of New Brunswick*

- Picturing Foodscapes: Exploring food imagery through commodity fetishism

The image on a food label is frequently not representative of the food production practices.   The disconnection between the imaging of a food product and the reality of food production can be alarming.   This disassociation develops within the intersections of food production and marketing forming a false reality for consumers.   Often, the food product is visualized within falsified parameters of production; the happy farm where cows lazily graze on rolling green hills as free range chickens peck at the ground in open fresh air.   The result is a food product that holds little intrinsic value of the reality of how it was produced.   This visually defined social relationship of food production disembodies the commodity from the mode of production.   This paper examines this disconnect between what we see as the image of food production versus the reality of food production and how this disconnect furthers food commodity fetishism.
Author(s): *Gloria Nickerson, University of New Brunswick; Sophie LeBlanc, University of New Brunswick*

SESSION: Food Consumption & Production II
Session Code: SoF1-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: In recent years questions about food production and consumption have dominated the public consciousness.   Understanding how certain eating arrangements have emerged and what consequences these diets have for society appears to be a preoccupation for which there is an insatiable appetite. What we eat, and how we procure, produce, or prepare food reveals a great deal about a societyís structure and its values.   This session seeks papers that explore the significance of food production or consumption in various contexts.   Proposals on novel topics, or which challenge orthodoxy in food studies, are particularly welcomed.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Jen Wrye, North Island College*

Presentations:
- Understanding Value-Chains: A case study of food production and consumption patterns in Southeast New Brunswick

Over the last few decades New Brunswick, Canada has seen a dramatic shift in food production and consumption patterns.   Witnessed in the fact that in the 1970s, approximately 75 per cent of the food consumed in the province was produced here; whereas today 95 per cent of all food dollars leave the province.   In practice it means our knowledge of where our food is grown, under what conditions it was produced, harvested, distributed and marketed are significantly weaker today than they were in the past.   But there is a strong and growing movement in New Brunswick to reverse this trend.   Many grassroots organizations, community inclusion networks and the New Brunswick Food Security Action

Network are working to rebuild local food systems and to build a conceptual framework for understanding the complex relationships between food production and food procurement. The vision is for all New Brunswickers (especially socially disadvantaged groups) to have access to affordable, healthy, locally produced food.

This paper reports on the challenges of conceptualizing and mapping food value-chains; understanding the gaps and identifying opportunities for action. Its focus is on Southeast New Brunswick where partnerships between producers, retail buyers and consumers are being fostered to promote new relationships and thus create 'value-chains' distinct from those found within the global food system. The paper will conclude with next steps and lessons learned.
Author(s): *Susan Machum, St. Thomas University*

- Food Consumption Practices: A northern narrative

Applying a multi-layered theoretical framework based on work done by Bourdieu (1984) and Warde (1997; 2010) on consumption, this paper explores the socio-cultural influences on food consumption practices in a northern community context, specifically, Thompson, Manitoba. Based on extensive research focusing on gender, occupational culture, and place identity, the paper suggests that through food consumption practices residents display their habitus, profession, gender, and their place identity. This paper will also show the influence of environment on food consumption practices, the dynamics of how food consumption practices are mediated in a northern 'Hub', and the inequities that exist in the struggles to engage in preferred food consumption practices.
Author(s): *Zoe St. Aubin, University of Manitoba*

- Caring for nature one bite at a time: Consumers and producers' shared values enhance agri-environmental stewardship

Consumers' increasing awareness of the environmental impacts of agricultural production has resulted in growing expectations for stewardship and the agriculture industry seeking social acceptance. The Environmental Farm Plan (EFP) Program in Alberta is working with various stakeholders in developing their assurance initiatives to better position farmers to participate in markets demanding verifiable commitment to stewardship. EFP enables farmers to identify environmental farm risks and to develop an action plan to address them. Every province in Canada has an EFP Program and over 12,000 farmers have participated in Alberta. This paper applies Pierre Bourdieuís key concepts of field and habitus and how they condition and direct agricultural practices. Using the Potato Growers of Alberta as the case study, this paper examines how alignment of farmersí and consumersí norms, worldviews, meanings and values are currently driving market demand and industry support for the EFP and could do so to a greater extent in the future.
Author(s): *Eva Bogdan, University of Alberta; Perry Phillips, Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development; Mary Beckie, University of Alberta*

- The embodiment of poverty and public policy relations: Stories of infant feeding as food production and consumption, failed food systems, and food insecurity

This paper details a qualitative case study on infant food insecurity in Canada, highlighting the intersections between the micro-effects of public policy in the everyday lives of mothers living in low income circumstance, material evidence of policies themselves, and the perspectives of policy enactors. It begins with a discussion of the complexity of the social problem of infant food insecurity as it relates to policy from mothers' perspectives, specifically how policy is manifested in the productive capacity to produce food through the breast, failed lactation, problems with accessing alternative options, and compromised food consumption. This is followed by a discussion of the state of public policy in regard to this social problem - namely, 1) that inadequate income security policy leads directly to household food insecurity-shaping milk production and infant food consumption; 2) that food charity leads to nutrition vulnerability for infants in families that rely on food charity; 3) that inadequate uptake of breastfeeding policy and a lack of support for formula feeding calls for the need for a harm reduction approach to infant feeding as a means to infant food security; and finally 4) that infant food security and healthy child development depend on addressing systematic gender and income inequity.
Author(s): *Lesley Frank, Acadia University*

SESSION: Food Production and Changing Social Relations in a Globalized World
Session Code: PJM3

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: In the past few decades, the global organization of food production has changed dramatically.   However, such change is ongoing and not necessarily unidirectional, particularly as social and political actors engage in activities that are influential in shaping what people eat.   The traditional national boundaries of food production are dissolving, as globalization leads to the international harmonization of food policies, while spurring grassroots activism. Given that food production connects diverse people in competing and complementary ways, this session will consider proposals that sociologically examine food production and contribute insight in terms of (but not limited to): globalization, agri-food restructuring, geographical space and place, labour, social movements, conflict, state action, food sovereignty, gendered, racialized, and/or ethnicized processes of production, and theoretical tools for examining food production. T he goal of this session is to examine some of the practices and perspectives relevant to developing new and enriched sociological understandings of how food production informs social relations.

Session Chair: *Caleb Krahn, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Caleb Krahn, University of Toronto; Kristie O'Neill, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Globalization of the "Industrial Diet"

This paper offers a preliminary discussion of the concept of industrial dietary regimes and their early origins in the American context as a prelude to a discussion of the globalization of this diet in the neo-liberal era. The paper argues that the industrial diet is being globalized via three principal vectors today: global supermarket chain-store operations, transnational fast food restaurant chain operations, and transnational snackfood and beverge corporations. The health dimensions of this phenomenon are touched upon to give a sense of what the longer term impact of the transformation of food environments in developing countries are likely to be.
Author(s): *Tony Winson, University of Guelph*

- Grist to the mill: An interdisciplinary meta-narrative synthesis approach to understanding health equity in a globalized food system

In exploring pathways to health (in)equity through a globalized food system, an interdisciplinary approach offers a nuanced and comprehensive picture of the social determinants of health. However, multi-sited, cross-lingual and interdisciplinary research collaborations present considerable methodological challenges. Our 5-year research program, "Food systems and health equity in an era of globalization: 'Think, Eat and Grow Green Globally (TEG3)," includes research partners from Canada and Ecuador, whose disciplinary specialties range from epidemiology and public health to rural sociology.

In order to integrate existing knowledge on the relationships between food systems and health, we are conducting a meta-narrative synthesis.   That is, our literature review explores the "storylines" that emerge from selected academic disciplinary knowledge about the pathways by which a globalized food system shapes health equity. By building a shared language to operationalize such contested concepts as food security, food sovereignty and health equity within extensive database reviews, we offer practical methodological insights for teams of researchers seeking to bridge disciplinary and conceptual boundaries.   Our meta-narrative synthesis will inform the design of primary research interventions taking place at subsequent stages in the TEG3 project. These interventions will involve partnerships with food producers, consumers and Indigenous communities in Canada and Latin America.
Author(s): *Anelyse Weiler, Simon Fraser University; Chris Hergesheimer, University of British Columbia*

- Food deals and diets: The implications of trade arrangements for Kenyan diets.

Since the mid-1990s, growing attention has been placed on the dietary changes that seem to be taking place in non-OECD countries. For instance, in non-OECD countries, consumers seem to be increasingly eating foods that are higher in fats and sugars (Popkin 2006).

Scholars have analyzed how changing trade agreements help shape the availability of particular foods, influencing diets.   Research has focused on how trade agreements have facilitated foreign direct investment in food production, and what the implications of food-import regulations for diets are (Rayner et al 2007; Hawkes 2008; Thow 2009; Thow and Hawkes 2009; Hawkes 2010; Schmidhuber and Shetty 2010).   Yet how changing trade agreements influence domestic food production itself in turn influencing dietary changes is largely understudied.   This is an important factor in understanding dietary shifts, as domestic producers are often responsible for the majority of food that is available for consumption (Holt- Gimenez 2009: 145).

This presentation seeks to examine how changing Kenyan food production and diets relate to different convergences in the international political economy of food. Specifically, this presentation uses the food regime approach to interpret Kenyan food production and diets in conjunction with global configurations of property and power.
Author(s): *Kristie O'Neill, University of Toronto*

SESSION: From a criminal approach to a health-oriented approach: Drug regulation in Canada
Session Code: Crim4

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: Moving from justice to health regulation, cannabis dispensaries and harm reduction strategies have become a topic of major interest in recent scholarship.   Within this framework, human rights now constitute an important aspect of the drug policy agenda and where, for example, governments have started considering drug dependence differently, shifting from a criminal approach to a health-oriented one.   Another example can be seen in the fundamental paradox of a patient's right to choose their own treatment and the state's right to regulate it.   It seems clear these policies, primarily based on law enforcement and punishment, are outdated and that new responses need to be found to tackle these issues.   The objective of this panel discussion is to comment upon new drug policy trends, particularly touching upon both health and regulation (law), and to propose ways improve these policies.

Session Chair: *Connie Carter, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Jenna Valleriani, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- The programs and logics of harm reduction: the production and regulation of drug using subjects

This presentation is inspired by the recent Supreme Court of Canada decision that permits Insite (a supervised injection facility for intravenous drug users) to stay open by mandating a federal exemption from the Canadian Controlled Drugs and Substances Act .   On its face, the Supreme Courtís judgment tacitly reinforces the idea that harm reductionist philosophies and practices endorsed by Insite, and other like-minded organizations, are necessarily more effective than earlier prohibitionist approaches. One of the effects of this positioning is the creation of a drug management dichotomy, framed in either or terms, where prohibition becomes understood as inherently punitive and harm reduction as inherently progressive.

This presentation intervenes into this dichotomous framing of drug management strategies by problematizing the way that harm reduction is valorized when juxtaposed with the prohibitionist policy school.   Using a loosely Foucauldian lens and drawing on interviews with drug users, police,

politicians, healthcare professionals and program coordinators in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, this paper has three objectives: to evaluate the harm reduction complex on its own terms, to explicate three competing logics or rationalities within the harm reduction complex as a strategy of government, and to discuss the potential of drug user participation regarding drug policies as a way of moving forward.
Author(s): *Marc Sinclair, York University;*

- Implications of normalization for Canadian drug policy: Views of "risk" and "harm" held by socially integrated, adult, regular cannabis users in 4 provinces

The normalization of cannabis use in Canada is usually presented as a concern in relation to youthful consumers, but more generally has important implications for drug policy, law enforcement and public health. In the context of ongoing total prohibition, the aim of this research was to determine the extent and expression of normalization in Canada with respect to adult cannabis use, and users' views about the potential imposition of criminal penalties in contrast to potential concerns about health. Our research used a modified version of Respondent Driving Sampling to derive a sample of 165 adult, socially integrated, regular users of cannabis only (n=97) or both tobacco and cannabis (n=68) from 4 cities: Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. Our findings reveal important distinctions between the socially and culturally mediated sense of ìriskî and the more narrowly grounded perceptions of ìharmî based in oneís own and peer group experiences. Users' estimates of health impacts indicated some short term concerns, and some steps to mitigate these, but also marked intentions to continue use for the next decade. This unique data set can help to inform public debates about cannabis policy and provide guidance for harm reduction.
Author(s): *Patricia Erickson, University of Toronto*

- Establishing a basis of expertise in medical marijuana: Compassion clubs as embodied health movement organizations

Compassion clubs offer a model of community-based medical marijuana dispensaries as holistic and cost-effective alternatives to Health Canada's centralized model. But despite this, the federal government has not adopted this model nor made any changes to the legal status of compassion clubs. That clubs continue to operate (albeit illegally) reflects their success in achieving legitimacy and credibility.

By examining compassion clubs as embodied health movement (EHM) organizations, we see how they have simultaneously challenged, and collaborated with, scientific and medical professionals to expand the understanding of, and therapeutic use of, marijuana. Their engagement with the academic, scientific, medical, and political worlds has helped establish their cultural and cognitive authority. Compassion clubs have also affected the social construction of its members, reframing their shared 'deviant' identity to one that is more positive.

Here, I argue that compassion clubs have established a basis of expertise in medical marijuana that has become increasingly accepted in Canada, despite Health Canadaís resistance. Viewing them through the framework of embodied health movements reveals how compassion clubs have established this expertise, and how they can facilitate the development of a meaningful and effective medical marijuana program in Canada.
Author(s): *Rebecca Penn, Dalla Lana School of Public Health University of Toronto*

- Doing the same 'illicit' drug policy over and over again and expecting a different result: A pragmatic and evidence-based alternative to Canada's 'insane' prohibitionist approach

Einstein's definition of insanity characterizes Canadian 'illicit' drug policies for now over fifty years. Some individuals in Canadian society alter their consciousness by ingesting substances legitimized and condoned by the state (such as alcohol, tobacco, caffeine, and medications obtained by prescription) while other Canadians prefer to use substances that the state has chosen to prohibit and in doing so risk criminal censure and penal consequences. Despite massive expenditures of tax revenues and criminal justice resources while approaching this social reality within the criminal law framework the use of designated illegal substances in Canadian society has not been extinguished nor even substantially deterred. Can anyone credibly argue that Canadian society is better today than in 1961

(when the Narcotic Control Act was introduced) in relation to the social consequences of 'illicit' drug use?

This paper exposes the devastating social consequences of moral/deontological prohibitionist criminalization policies and the inadequacy of 'band-aid' harm reduction approaches as it argues for the de-exceptionalizing of 'illicit' drugs and advocates in favour of a regulatory approach to substance use that implicates legalization and a health-based paradigm shift.   The theoretical frameworks through which this discussion is engaged intertwine the principles of legal moralism and penal abolition/moderation.   The approach proposed in this paper will cease the marginalization and stigmatization of large numbers of individuals in our society, restore dignity to those individuals struggling with addictions, ensure safer and less criminogenic communities, and recognize the proper jurisdictional situating of the exercise of free will and potentially self-injurious conduct.
Author(s): *Gregory Brown, Carleton University*

SESSION: Gender, Migration, and Citizenship I
Session Code: SoIn1-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: Using a gender lens, this session will examine what citizenship means to immigrants in Canada and to trans-border migrants, including those migrants whose status is either precarious or non-existent.   In Canada, nearly all forms of caring rely on migrant and immigrant labor. Within the context of mobility of people across transnational borders in a globalized neo-liberal economy, the session will focus on unfolding how some migrants negotiate citizenship, exert their agencies, while others get marginalized due to class, race, sexual orientation, nationality, and so on.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Habiba Zaman, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- "Moving beyond the Citizen's Shadow: South Asian Canadian Women's Agency"

Canadian citizenship and immigration policies have held many discrepancies, opening doors to certain groups of people, while restricting the entry of others. Citizenship is more than a set of legal rights and includes social and cultural components that are actively negotiated. I will explore how the meaning of citizenship has changed for South Asian women over the past century and examine the challenges that they have faced in Canada. This paper will argue that various legal, social, and cultural factors have constrained South Asian Canadian womenís citizenship experience but they have utilized their autonomy to overcome the secondary status that these barriers have imposed on them. Thus far, these women's existence in historical accounts is only perceptible within the shadows of their husbands, so it is necessary to recognize their struggle.   South Asian women have worked hard to achieve a higher education, attain employment, surpass cultural barriers, and build a support network.   While, their political activities have remained community oriented, they have also gained a political voice and consistently extended the bounds of their citizenship.
Author(s): *Rishma Johal, Simon Fraser University*

- Canada's Exclusionary Immigration Act and its Effects on Women and LGBTTI Refugees

Canadian refugee policy changes from 2010-2012 have further marginalized certain groups of refugees such as women and those seeking protection from persecution based on their gender and/or sexual orientation.   Though the changes have shifted international perceptions negatively of the Canadian refugee system, this essay will argue that exclusionary practices have existed in policy throughout the years. Moreover, since Canadaís 1969 ratification of the United Nations Convention relating to the status of Refugees Canada's refugee policy has often followed international protocol when amending immigration law.   Therefore, this paper will examine the repercussions that implementation of omnibus bills Protecting Canadaís Immigration System Act and The Faster Removal of Foreign

Criminals Act will have on women refugees fleeing gender based violence and people seeking refuge form persecution based on their sexual orientation.   Additionally, this essay will propose recommendations to improve Canadian refugee policy in order to provide protection to refugees who are fleeing persecution and cannot seek protection in their countries of origin.
Author(s): *Nathalie Lozano Neira, M.A. Candidate in the Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies Program at Simon Fraser University*

- The Burden of Proof: Gay and Lesbian Asylum Seekers in Canada

This paper examines the barriers that gay and lesbian asylum seekers face during the process of claiming refugee status in Canada on the basis of sexual orientation. It looks at the Immigration and Refugee Board as a 'gatekeeper' which regulates how claims based on sexual orientation are made intelligible.   This paper argues that the forms of intelligibility that the IRB requires gay and lesbian asylum seekers to perform are rooted in Western conceptions of sexual normalcy, and heteronormativity. Additionally, this paper will also explore the embeddedness of (hetero)sexuality and its relationship to citizenship. This paper will argue that through this regulatory process, the IRB fails to address transnational understandings of sexuality and gender as they are produced through both countries of origin and destination.
Author(s): *Nadine Boulay, Simon Fraser University*

SESSION: Gender, Migration, and Citizenship II
Session Code: SoIn1-B

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 10:45am - 12:15pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: Using a gender lens, this session will examine what citizenship means to immigrants in Canada and to trans-border migrants, including those migrants whose status is either precarious or non-existent.   In Canada, nearly all forms of caring rely on migrant and immigrant labor. Within the context of mobility of people across transnational borders in a globalized neo-liberal economy, the session will focus on unfolding how some migrants negotiate citizenship, exert their agencies, while others get marginalized due to class, race, sexual orientation, nationality, and so on.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Habiba Zaman, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- Family and Citizenship: An Interrogation of Family-related Im/migration in Canada

This paper will investigate the familial foundations of citizenship theory, and delve into how the idea of family has been embedded and transformed in the Canadian immigration system.   For these, I will use an intersectionality framework with the multiple axes of social relations including gender, race, class, sexuality and age without presuming the significance of a particular dimension.   More specifically, I will trace the policy changes of family-related immigration in three distinct periods of Canadian history. I will consider (1) pre-1960s: female immigration as a racialized nation-building project; (2) between the 1960s and the mid-1990s: the heyday of Family Class immigration; (3) after the mid-1990s: decline of Family Class immigration.   Throughout these three periods, the different intersection of social relations such as gender, race, class, sexuality, and age will be utilized to examine the transformation of family-related immigration in Canada.
Author(s): *Jiyoung LeeAn, Carleton University*

- I am a Racialized Immigrant Woman: I am Unemployed and Poor

Majority of previous research on economic performance of immigrant population had been based on the significance of assimilation theory, which concludes that immigrants will experience upward mobility if they aim to work hard and achieve the necessary skills to participate in the labor market. On the other hand, some studies have shown that racialized immigrant communities are overly represented among the poor.   Therefore, many have questioned the validity and reliability of assimilation theory in order to address what they view as the realities of immigrantsí economic

integration.   Within frameworks of political economy, this comparative study evaluates assimilation theory, social capital and politics of social exclusion through examination of intertwined aspects of race, gender and immigration/ citizenship status to see whether high level of education can make an improvement in financial well- being of racialized immigrant women in Canada.
Author(s): *Somayeh Bahrami, Simon Fraser University*

- Discourses of racism in the lives of professional Indian and Chinese women immigrants in Canada

India and China have become major source countries of immigrants to Canada.   This reality suggests that Canadian immigration policies are no longer based on racism as it had been until the establishment of the Points System in 1967.   This is a source of debate, however even if it were true, the subsequent reality of immigrants with regard to actually pursuing the professions for which they have spent years qualifying for and subsequently practicing, points to persisting racial barriers emanating from institutional policies and procedures (e.g. professional associations) and from individuals who actually put policies into practice, such as recruiting agents, human resource personnel and employers in general.   Foreign-trained professional immigrants are subjected to systemic processes of devaluation and racialization in the labour market.   As women, they are additionally subjected to sexism in the immigration process, in the labour market as well as in their own households.   They migrate as ìdependentsî of their husbands who are viewed as 'heads of households'.   Most of these so-called 'dependent' immigrant women, however, happen to be highly educated and trained professionals just like their spouses, having worked for many years in high-powered jobs.   In fact, husbands are awarded additional points for their wives' qualifications.   However, upon attaining landed status in Canada, they , like their spouses, soon realize that they have been excluded from working in their own fields.   As highly educated professionals, they, like their male counterparts, are almost always members of the upper classes in their originating countries. They have privileged backgrounds and resources due to which Canada   has   judged   them   to   be   ideal   candidates   as   permanent   residents.

 The experiences of professional immigrant women in Canada are not often the subject of study. This paper arises out of a two-year collaborative and comparative study of 12 Indian and 11 Chinese professional immigrant women in Toronto (Canada) focusing on their labour market experiences. Life history-style interviews were conducted to uncover their experiences around their immigration, their job search, (non)utilization of their prior professional experience, discrimination and racism, their own responses and efforts to re-invent themselves, including their skills in order to make themselves marketable. In this paper, however, I will particularly focus on ìraceî. racialization and racism as these were articulated by them in our conversations.   Although this was not the explicit focus of our interviews, many remarked about their feelings about such things in passing.   How did they make sense of racism? How do they see themselves as immigrants in relation to other immigrants of colour and to whites? How do these ideas connect with received ideas about ìraceî and ìCanadian Nationî within (post)colonial contexts in India, China and Canada?
Author(s): *Tania Das Gupta, York University*

SESSION: Gender, sexuality, and (bio) medicalization I
Session Code: GS1-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session seeks to showcase work exploring intersections among (bio)medicalization, gender and sexuality including historical, contemporary, theoretical and/or empirical dimensions.   Contemporary work on medicalization has introduced new lines of inquiry around its shifting contexts and dimensions, including the extent to which commercial and market interests have become central, and the expansion of pharmaceutical culture in the biomedical reconstruction of bodies.   Feminist and critical sociological studies of science and medicine have been crucial in unpacking some of the assumptions about sex, gender and bodies that reverberate through contemporary biomedical discourse.   A range of issues

(including analysis of various 'disease entities') and their treatments and the construction of 'normality' in sexed and gendered bodies across the life course illustrate what is at stake here. Relevant research might include work exploring biomedical constructions which are explicitly gendered and sexualized - such as 'menopause', 'andropause', 'pre-menstrual syndrome,' 'early puberty', 'female sexual dysfunction', 'erectile dysfunction', 'gender identity disorder' and 'disorders of sexual development', as well as that which explores the less explicit gendered and sexual dimensions of other biomedical constructions - such as HPV vaccination, 'metabolic syndrome', PCOS, or cancer. We suggest these as examples, not as a definitive list, and encourage potential contributors to suggest others.

Session Chair: *Barbara Marshall, Trent University*

Session Organizers: *Thea Cacchioni, University of Victoria; Barbara Marshall, Trent University;*

Presentations:
- "Mr S, when was the last time you had a sexual fantasy?" The parole hearing and prison treatment of a sex offender at the turn of the 21st century

This case study of a parole hearing examines the importance the Parole Board of Canada gives to a sex offender's management of his sexual arousal as a sign of his rehabilitation. To explain this concern, I draw on a prison ethnography of a sex offender treatment program. This ethnography uncovers a therapeutics grounded in cognitive behaviourism and risk that actively fabricates the identity and sexuality of the sex offender. Rehabilitation as risk management relies on techniques of introspectionóa patientís internalization of his crime cycle and relapse prevention planóthat targets the connection between fantasies, arousal and offending. In my presentation I examine the symbiotic relationship between the parole hearing and treatment program, a relationship that constructs the sex offender into a species larger than life, one always at risk of re-offending.
Author(s): *Dany Lacombe, Simon Fraser University*

- Tethered By A String of Tiny Pearls? Poly-Cystic Ovarian Syndrome, Gendered Selves and Corporeality

In this paper, we analyse biomedical and popular discourses about Poly-Cystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) through the lens of feminist and queer scholarship. Symptoms of PCOS (such as higher testosterone levels, irregular menstruation, hirsutism, and increased muscularity) are challenges to normative notions of the female body. Many PCOS-affected women experience their bodies as sites of gender anxiety; they may be unable to reproduce maternity and/or femininity. In this paper, we argue that conventional medical and social discourses on PCOS and its most visible symptoms fail to consider the broader impacts of PCOS on mental and physical health. Instead, medical interventions regulate the female body in terms of heterosexuality, fertility and idealised femininity. How does the experience of PCOS differ for those who, as queer and feminist, are already engaged with alternative gender practices? Through this exploration, we raise wider questions about institutional practice, heteronormativity and gendered subjectivity.
Author(s): *Tulia Thompson, Institute of Gender, Race, Sexuality and Social Justice. University of British Columbia; Charlotte Craw, Monash University*

- Transsexuality, the "wrong body" and biopolitics

The conceptualisation of transsexuality as being born in the 'wrong body' is the prevailing trope within both medicine and popular culture. Indeed, the "wrong body" narrative is widely used by people who identify as transsexual, transgender or gender variant as one of the ways to explain and understand their experiences of embodiment. While this discourse has been extensively explored in the context of transsexual identity and experience, as have its roots in medicine, the relationship of the "wrong body" to subjectivity and biopolitics remains under-theorised. Because the origins of this discourse lie in the historical efforts of medical experts to classify and explain all aspects of the human condition, especially those which were seen as "abnormal" or "aberrant," an analysis of the relationship between this discourse and the control of gender variance in the context of biopolitics is imperative. To this end, this presentation looks at the ways in which the "wrong body" discourse, embodied by the diagnoses 'gender identity disorder' and 'gender dysphoria' in the American Psychiatric Associationís Diagnostic

and Statistical Manual versions IV-TR and V, is used to both eliminate the threat posed by gender variant bodies, and to re-harness and manage their potential.
Author(s): *Kimi Dominic, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Gender, sexuality, and (bio) medicalization II
Session Code: GS1-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session seeks to showcase work exploring intersections among (bio)medicalization, gender and sexuality including historical, contemporary, theoretical and/or empirical dimensions.   Contemporary work on medicalization has introduced new lines of inquiry around its shifting contexts and dimensions, including the extent to which commercial and market interests have become central, and the expansion of pharmaceutical culture in the biomedical reconstruction of bodies.   Feminist and critical sociological studies of science and medicine have been crucial in unpacking some of the assumptions about sex, gender and bodies that reverberate through contemporary biomedical discourse.   A range of issues (including analysis of various 'disease entities' and their treatments and the construction of 'normality') in sexed and gendered bodies across the life course illustrate what is at stake here.   Relevant research might include work exploring biomedical constructions which are explicitly gendered and sexualized - such as 'menopause', 'andropause', 'pre-menstrual syndrome', 'early puberty', 'female sexual dysfunction', 'erectile dysfunction', 'gender identity disorder' and 'disorders of sexual developmentí', as well as that which explores the less explicit gendered and sexual dimensions of other biomedical constructions - such as HPV vaccination, 'metabolic syndrome', PCOS, or cancer.   We suggest these as examples, not as a definitive list, and encourage potential contributors to suggest others.

Session Chair: Thea Cacchioni, University of Victoria

Session Organizers: *Thea Cacchioni, University of Victoria; Barbara Marshall, Trent University*

Presentations:
- Motherhood and the Willful Female Body: 19th Century Medical Science and the Construction of the Risky Pregnancy.

One of the many recent social shifts underlying changes in fertility rates and patterns in many post-industrial nations has been a rise in the age of women at the time of their first pregnancy. This demographic shift towards embarking on motherhood somewhat later in life has, as a result, become the topic of some controversy and public debate.   In particular, discussion of this issue has tended to focus on three related issues: first, that a rise in the age of women at first pregnancy is accompanied by an increase in maternal and neonatal risk; second, that due to these risks, pregnancy later in life poses significant ethical dilemmas for both medical practitioners as well as the welfare state, and third, that the rise in these later pregnancies is emblematic of unresolved tensions between an individual womanís desire for self-realization through motherhood and work.

Running throughout all of these discussions, however, is a curiously ahistorical notion of risk and maternity.   This paper uses historical data in order to both historicize and critically examine the contemporary use of the concept of risk in discussions of older mothers. Specifically, I examine medical textbooks, obstetric manuals, and self-help manuals for pregnant women, published in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, between 1890 and 1920, and critically examine how risk is applied in discussions of the management of the pregnant body. The data reveal significant historical shifts in how risk is mapped onto the female pregnant body and illustrate how the notion of maternal risk functioned as a proxy concept for larger concerns regarding womenís reproductive and sexual autonomy and self-determination.   I end with a discussion on what insights a historical analysis can lend to understanding contemporary maternity and risk discourse within the current demographic context.
Author(s): *Helga Hallgrimsdottir, University of Victoria*

- Risky relations: Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and the biomedicalization of sexual health citizenship through intimate female relations

In Canada, vaccination against HPV has been swiftly incorporated into public health programs with the development and approval of HPV vaccines. Drawing on biomedicalization theory and feminist readings of governmentality and biopower, this paper examines how the female child's body and her nascent sexuality are produced and governed by a complex matrix of power relations involving the State, the pharmaceutical industry, the medical profession, and intimate female relations. Within this constellation of power relations, familial relations (specifically, the mother-daughter relationship) and female friendship networks feature strongly in HPV vaccination promotional materials and in young women's vaccination narratives. We explore how these intimate female relations are constituted as particularly effective transfer points for medical expertise and pharmaceutical products which are framed as necessary measures to secure sexual health and preserve life. We highlight the discursive strategies that implicate family/friends in the cultivation of responsible neoliberal sexual citizenship, and suggest that family and friendship networks constitute a form of relational governance which cradles the childís risky body within caring relationships and prepares her to accept her duties to manage risk through the consumption of products to protect her own (sexual) health and that of those with whom she is intimately connected.

Author(s): *Jessica Polzer, The University of Western Ontario; Susan Knabe, The University of Western Ontario*

- The Body of Reproduction

The association between pregnancy and the female body is so tight, so absolute, that it is taken for granted that pregnancy is simply a 'natural' fact, a biological potentiality, of femaleness. This paper is an attempt to prise apart the female body and pregnancy in order to put them back together in an alternate relation. I ask not how does pregnancy act on the female body but in what ways is pregnancy employed in the constitution of the 'natural' female body?

For the interrogation of the constitutive power of pregnancy, I have found exploring it in relation to infertility to be particularly productive. The threat of infertility, represented as undermining both body and self, is such that the restabilisation strategies employed in the face of this disruption make naturalising narratives highly visible. Thus, I examine representations of infertility in medical discourse and ask how pregnancy and the female body are framed within this context? Rather than examining the technology of reproduction as in many critical feminist approaches to infertility, I explore reproduction as technology.

Author(s): *Trish Garner, Simon Fraser University*

- Milk Banking at the Margins: Under-Medicalization and the Feminization of Human Milk

Scholars in women's health and medical sociology have long pointed out that while some areas of life are over-medicalized, others are under-medicalized. In this paper, I explore human milk banking as an area that has long sought medical legitimacy but still exists at the margins of standard neonatology practice. This paper is based on a multi-cited ethnography of human milk banking, informal milk sharing and the use of human milk in biomedical innovation. It considers the efforts that human milk banks make to gain medical legitimacy as well as the barriers that limit them in this endeavor. Human milk banking is profoundly feminized: most milk banks are run by women, milk donations come from women, and milk goes to babies whose mothers cannot produce enough breast milk. This paper considers the relevance of human milk banking as a distinctly ìfemaleî technoscientific practice?

Author(s): *Krista Sigurdson, UC San Francisco*

SESSION: Health and Equity - the interrelationship I
Session Code: SoHe4-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: How healing and illness is related to social structures, social processes and the social determinants of health. As well as the political, social and economic circumstances that shape the experiences of those involved.

Session Chair: *Merle Jacobs, York University*
Session Organizers: *Saeed Hydaralli, York University; Merle Jacobs, York University*

Presentations:
- Inequality, Nursing, and Silence

When doing a survey for Equity in health professions, I was faced with unwilling nurses and different nursing associations for survey participation.   This research was a re-visitation of a previous research project, which focused on collegiality and the nursing culture.   Nurses, who responded, expressed dissatisfaction, exploitation, and a sense of understanding of the culture at hand. This unwillingness led me toward a personal thesis, which stem out of research frustration.   Merle Jacobs, in her book Cappuccino principles, explains the importance of hierarchy among nurses and bureaucratic structure of nursing profession, and how it constructs an unbalanced control of power, which leads to exploitation of staff nurses by the management.   It is important to understand the culture of ideal nurse, which is exploitive and radicalized.   However, I will be looking into why nurses are unwilling in 2012 to participate in a survey that looked into collegiality, equity at the staff nurse level. Are today's nurses different from nurses in 2000?
Author(s): *Shirin Khayambashi, York University*

- Health Outcomes in Hostile Work Environments

This autoethnographic study will look into the managerial psychological treatment and its effects of the health of the front line service workers in accordance to the poor results attained when dealing with customers.   Verbal and psychological abuse towards the front line service workers facilitates psychological stress which in turn promotes unfavorable customer service outcomes.   This subculture of high tension can lead leads to a lack of equity.   This case study will be interpreted through the research of Hagey, Jacobs and et al.
Author(s): *Caroline Suchit, York University*

- Caregiving and the Problem of the Self-Other Relationship

Caregiving as a social practice has long been an object of conventional sociological analysis. Such analyses have concerned themselves with, among other considerations, the gendered nature of caregiving, the physical and emotional challenges of caregiving, and the potential for changes at the levels of policy and social structure.   Taking those contributions as a point of departure, the objective of this paper is to identify and engage with the kinds of complex problem-solving situations that caregiving as a social practice presents. Put differently, what aspects of human relations and the human condition do caregiving, care-receiving, aging, and dying bring to view? For instance, how does caregiving bring to view different aspects, including the tensions, of the parent-child relationship? Similarly, illness, aging and dying forces both the caregiver and the cared-for to confront questions having to do with quality of life and death.
Author(s): *Saeed Hydaralli, Department of Equity Studies York University*

SESSION: Health and Equity - the interrelationship II
Session Code: SoHe4-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: How healing and illness is related to social structures, social processes and the social determinants of health.   As well as the political, social and economic circumstances that shape the experiences of those involved.

Session Chair: *Saeed Hydaralli, York University*
Session Organizers: *Saeed Hydaralli, York University; Merle Jacobs, York University*

Presentations:
- Resilience: A marginalizing concept for individuals and families with diverse abilities
The topic of resilience in families has captured the attention of social scientists since the 1970's in fields of psychology, social psychology, psychopathology, and others. Early and current resilience studies employ an ecological approach, which emphasizes predictable relationships between risk and protective factors and transactional processes that foster resilience. Limitations of this approach, including limitations specific to populations deemed "impaired," have been acknowledged but remain unresolved.   For example, existing definitions offer an understanding of how individuals and families ought to function ie: understandings which are founded in culturally sanctioned ways of functioning and in the fulfillment of similarly sanctioned roles.   Resilience, so defined, obscures other ways of being /other criteria of success.   I suggest that individuals and families are marginalized by current definitions of resilience and by deployments of this understanding in their lived realities.   I draw from critical theoretical work on the topic of vulnerability to further suggest that a re-visitation of the resilience concept in theoretical and empirical domains is warranted.   This paper draws from a larger study which investigated capacity for family and sibling support of adult children with a variety of ability-sets and mental health diagnoses (these include psychosis, addiction, and multiple diagnoses). I engage in a secondary analysis of data from individual and group interviews with three families which include members with diverse ability sets and diagnoses.   Preliminary findings point to process and contradiction/paradox as important analytical dimensions when investigating resilience.   I suggest that scholars across disciplines consider the following: 1) incorporating constructivist definitions of resilience (where resilience is seen as constructed, shared, and ordinary, and as a form of connectivity) into their frameworks; 2) exploring resilience outside the purview of competencies and abilities (for example, foreground alternative ability sets or subjectively constructed competencies); 3) providing a thorough and critical account of vulnerability in their notions of resilience.
Author(s): *Emily Hutcheon, University of Calgary*

- Categories of health and harm: Classification and interdependence in thinking about Canada's Truth and Reconciliation process.
In this paper, I focus on Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the ways that categories of health, healing, and harm are used in managing histories and ongoing effects of Residential Schools in the TRC.   In the first part, I argue for the connection between classification and racialization.   In the second, I examine individualizing effects of what has been called "healthism," contrasting such conceptions of health with an understanding of complex interdependence.   In the third, I argue that at issue in the TRC process is a struggle between incompatible classifications of health and personhood. Understanding how to better practice wellness in the context of the TRC process points toward more adequate conceptions of health and flourishing in the wake of colonialism and its ongoing harms. If we understand classification itself as a central technology of colonialism, and colonialism as an ongoing process, we should worry about current strategies of reparation, response, and reconciliation that center classificatory work.   However, since classification has been a cross-continental racialising tool and since we rely on classificatory work in opposing oppression, we must reckon with it.   This difficult reckoning is particularly necessary in thinking about harm and resistance in the context of health categorization.
Author(s): *Alexis Shotwell, Carleton University*

- Equity in Nursing Culture and how it effects patients

In order to discuss the culture of nursing, I researched hospital culture which provides insight into the the culture of nursing. Culture can also be understood through looking at the professional nurse, promotions, abuse and racism within the profession. In order for nurses to understand equity and how it affects health, cultural competency is currently a tool promoted in health education to help professionals provide health care to different populations. My research in Collegiality places abuse within nursing as a major issue that promotes conflictual behaviours between nurses as well as abuse towards their patients. Equity in heath care starts with equity in professional behaviours. This paper will discuss past research (2007) as well as the ongoing research (2012) in the area of nursing collegiality. Nursing collegiality is a way of understanding staff nurse culture, as this is the group of care providers closest to patients in care giving. My research focused on staff nurses interactions. Racism, abuse and harassment occurred within the group and also toward the group. Five case studies from patients provide the trickledown effect abuse has on patient care and how inequity has an overall effect on the most vulnerable in the health system, the patient.
Author(s): *Merle Jacobs, York University*

- Grist to the mill: An interdisciplinary meta-narrative synthesis approach to understanding health equity in a globalized food system

In exploring pathways to health (in)equity through a globalized food system, an interdisciplinary approach offers a nuanced and comprehensive picture of the social determinants of health. However, multi-sited, cross-lingual and interdisciplinary research collaborations present considerable methodological challenges. Our 5-year research program, (Food systems and health equity in an era of globalization: Think, Eat and Grow Green Globally (TEG3),) includes research partners from Canada and Ecuador, whose disciplinary specialties range from epidemiology and public health to rural sociology.

In order to integrate existing knowledge on the relationships between food systems and health, we are conducting a meta-narrative synthesis. This methodology involves characterizing key-word themes from extensive literature reviews in English and Spanish databases, along with workshops among researchers to identify these knowledge themes. Our meta-narrative synthesis informs the design of primary research interventions to address crosscutting issues of food sovereignty and food security. Taking place at subsequent stages in the TEG3 project, these interventions will involve partnerships with food producers, consumers and Indigenous communities in Canada and Latin America.
Author(s): *Anelyse Weiler, Simon Fraser University; Chris Hergesheimer, University of British Columbia;*

SESSION: Health Headlines: Health, Illness, and the Media I
Session Code: MeS2-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Research that combines the sociology of health with media analysis has expanded considerably in the last ten years. The relationship between health, illness, and the media is complex including, among other topics, representations, information, communication, media convergences, and participatory cultures. For example, representations of health in the media, whether in newspapers, advertisements, magazines, films or on television, help to shape perceptions of these topics; the media is a main source for health information, guiding many people's health-related choices; and media participation (across platforms) engages community members. This session combines media analysis on health topics whilst considering sociocultural perceptions, discourses, or narratives of health or illness. Papers are welcome that discuss these and other topics that can be broadly understood as tied to the sociology of health or illness and the media.

Session Chair: *Susan Cake, University of Alberta*
Session Organizers: *Chrystie Myketiak, University of London*

Presentations:
- Madness in the Media: An Intersectional Analysis of Educational Films and Television Programming, 1940-1969

In this paper, we present a feminist, intersectional analysis of findings from a pilot project on films and television programming about 'mental illness' that were used for public and/or professional education in Canada between 1940 and 1969. The project impetus was the extensive research that demonstrates the significance of media in framing social issues and problems in liberal states and especially the increasing power of visual media in this regard during the 20th century. While media impact is not homogeneous, analyzing respresentations of topics such as madness is important, given that the media are the sole source of information on these issues for many people.

After a systematic search for films and television programming on madness from 1940 to 1969, we selected 28 accessible titles for analysis. We examined media depictions of madness and tracked historical and discursive shifts in perspectives on madness across the sample. Our analysis suggests that while dominant representations of madness in the films exhibited many similarities across time, they also demonstrated clear differences that reflected changing historical and cultural contexts. Moreover, the ascendancy of 'new' approaches to madness does not mean that 'old' ones disappear. The existene of competing discourses about madness thus creates possibilities for contesting the status quo.
Author(s): *Wendy Chan, Simon Fraser University; Dorothy Chunn, Simon Fraser University*

- Old age on screen - the invisible veil of ageism

Dominant cinema produces popular entertainment that reflects a youth oriented culture, while the natural process of age and the representation of older people in film are largely absent. Because youth is the major focus of popular film, corporate-run dominant cinema (primarily Hollywood) promotes an ageism that is implicit and often explicit. This is primarily achieved through the removal of evidence of older age and aging on screen, and secondly through the depiction of aging as frailty and decline. Aging is characterized as humourous, annoying, disgusting or sometimes condescendingly poignant, a representation that homogenizes and banishes older adults to the sidelines, rendering them invisible and without value.
The purpose this paper is to uncover the ways in which the image of older age presented in dominant cinema reproduces a negative and stereotypical model of aging based on frailty and dependency. Applying content and thematic analysis to popular films from 2012, this exploration will in turn expose an ageism that is so pervasive in popular culture and film that it has largely become normalized and internalized by the audience.
Author(s): *Linda Outcalt, University of Victoria, Centre on Aging*

- "The Sickest Nurse": Human Error and Infant Deaths in the News

This paper examines discourses of blame and accountability in print and online news stories about infant deaths attributed to 'human error' in hospitals. Three cases studies from 2010 are used in which an infant died after an incorrect infusion of a drug on a neonatal unit, with cases from each of Canada, the UK and the USA.

Although these cases were chosen for their similarities, the findings from the qualitative discourse analysis show differences in how the hospitals (and in some cases health districts and Trusts) dealt with both the incidents and media scrutiny. It is argued that these factors along with national context, and the families' willingness to be interviewed, helped shape the news discourse and media outcomes. In addition, while there is a stereotype that the news stories are sensationalistic this was largely dependent on the case, source, and context. The incidents and the media coverage can be understood on a continuum of blame and learning, with individual nurses deemed responsible for the deaths in two of the incidents. Finally, the language of news will be underscored for how it works as a framing technique, particularly when individual blame is assigned.
Author(s): *Chrystie Myketiak, Queen Mary University of London; Paul Curzon, Queen Mary University of London*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Health Headlines: Health, Illness, and the Media II
Session Code: MeS2-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: Research that combines the sociology of health with media analysis has expanded considerably in the last ten years.   The relationship between health, illness, and the media is complex including, among other topics, representations, information, communication, media convergences, and participatory cultures.   For example, representations of health in the media, whether in newspapers, advertisements, magazines, films or on television, help to shape perceptions of these topics; the media is a main source for health information, guiding many people's health-related choices; and media participation (across platforms) engages community members.   This session combines media analysis on health topics whilst considering sociocultural perceptions, discourses, or narratives of health or illness. Papers are welcome that discuss these and other topics that can be broadly understood as tied to the sociology of health or illness and the media.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Chrystie Myketiak, University of London;*

Presentations:

- Who Can You Trust? Constructions of Risk and Efficacy in Canada's Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Prevention and Vaccination Campaigns

This research compares the social construction of risk and efficacy in three major human papillomavirus (HPV) communication campaigns in Canada.   Multimodal discourse analysis was used to compare the HPV prevention campaign from the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada with the pharmaceutically branded promotional campaigns for the Gardasil and Cervarix vaccines.   Analyses revealed that all campaigns rely on statistics and fear appeals to amplify the hazard posed by HPV and emphasize vaccination as a form of cancer prevention.   Campaigns rely upon culturally mediated visual and linguistic tropes that reflect the ideal of the modern, independent woman, while simultaneously emphasizing the need for the protection of women and girls.   By constructing vaccination as an ethical imperative, bolstered by the strategic reporting of statistics, the campaigns create a social understanding of risk that is grounded in moral, rather than scientific grounds.   While campaigns that are not affiliated with a particular vaccine manufacturer may be considered a trusted source for impartial information, vaccine manufacturers may be a more accurate source of information about vaccine efficacy and safety.
Author(s): *Andrea Polonijo, University of British Columbia; Darryn DiFrancesco, University of British Columbia*

- Explorations of Power: Media Representation of HPV on The Dr. Oz Show

North Americans are increasingly accessing medical and scientific knowledge from mainstream media sources, which is fundamentally changing the nature of the doctor-patient relationship.   One source for the transmission of this information is through televisions shows such as The Dr. Oz Show . This presentation will briefly outline a Foucauldian analysis of televised medical knowledge about the human papillomavirus. Through Foucault's concepts of 'biopower' and 'subjectivity,' along with a brief exploration of surveillance medicine, this analysis seeks to demonstrate how a mainstream account of medical knowledge functions in a television show.   The televised nature of the doctor-patient interaction opens the relationship up to a wide audience, whereby the relations of power inherent in forms of media inserts itself into the relations of power in the doctor-patient relationship. At the same time, a feminist critique of the Foucauldian concepts demonstrates the unique positioning of female bodies in the contexts of medicine, sexual health, and the media.   This presentation is a call for the importance of understanding the impact of medical and scientific knowledge as presented and transmitted through mainstream media sources.   This research demonstrates a unique way of analysing the intersection of media representation of medical knowledge, womenís bodies, and the doctor-patient relationship.
Author(s): *Susan Cake, University of Alberta*

SESSION: Immigrant Integration and Immigration Policy @ the Edge: Stratification of Immigrants and their Children
Session Code: SoIn7-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Recently, federal government policies regarding international migration changed in three fundamental areas: a) in provincial allocations of settlement funding with shifts away from Ontario towards Prairie provinces and British Columbia; b) in the immigration policy arena, with enhanced criminal justice measures targeting immigration consultants, fraudulent marriage, and unauthorized migrants including trafficked women and refugees claimants; and c) in the recruitment of workers (temporary and permanent residents) via the ongoing expansion of the Provincial Nominee class and the decentralization of selection, with provinces and employers having greater roles in the selection process.   These developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics such as immigrant integration, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies.   This session solicits papers on these topics of Canadian migrant integration and/or immigration policy, as well as papers which assess current on-going issues and/or future implications of policy changes.

Session Chair & Discussant: *Lisa Kaida, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Session Organizers: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Overcoming labour market signaling, or persistent disadvantage? An intra-and intergenerational analysis of the experience-earnings profiles of Canadian visible minority men

This study explores the experience-earnings profiles of Canadian visible minorities both within and between the first, 1.5, second and third generations and beyond. Utilizing Michael Spence's job market signaling as a theoretical framework, I: a) quantify the visible minority earnings gap; b) compare the visible minority earnings gap across generations; and c) determine if the initial earnings disadvantage of visible minorities attenuates with duration in the labour market, suggesting firm ìsignalingî on the basis of visible minority status.   This study also improves upon previous modeling techniques by employing the less commonly used quartic function for returns to experience.   Using the 2006 census file this study finds that Chinese, Black, and South East Asian males earn consistently less than their non-visible minority counterparts across all generations.   Albeit a persistent disadvantage for these groups, results continue to reveal significant intergenerational mobility.   In terms of intra-generational mobility, this study finds some evidence of a narrowing of the initial visible minority earnings disadvantage for the first generation; however, in the 1.5 and subsequent generations there is more evidence to suggest a widening or persistence of the initial earning disadvantage.   In general, intra-generational findings paint a rather grim picture of returns to experience for visible minority men.
Author(s): *Sean Waite, McGill University*

- Explaining the Gap among Children from Low-Education Families: Children of Immigrants & the Third-Plus Generation

Using the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey, this study examines the educational achievement gap between children of immigrants and the third-plus generation. While controlling for demographic and family background variables eliminates the gap between children of immigrants and the third-plus generation from high-education families (at least one parent has some university or college education), children of immigrants from low-education families (parents with high school degrees or less) remain significantly ahead of their third-plus generation counterparts.   Adjusting for levels of ethnic retention (first-language and sense of importance in carrying on the customs and traditions of their ethnic ancestries), participation in organizations, and experiences of discrimination reduces the gap between children of immigrants and the third-plus generation from low-education families, although children of immigrants remain significantly ahead.   The results indicate that the 1.5 and second generationís high educational attainments are strongly mediated by both ethnic retention and participation in organizations (nearly

50% each), while participation in organizations is the most important factor for the 2.5 generation (nearly 75%). Experiences of discrimination accounted for the weakest proportion of the total change in the adjusted models for all groups.
Author(s): *Alice Hoe, University of Toronto*

- "I Fit the Description": Experiences of Social and Spatial Exclusion among Ghanaian Immigrant Youth in the Jane and Finch Neighbourhood in Toronto

Public interest in the influence of neighbourhoods on immigrant integration in Canadian societies has been growing in recent years. Yet, little research has been done to explain the effects of neighbourhoods on immigrant experiences of exclusion. Drawing on field research undertaken in the Jane and Finch neighbourhood in Toronto, this paper discusses the experiences of social and spatial exclusion among Ghanaian immigrant youth. The paper fills an important gap by considering the everyday experiences of Ghanaian immigrant youth between the ages of 18 to 30 years in the study area. It incorporates meaningful insights from their own perspective on the drivers of exclusion in diverse situations and locations in Toronto. This paper contributes to our understanding of the dynamics of neighbourhood stigmatization and its impact on residentsí integration into the larger society.
Author(s): *Mariama Zaami, University of Calgary; Amal Madibbo, University of Calgary*

SESSION: Immigrant Integration and Immigration Policy @ the Edge: Immigration and Marginalization
Session Code: SoIn7-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Recently, federal government policies regarding international migration changed in three fundamental areas: a) in provincial allocations of settlement funding with shifts away from Ontario towards Prairie provinces and British Columbia; b) in the immigration policy arena, with enhanced criminal justice measures targeting immigration consultants, fraudulent marriage, and unauthorized migrants including trafficked women and refugees claimants; and c) in the recruitment of workers (temporary and permanent residents) via the ongoing expansion of the Provincial Nominee class and the decentralization of selection, with provinces and employers having greater roles in the selection process. These developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics such as immigrant integration, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. This session solicits papers on these topics of Canadian migrant integration and/or immigration policy, as well as papers which assess current on-going issues and/or future implications of policy changes.

Session Chair and Discussant: *Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia*
Session Organizer: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Undocumented workers in the labour market: An overview

This paper analyzes the international *English language literature on the effects of "undocumented" migrants on the labour market.

A review of the literature has shown that "undocumented" migrants face worse employment outcomes and experiences than documented migrants and/or native borns, although this has not always been the case. Compared to recent studies that found significant employment differences between "undocumented" migrants and documented migrants and/or native-borns, early studies for example, found little, or no employment differences. A variety of factors were found to affect the employment outcomes and experiences of recent "undocumented" migrants.

While demographic, human capital, workplace and variables specific to being "undocumented" explain a small portion of the employment disadvantages, structural-level factors were found to explain a

larger portion of the labour market disadvantages. Indicating "undocumented" migrants' employment outcomes and experiences to be largely affected by a "process" of increasing structural-level factors (e.g. controlling, restrictive, policing policies), this literature review indicates that less restrictive policies, rather than more restrictive policies towards "undocumented" migrants, would be more successful in facilitating their full and equal participation in the labour market.
Author(s): *Charity-Ann Hannan, Ryerson University*

- Understanding the Canadian Immigration System: Linking together Tracked and Obscured Legal Status Transitions & Trajectories

Canada's population of authorized and unauthorized immigrants with precarious legal status has grown exponentially, routes to citizenship have narrowed and become more uncertain, and securitization has crept into the immigration policy agenda. Estimates of the unauthorized population do not exist, but in 2011, 704,998 people who previously entered under an authorized temporary category were still present. The presence of a significant population of precarious legal status non-citizens who live, work and raise families in Canada is restructuring urban and rural labour markets; changing neighbourhood and small town economies, and altering the priorities of local institutions such as schools, health clinics, parks and recreation programmes and community centres. In effect, the growing population of non-citizens without a clear path to legal status permanency or security in Canada is generating a social transformation that requires systematic consideration. In this paper we use primary survey research and secondary administrative data to make two contributions toward a systematic mapping of Canadaís new immigration landscape. First, we introduce the chutes and ladders immigration model as a conceptual framework for making sense of the current immigration dynamics and flows. The chutes and ladders model points to a high degree of indeterminacy, variation and multi-directional movement within precarious legal status categories and in the routes to secure legal status and citizenship. Second, we identify some of the methodological pitfalls that currently limit our ability to study immigrant incorporation processes in ways that take into account citizen and non-citizen populations and the legal status transitions that link them together and increasingly determine incorporation outcomes for all immigrants.
Author(s): *Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto; Luin Goldring, York University*

- Anti-Trafficking Discourse and Immigration Policy in Canada: New Modes of Insecurity

The arrival of two boats off the coast of British Columbia in 2009 and 2010 sparked heated debates that prominently featured anti-trafficking discourses in discussions of national security, border integrity, and the rights of migrants. Such discussions are not new in Canada, yet the role of anti-trafficking discourses in shaping the debate offers new insight into the redefinition of boundaries of inclusion and exclusion.   By examining recent immigration policy amendments alongside anti-trafficking discourses, including representations of human trafficking from the perspective of frontline workers, government officials, law enforcement, and trafficked persons in Western Canada, this paper examines the relationship between human trafficking and migrant smuggling and the role of anti-trafficking discourses in shaping contemporary boundaries of inclusion and exclusion. The paper concludes with an examination of the insecurity trafficked persons experience as a result of measures emphasizing criminalization and deportation as well as the effect of criminalization for temporary migrant workers experiencing exploitation in a context of socio-economic constraint.
Author(s): *Julie Kaye, Ambrose University College*

SESSION: Immigrant Integration and Immigration Policy @ the Edge: Constructing Admission Categories
Session Code: SoIn7-C

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Recently, federal government policies regarding international migration changed in three fundamental areas: a) in provincial allocations of settlement funding with shifts away from Ontario towards Prairie provinces and British Columbia; b) in the immigration policy arena, with enhanced criminal justice measures targeting immigration consultants, fraudulent marriage, and

unauthorized migrants including trafficked women and refugees claimants; and c) in the recruitment of workers (temporary and permanent residents) via the ongoing expansion of the Provincial Nominee class and the decentralization of selection, with provinces and employers having greater roles in the selection process. These developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics such as immigrant integration, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. This session solicits papers on these topics of Canadian migrant integration and/or immigration policy, as well as papers which assess current on-going issues and/or future implications of policy changes.

Session Chair and Discussant: *Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia*
Session Organizers: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Entry Categories as State Based Boundary Work on National Identity: Expanding Sociological Approaches to Studying Immigration Policy

In Canada, immigration policy has long been a cornerstone of nation-building endeavors. However, developments in recent decades suggest that there has been a shift in the form and content of the national project reflected in that policy. These developments include changes to the ìmixî of immigrants admitted under different entry categories (e.g. skilled workers vs. family members), the relative weight of permanent versus temporary admissions, and the quality of legal status accorded to immigrant spouses.

In this paper, I show how a sociological approach to immigration policy analysis that (a) reconceptualises entry categories as sites of symbolic boundary-making rather than substantive objects, and (b) links macro-level policy and micro-level interpretations of street-level bureaucrats, can lead to a nuanced understanding of how the Canadian nation-building project has changed over time. I illustrate this point with reference to both permanent and temporary paths to family-related admission.
Author(s): *Jennifer Elrick, University of Toronto*

- Canadian visa officers and the social construction of "real" spousal relationships

This paper examines how Canadian visa officers process Family Class spousal sponsorship applications. In attempting to weed out 'marriages of convenience' and other non-genuine relationships, visa officers must decide whether relationships are "real", or "fake". I argue that visa officers socially construct "real relationships". This process of social construction involves the use of various typifications of what 'normal', 'genuine' relationships look like. These typifications, however, also take into account the culturally conditioned ways in which people fall in love, form relationships, and solemnize their marriages and partnerships. This paper shows that there is no single set of culturally based typifications that visa officers rely on; instead they use general typifications that, depending on the context, are driven by 'Canadian' and 'other' notions of normality. Data is based on ethnographic field-work, interviews with Canadian visa officers and observations of interviews with Family Class applicants at eleven overseas visa offices.
Author(s): *Vic Satzewich, McMaster University*

- Who Counts as Family in Canadian Immigration?: A Genealogical Study of Canada's Family Reunification Policies

Canadian immigration policies have been going through rapid and massive changes since 2008. This paper focuses on the federal government's changes to family reunification policies, among which the most significant is the introduction of the 'Super Visa,' a ten-year multiple-entry visa that allows eligible parent and grandparents applicants to come to Canada as visitors, but not to settle as permanent residents. Taking a Foucauldian genealogical approach, the paper historicizes the problematization of the family by examining the emergence of family reunification as a rationality and practice in the post-WWII era and various shifts in the subsequent decades. We argue that 'who counts as family in Canadian immigration' has been a biopolitical question. Family members are recognized as such when they suit the needs of the Canadian population. The latest changes in family reunification policies

objectify potential parents and grandparents reunification applicants as economic and health risks to the Canadian population and manage these risks through the neoliberal responsibilizing technology of the Super Visa.
Author(s): *Sherry Thorpe, Carleton University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

- Sorting or Shaping Immigrants? Exploring the Function of Canadian Immigration Policy Using the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada

This paper explores the premise that immigration policies do not simply regulate the inflow of newcomers, but rather shape the objects they regulate. While this premise has been discussed in relation to (illegal) immigration and precarious workers, we use it to explore skilled immigrant admissions. Many qualitative studies of skilled, dual-career family migrants have argued that crossing an international border sorts family members into "primary" (economic) and "secondary" (non-economic) migrants, and that this sorting has gendered effects on employment outcomes. We assess the potential magnitude and pervasiveness of these tendencies by conducting a panel data analysis of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), in order to answer the following question: What relationship exists between state-defined immigrant entry categories, application status (as primary/secondary migrant), and economic outcomes (as measured by income)? We find that Canada's immigration policy shapes immigrant outcomes in two ways: by creating relationships of dependency, and by gendering those relationships.
Author(s): *Jennifer Elrick, University of Toronto; Naomi Lightman, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Immigrant Integration and Immigration Policy @ the Edge: Immigration Policy Changes and Integration Challenges
Session Code: SoIn7-D

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Recently, federal government policies regarding international migration changed in three fundamental areas: a) in provincial allocations of settlement funding with shifts away from Ontario towards Prairie provinces and British Columbia; b) in the immigration policy arena, with enhanced criminal justice measures targeting immigration consultants, fraudulent marriage, and unauthorized migrants including trafficked women and refugees claimants; and c) in the recruitment of workers (temporary and permanent residents) via the ongoing expansion of the Provincial Nominee class and the decentralization of selection, with provinces and employers having greater roles in the selection process. These developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics such as immigrant integration, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. This session solicits papers on these topics of Canadian migrant integration and/or immigration policy, as well as papers which assess current on-going issues and/or future implications of policy changes.

Session Organizer, Chair and Discussant: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Presentations:
- Tracking the Turn Towards Temporary: Is Regulatory Policy Working for Temporary Foreign Workers within the Stream for Lower-skilled Occupations in Alberta?

Over the last decade, the growth of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) in Canada has been unprecedented. Contrasting the relative stagnation of permanent resident arrivals, this represents a marked shift in (im)migration policy towards accessing populations purely for their labour capacity, while concurrently reducing Federal and Provincial governmentsí obligations to them. Though some streams of the TFWP still offer Temporary Foreign Workers (TFWs) opportunities for permanent status, workers within the (lower-skilled) streams find access to citizenship all but completely blocked. For them, life in Canada is characterized by precarity - fusing precarious work and migrant status in ways that make them vulnerable to abuse. Exploring the Alberta context, this paper examines emerging policy gaps faced by TFWs, focusing specifically on the regulatory policy of the

Stream for Lower-skilled Occupations (SLSO).   Drawing on key informant interviews with Edmonton-based social service organizations that provide support to TFWs, it builds upon, and contributes to, existing literature, by comparing already-articulated concerns over the TFWP, with service provider accounts of policy gaps emerging on the ground.   This exploratory research informs a larger research project examining the work-life experiences of TFWs within the SLSO and the policy challenges within the TFWP.

Author(s): *Chad Doerksen, University of Alberta*

- Envisioning two-step immigration: How temporary migration is addressing long-term labour market and community-building needs in Manitoba

Temporary migration programs are becoming a permanent fixture in the Canadian immigration landscape. While these programs are part of a comprehensive labour market strategy to address purported temporary, sector-specific shortages, industry and community stakeholders have indicated that temporary migrants are fulfilling longer-term and more permanent labour needs. Indeed, temporary migration is utilized both regionally and locally as a mechanism for coping with labour market and demographic challenges.

Recently, so-called "two-step immigration" has provided temporary migrants with pathways to transition to permanent residency (namely Provincial/Territorial Nominee Programs), launching this topic into discussions related to integration and social inclusion.   In fact, critics of temporary migration programs advocate for a broader orientation toward considering these workers as contributing members of society, rather than merely just-in-time contingent labourers.   Two-step immigration raises implicit tensions between competing, but not incongruous visions- is such immigration primarily part of a labour market strategy motivated by economic development, or can it also be a mechanism for addressing demographic needs and for community-building?   This paper highlights how temporary migration polices play out in practice through the local initiatives of government and non-government actors by specifically drawing on the example of Manitoba to illustrate unique strategies that permanently retain temporary migrants.

Author(s): *Jill Bucklaschuk, University of Manitoba*

- Empowering Immigrant Communities: Implications for Settlement Services in Mid-Sized Canadian Cities

Provincial governments increasingly develop strategies that attract immigrants to settle in the prairie provinces.   Although considerable research examines the role of settlement services in larger cities such as Toronto and Vancouver, there is less information regarding the needs of immigrants in mid-sized cities.   Alberta and Manitoba plan to increase immigration to cities like Winnipeg and Edmonton. Unfortunately, some immigrants experience difficulties during their settlement process, and the varied needs of newcomers create challenges for immigrant-serving organizations as they develop services to meet those needs. This paper explores the influence of the immigrant nominee programs implemented in Manitoba and Alberta and illustrates the challenges of providing services for immigrants in mid-sized Canadian cities through qualitative interviews conducted with service providers in Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Author(s): *Jasmine Thomas, University of Alberta*

- Sidetracked, backtracked: International studentsí settlement pathways and regional immigration in Atlantic Canada

This paper provides an analysis of the development and dismantling of regionalized immigration pathways for international students in Atlantic Canada, focusing on implications for the students and the Atlantic region.   In the past decade, international students had been recast as a new source of highly skilled labour at low integration cost for Canada and as a potential fix for the clustering of immigrants in large metropolitan centers.   Through recent immigration reforms, provincial immigration pathways for students are closing and settlement supports are drying up.   This analysis draws on data emerging from over 100 qualitative interviews with international students and with policy makers and settlement support providers at universities and NGOs in the four provinces of Atlantic Canada over the last three years. The paper illustrates how ongoing policy and programming

changes have created uneven landscapes of opportunities for students to become meaningfully connected to their Canadian communities and transition to permanent statuses.
Author(s): *Sinziana Chira, Dalhousie University*

SESSION: Immigrant Integration and Immigration Policy @ the Edge: Social Processes of Migration and Integration
Session Code: SoIn7-E

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Recently, federal government policies regarding international migration changed in three fundamental areas: a) in provincial allocations of settlement funding with shifts away from Ontario towards Prairie provinces and British Columbia; b) in the immigration policy arena, with enhanced criminal justice measures targeting immigration consultants, fraudulent marriage, and unauthorized migrants including trafficked women and refugees claimants; and c) in the recruitment of workers (temporary and permanent residents) via the ongoing expansion of the Provincial Nominee class and the decentralization of selection, with provinces and employers having greater roles in the selection process. These developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics such as immigrant integration, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. This session solicits papers on these topics of Canadian migrant integration and/or immigration policy, as well as papers which assess current on-going issues and/or future implications of policy changes.

Chair & Discussant: *Doug Baer, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Future Migrants and Knowledge Transfer: a study of university students in India
There is widespread recognition of the employment problems facing skilled migrants in Canada.   As a result, research reports high levels of frustration and anger over migrantsí failed attempts to secure employment in Canada that is commensurate with their foreign earned credentials and experience. Furthermore, research suggests that these employment problems are largely unanticipated by migrants.   As these employment difficulties have been observed for at least a decade, our study asks why migrants are surprised by the difficulties they face in Canada.   Our research questions focus on the sources of information being used by future migrants living in India, and whether these sources are informing them of these employment struggles.   To investigate, we surveyed 500 university students in India who plan to migrate.   Our findings confirm the pervasiveness of informal networks among future migrants in India, and show how knowledge transfer within these networks in problematic.   Some policy suggestions are provided.
Author(s): *Kara Somerville, University of Saskatchewan; Scott Walsworth, University of Saskatchewan*

- Immigrants' Occupational and Earning Attainment
Immigrants to Canada experience significant economic inequality and their situation has worsened in recent decades. The brunt of the inequality is experienced by visible minority immigrants.   They are more likely to be at the lower occupational strata, their job do not match their pre-immigration experiences and have minimal occupational benefits.   The occupational gap among ethno-racial minority and dominant immigrants to Canada remains even after accounting for their human and social capital.

In this paper, I suggest that differences in the level of economic development and labour market reward structure in immigrantsí country of origin are partly responsible for ethno-racial occupational inequality among immigrants to Canada. These differences seem to provide important clues to the employers when evaluating immigrants' credentials, and hiring and rewarding them differentially.

Using the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), conducted by Statistics Canada between 2001 and 2005, I show that occupational attainment of the recent immigrants to Canada is related to pre- and post-immigration human and social capital, but more importantly, to their country of originís quality of life, as well as its economic and political development. However, the footprints of country of origin declines within two and then four years after immigrants have landed. Theoretical and policy implication are discussed.
Author(s): *Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor*

- Measuring Social, Cultural, and Civic Integration in Canada: The Creation of an Index and Some Applications

This paper reports on findings from a research project that was funded by the Prairie Metropolis Centre.   The research utilizes a large quantitative data set in Canada, the Ethnic Diversity Survey, to develop a specific index to measure the social, cultural, and civic integration of immigrants in Canada and then selectively applies it for some comparative analyses.   The paper begins with a definition of integration and then reviews the literature on measuring immigrant integration in Europe and the United States as well as the relevant Canadian literature that foregrounds the variables that we considered for a Canadian immigrant integration index.   We then explain how, using factor analysis, our immigrant integration index is developed for Canada.   Finally, the paper applies this social integration index and presents some of the results where this index is applied.   More specifically this last part of the paper presents comparative social integration index scores and analysis for: 1) nativity (comparing immigrants to the Canadian-born); 2) generational status; 3) racialized (visible) minority status; and 3) nativity by generation and racialized (visible) minority status.   While there are statistically significant differences in all of these comparison one of our major findings is that immigrant integration, as measure by our index, is not that dissimilar to the Canadian-born.
Author(s): *Lloyd L. Wong, University of Calgary; Annette Tézli, University of Calgary*

- Social Capital, Diversity and Giving or Receiving Help Among Neighbours

In this paper we look at the links between social capital and helping neighbours or receiving help from neighbours. Our data are drawn from the 2003 and 2008 Canadian General Social Surveys, both of which looked at linkages across social networks. In particular, we examine the relationship between municipal, neighbourhood and individual level ethnicity social capital formation and the level of helping amongst neighbours. Using a combination of factor analysis and random intercept model regressions, we find a strong link between social capital formation and helping, but do not find strong links between diversity, social capital and helping.   This suggests that previous research, which found strong links between diversity and social capital, may be overstated.
Author(s): *Fernando Mata, University of Ottawa*

SESSION: Imperialism Today
Session Code: DGS4

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: This is the session for any students of historical and contemporary imperialism and its connection to other social phenomena such as war, social class, migration, decolonization, genocide, law, religion, environment, globalization and other social development

Session Organizer and Chair: *KW Taylor, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:
- Figures of imperialism: entrepreneurship in the World Banks' projects and initiatives

This research paper will undertake an analysis of developmental discourses that focus on entrepreneurship in an attempt to address how entrepreneurship is represented and legitimized as a fundamental vehicle for economic development.   As such, this paper follows recent scholarship that has turned their attention to the ideological and discursive dimensions of entrepreneurship (cf. Ogbor, 2000; Anderson & Smith, 2007).

Because entrepreneurship entails systems of beliefs, principles and norms that are historically and spatially situated and closely linked to fundamental Western ideals such as cultural individualism, Schumpeterian (creative destruction), and economic wealth (Brandl and Bullinger, 2009), this paper may illuminate new facets of contemporary imperialism: the emergence of what I call ìimperial figuresî, those images of personhood and behavior that convey desirable traits that can carry out and extend western capitalist power and influence.

Using specifically Critical Discourse Theory (van Dijk, 1997; Fairclough & Fairclough, 2012), I will focus on imperial representations that are subsumed within political arguments in support of a specific socio-economic order.   This approach will help me to elucidate how the representations of entrepreneurship in developmental discourses are subsumed within practical arguments (feeding into and affecting process of decision-making).   It will also shed light on the legitimizing dimensions of these representations in assessing how they contribute to conserve or transform a given social order and its relations of power.

Methodologically I will attempt to clarify which are the potential representations and political argument across discourses in terms of i) repeated words and images, ii) assumed connections, iii) relationships of cause and effect, and iv) what is considered inevitable or customary.

I will resort to a 'useful sample' (Maxwell, 2005) constituted by discourses from developmental the World Bank. I will also privilege discourses that focus on entrepreneurship from 1960 onwards.
Author(s): *Aline Coutinho, University of Ottawa*

- A critique of Panitch and Gindin's concept of American imperialism

The publication of The Making of Global Capitalism: The Political Economy of American Empire, marks the most recent attempt by Panitch and Gindin to further their argument that American imperialism was reconstituted after the economic crisis of the 1970s through the rise of financial capital.   Outside of the empirical evidence they use to make their claims, I question whether this form of imperialism can truly be characterized as 'American,' and whether or not imperialism is the most appropriate concept to describe the nature of our contemporary reality.   Through an analysis of the development of global corporate property relations, I argue that Panitch and Gindin's conceptual schema neglects to draw out the analytical, theoretical, methodological, and epistemological implications of the contemporary nature of capitalist expansion. The article concludes by asking to what extent, and in what ways are we edging towards new state forms and institutional configurations, and how might we theorize them?
Author(s): *Joel Garrod, Carleton University*

SESSION: Indigenous and Settler: Identities and Relationships in Research I
Session Code: Comm2-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Indigenous and Settler peoples in what is now North America have long interacted across porous and rigid boundaries, in conflict and cooperation, and these historic and present-day dynamics play a critical role in shaping collective identities. These "mutually constituted" identities, and the varied relationships that inform and are informed by them, create both challenges and opportunities for sociologists working within and across Indigenous and Settler subjectivities. Building on popular past CSA sessions in 2011 and 2012 ("Indigenous Peoples and Contemporary Canada," "Indigenous Peoples and Social Research"), this session aims to interrogate the impacts of Indigenous and Settler identities and relationships on research, and vice versa. How are identities operationalized in research?   How do relationships between researchers and community members impact on identity formation and enactment?   And what does empirical research tell us about the complexity, diversity and interconnections of Indigenous and Settler identities today (e.g., Anishinaabe, Kwak'waka'wakw, Metis, multi-generational Euro-Canadians, recent immigrants of colour)?   Our goal is to open dialogue on these often-unseen or overlooked - yet fundamental - aspects of research, in

order to critically assess who 'we' are and how 'we' work together, but also to envision respectful, creative partnerships for the future.

Session Chair: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
Session Organizers: *Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick; Jeff Denis, McMaster University*

Presentations:
- Indigenous Identities and Anti-Racist Strategies

This paper investigates the anti-racist strategies of Indigenous peoples. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 60 First Nation and Metis residents of Northwestern Ontario (Treaty 3 Territory), we document pervasive recent experiences with racial discrimination, but also a wide range of interpretations and responses to it, which are informed by residents' own senses of Indigenous identity.   By analyzing participants' narratives of their personal experiences, we first reveal the complex inner dialogue, long-term observation, testing and analysis that usually precede labeling an incident "racist."   Then, we show how the responses to such incidents go beyond "fight or flight" (Krieger, 2000) to the reflective choosing of battles, based on situation, agent, and the target's own coping resources, as well as the frequent re-framing of such incidents as "gifts" or opportunities for change.   These responses are embedded in broader stigma management strategies (Fleming, Welburn, & Lamont, 2012), most especially finding strength in spirituality, maintaining a sense of humour, taking political action, educating the self and others, and seeking social support.   Finally, we show how the use of these strategies shapes and is shaped by different understandings of what it means to be Indigenous.   In particular, four prominent identity "types" - although not necessarily mutually exclusive - are associated with distinct patterns of interpretation and response: traditionalists tend to rely on spirituality and ceremonies; activists on confrontation and political engagement; straddlers on negotiation and diplomacy; and self-doubters on minimization and internalization.   Overall, this research highlights how the mobilization of effective anti-racist strategies depends on the salience and meaning of Indigenous identities.
Author(s): *Jeff Denis, McMaster University; Ismael Traore, McMaster University*

- Respect, Relevance, Reciprocity, Responsibility, Relationships: Questions for the settler taking up indigenist research methodologies

Indigenous scholars have critiqued dominant approaches to research, demonstrating how they have and continue to be instruments of colonialism (Smith, 1999).   They have worked in collaboration with Indigenous communities, with guidance from Elders and other traditional knowledge keepers, to develop ways to carry out research that honour Indigenous worldviews (Simpson, 2000).   Indigenous research methodologies require us as researchers to establish, strengthen and come closer in our relations, with each other as human beings, but also with the Creator, the Land and its inhabitants, and generations past and future (Absolon, 2011).   Indigenous protocols set high standards for how we behave in these research relationships (Kovach, 2010).   According to an Indigenous worldview, our identities as researchers are relationally constructed: we locate ourselves in relation to what we research; we strive to live our values through our research; and the process of researching is at the same time a journey of personal transformation (Wilson, 2008).   Using Indigenous research methodologies necessarily impacts the identities and relationships of both Indigenous and Settler researchers.   Settler researchers have even begun adopting what Wilson (2008) calls Indigenist research methodologies.   We illustrate how these impacts are felt with examples from our own practice as researchers, a graduate class on Indigenous research methodologies and a book we're editing on Indigenous research methodologies.
Author(s): *Jean-Paul Restoule, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Rochelle Johnston, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto*

- Anishinaabe Gikeedaasiwin - An Exploration into Indigenous Resilience

This study investigated socio-cultural knowledge(s) of the Lake Nipigon and Lake Superior region in northern Ontario. There is a need to explore how Indigenous knowledge(s) may be related to Anishinaabe ongoing resilience.   Exploring the survival of Anishinaabe knowledge(s) can set different directions for the social renewal of Anishinaabe societies.   This dissertation is grounded in Anishinaabe ontology and epistemology.   A multi-layered reflexivity approach combined with grounded theory was

used in a sociology of knowledge approach. The result is an exploration of specific Anishinaabe knowledge as being rooted in land based knowledge. This study offers a nuanced understanding of Anishinaabe ways of knowing and being in the world.

Author(s): *Patricia McGuire, University of Saskatchewan Sociolog;*

- Niwahkomanak, Nitoteemak, ekwa Niya: All my relatives, my friends and me. Does a Cree communal family model create a strong sense of cultural identity and resilience of culture?

I sent out on a research project attempting to understand the cultural identity of young Aboriginal adults in between city and reserve, and discovered a modern understanding of family. I interviewed 15 co-participants that left the reserve to live in Edmonton and 15 co-participants that stayed on reserve in oil rich Wabasca. Weaved within the co-participants narratives was the definition of family and community. Most of the co-participants had young families and large extended family networks. Even though most had left the reserve to pursue careers in the city, those that maintained a strong connection to family maintained a strong sense of cultural identity. Those that stayed to live and work on reserve made the choice to stay based primarily on their strong sense of family and community. Family was defined based on a traditional Cree model, in which the child's well-being is central, parents and grandparents are caregiving teachers, then an extended network of family provide additional care. Central to this model is a sense of community which is defined by togetherness, helping, sharing, caring, learning and teaching. In this paper I will explore the following questions, how do these families still have a strong sense of family and culture, despite experiencing trauma caused by colonialism? Is this Cree model of family contributing to creating an Aboriginal middle-class? How is cultural identity formed between the juxtaposed ideologies of capitalist meritocratic labour market values and a Cree communal understanding of family? In addition, do remnants of traditional Cree egalitarian gender relations now create a strong sense of family and culture?

Author(s): *Angele Alook, York University*

SESSION: Indigenous and Settler: Identities and Relationships in Research II
Session Code: Comm2-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Indigenous and Settler peoples in what is now North America have long interacted across porous and rigid boundaries, in conflict and cooperation, and these historic and present-day dynamics play a critical role in shaping collective identities. These "mutually constituted" identities, and the varied relationships that inform and are informed by them, create both challenges and opportunities for sociologists working within and across Indigenous and Settler subjectivities. Building on popular past CSA sessions in 2011 and 2012 ("Indigenous Peoples and Contemporary Canada," "Indigenous Peoples and Social Research"), this session aims to interrogate the impacts of Indigenous and Settler identities and relationships on research, and vice versa. How are identities operationalized in research? How do relationships between researchers and community members impact on identity formation and enactment? And what does empirical research tell us about the complexity, diversity and interconnections of Indigenous and Settler identities today (e.g., Anishinaabe, Kwak'waka'wakw, Metis, multi-generational Euro-Canadians, recent immigrants of colour)? Our goal is to open dialogue on these often-unseen or overlooked - yet fundamental - aspects of research, in order to critically assess who 'we' are and how 'we' work together, but also to envision respectful, creative partnerships for the future.

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

Presentations:
- Settling Through Oil: Canadian White Settler Colonialism and Structures of Extraction

The Canadian government commenced the treaty making process with the indigenous peoples of the Athabaska region in 1870, motivated by the Geological Survey of Canadaís reports that petroleum

existed in the area.   This, in addition to the discovery of gold in the Klondike region, spurred an influx of unregulated settlement and resource extraction in the north.   The trajectory of this history has continued to bring the Canadian settler state - and its oil and gas industry stakeholders - into negotiation with indigenous nations over the Athabaska oil sands.   This paper examines the widespread criticism of the industry by indigenous nations and settler-run environmental groups, as well as responses to these objections by the petrolium industry and its government allies.   In particular, the public/private partnerships between oil and gas compaines, federal and provincial governments and their national security and counter-terrorism forces are examined.   The paper argues that recognizing and naming contemporary forms of white settler colonialism, including these types of neoliberal partnerships, is required for new relations to become possible.
Author(s): *Jen Preston, York University*

- Where the Waters Divide Neoliberalism, White Privilege, and Environmental Racism in Canada

This research analyzes how contemporary neoliberal reforms (in the manner of de-regulation, austerity measures, common sense policies, privatization, etc.) are woven through and shape contemporary racial inequality in Canadian society. Using recent controversies in drinking water contamination and solid waste and sewage pollution, Where the Waters Divide illustrates in concrete ways how cherished notions of liberalism and common sense reform (neoliberalism) also constitute a particular form of racial oppression and white privilege. In particular, the book argues that neoliberalism represents a key moment in time for the racial formation in Canada, one that functions not through overt forms of state sanctioned racism, as in the past, but via the morality of the marketplace and the primacy of individual solutions to modern environmental and social problems.
Author(s): *Michael Mascarenhas, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*

- Here and There: Settler Identities and Research Journeys

In the historical accounts of many colonial figures, whether biographical or autobiographical, travel and journey figures prominently.   Missionaries, for example, left detailed accounts of their own journeys to their assigned missions, and have also been the subject of many contemporary histories that focus on their spatial transitions.   In this paper, I investigate what travel, translocation (and dislocation), and the journey narrative reveal about Settler identities by engaging with my own experiences of travelling across Canada and to the United Kingdom.   As a Settler Canadian researching the histories of Canadian colonisation, and also a dual Canadian-British citizen with strong family and historical ties to both the "Empire" and the "Dominion," these journeys have proved to be highly affective, educational experiences.   I first reflect on a trip across Canada by train, from Ottawa to Vancouver, during autumn and winter, 2010; this trip took me into contact with the landscapes that inform the settler colonial Canadian narrative.   Then I turn to my experiences as a doctoral student at the University of Warwick, considering my own settler colonialism as a Settler person displaced and relocated into British society and academic discourse.   I close with considerations of privilege, responsibility, and critical hope.
Author(s): *Emma Battell Lowman, University of Warwick*

SESSION: Indigenous and Settler: Identities and Relationships in Research III
Session Code: Comm2-C

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Indigenous and Settler peoples in what is now North America have long interacted across porous and rigid boundaries, in conflict and cooperation, and these historic and present-day dynamics play a critical role in shaping collective identities.   These "mutually constituted" identities, and the varied relationships that inform and are informed by them, create both challenges and opportunities for sociologists working within and across Indigenous and Settler subjectivities. Building on popular past CSA sessions in 2011 and 2012 ("Indigenous Peoples and Contemporary Canada," "Indigenous Peoples and Social Research"), this session aims to interrogate the impacts of Indigenous and Settler identities and relationships on research, and vice versa.   How are identities operationalized in research?   How do relationships between researchers and community members

impact on identity formation and enactment? And what does empirical research tell us about the complexity, diversity and interconnections of Indigenous and Settler identities today (e.g., Anishinaabe, Kwak'waka'wakw, Metis, multi-generational Euro-Canadians, recent immigrants of colour)? Our goal is to open dialogue on these often-unseen or overlooked - yet fundamental - aspects of research, in order to critically assess who 'we' are and how 'we' work together, but also to envision respectful, creative partnerships for the future.

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

Presentations:
- (Mis)guided Missions? Korean Women, Christianity, and Indigenous-(Im)migrant Relations in Canada

This paper contributes to a growing field of critical scholarship that centralizes the ongoing context of settler state colonialism and Native genocide in its study of diasporic community formations. I take up recent debates among diasporic and Native feminist scholars concerning the difficulty of creating meaningful and sustained political alliances between Native and (im)migrant communities. I discuss the present role of diasporic Korean Christians (particularly Korean Canadian women) who may serve as 'model minorities' through evangelical work with Aboriginal youth on Native reserves in Canada. I address key issues involving citizenship, land theft, sovereignty, multiculturalism, human rights, religion, and state violence. My objective is to investigate the changing social locations occupied by Korean diasporic women and Aboriginal youth and to study how both groups transform their subject positions as national or sovereign citizens in a settler state. The overarching goal of my project is to theorize and develop practices of social and cultural empowerment and political solidarity on behalf of Indigenous and Korean diasporic populations in the Americas.
Author(s): *Ruthann Lee, University of British Columbia Okanagan*

- An Illusion of Solidarity: A Critique of the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission

The primary objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between solidarity and the official model of reconciliation through which the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada is responding to the injustices of Indian residential schools. First, I attempt to situate the connection between solidarity and reconciliation in the broader context of literature on transitional justice and in particular the work of Rosemary Nagy on the South African TRC. Against this backdrop, I begin by drawing on the work of scholars such as Jodi Dean, Sˉren Juul, Nancy Fraser, and Ellie Vasta to assess the ways in which reconciliation, as mandated by the TRC, reflects the principles and values of solidarity, and secondly, to problematize the extent to which it takes into account Indigenous ideas of togetherness, identity, and belonging. By demonstrating the substantive and conceptual deficiencies of the Canadian TRC's model of reconciliation, this paper advocates for a more solidaristic approach to moving forward and highlights some of the alternative basis on which solidarity between Indigenous peoples and the Canadian public can begin to take shape.
Author(s): *Konstantin Petoukhov, Department of Sociology and Anthroppology, Carleton University*

- Education, Employment, and Income among Aboriginal Men and Women: The New Metropolitan Aboriginal Elite

In the past, little attention has been paid to the Aboriginal people living in urban areas. Interest in the movement of First Nations people from reserves to urban centres and back again meant that temporary rather than permanent urban residents were the focus. Most of the migrants who moved back and forth between city and reserve lacked the resources and skills required for successful adaptation to urban life. Recognition of the fact that many Aboriginal people are permanent residents (even second and third generation urbanites) is relatively recent. This study of Aboriginal men and women (Indian, Metis, and Inuit), who live in Canada's metropolitan areas deals with the people who continue to struggle as well those whose education, employment and income levels match those of their non-Aboriginal neighbours. In doing so, it reveals the presence of an established urban Aboriginal elite.
Author(s): *Linda Gerber, University of Guelph*

- The Academic Experiences of Aboriginal Students at a Western Canadian Undergraduate University: Results from a Qualitative Study

Many fields of practice, e.g., nursing, social work, and justice, are intensifying efforts to recruit Aboriginal people to help support Aboriginal service users in culturally sensitive ways. In addition, Aboriginal communities themselves have identified a need to develop and implement Aboriginal-run programs and institutions in the health, social services, and community development fields. There is an associated strong need to increase the participation rate and success of Aboriginal students in educational programs that prepare them to work in these service organizations and therefore support their communities. Despite increasing numbers of Aboriginal university students and increasing support programs for them at their university of choice, many challenges remain.

This paper presents the results of a qualitative study, which explored how Aboriginal students enrolled at our institution understand and negotiate their academic experiences. This included examinations of issues such as recruitment, academic successes and challenges (which are associated with retention), and studentsí future plans. Over the course of several weeks in 2011, we did a combination of a roundtable discussion and interviews with a total of 14 Aboriginal students. In addition to presenting our research results, we will compare them with the findings of other studies and present some characteristics of our participants. Further, we will discuss policy implications and suggest avenues for further research. It is our hope that the results of our study will assist our university and others in Canada to recruit and retain more Aboriginal students and lead to more Aboriginal communities receiving culturally competent services by Aboriginal service providers.
Author(s): *Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University; Tracy Powell, Mount Royal University; Cynthia Gallop, Mount Royal University; Chad London, Mount Royal University*

- Racism Within the Canadian University Environment

In recent times, there has been an increasing focus within academia on the education levels of Indigenous peoples in Canada, particularly post-secondary achievement. The main focus of research has been how the levels compare to those of non- peoples. However, little investigation has been done that examines the experiences these students are having during their university careers. With the aim of furthering the understanding of daily life for Indigenous university students, this study explores the questions of: does racism against Indigenous peoples still exist in Canadian post-secondary institutions and how will this impact the students (personally and academically). Through the analysis of interview data it can be seen that despite some recent changes Indigenous university students are still encountering racism both in the classroom as well as the larger university environment.
Author(s): *Kerry Bailey, McMaster University*

SESSION: Institutional Ethnography and Making Change from Below
Session Code: Inst1

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 10:45am - 12:15pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: Institutional ethnography is said to be a sociology for people because of its focus is on discovering ìhow things workî from the standpoint of those who are involved in and subject to ruling institutional practices. Such analytic information can help organizational actors talk back about features of institutional settings that otherwise remain taken for granted, perhaps creating unrecognized difficulties for less powerful organizational actors. But there are potentially serious drawbacks, not yet fully explored, for researchers who would change their analytic focus and attempt to give feedback to their organizational informants. Short presentations are invited addressing the experiences of researchers who, after successfully analysing some institutional processes, discuss their findings with variously located members of the institution they studied. Topics of interest in the session include experiences of determining and connecting with appropriate institutional actors; successes and difficulties the institutional ethnographer encountered; illustrative stories of "what is successful feedback?" or of "who is interested and why?" and other contributions to the goal of 'making change from below' on the basis of understanding the social and textual organization of everyday life in institutions.

Session Chair: *Marie Campbell, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Marie Campbell, University of Victoria;*

Presentations:
- Confusion and Tension at the Crossroads of Career Development and Knowledge Mobilization

A new IE scholar will discuss the confusion and tension she is experiencing as she encounters a funding agency's interest in knowledge mobilization as an actuality in her life after a PhD.   On the surface, the interest of the funding agency appears to coincide with her own interest - explicitly stated in her dissertation - to do more with the findings of her IE research than enrich the body of knowledge in her academic discipline.   Yet as she begins to explore what to do with her IE research findings in an era when knowledge mobilization is all the rage, she asks herself how the social relations in which she is now partiicpating as part of an effort to secure funding for a project expressly designed to "make change from below" are drawing her into a ruling apparatus that is shaping and determining how it is that she proceeds to develop her career after completing her PhD program.   It is this overarching question that will frame the new scholar's presentation at the roundtable.
Author(s): *Cheryl Zurawski, University of Regina*

- 'Tweaking' institutional discourse - illustrative examples of failed attempts to re-orient nurses thinking

The good intentions of nurse managers who occupy ruling standpoints in healthcare are necessarily harnessed to particular (theorized and industrialized) constructions of problems and solutions.   Nurse managers have socially organized vested interests which produces their 'faith' in the abstracted, calculative (ideologically) organized strategies that they believe will improve patient care in hospitals. Nurse manager's strong faith in the approaches to streamline and optimize care is coordinated by the formal institutional discursive practices within which they produce their daily work. It is work that is buttressed by the terms of their employment, within job descriptions,, performance appraisals and the like.   Their job security and sense of their own competence is tied to ruling strategies that fit with particular forms of evidence -- completely aligned systems of accountability and metrics of quality and safety.   In my experience, those (rare) managers pursuaded by IE's discoveries about "how things work" are rapidly objects of the very ruling relations in which their prior 'faith' was placed.   These ruling relations are, in my experience, impenetrable as they enforce and reify the ruling agenda. Those few people who are convinced by an IE analysis move to the margins of research and scholarship whilst new legions of the "faithful"replace them.   And so it goes.   It is my hope that a strategically organized cohort of IE influenced thinkers at each level of the institution; thinkers who are linked into an activist research network and (to use Ellen Pence's term) poised to 'tweak' the ruling relations at every possible turn may be able to make "change from below" (from within and from throughout) using as a basis of understanding the social and textual organization of everyday life in institutions. My (as yet unsuccessful) efforts rest in a series of incremental 'illustrative examples of my efforts to engage front-line nursing leaders.
Author(s): *Janet Rankin, Faculty of Nursing University of Calgary*

- Giving institutional feed-back within an academic supervisory relationship

In recent doctoral research, I conducted an institutional ethnography in Uzbekistan within an action-research development project, one of several development projects sponsored in Central Asia by a German research institution.   I discovered that this projectís practices unwittingly subordinate and marginalize local beneficiaries/participants, especially women. My proposed presentation focuses on the ongoing processes of interaction between me, as researcher, and an informant who is both a project coordinator and also my academic tutor. As my tutor, she reviewed my proposal, visited me in the field and read my data and early analytic notes.   Supervision proceeded as I submitted my written analysis, chapter by chapter, for discussion. During these discussions I received her reaction to my analysis of what she saw as my criticism of her institutional work.   I propose to share how this process evoked a variety of responses - her curiosity, disappointment and strong reluctance to accept my findings.   It is too early for me to be able to say how this interaction will or may influence the institutional practice in the development research organization, but I recognize some movement in my tutor's responses.   As

she is becoming acquainted with the full version of my inquiry, she has begun to agree with its analytic findings, although about the untoward effects of the project on women, she makes repetitive attempts to justify the project and to depoliticize it.   My presentation will offer lessons I have learnt reflecting on the manner in which I presented my newly discovered knowledge, its sequence, language, etc.
Author(s): *Elena Kim, Center for Development Research, Bonn, Germany*

- A spy in the house of healing: Challenges of doing critical qualitative research in clinical settings

This talk draws upon my experiences of working as a critical ethnographer in health care settings in Ontario.   This presentation will explore what it means to work closely with health care providers and patients in health care settings as a non-clinical researcher.   It will also explore the designation of 'scientist' and how this label serves to legitimize ethnography as a form of inquiry while at the same time undermining its ties to critical scholarship.   As ethnography and other qualitative methods become increasingly popular in health care, the position of the researcher to her academic discipline and methodological foundations, as juxtaposed to her location within the health care setting, may continue to pose tensions in terms of authenticity, identity and ethics.
Author(s): *Fiona Webster, University of Toronto*

- To "Gemba" and Back

One of the challenges in disseminating the alternative evidence discovered through Institutional Ethnography is framing the analysis in language others can 'hear ' and make sense of from their conceptual position.   Map in hand, from my own research, I made an effort to study (from the inside) the dominant discourses that organized how those key institutional players approached their management work; the language, the ideological underpinnings, the rhetoric, the procedures, and so on. This understanding helped me articulate and illustrate how IE was different and the gaps in other approaches that an IE analysis could fill.   I will share a step by step approach to framing IE that those positioned differently seem to at least follow.   In the session, I will provide an example of applying an IE lens to "Process Improvement".
Author(s): *Karen Melon, University of Calgary*

- Taking research further: Exploring the institutional ethnographer's relationship with research informants to promote social change

IE is a method of inquiry that is thought by many researchers to promote social change.   One of the ways it is believed to do so is by identifying ruling relations/ processes that originate outside the local contexts of people's work in a given institution but that organize this work.   These ruling relations supersede the interests of the people for whom institutions and their services are said to exist. However, there are also features of IE that may make it challenging as a research methodology for social change. By 'taking sides', the institutional ethnographer is faced with particular questions about how to use research knowledge to promote social change.   How does this relationship help or hinder social change efforts?   This question will be explored as I consider the challenges I face in the process of doing IE with two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), given my goal of making the institution of international development in which they work more equitable.
Author(s): *Erin Sirett, McGill University*

- "This really is a full-time job!": Making visible the healthwork of a patient-institutional ethnographer

In this paper we expand upon the concept of 'healthwork' advanced originally by Eric Mykhaloskiy and Liza McCoy.   The present analysis is based on the experience of one of the authors.   It is shaped from the experiential standpoint of a   patient-institutional ethnographer who is engaged in complex healthwork across legal, educational and health institutions and is playing an active role in coordinating the institutional processes of the health care system.   This institutional ethnography aims to extend our knowledge both of patients' experience of managing health problems (e.g., developing a medical cloak of not only competence but expertise so as to help manage oneís pain in the context of health care institutions) and of how patients' work coordinates the diverse institutional processes in which patients may be engaged, including, of course, the various functions of formal health care institutions as well as, for example, the work of patient advocacy groups, lawyers, students and policy

actors.   The paper gives special importance to the complexities and ethical tensions in the healthwork of a   patient-institutional ethnographer   who seeks to 'talk backí' and provide feedback to organizational actors (including her doctor-informants) from whom she both receives ongoing medical care and ethnographic knowledge of ruling institutional practices.
Author(s): *Manda Roddick, University of Victoria; Daniel Grace, University of British Columbia; Dorothy Smith, University of Victoria*

- Proposed Presentation title: Doing "sociology for people" in the age of 'knowledge transfer' and 'return to community'

Research funding regimes and university strategic plans emphasize the dissemination of research beyond the academy, and university-based researchers are increasingly accountable to these priorities. Does this new institutional focus on being ìrelevantî make it easier to conceive and carry out ìsociology for peopleî in the context of a mainstream career, either as a graduate student or professor?
Author(s): *Liza McCoy, University of Calgary*

SESSION: Is there post-neoliberalism? Economy, politics and public policy in a globalized world I
Session Code: PJM2-A

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 10:45am - 12:15pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: Despite claims that free market fundamentalism had been found wanting and the subsequent announcements of the era of post-neoliberalism, which followed the onset of the economic crisis in 2008, neo-liberalism seems to continue as the dominant model of capitalism.   Austerity agendas compete for public support with conclusions that economy cannot be jump-started without more comprehensive state intervention in the economy.   The revived idea of state intervention has shifted away from its classic Keynesian forms into hybrid forms of recommodification.   The crisis of neoliberalism seems to coincide with the crisis of its opposition.   The power of labour in a globalized economy built on a neo-liberal model remains low.   Political upsurges remain short-lived or fragmented, as in Greece or Spain, or contribute (as in the case of Arab Spring) - to the inclusion of new areas into the global political and economic system. This session invites both theoretical and research papers that contribute to the understanding of the current state and perspectives of the neo-liberal project.   Topics of interest may include economy, politics, social policies and their political origins, and forms of resistance to the neo-liberal project.
This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair and Discussant: *Kate Bezanson, Brock University*
Session Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Labour standards provisions in the United States and the European Union's trade agendas : a critical perspective

Trade liberalization is a central component of today's world economy, but is also largely contested. When it comes to labour issues, critics of neoliberal globalization point at the "race-to-the-bottom" effect of international competition with countries where wages are low and labour standards minimal. In an attempt to face criticism, the United States and the European Union started to include labour standards provisions in their free-trade agreements as a mean to ensure a level-playing field instead of a 'race-to-the-bottom' version of globalization.

This paper aims to offer a critical perspective on the issue of trade-related labour standards.   It will discuss the origins, the efficiency and the place of trade-related labour standards in the US and EU's trade agenda in a comparative perspective, and support the previous points with a case study of the recent free-trade negotiations of both actors with Colombia.

This paper will argue that in both cases, trade-related labour standards are not enforced/enforceable

and hold a secondary place in US and EU's trade agenda, in comparison to core trade issues. The trade-labour linkage hardly is a means to protect workers' rights and to change the face of neoliberal globalization, regardless the attention it has received in the past decade.
Author(s): *Xavier St-Denis, McGill University*

- Labour policies of the "new Europe": a neoliberal domain

Although neoliberal globalisation seems to be unravelling due to problems inherent in wide-spread production chain and the dominant countries new-found concerns over 'production security', such changes in the dominant economic and political model are slow to reach developing/dependent countries.

This paper will analyse institutional changes in labour markets of post-socialist countries in Europe. As other authors have noted, such changes are difficult to quantify, but are likely to have substantial effect on inequality.   The changes take place in the context of these countries' dependence on foreign direct investment and free trade with/within the EU.   Special attention will be paid to conceptualisation   and   policy   operationalisation   of   'flexibility'   and   'flexicurity'.

The paper will also review recent academic and policy assessments of post-socialist welfare regimes. We shall see that these assessments identify and debate new types of welfare regimes, but mostly do not 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. Political instability contributes to instability of welfare regimes, with frequent opportunistic changes to welfare and labour policies.
Author(s): *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Is there post-neoliberalism? Economy, politics and public policy in a globalized world II
Session Code: PJM2-B

Date: June 8, 2013　　　**Time:** 1:00pm - 2:30pm　　　**Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: Despite claims that free market fundamentalism had been found wanting and the subsequent announcements of the era of post-neoliberalism, which followed the onset of the economic crisis in 2008, neo-liberalism seems to continue as the dominant model of capitalism.   Austerity agendas compete for public support with conclusions that economy cannot be jump-started without more comprehensive state intervention in the economy.   The revived idea of state intervention has shifted away from its classic Keynesian forms into hybrid forms of recommodification.   The crisis of neoliberalism seems to coincide with the crisis of its opposition.   The power of labour in a globalized economy built on a neo-liberal model remains low.   Political upsurges remain short-lived or fragmented, as in Greece or Spain, or contribute (as in the case of Arab Spring) - to the inclusion of new areas into the global political and economic system. This session invites both theoretical and research papers that contribute to the understanding of the current state and perspectives of the neo-liberal project. Topics of interest may include economy, politics, social policies and their political origins, and forms of resistance to the neo-liberal project.

This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Families, Federalism and Social Reproduction in a Conservative Canada

This paper contends that the current majority Conservative government of Canada (2011-present) laid the foundation in its two terms of minority tenure (2006-2011) for a highly decentralized federalism that, blended with a conservative reconfiguration of gender relations, has important consequences for families and for women.   It begins to sketch the kind of state that is emerging by considering: (1) the implications of the Conservative Party's federalism and governance in relation to social reproduction;

(2) the ways socially conservative approaches to gender and family life animate Conservative social policy; and (3) key family policy proposals and initiatives which are part of a broader reconfiguration of the existing gender order. It suggests that political economy must take seriously the dynamics of the mediation of the tension between capital accumulation and social reproduction, and place this tension at the centre of analyses of the post-crisis Canadian state.

Author(s): *Kate Bezanson, Brock University*

- The Financialized Imagination: Modern Derivatives and the Reconfiguration of Time and Space

The financial crisis of 2008 was deeply rooted in the modern derivatives market. The public financial support of too-big-to-fail institutions demonstrates the structural significance of the financial industry, as well as finance-based activities to the production and re-production of neoliberal capitalism. Alongside the shift away from industrial production towards financial engineering, the neoliberal subject is required to develop a specific financial literacy that promotes participation in financial markets. Through a theoretical analysis, this paper will discuss the existing cultural emphasis on individual financial literacy as an attempt to manage/hedge the risks associated with a globally intertwined financial system. This will be achieved by discussing the influence of derivatives with respect to the cultural influence of such discourses on the individual management of everyday life. The role of derivatives as a technique to hedge against potential negative future externalities will be critically examined. Changes that occur to how time and space are understood within such a process will be addressed. I will conclude with a discussion of the challenges in conceptualizing a post-neoliberal future. These challenges are based in the existing economic culture that assumes the future continuation of current financial arrangements as demonstrated through the role of the derivative and its impact on how the future is accounted for.

Author(s): *Kyle Liao, Brock University*

SESSION: Issues in Mental Health, and Well-being I
Session Code: SoHe7-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session considers the influence of social environment and social experience on mental distress and disorder, focusing especially on differences in mental health across social groups, and explanations of these differences in terms of the exposure to different types of macro or micro level stressors and access to social and personal coping resources. The emphasis is on recent trends in mental health research, while addressing traditional concerns as well.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Shirin Montazer, Brock University;*

Presentations:
- Neighbourhood Disadvantage, Personal Resources, and Work-Family Conflict: An Application of the Structural Amplification Model

Our research questions whether neighbourhood disadvantage impacts work-family conflict (WFC) and its mental health consequences. Drawing on ideas of structural amplification, we argue that neighbourhood disadvantage and disorder lead to WFC directly; generating additional conflicts between work and family obligations, and indirectly; by undermining the sense of personal control that individuals would otherwise use to combat the effects of neighbourhood context on WFC and its consequences. We consider one focal psychological resource: the sense of personal control. In light of research on gender differences in the roles and experiences of work, family, and neighbourhoods, we also test whether our hypotheses vary for men and women. Using 2011 data from individuals in Toronto, Canada matched to census data, we highlight several focal findings: First, neighbourhood disadvantage and perceived disorder are positively associated with WFC. However, the association between disadvantage and WFC is significant for women only. Second, consistent with ideas of structural amplification, we find that lower levels of personal control result in more WFC for individuals who perceive higher levels of disorder in their neighbourhood. Third, perceived disorder

increases the effects of WFC on distress more for women than men, while personal control buffers the effects of WFC on distress for both men and women.   We discuss these results in relation to structural amplification theory and neighbourhood effects literature more broadly.
Author(s): *Marisa Young, University of Toronto; Blair Wheaton, University of Toronto*

- Supportive and Conflictive Relations in the Supervisor-Subordinate Dyad: An Analysis of Demographic and Authority Differentials

In the workplace, most people face the situation of directly answering to another person. The quality of this supervisor-subordinate arrangement has clear consequences for workersí job satisfaction, but also for aspects of their lives extending beyond the workplace, including physical and mental health.   The present study tested a series of hypotheses that evolve from several overlapping perspectives: relational demography, similarity-attraction, and relational norms. In analyses of a 2011 nationally representative sample Canadian of workers, three main contributions emerge: (1) supervisor gender is influential, but in different ways for supervisor support and conflictóand the patterns for support also depend on subordinatesí gender; (2) supervisor age matters in similar ways for both support and conflictóand subordinatesí age functions as an additional effect modifier; (3) subordinatesí own degree of job authority is associated with perceptions of supervisor support and conflict, although the effects are suppressed by the job-related resources related to job authority. Moreover, each of these distinct sets of findings emerges independently of the others.   Collectively, the findings provide novel insights and conclusions about the similarity, dissimilarity, and relational norms hypotheses.
Author(s): *Scott Schieman, University of Toronto; Markus Schafer, University of Toronto*

- Linking Social Support to Mental Health among Street-Involved Youth

Research suggests that social support - companionship and practical, informational and esteem support derived from interactions with personal contacts- is a key determinant of mental health among adolescents and young adults.   However, compared to conventional populations of young people, there is limited research on the impact of social support on the mental health of street-involved youth.   We seek to address this knowledge gap by examining the link between key indicators of social support and the mental health outcomes of this vulnerable population. Drawing on closed- and open-ended data from longitudinal mixed-methods study of 210 street-involved youth in the Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, we present findings on participantsí social support networks and their impact on participantsí mental health, controlling for other major health determinants. Our findings suggest that most street-involved youth are embedded in meaningful social relationships, with some participants drawing support from kinship and friendship ties they had prior to street-involvement and others locating themselves primarily within new street-based relationships.   Only a small minority of participants do not identify a social network. We discuss how availability and sources of social support affect mental health, and conclude with suggestions for interventions to improve the mental health of street-involved youth.
Author(s): *Mary Clare Kennedy, University of Victoria; Mikael Jansson, University of Victoria; Cecilia Benoit, University of Victoria; Doug Magnusson, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Issues in Mental Health, and Well-being II
Session Code: SoHe7-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session considers the influence of social environment and social experience on mental distress and disorder, focusing especially on differences in mental health across social groups, and explanations of these differences in terms of the exposure to different types of macro or micro level stressors and access to social and personal coping resources.   The emphasis is on recent trends in mental health research, while addressing traditional concerns as well.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Shirin Montazer, Brock University;*

Presentations:

- Social Capital and Mental Health: Public Perceptions of Mental Illness and the Accrual of Social Capital

As much as the psychosocial nature of mental illness cannot be ignored, it is generally agreed that social ties play a beneficial role in the maintenance of psychological well-being. Smaller social networks, fewer close relationships, and lower perceived adequacy of social support and quality of life have all been linked to depressive symptoms. Conversely, the challenges of establishing a causal relationship to social ties are generally greater for mental health than they are for other health outcomes.

There has been a resurgence of rich and voluminous literature surrounding the concept of social capital in relation to mental illness. The current study aims to prove that social capital itself is a precursor to overall psychological well-being. That is, we aim to demonstrate that higher levels of social capital and the development and maintenance of social relationships is positively related to an individualís mental health. I will be conducting a secondary analysis of microdata using the 2005 cross-sectional Canadian Community Health Survey: Cycle 3.1 Sub-sample 3. From this dataset, I will be utilizing the variables of mental health and stress, and social support/organizations.

Author(s): *Katherine Bouchard, Queen's University*

- Children's Mental Health: The Role and Contribution of a Sociological Perspective

Despite the evidence that suggest that socio-structural factors contribute to children's mental health, only limited efforts have been made by sociologists of mental health to look beyond the effects of poverty and income. Largely, the study of childrenís mental health has been left to developmental psychologists and psychiatrists, who focus on parental mental health and give little credence to the importance of socio-structural factors. This paper seeks to establish the import of a sociological perspective through an assessment of the relative impact of parental mental health and parental socio-structural determinants on childrenís mental health. Participants for this study include 560 couples, with at least one child under age 18 living at home, who were part of a 6-year longitudinal study. Consistent with expectations, parents' socio-structural determinants were stronger and more persistent predictors of children's psychopathology. This finding not only suggests that a lone focus on parental mental health is flawed, but that a more structural approach to children's mental health is critical.

Author(s): *Yvonne Asare-Bediako, University of Western Ontario; William R. Avison, University of Western Ontario*

- Asian Ethnicity and the Sense of Mastery: Implications for Health and Well-Being

The sense of mastery has been established to be one of the most salient self-concept measures in moderating the impact of stress on psychological wellbeing. However, research on mastery in the Asian context remains under examined. The current study uses data from the 2011 Canadian Work Stress and Health Study (CAN-WSH), a nationally representative sample of the Canadian labor force. We revisit Sastry and Ross's (1998) study on Asian ethnicity and sense of personal control. Findings indicate that 1) Asians as a group tend to report a significantly lower level of mastery; 2) Asians tend to report higher levels of depression (i.e. sadness and hopelessness) but are no different than other race and ethnic groups in terms of anxiety or age; and 3) the link between mastery and all three mental health outcomes does not vary by race or ethnicity. We further extend our analyses by including a more comprehensive consideration of the effect of work conditions and socioeconomic status on the level of mastery among Asians in Canada, and discuss implications on levels of anger, anxiety, and depression.

Author(s): *Atsushi Narisada, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Landscapes in Transition: Commodification and the Erosion of Place
Session Code: Envr2

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: There is a growing awareness of the central role of the landscapes as embodiments of natural and historical values.   In many areas, however, landscapes are being altered dramatically.   Critics note a trend towards placelessness, as the forces of modernization replace local contours and textures with standardized forms.   Landscapes are commodified, their shapes manipulated to meet new criteria of beauty and value. These changes are especially evident in western Canada and the US, where rural gentrification promotes landscapes that reflect the tastes and leisure-based lifestyles of affluent consumers.   This session explores themes of landscape change and the erosion of place. The session does not focus exclusively on rural landscapes but will consider urban and peri-urban landscapes as well. Both theoretical and empirical papers are welcome.

Session Organizer and Chair: *David MacLennan, Thompson Rivers University;*

Presentations:
- Nature, History and Authenticity: Redefining Coastal Newfoundland for Tourism through the Media

Since the 1992 cod fishing moratorium, the province of Newfoundland and Labrador has redefined social-environmental relationships in coastal landscapes in its dual pursuit of tourism and offshore oil development.   In this paper, we examine websites produced by Newfoundland and Labrador tourism promoters and operators, television advertisements, and media coverage from Canada, the US and the UK in order to analyse the ways in which coastal landscapes are translated into internet and media images, connecting local environments to global flows of tourism.   Through this analysis, we answer three questions: how are coastal landscapes packaged and circulated to potential visitors through traditional media (television ads) and digital media (websites)?   How are images of coastal landscapes produced by Newfoundland-based promoters and operators tailored by ìoutsiderî mass media outlets in Canada, the US and the UK?   Are there meaningful differences in the ways that Newfoundland coastal environments are translated to potential tourists by Canadian, US and UK media? Drawing on recent work in the tourism mobilities literature, we argue that the post-moratorium shift towards tourism has resulted in the packaging and insertion of NL landscapes into global tourist/travel discourses in diverse ways that depend on medium of circulation and target audience.
Author(s): *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Paula Graham, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- Constructing a Sense of Place: Global and Local Sensibilities in Iconic Architecture

Place has been shown to influence social life in part by providing cultural cues for social action within a given locality.   Yet we lack a full understanding of how people recognize, interpret, and respond to these cues.   To develop a theory of place sense-making, this paper examines a situation where place became a topic of public debate: the architectural expansions of two eminent museums in Toronto. Tracing the cultural and spatial references used by museum leaders to plan and community members to evaluate the projects, I demonstrate the existence of two distinct ìgeographic sensibilitiesî held by each group.   While museum leaders tended to look to international landmarks for precedents, community members focused primarily on spatial elements within the immediate environment.   I explain the development of these sensibilities with reference to each groupís social position and their associated experience of space.   This analysis advances our understanding of the (accomplishment of place) by identifying how notions of place are formed cognitively and used to guide social actions, including major urban development projects.
Author(s): *Matt Patterson, University of Toronto*

- Getting to know gentrified ruralities: representations, emotions and sensings of landscape in places of rural gentrification

This paper explores the relationships between rural gentrification and landscape drawing on the concept of the 'more-than representation' (Lorimer, 2005). Rural landscapes have long been viewed as representations that have the power to attract people to live in places quite distant, at least in terms of physical distance, from urban spaces. It has furthermore been argued that the movement of people has led to material restructurings of landscapes, in ways that both enact and potentially undermine their representational forms. Drawing from examples in the UK and North America, this paper both illustrates this argument and raises questions about the degree to which landscape representations actually come to move people affectually as well as spatially. Drawing on Anderson's (2006) concept of modality of affect, the paper explores how representations of landscape are often drawn into accounts of rural in-migration but these representation, as Carolan (2008) puts it, "tell only part of the story". Attention is drawn to the significance of emotional semi- or unconscious affectual relations with landscapes, including those of domestic rural space. The paper ends by considering the relationship of such affectual relations to understandings of the commodification of landscape and notions of the erosion of place.
Author(s): *Martin Phillips, University of Leicester*

SESSION: Living on 'the edge' and experiences of labour market participation: Gender and experiences of work
Session Code: WP04-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: Many studies have shown that a growing proportion of Canadians have jobs that are unstable and insecure and that marginalized groups disproportionately work within sectors of flexible and precarious forms of work. Current income and employment indicators show that those who live on 'the edge' (women, racialized minorities and Indigenous peoples) bear the brunt of the barriers and disadvantage within the Canadian labour market. This session addresses how intersections of race, class and gender shape social mobility and inequality and play out in experiences of labour market participation. Papers in the session will provide insights into the experiences of marginalized workers in Canada.

Session Organizer: *Jeannie Morgan, University of British Columbia*
Session Chair: *Hélène Frohard-Dourlent, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:
- At the edge of institutional and organizational boundaries: sociology in a leadership and employment skills program designed to build capacity among racialized immigrant women

Research shows that racialized immigrant women in Canada face multiple obstacles in their struggle to obtain living wage work related to skills and training from their home countries (Creese 2009; Oreopoulos 2009; Pratt 2004; Rodriguez 2008). In addition to the systemic barriers facing immigrants, such as the non-recognition of foreign credentials and perceived language ability, many women have familial commitments that limit their participation in the standard employment relationship (Fudge & Vosko 2001). This presentation will explore a leadership and employment skills program model that aims to work from and with the particular standpoint of racialized immigrant women to devise advocacy projects and individual career action plans. Launched this spring, the program consists of 16 classroom sessions and a community forum with the goal of building capacity among immigrant women to address the barriers preventing equitable access to Canadian labour market opportunities. What role can sociologists play in the organization and evaluation of such program models? What can sociology contribute to this program and what sociological knowledge can be gleaned through collaboration? The presenter will discuss these questions in the context of this new leadership and employment skills program for immigrant women who have experienced labour market precarity or exclusion.

Author: *Heather Holroyd, University of British Columbia*

- Over the Edge: Intersections of Work, Gender and Age.

Over the past five years Cathy Denomme, from a business perspective, has been collecting data on young workers in Sault Ste. Marie. These young workers have experience in a wide variety of employment types and work locations, which are often temporary and precarious. This data presents an interesting picture about the circumstances of young workers and the nature of work especially in a town that has shifted from predominantly blue collar work to service sector work. Jan Clarke and Deborah Woodman, add their sociological perspectives that illuminate young workers in a more holistic way. These workers find themselves in relationships according to their work places and work circumstances which are directly influenced by intersections of gender and age. We argue that the social construction of work facilitates the often unseen elements of precarious work. This paper addresses the work and the perceptions of young workers as they confront their relationships in the world of work.

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

- Examining unequal intersections of race and gender at work in Salmon Cannery Processing: Indigenous women's experiences of precarious and seasonal labour and income security

Current research suggests that Indigenous women living in Canada experience disproportionate levels of poverty, inadequate housing, discrimination, and barriers to finding stable employment. Despite the evidence that suggests that labour market integration is becoming increasingly racialised there is a gap in research that addresses the impact of precarious work on the lived experiences of Indigenous women workers. This paper will explore interconnections between Indigenous women's experiences of income security and seasonal and precarious work at one of British Columbia's salmon canneries.

Author: *Jeannie Morgan, University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Living on 'the edge' and experiences of labour market participation: Experiences of precarious work
Session Code: WPO4-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: Many studies have shown that a growing proportion of Canadians have jobs that are unstable and insecure and that marginalized groups disproportionately work within sectors of flexible and precarious forms of work. Current income and employment indicators show that those who live on 'the edge' (women, racialized minorities and Indigenous peoples) bear the brunt of the barriers and disadvantage within the Canadian labour market. This session addresses how intersections of race, class and gender shape social mobility and inequality and play out in experiences of labour market participation. Papers in the session will provide insights into the experiences of marginalized workers in Canada.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Jeannie Morgan, University of British Columbia;*

Presentations:
- The Working Holiday Program: A Cultural Exchange Program or a Temporary Foreign Worker Program?

Operating under the premise of cultural exchange and understanding, the working holiday program is a program based on bilateral agreements between countries which allows youth (generally between 18 and 30 years old) to work and stay in the agreement country for up to a year without specific employment contracts. In this paper, I argue that participants of the working holiday program hold similar precarious legal statuses as other temporary migrants, which exclude them from rights and access to services in their countries of destination. Furthermore, the sending countriesí hands-off approach regarding the well-being of these migrants leaves them vulnerable to exploitation. The

following paper conceptualizes this group as a vulnerable, flexible labour force and how this program contributes to the replication of the global hierarchy, where youths' experiences in the labour market of the receiving countries vary significantly based on their countries of origin. I argue that the precarity of their status is further exacerbated by the lack of an international regulatory body for the program that ensures the well-being of these youth abroad. The youth who participate in the working holiday program remains an invisible source of temporary labour largely due to their in-between statuses.
Author(s): *Alice Hoe, University of Toronto*

- "They're temps for a reason": Examining the interplay of managerial discourses of control and temporary agency worker resistance strategies

Employment through temporary work agencies is a flexible form of work that is increasingly accepted as necessary in the changing labour market economy. Research across jurisdictions has shown that agency workers face disproportionate work-related risks compared to permanent workers. Understanding managers' efforts to exert control over precarious workers and these workers' acts of resistance can provide insights into how agency workers mitigate dangerous work conditions and help identify ways to improve worker protection. This presentation draws from a qualitative study of temporary work agencies in Ontario, Canada, and focuses on the interplay of power relations that encompass managers' strategies for labour control and low-wage agency workers' concomitant attempts to resist undesirable work conditions. We identify three managerial discourses of control used to obtain worker cooperation, legitimize risky work and deflect accountability for occupational health and safety problems. Furthermore, we address how in the absence of formal protections, agency workers do what they can to oppose managerial control through individual acts of resistance, however, their resistance strategies can sometimes support managerial discourses and are limited to "walking away" as a final act. Pathways for agency workers to move from individual to collective resistance strategies are also explored.
Author(s): *Christine Carrasco, Institute for Work & Health; Ellen MacEachen, Institute for Work & Health University of Toronto; Ron Saunders, Institute for Work & Health University of Toronto; Katherine Lippel, Faculty of Law, Civil Law Section, University of Ottawa; Liz Mansfield, Institute for Work & Health; Agnieszka Kosny, Monash University*

SESSION: Marginality and Violence
Session Code: SoIn6

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session explores the ways in which constructions of and practices of violence uphold dominant power relations in western nation-states.   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.   Papers that examine how liberal conceptualizations of violence mask the violence systemic to white settler nationalisms, global migrations, capitalisms and everyday and structural forms of gendered racism are welcome.   Papers can be situated within a variety of historical and contemporary contexts. Topics may include racialized sexual violence, the war on terrorism, institutionalization and incarceration of marginalized groups, and structural violence that specifically targets Indigenous peoples, children and youth, LGBTQ communities, and persons with disabilities.

Session Organizers: *Sheila Batacharya, Victoria College, University of Toronto; Hijin Park, Brock University*

Presentations:
- The violence of being silenced: Punjabi women speak to their everyday experiences of ìhonourî based violence and racism in the Canadian context

Over the past two decades the words 'honour'and violence have synonymously been associated to Muslim and South Asian communities in Canada, particularly through mainstream media. The past and current cultural racism that emerges from mainstream media when depicting stories of 'honour' based

violence not only serves to silence the South Asian community, but can also be seen as a form of violence on the bodies of South Asian women who are also struggling with violence from inside their family and community. There is an overarching silence from within the South Asian community about this violence, as well as from survivors struggling with issues of 'honour' violence. This silence is a result of colonial and racist imposition on marginalized and racialized communities and troubling how this imposition further marginalizes survivors of honour based violence is necessary and rarely explored. This paper will be sharing results from qualitative interviews conducted with second-generation Punjabi women survivors of honour-related violence and their reflections on transgressing boundaries, how their bodies are racialized in mainstream society fuelling further cultural racism, as well how they are struggling with the patriarchy and violence from inside their family and community. Finally, a large part of this paper will be speaking to how these women are using their voices to speak to their trauma and displacement, while hoping to combat the structural violence in mainstream media, through the use of arts based action project.
Author(s): *Mandeep Mucina, Adult Education and Community Devlopment, OISE, University of Toronto*

- Anti-Queer Violence, Powerful Masculinities and Ethno-nationalism in Fiji

This paper explores how violent acts against the queer community in Fiji are connected to the operation of heterogender and the privileging of Indigenous Fijian masculinities. This paper is based on fieldwork with queer Fijians during 2003-4, and focuses specifically on acts of violence as a response to displays of femininity on biologically male bodies who might identify as "gay", "transgender gay", or vakasalewalewa. Participants in this research described violent acts committed by groups of young men in semi-public settings, such as schools and neighborhoods. I ask how socio-political factors contribute to a situation where young queer people are subjected to acts of violation. Drawing on postcolonial studies and queer theory, I argue that this violence involves enacting hetero-masculinist subjectivities by young Indigenous Fijian men. Violent acts against queer Fijians relate to alignment of ethno-nationalism, masculinity, and heterogender. Queers are a symbolic threat or ëinternal otherí (Munt 2008) precisely because they trouble Indigenous Fijian fantasies of powerful male bodies.
Author(s): *Tulia Thompson, Institute of Gender, Race, Sexuality and Social Justice. University of British Columbair*

- Race, nation and citizenship in "mothers who kill their children"

Racialized women are largely absent in legal and media formulations of crime and violence in Canada. Social science research on violent women is primarily limited to a gendered, and to a lesser extent, classed analysis. There is almost no research on how race, nation and citizenship intersect with gender, class and ability to shape the violence of racialized women in the contemporary neoliberal and white settler context. This paper examines the conditions that support the violence of racialized women in Canada as well as how this violence is represented in dominant discourse. It does so through a critical discourse analysis of judicial and media documents pertaining to the murder trial of Rie Fujii. In 2001, Rie Fujii, a 23-year-old Japanese national living in Calgary, Alberta, left her two infant children (aged 15 and three months) alone in her apartment for ten days while visiting her new, out-of-town boyfriend. Charged with two counts of second-degree homicide, Fujii plead guilty to manslaughter and received an eight-year sentence. Physically abused by the father of her children, a white Canadian, financially destitute and living alone with her infant children, Fujii was unable to seek support from women's and immigrant serving agencies and the criminal justice system in part because she had overstayed her visitor visa, and was in Canada illegally. I surmise that violence against and by racialized women must be understood as structural, systemic and as having national and global dimensions, as well as everyday, individual and local dimensions.
Author(s): *Hijin Park, Brock University*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Marginalization and exclusion in the new security
Session Code: PJM5

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: The pre-emptive securing of a broad range of public spaces - from crowded places to critical infrastructures and international borders - is a key front in the on-going Global War on Terror.   But little attention has been paid thus far to how these emerging security practices intersect with and reinforce other political (and particularly neoliberal) agendas, including gentrification and global urbanism.   As a result, their impact on marginalized populations has been overlooked. What is the impact of the new security on key issues of inequality, marginalization, and social stratification?   In what ways does the new security push forward neoliberal agendas, but also create exclusion in new ways?

Session Chair: *Michele Cuhna Franco, UFG Brazil & University of Alberta*
Session Organizers: *Emily Lindsay Jackson, University of Alberta;*

Presentations:
- Preventive Detention and the Production of Graduated Citizenships

Liberal politics assume a social contract between law-abiding citizens united for mutual protection. This assumption creates persistent anxiety over the status of both 'the foreigner' and 'the criminal.' The foreigner appears as both a potential member of the social contract and a threatening outsider. By contrast, the criminal is a community member whose behavior seems to place them outside the law-abiding citizenry. 'The foreigner' and 'the criminal' each confront law with the problem of policing the boundaries of the liberal community. This problem is particularly evident when considering laws which require the incarceration of problematic subjects. We draw on Canadian immigration hold and pre-trial custody measures to chart the nexus between security oriented law, liberal political logics and citizenship.   Contrary to theories which posit binaries of citizens/non-citizens and law-abiding persons/criminals, we argue that anxieties around the limits of liberal community produce regimes of graduated citizenship and often overlooked links between immigration and criminal measures.
Author(s): *Patrick McLane, University of Alberta; Greg Eklics, University of Alberta*

- New Edmonton Remand Centre: A New Site of Exclusion

Sociologists of punishment, such as Garland, have proposed frameworks for understanding punishment in modern society.   Within a broader discussion of exclusionary practices, I am examining the trend of growing remand population in Canada.   Part of my interest is examining the technologies reinforcing and rendering possible temporary detention.   One prime example is the recently opened (April 2013) New Edmonton Remand Centre.   This institution employs numerous technologies that set it apart from its predecessor, creating a new site of exclusion. My aim is to analyze this institution and to tease out some of the conditions under which it was realized.   Specifically, I intend to explore its intended and unintended effects on the community and the offender population.
Author(s): *Greg Eklics, University of Alberta*

- Desirability, Irregularity, and Deportability: The Contradictory Logics in Spanish Immigration Policing

Spain is often portrayed as being generous to irregular migrants for having used several collective processes of regularization to provide papers to hundreds of thousands of them.   Yet, Spain is also often depicted as one of the securitized gates of Fortress Europe where irregular migrants are stopped, detained, and deported without compassion.   How to make sense of the seemingly contradictory strategies mobilized by Spanish authorities to govern irregular migration over time?

In this paper, it will be argued that "labouralization" (the process whereby irregular migration is made to match the needs of the labour market and irregular migrants are framed as workers) and securitization (the process whereby irregular migration is the object of repressive policies and irregular migrants are framed as threats) are not contradictory strategies.   Rather, they are two complementary logics of a flexible regime for governing migration organized around desirability,

irregularity, and deportability.   The paper further develops this argument by discussing empirical practices, demonstrating how technologies of citizenship (Cruikshank 1999; Inda 2006) aiming at the inclusion of precarious 'responsible migrant workers' work alongside anti-citizenship technologies aiming at the exclusion of 'risky irregular migrants.'
Author(s): *David Moffette, York University*

- The crowded places security apparatus: containment, territoriality, global urbanism
The presentation analyzes the operation and implications of recent counter-terror initiatives in public space under the rubric of the (Global War on Terror). The presentation focuses on (crowded places); defined in terms of their public accessibility, availability and thus vulnerability to terrorist attack. In many ways, crowded places realize Foucault's concept of the security apparatus: a future-oriented mode of governance which depends on allowing free movement. Yet, in reality, the securing of crowded places relies on numerous control practices: spatial containment, networked surveillant assemblages, pre-emptive "zero risk" technologies and enhanced vigilance. The presentation explores this paradox and argues that the crowded places security apparatus can only be fully understood within the dynamics of neoliberal security governance.
Author(s): *Emily Lindsay Jackson, University of Alberta*

SESSION: Match and Mismatch Between Jobs and Workers
Session Code: WPO2

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 1:00pm - 2:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: This session invites papers on all aspects of the match or mismatch between workers and jobs.   This includes over- and under-education, skills-based match or other aspects of the fit between workers and their jobs.   Papers may address job/worker match from any perspective: examining its causes, consequences, policy implications, or measurement; studying the experiences or perspectives of matched or mismatched workers; developing theoretical approaches to understanding job/workers match; etc.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Alexandra Marin, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- (Re)turning to postsecondary education: An analysis of one immigrant's story
The underemployment of highly skilled immigrants is a well-known area of worker-job mismatch. Although selected for their postsecondary education and occupational experience, skilled immigrants often encounter difficulty finding employment that uses their education and expertise. In this context, many skilled immigrants turn to postsecondary education to improve their employment chances, sometimes by retraining for a different career.   The processes through which individual immigrants come to that decision are complex.   In this paper, we contribute to building a deeper understanding of those processes through a close examination of one woman's story, which was generated during four in-depth interviews held over a two-year period, as part of a larger study investigating the employment experience of skilled immigrants. This multi-layered narrative offers a rich account of one immigrant's pathway to postsecondary education, in a way that brings into view matters of identity, language, and the work of positioning oneself in a gendered and racialized labour market.   Our analytic approach combines narrative analysis with institutional ethnography's foregrounding of the 'small hero' located within an institutional and discursive environment.   We focus here on the interpretive work through which an employment mismatch is identified, understood, and addressed through a (re)turn to postsecondary education.
Author(s): *Liza McCoy, University of Calgary; Sepideh Fotovatian, Simon Fraser University*

- The Role of Social Capital in Labour Market Integration: Turkish Immigrants in Toronto
This study examines the match and mismatch between workers and jobs focusing on the experiences of immigrants in Canada.   Literature shows that non-European immigrants experience disadvantage in

their labour market outcome compared to native-born Canadians in terms of employment rates, employment type, and earnings. This is because of the fact that educational credentials and foreign experience of immigrants are devalued, and they lack Canadian experience (Buzdugan & Halli, 2009; Reitz, 2001).   There are also issues of access to networks and social capital, employersí preference of whites over visible minorities in hiring and promotion, racism, and Islamphobia particularly since 9/11 (Jimeno et al., 2009). Consequently, despite their high level of education, many of the non-European immigrants work in the jobs that require lower educational level.

The specific focus of this study is on the experiences of immigrants from Turkey to Toronto, which is an understudied immigrant group.   It examines the role of social capital for the match and mismatch between Turkish immigrantsí educational attainment and their jobs.   It also looks at how the match and mismatch affects the social relations and political attitudes of those immigrants.   This study applies qualitative methodology to address the mentioned issues.
Author(s): *Guliz Akkaymak, Western University*

- Student Debt and Labour Market Transitions: The Effect of Student Loans on New University Graduates, 1986-2005

While the rise in student debt has been well documented, how this debt affects new graduates' transition to the labour market remains unknown.   This article seeks to fill this gap by determining how new Baccalaureate graduates' debt levels affect their transition to the labour market in terms of transition timing (number of months between graduation and accepting full-time work), income, job relevance to education, and over-qualification.   These questions are considered along with the effect of social background (parental education) and generation differences between graduating cohorts in 1986, 1995, and 2005.   Data from Statistics Canadaís National Graduates Survey is used and results indicate that higher debt levels are significantly related to new graduates accepting a job sooner after graduation and to their jobs being higher paying, more relevant to the degree they obtained, and less likely to mark over-qualification.
Author(s): *Mitch McIvor, University of Toronto*

- Intergenerational Mobility and Class Identification in 35 Societies: How economic context shapes class attitudes

Using hierarchal linear models fitted to survey data from the 1999 and 2009 ISSP social inequality modules, this paper examines the role of social mobility in shaping class identification in 35 societies. My main concern is with the role of social mobility (both at the individual-level and the country level) in mediating the relationship between social class and class identification.   The findings demonstrate that both one's own social class and their class origin influence class identification. On the other hand social fluidity at the national-level does not meaningfully shape class identification. This implies, then, that people either care only about their own economic conditions: i.e., they care little about the conditions in which others live or they are unaware of actual levels of social mobility within their country.   Finally, I build on previous research by demonstrating the importance of national-level income inequality. As income inequality rises, middle class identities become weaker across all social classes.
Author(s): *Josh Curtis, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Media and Society: A Critical Perspective I
Session Code: MeS6-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: The Internet has had a faster diffusion rate among Canadians than any other technology, reaching over 80% in 2010 (Haight, Quan-Haase, & Corbett, 2012).   Many Canadians use the Internet every day. Although a clearer picture has emerged about who uses the Internet and how often, still many questions about how the Internet affects society remain unanswered.   How does the Internet affect social contact?   How does the Internet affect family ties?   How does the Internet affect community?   This session invites papers that examine how the Internet has changed our everyday

lives. Of especial interest are papers that take a critical view of the Internet and its effect on society. Also theoretical papers that address critical issues of Internet use are welcomed.

Session Chair: *Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario*
Session Organizers: *Michael Haight, University of Western Ontario; Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario*

Presentations:
- The Internet in Context: Examining the Interplay between Internet Use and Personal Well-being in New Brunswick

Millions of Canadians regularly use a variety of web-based tools to find information and support, maintain friendships, educate and entertain themselves. The Internet affects, both positively and negatively, the various aspects of personal well-being. Given its popularity and pervasiveness, it has become important to examine its effects on well-being and to study the implications. After analyzing the existing scholarship on the Internetís personal and social impact and identifying some of its limitations, this paper articulates a differentiated approach to the study of the relationship between Internet use and personal well-being. A mixed methods research design, combining a survey of 221 respondents and 20 semi-structured interviews, reveals a complex multileveled relationship between the Internet and personal well-being in New Brunswick. The results indicate that heavy Internet use and its use for entertainment purposes is associated with lower levels of personal well-being. In addition, this study demonstrates that such socio-demographic factors as gender and age introduce additional dimensions to this association. Because this paper integrates qualitative and quantitative methods and articulates a nuanced approach to the study of Internet use, it contributes towards the formulation of new approaches to the methodological framework for examining the relationship between the Internet and well-being.
Author(s): *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*

- Cyberbullying at university: gendered experiences, impacts, and perspectives

While girls and women appear to draw greater benefits from information and communication technologies in their interpersonal relationships (Porhola & Lahti, 2012), it would seem that they are also significantly exposed to the risks associated with these technologies. Cyberbullying is often touted as the ìnewest formî of bullying, yet it bears a number of distinctions with traditional face-to-face bullying, whether physical or verbal.   One of these differences is the far greater involvement of girls and women as both perpetrators and victims of cyberbullying. In this paper, we draw on findings from earlier studies conducted with middle and high school students in British Columbia and we examine preliminary data from an on-going study of cyberbullying at the university level. We examine the gendered differences in students' and faculty membersí involvement with cyberbullying, how they experience its impact, and perspectives on the problem and its solutions.
Author(s): *Chantal Faucher, Simon Fraser University, Centre for Education, Law & Society; Margaret Jackson, Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology; Wanda Cassidy, Simon Fraser University, Faculty of Education*

- Addressing the threats to a Canadian neutral-net: Structuralist, Post-Structuralist and Material-Semiotic analysis of this debated issue on the ill-defined limits of broadband networkís throttling capacities.

The main thrust of this project has been to demonstrate the cardinal role implementing an unregulated Internet ('neutral-net') poses for the establishing of a democratic information society that prioritizes the sharing rights of many over those of a select privileged few. The central threat to network-neutralityís principles is manifest in the broadband network ownersí ability to interfere with media flows through the prioritizing of the websites, applications, and services that they own or favour. The more general implications of these restrictive measures can be understood as threats to world information flows, free speech, and democracy.   Following a presentation of the diverse leading positions on network-neutrality, I will show (1) how policy addressing internet regulation has developed in Canada; (2) who itís current supporters are, (3) who it's current opposition is, and (4) what movements are in place seeking to effectuate neutral-net's implementation.   From there I will subject the topic to analysis through the lens of three social theories, namely: (1) Marx's theory of

Political Economy; (2) Foucault's theory of Power/Knowledge; and (3) Latour's Actor-Network-Theory. These analyses will serve to demonstrate the diverse factors that contribute to the emergence of non neutral-net and provide the premises on which to provide diagnosis.
Author(s): *Shane Senecal-Tremblay, Queen's University*

- This Is For Everyone: Digital Media in the Networked Ceremony

The Olympics represents an event where the world comes together physically, and more recently virtually, to compete, celebrate, and communicate.   As measured by public activity on Twitter, the London 2012 opening ceremony is the single Olympic event that receives the most public interest.   The opening ceremony is utilized as a case study to explore Wellman and Rainie's (2012) concept of networked individualism: the idea that people now network as individuals rather than being entrenched in a group.   This paper focuses on one segment of the London 2012 opening ceremony entitled frankie & june say "Thanks Tim" : a story of young love and digital communications in a celebration of youth culture and communications technology.   Despite the persistent doomsday-dystopian approach to technology reiterated in popular media, recent scholarship has consistently evidenced that various technologies offer the affordance of building and strengthening one's ties.   I argue that the overarching narrative of the London 2012 opening ceremony exemplifies the public's continued hope and belief that people's use of technology, specifically the internet, can build a society that breaks down traditional barriers, while simultaneously situating the individual at the centre in a narrative of networked individualism.
Author(s): *Jenna Jacobson, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Media and Society: A Critical Perspective II
Session Code: MeS6-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: The Internet has had a faster diffusion rate among Canadians than any other technology, reaching over 80% in 2010 (Haight, Quan-Haase, & Corbett, 2012).   Many Canadians use the Internet every day.   Although a clearer picture has emerged about who uses the Internet and how often, still many questions about how the Internet affects society remain unanswered.   How does the Internet affect social contact?   How does the Internet affect family ties?   How does the Internet affect community?   This session invites papers that examine how the Internet has changed our everyday lives.   Of especial interest are papers that take a critical view of the Internet and its effect on society. Also theoretical papers that address critical issues of Internet use are welcomed.

Session Chair: *David Toews, York University*
Session Organizers: *Michael Haight, University of Western Ontario; Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario*

Presentations:
- The Impact of Social Networking Sites on the Contemporary Western Labour Market

The internet has impacted various areas of social life from the mundane language and interactions of everyday life, to politics and policies at the institutional and conceptual levels. The internet has also impacted the labor market in various ways - in this case, social networking sites have made their mark. Such sites have slowly changed the labor market and promise to continue to do so more rapidly.   The role of such sites in electronic surveillance and control provide an opportunity for further investigation. Although there may beneficial use of such sites, inequalities continue to be perpetuated within the labor market as a result of them. Furthermore, discussions surrounding the role of the state in regulating such media in the labor market becomes increasingly salient.   By using a 'violence of participation' approach, we may examine the ways in which social networking control citizensí opportunities of participation in the labor market.   This paper will focus on such topics, and will allow us to question what role social networking sites will hold in the future of the labor market.
Author(s): *Veronica Zapotoczny, The University of Western Ontario*

- An Analysis of How Mobile Devices Influence Social Relations

The way human interactions and relationships are changing is a topic frequently addressed in today's modern society; however, many authors overlook or choose not to address the impact that non-human actors have on human interactions.   This paper explores the social and cultural uses of mobile devices by discussing the implications of mobile technologies, while constructing a clear understanding of the changed role of these devices in society.   Starting with an examination into how the immediacy of communication proffered by mobile devices may be resulting in a social shift as individuals can now join or form instant communities, and the potential penalties individuals face who are removed or willingly remove themselves from these social groups.   This study utilizes semi-structured interviews and actor-network theory (ANT), when questioning whether mobile devices and the Internet serve as a template for future social interactions where there is minimum investment and maximum utility. While mobile technologies are having a wide range of effects, this study focuses on how they are reshaping our social relations beyond simply what these technologies can do, but also how they are becoming interwoven into individualís personal identities.
Author(s): *Benjamin Todd, Carleton University*

- Feminist activism and social media: A case study of domestic violence public service announcements on YouTube

This paper explores domestic violence public service announcements (PSAs) on You Tube and broader implications for feminist anti-violence media activism.   In recent years, participatory media culture has changed the way that people connect, mobilize, debate, and create, and the growth of a media culture based on social networking and the sharing of user-generated content has been particularly evident in the success of You Tube.   This site is simultaneously (a high volume website, a broadcast platform, a media archive, and a social network) (Burgess and Green, 2009, p. 5).   In this way, You Tube arguably bridges government, advocacy and wider community responses, and allows content such as public service announcements to move beyond their original role as a televised message and imagined audience response to also be an object that people can directly comment on and engage with.   In addition to PSAs historically influencing social attitudes surrounding issues such as domestic violence, we must now consider evidence that the online commentary surrounding PSAs on You Tube also affects viewer attitudes (Walther et al., 2010).   In this paper I discursively analyse the content of domestic violence PSAs and juxtapose these messages with the online commentary they generate. As feminist sociologists, should we care about the comments?   Looking beyond You Tube, I consider what this study can tell us about broader potential implications of participatory media platforms for feminist work to prevent and end violence against women.
Author(s): *Jordan Fairbairn, Carleton University*

- Digital Connectivity in Canada: Generational Differences in Net Usage, Digital Skills, and Social Media Adoption

As Internet penetration rates increase worldwide and the digital divide starts to narrow in many Western countries, greater emphasis has been placed on understanding the ability and skill level of those online rather than simply utilizing a dichotomous measure of use and non-use.   This paper investigates the digital skills of Canadians by employing data from the 2010 Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS), which includes data on Internet access and activities online from the general population. We critically examine to what extent individuals' ability to use the Internet for a wide range of tasks reflects existing inequalities in society associated with income, education, immigration status, rural/urban, gender, and age.   The results demonstrate that inequality in access to the Internet is now being mimicked in the skill level of users who are connected.   The study's findings demonstrate that the skill level of users online is heavily stratified by age, education and income; impacting the ability of users to use the Internet in a meaningful way.   Among Internet users, those living in urban areas have significantly higher online skill level than those living in rural areas. Income and education remain two of the most important predictors of skill level online.   Those with higher incomes and more education report high levels of skills online.   Females were found to have greater skill level online than males.
Author(s): *Michael Haight, University of Western Ontario; Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Mediating creative practice: Pragmatics
Session Code: MeS3-A

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Circulating in sites as diverse as design fairs, urban policy documents and TED talks, the ideology of 'creativity' has become a powerful discourse in contemporary society.   Yet creativity and innovation are often treated as simple objects rather than complex, overdetermined processes.   But creativity is always mediated by material, social, or cultural forms and practices.   How do these factors shape actual creative practice?   This session considers how the symbolic and material singularity of experience constitutes an essential dimension of creative practice, focusing on the individual subjectís articulation of creativity and its reliance upon contingent and at times heuristic assemblages between the social, the cultural and the technological.

Contributors will present work on a range creative practices, whether professionalized or vernacular, within traditionally ìculturalî settings or not.   In order to address the intersecting technological, organizational, and symbolic strands of social life, a variety of theoretical perspectives from sociology and communication and media studies are encouraged.   Empirical studies will be emphasized, but a range of methodological approaches are welcomed.
This session is cross listed with the Canadian Communication Association.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Frederik Lesage, Simon Fraser University*
Session Organizer and Discussant: *Benjamin Woo, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- A Bird in the Hand: The Index Card and the Craft of Creative Thinking.

The humble index card (and card index) has a rich history.   It is the precursor to the electronic database. Its role in many a writer's practices has been celebrated.   Cards and card sorting are popular too in design research and agile software methodologies.   Cards are protean artifacts in that they are indexical, iconic, and textual ; different card practices privilege these aspects differently.   This paper looks into personal and ephemeral uses of cards in creative practice.   We explore cards as "personal dynamic media" in both personal and collaborative settings, and question the extent to which these practices can be modeled in software.
Author(s): *John Maxwell, Simon Fraser University; Haig Armen, Emily Carr University*

- Juggling your credentials: Mediating the credentialisation of juggling and jugglers

In an engagement with Joshua Meyrowitzís (1985) theory on the impact of media on social behaviour, I explore how jugglers make meaning of their practice through the medium of online videos.   Juggling has been historically regarded as a vulgar entertainment, and jugglers have sought ways to redefine their practice as legitimate performance art.   Amidst the changing entertainment environments of the early 1900s, which introduced the novelties of film, radio, and later television, jugglers began to organise in the interests of developing and promoting their art (Giduz, 1987, Polster, 2002), a strategy which now incorporates an online component.   Through a case study (Hine, 2000) of an online juggling forum, I consider how online videos are utilized as a performance medium, and argue that online videos simultaneously contribute to the acquisition of reputation for the individual performer and become a focal point around which this community of jugglers modify and elaborate the standards which define excellence in this field.   I suggest that the technological application of videos helps embody, objectify, and institutionalise (Bourdieu, 1985) a juggler's (research), contributing to the technical and aesthetic development of the practice but also to stratification within the community itself.
Author(s): *Duncan Philpot, University of New Brunswick*

- Glenn Gould, Record Production, and Aesthetic Subjectivity - A Mediation to Cultural Theory

Glenn Gould is arguably one of the most creative Canadian cultural intellectuals of the 20th century. However, given the vast amount of literature devoted to the esoteric character of his output, we lack an effective means of incorporating his ideas into the annals of contemporary cultural theory.   The lack is

due to uncertainties shared amongst varying scholars of whether his work can be taken as having the legitimate potential for such a contribution, given the fact he was known primarily as a proficient pianist and innovative recordist.   To gain greater insight into Glenn Gould's intellectual and creative contribution to contemporary cultural theory, I propose to draw innovative links between his philosophy of record production and the aesthetic subjectivity his philosophy produced.   The thesis of this proposed presentation stands out by pursuing the following question: How did Glenn Gould's infamous retreat into the studio along with his contemporaneous meditations on the recording process anticipate increased access to technologies of cultural production as well as contemporary debates regarding the social constitution of subjectivity?   By way of reference to archival research, sound recording analysis, and distinct theoretical connections to contemporary theories of aesthetic subjectivity, I propose that Gould rendered possible new patterns of media communication by way of a flagrant challenge to the standard recording conventions that delineated musical storage and dissemination in the 20th century, a challenge that resonates today on a global scale.
Author(s): *Mickey Vallee, University of Lethbridge*

SESSION: Mediating creative practice: Politics
Session Code: MeS3-B

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Circulating in sites as diverse as design fairs, urban policy documents and TED talks, the ideology of 'creativity' has become a powerful discourse in contemporary society.   Yet creativity and innovation are often treated as simple objects rather than complex, overdetermined processes.   But creativity is always mediated by material, social, or cultural forms and practices.   How does power prioritize and order different forms of creative knowledge or expertise?   This session considers the inextricable links between power and creative practice (in its various mediations), focusing on how the social imaginary of creativity is constructed, mobilized and resisted through material and discursive forms within cultural institutions.

Contributors will present work on a range creative practices, whether professionalized or vernacular, within traditionally ìculturalî settings or not.   In order to address the intersecting technological, organizational, and symbolic strands of social life, a variety of theoretical perspectives from sociology and communication and media studies are encouraged.
Empirical studies will be emphasized, but a range of methodological approaches are welcomed.
This session is cross listed with the Canadian Communication Association.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Frederik Lesage, Simon Fraser University*
Session Organizer and Discussant: *Benjamin Woo, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- " The Politics of Creativity and the Mediation of Social Imagination: How to Be Creative in Virtual Activism? "

Talking about "imagination as social practice" (Appadurai, 1990) has often been preferred by sociologists over the use of 'creativity' terminologies, rather indicating categorization processes to identify creative individuals and/or social phenomena. On the other hand, the literature on creative economy has focused on the role of singularity within collectivity, asking the question of how the recognition of singularity can move creativity forward (Boily, 2009).   We argue that creativity construed as singularity is mediated by 'social images, imageries and imaginaries', and that such mediation could allow us to grasp how social imagination works to integrate singular and innovative individuals and groups.   As an illustration of the politics of creativity in praxis, we analyze the case of virtual activism as mediating platform for cybermuseology as memorial.   How does creativity as singularity come into play in virtual activism for social change, thus participating in forming 'imagination as social practice'?   We analyze the mediation process occurring in cybermuseology as a space for building collective memory and leading to establish unusual relations between traditional and new ways of engaging with social imagination.   We explore creativity at work as a means to understand

the new technological context, to anticipate new needs and possibilities to act as collectives which finally leads to social change.
Author(s): *Virginie Mesana, University of Ottawa; Anabel Paulos, University of Ottawa; Lise Boily, University of Ottawa*

- Creativity's tug of war between arts and management, a mediator's perspective: the case of Cirque du Soleil

The backstage of artistic innovation is far more complex than what the ideological discourse on creativity portrays and resting on the fierce nature of creativity proves to be fragile and tumultuous. Constant tugs of war happen over the complex creative and managerial processes intertwined in art production. An empirical study (Mahy, 2008) showed that artistic innovation largely depends on ongoing struggles between artists and managers over power, in a never ending swinging drive between artistic integrity and business profitability. Cirque du Soleil is the performing arts industry flagship, and before its major crisis on the eve of 2013, its success has always been a source of passion. This hate-love relationship hides organizational paradoxes which reveal an ongoing effort from artists and managers to gain power over artistic or business concerns. Assuming that artists bring creativity to the workplace, it is likely that firms like Cirque be creative, both in their artistic and managerial practices, but how does creativity permeate work practices in this firm? What is creative in their organizational and communications practices and they migrate elsewhere in society, mediating practice-based innovation? To illustrate this, the material, social and cultural factors that shape Cirque's organizational culture and practices are presented based on a typology showing actual modes of communicating and organizing: tribe, dialogue, sense of place human rapports, narratives, creative work, action, and memory.
Author(s): *Isabelle Mahy, Université du Québec à Montréal*

- Creativity and Conflict: Positioning Research at Canadaís Art and Design Universities

The idea that we have entered an 'Imagination Age' is currently gaining widespread currency. Heightened recognition of the significance and 'value'of creativity and the imagination has translated into a variety of transformations in cultural and economic policy; for example, the widespread implementation of 'creative city' agendas in Canadian cities. This paper will ground popular claims celebrating the virtues of the Imagination Age by examining the competing tensions, definitions and narratives that surround the language of imagination and practices of creative research within the specific and relatively unique context of the independent art university in Canada (NSCADU; Emily Carr U, OCADU). As Buckley and Conomos argue, Canada's strategy of granting university status to its three main independent art and design colleges is, (an intelligent and inventive way forward) (2009: 10). At these universities, creative research becomes understood as aesthetic inquiry (pursuit of knowledge and understanding through exploration, critique, innovation, experimentation), as institutional identity (through rebranding, restructuring and the reframing of mission statements and plans) and as creative economy (through the instrumentalization of research, commercialization, and industry collaboration). While the varied definitions, narratives and practices that creative research assume seem in many ways incompatible, this paper will argue how these tensions can help us to develop a more nuanced understanding of creative research and its role as a resource for research theory and methods.
Author(s): *Saara Liinamaa, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design University*

SESSION: Men and Masculinities: Transitions in Masculinities
Session Code: GS6-A

Date: June 3, 2013 **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Popular media in North America is full of stories about 'the crisis in masculinity.' Many normative assumptions about what it means to be a man or to be masculine are being challenged. Even 'hypermasculine' arenas such as the military and professional sport are finding that patriarchal social structures that seemed to provide bases for establishing masculine identities are far weaker and more tenuous than many people thought.

Scholarship in the field of masculinities uses a multiplicity of approaches within sociology alongside a varied and wide-ranging interdisciplinary conversation amongst and across many other disciplines. Men's groups and courses in men's studies are increasingly common in Canada and elsewhere as academics and activists fit masculinities into current debates around sexual difference, gender and sexuality. One of the ways forward is to ground these theoretical debates in embodied practices of people who put masculinities into practice within specific places and times. This panel will provide a timely forum for scholars from Canada and elsewhere to further explore current research on men and/or masculinities and how it fits into the broader realm of social theory.

Session Chair: *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University; Steve Garlick, University of Victoria; Kevin Partridge Carleton University*

Presentations:
- "I don't want to miss out on this experience": fathers, masculinity and the embodied work of caring for young children

This paper provides an examination of fathers' provision of care to very young children, and the consequences of such caring for the fathers themselves. It draws on my interviews with 20 fathers who took parental leave from their paid employment at some time in the past to care (or help care) for infants. The research also has a more ethnographic dimension: I made multiple visits, to observe and talk with 12 fathers currently acting as sole home-based caregivers to children under two years. Together, both aspects of the research allow me to examine fathers' caregiving from a phenomenological perspective, as lived experience, and also as (observable) practice. Such an examination illuminates many aspects of family caregiving work - work that has conventionally been done more often by mothers, and that (therefore) tends to be viewed as requiring 'natural' ability, rather than learned skills. More importantly, it challenges the conventional understandings of masculinity that frame much of the existing scholarly work on men and embodiment. This work tends to focus on 'hypermasculine' bodies and abilities. My study focuses on men's bodies engaged in work that growing numbers of fathers are doing, in the face of persistent stereotypes about their ability and desire to perform it.
Author(s): *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary*

- The Right to Bear Tools is a Contested Site

In trades and technical work, when masculine assumptions and feminist idea(l)s collide, the right to bear tools becomes a contested site. This research explores these strained and complex gender relations, providing an in-depth historical and cultural overview with challenges to find resolution.

The play "Men & Women and Tools" emerged from an interview process with male and female trades/technical workers discussing male resistance to women in trades and technology. It provokes an emotional understanding of the fears which lead to that resistance. The research deconstructs the lines of the play using historical, cultural and psychological literature. The author reflects on the possibilities for change through a narrative study of the culture as an insider.

Challenges unfold as the underlying themes of resistance are named: sexuality in all its manifestations; the need to be essential, to be in control, to be competent, and to be the breadwinner; understanding what it means to have been socialized; and the deep fear of being asked to change. When it becomes clear that the meaning of tools in their lives is similar for women and for men, and it puts them into conflict, a question is posed: Is there a willingness to find a resolution?
Author(s): *Marcia Braundy, Journeywomen Ventures/West Kootenay Women's Association*

- Young men, footwear and the "doing" of masculinities.

In recent years, scholars have engaged with questions as to how men 'do' gender and masculinity, (for example, see Robinson and Hockey, 2011). Masculinity is therefore seen as a process, the doing of which varies between men, but also within the same man. Yet within this emergent theoretical framework, empirical evidence with which to examine these processes and transitions remains scant,

especially when men's varied life course experiences are taken into consideration. Using data from a 3 year ESRC-funded study of footwear, identity and transition in the UK, this paper examines the still under-researched category of younger men, asking how they actively construct their identities through both the material and symbolic practices of wearing and collecting different types of footwear. We consider how men negotiate their own sartorial masculinity and identity in relation to one another, how masculinity is displayed in relation to men's vulnerability, should they "get masculinity wrong" through their footwear choices, and how their 'talk' about shoes subverts traditional notions of aesthetics and pleasure. Through these data we therefore offer a more theoretically adequate and nuanced understanding of men's embodied experience.

Author(s): *Victoria Robinson, University of Sheffield UK; Jenny Hockey, University of Sheffield UK; Rachel Dilley, University of Sheffield UK*

- "The 'ice' transforms you, dude - it enters you a kind of homosexuality". The subversion of heteronormativity by heterosexual men who use drugs.

R.W. Connell states that gender is a social practice that constantly refers to bodies and what bodies do. Since it is the body on which it acts in the practice of drug use and men are the main actors of this practice, it can be inferred that the substance use is a pathway for the constitution of masculinity. A crucial part of the process of the formation of masculine identity is the compliance to heteronormativity. As I will present, this process is full of conflicts, since desire, gender and sexuality are not attached by a stable thread.

In this paper I will expose an analysis of part of the findings that emerged from interviews with a group of men with a history of drug use in northern Mexico. I found that these men used drugs for sex with the intention of allowing them certain erotic practices that their considered inappropriate when sober. The stories revealed that certain sexual practices are considered perverse or unnatural, and undermine heteronormativity. Informants described how the disinhibiting effect of drugs allowed them to transgress sexual ethics, and ignore discourses that label certain sexual practices as perverse (but pleasurable) and opposed to the ideals of masculinity.

Author(s): *Julio Guerrero Mondaca, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California*

SESSION: Men and Masculinities: 'Hard' Masculinities
Session Code: GS6-B

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Popular media in North America is full of stories about 'the crisis in masculinity.' Many normative assumptions about what it means to be a man or to be masculine are being challenged. Even 'hypermasculine' arenas such as the military and professional sport are finding that patriarchal social structures that seemed to provide bases for establishing masculine identities are far weaker and more tenuous than many people thought.

Scholarship in the field of masculinities uses a multiplicity of approaches within sociology alongside a varied and wide-ranging interdisciplinary conversation amongst and across many other disciplines. Men's groups and courses in men's studies are increasingly common in Canada and elsewhere as academics and activists fit masculinities into current debates around sexual difference, gender and sexuality. One of the ways forward is to ground these theoretical debates in embodied practices of people who put masculinities into practice within specific places and times. This panel will provide a timely forum for scholars from Canada and elsewhere to further explore current research on men and/or masculinities and how it fits into the broader realm of social theory.

Session Chair: *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University; Steve Garlick, University of Victoria; Kevin Partridge Carleton University*

Presentations:
- Hate 2.0: White Supremacy and the Policing of Masculinity in Online Racist Communities

White supremacist activism as a social phenomenon is hardly new, nor is the knowledge that many racist organizations strictly police (acceptable) forms of gendered behaviour.   In the age of online communication and recruitment however, exactly how such groups conceptualize and enforce their understandings of masculinity appear to be in a state of flux.   This paper will discuss the role that social media and other online communications systems take in facilitating racist activism, and will examine the way in which online rhetoric and the disembodied nature of online communication affect the strategies used by activists to construct and police patterns of acceptable masculinity.   Through the use of a critical discourse analysis, this paper examines material drawn from a number of white supremacist websites, including Stormfront and the white supremacy forums of the aggregate site, Reddit.com, in addition to several smaller sites dedicated to specific white supremacist organizations. Drawing on the works of R.W. Connell and Jessie Daniels, this paper argues that the disembodied nature of online communication can have the effect of encouraging men in racist movements to represent themselves in digital forums in ways that emphasize - even exaggerate - an already aggressive and ëhypermasculineí conception of gender.
Author(s): *Edwin Hodge, University of British Columbia*

- Militarized Masculinities and Gender Discrimination in the Canadian Forces

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 Forces.   Since that time, women's integration into previously male positions has been short of the CHRTs already minimal targets. Despite efforts to curtail gender and sex discrimination in the Canadian Forces through legal means, women remain marginally incorporated into the workforce, particularly within combat and combat support units.   I argue that in addition to advancing social change within the military through formal legal means, extensive attention must also be paid to the ways in which informal gender dynamics, practices and relations affect womenís experiences as soldiers.   Drawing from Connell's theory of hegemonic masculinity as well as Razack and Whitworth's analysis of militarized masculinity, I posit that there are dominant gender constructions within the Canadian Forces which emerge through the everyday practices of personnel.   These gender norms often deter women's participation in work which is generally ascribed to males and characterized as masculine.
Author(s): *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University*

- Boxing with Justin Trudeau: Knocking "New Masculinity" Off Balance

This paper examines the recent charity-boxing match between Liberal MP, Justin Trudeau and Conservative Senator, Patrick Brazeau.   Through a qualitative discourse analysis of 222 Canadian newspaper articles published on the match, this paper contributes to the current sociological debate on masculinities.   Some scholars have claimed that a "new masculinity" has emerged, which provides men with a variety of ways to express, define, and perform their masculinity.   Conversely, there is a body of literature that questions this flexibility and the diversity of masculinities available to men. This case demonstrates that although new iterations of masculinity exist, politicians continue to engage with hegemonic notions of masculinity in order to gain access to political power.   This is evident in the connection made by the news media between Justin Trudeau's 'masculine' performance and his suitability for Liberal Party Leadership. This paper provides insights into masculinity and Canadian politics and the role of spectacle in popular culture.
Author(s): *Elise Maiolino, University of Toronto*

- "Peter Built a Truck for a Man to Drive": Masculinity, Embodiment, and Inequality in the BC-Based Long Haul Trucking Industry

Although the persistence of slavery in the American South led to early, regionally-specific links being drawn between trucking and a denigrated black masculinity, elsewhere in North America the relationship between trucking and colonization, as well as the manifest physical rigors of the job, led to strong associations between trucking and working class white men from very early on.   However, recent decades have seen huge shifts in society and the economy that have impacted the normative status of white working class masculinity within broader society, as well as the trucking industry more

specifically.   Within these contexts, the normative identity achievements of white working class truckers are also gendered exercises of power that patrol the borders between 'real' white male truckers and excluded female and racialized bodies.

Throughout this paper, I address manifestations of masculinities in trucking within the broader context of racial and gender inequality.   In doing so, I layer together feminist, post-structuralist, and anti-racist thought (as well as drawing on insights from automobility) to create a non-static theoretical scaffolding for understanding the interrelationships between agency, identity, and gendered power relations in the trucking industry.   The paper is based on my ethnography of the BC-based long-haul trucking industry. Data sources include qualitative interviews with truckers and participant observation at truck stops, loading points, and on the road.
Author(s): *Amie McLean, Simon Fraser University*

SESSION: Men and Masculinities: Masculinities & Sexualities
Session Code: GS6-C

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Popular media in North America is full of stories about 'the crisis in masculinity.' Many normative assumptions about what it means to be a man or to be masculine are being challenged. Even 'hypermasculine' arenas such as the military and professional sport are finding that patriarchal social structures that seemed to provide bases for establishing masculine identities are far weaker and more tenuous than many people thought.

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Session Chair: *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University; Steve Garlick, University of Victoria; Kevin Partridge Carleton University*

Presentations:
•   Expanding masculine possibilities
Research and practice have combined to produce many different conceptualizations of masculinities. Theoretical work by Connell, Butler and others has given us an understanding of how masculinities are created and shaped in a complex intersection of social relationships.   Once they are created they must be   sustained   and   adapted   by   the   continual   work   of   social   reproduction.   Sometimes this social reproduction allows room for variations however and this give rise to the possibility of new forms of masculinity.

This paper is an effort to explain how the space for new practices of masculinity is created.   The field of masculinity is a complex site that is defined by boundaries of normativity that are often stretched by the actual practices of people who embody masculinity in various ways.   It also exists as an intersected space or an assemblage of practices defined by many different components that are not always obviously connected to gender.   In order to show that new practices of masculinities are not only possible but are being put into practice, I explore empirical work within Canada that looks at specifically situated forms of masculinity and how new ideas and practices of masculinity are formed at these specific sites.
Author(s): *Kevin Partridge, Carleton University*

- Pornography and Male Heterosexuality

The purpose of this research is to explore specifically how men are portrayed in heterosexual pornography and how these portrayals influence men's understanding of their own masculinity and sexuality. The discussion of heterosexual men in many academic texts on pornography is often limited to explaining how they are the willful oppressors of women and/or the troubled, addicted consumers. It is my intent look further into how pornography affects male viewers in ways other than how it induces obsession or desensitization. To do so, this research will analyze the pornographic male body type, which tends to display a specific physicality and grooming. What will be investigated is whether men feel stressed to try to live up to pornography's bodily expectations of the male - aggressive, large, long lasting and ever ready. What is more, it is necessary to ask men about what type of porn they watch and why they are watching it in order to assess the legitimacy of pornography's representation of hetero-male sexual desire and identity. Insights extracted from qualitative interviews will be compared and contrasted to existing studies on the subject in order critically evaluate the relationship between pornography and male heterosexuality.
Author(s): *Casey Scheibling, Concordia University*

- Technologies of the Flesh, Technologies of the Self: An Ethnography of Male Genital Modification Discourse

While feminist and sociological research foregrounds the social implications of genital cosmetic surgery elected by cis women, what remains to be explored is genital cosmetic surgery elected by cis men. My investigation examines how discourses about masculinity, sexuality, and race become intimately entangled in a unique way within two separate but interrelated arenas: private surgical clinics in the United States and online support sites for cis men electing genital cosmetic surgery.   This project explores how discourses about cis male genital cosmetic surgery enable and foreclose certain possibilities for the materialization of cis menís bodies and subjectivities.   Foucault's (1990) conceptualization of power and the emerging theoretical tradition of somatechnics are central to this research because they elucidate how the body is a disciplined site of subject formation that is socially produced and reproduced through power.   I combine the critique of discourse analysis with the constructivist predisposition of ethnography in order to grapple with multiple, contested discourses and realities.   This ethnography aims to produce fissures in the current models of gender, sexuality, race and the body in an attempt to open up spaces for alternative geographies of subjectivity and embodied existence.
Author(s): *Jen Thomas, Simon Fraser University*

SESSION: Mental Health and Social Context (part 1)
Session Code: SoHe9A

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: This session will include papers and presentations focused on mental health outcomes across various social contexts, including the workplace, neighbourhood, and family.   The general definition of "social context" will be quite broad.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Marisa Young, University of Toront;*

Presentations:
- "What I find hardest about the profession is the psychology": Mental health risks among theatre workers

This study is based on in-depth interviews of two to six hours duration conducted with a sample of Toronto, Canada theatre artists who had worked together on a 2008 production, concerning their subsequent work experiences and career aspirations. That the group of eight participants had held a total of 412 jobs, frequently unpaid and predominantly of under one month's duration, within the 3-year study period indicates the precarious conditions in which they laboured. These conditions set the stage for distinctive mental health risks related to: considering theatre work to be devalued;

experiencing networking pressures when work and social time and spaces blur together; continually seeking new work, including in audition contexts where no feedback is usually provided; being at risk of harassment facilitated by the common practice of auditioning in private homes; and working excessive hours when theatre'ís 'bulimic' work hours were added on to shiftwork elsewhere.
Author(s): *Elizabeth Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan; Katherine Bischoping, York University*

- When young people labelled 'high-risk youth' share their voice: Exploring a different mental health perspective

Young people labelled 'high-risk youth' are rarely asked by community supports to voice what they determine to be their own health needs. In response, The Centre was recently opened in Southern Ontario as an unconventional community support to help meet the health needs of young people labelled 'high-risk youth'. Using a youth engagement model as an approach to harm reduction, The Centre appointed two experienced service users in leadership positions as peers to develop and delivery programmes. Collaborating with both peers at The Centre, the following research questions were created and explored: a) What do the peers understand as "good health"?; and, b) What do the peers identify and describe as barriers to attaining what they understand as "good health"? Using the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method Photovoice, whereby photographs are taken to guide reflection and discussion, the peers voice a variety of themes centring on mental health. Together, these themes represent an opposing perspective to that of community supports through which dominant notions of mental health are constructed and maintained. By presenting this opposing perspective, a fundamental shift towards the inclusion of young people labelled 'high-risk youth' in determining their own health needs is advocated for.
Author(s): *Alexander Makin, Queen's University*

- The Black Box of YouTube

Drawing on the work of Bruno Latour, this study examines YouTube search results for videos about mental health . The authors contend that YouTubeís search algorithm is an example of Latourís black-box which transforms search queries into search results without consistency and transparency. A longitudinal study of the results retrieved for the search ìmental healthî reveals that newly upload videos with low view counts are returned prominently in the search results (within the top 50 results), despite a recent search algorithm change to retrieve video results based upon total watch time. [1]

Although the study evinces that the YouTube search algorithm is designed to include new videos near the top of the search results, the authors contend this is problematic as there appears to be no reason why certain new videos are chosen over others. The lack of transparency as to why certain new videos are returned prominently is particularly troublesome because these videos then possess a greater likelihood of garnering watch time. The new videos that appear prominently are winners of an inscrutable opaque search algorithm lottery.
Author(s): *Bethany MacCallum, University of Alberta; Tami Oliphant, University of Alberta; Michael McNally, University of Alberta*

SESSION: Mental Health and Social Context (part 2)
Session Code: SoHe9B

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: This session will include papers and presentations focused on mental health outcomes across various social contexts, including the workplace, neighbourhood, and family. The general definition of "social context" will be quite broad.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Marisa Young, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- The Determinants and Consequences of Unexpected Overtime: A Test of the Stress of Higher Status Hypothesis

Using data from a 2011 nationally representative sample of Canadian workers, this study examines the ways that a comprehensive set of job-related demands, resources, and flexible work arrangements influence the risk of exposure to unexpected overtime.   We test hypotheses that are derived from the Job Demands-Control (JD-C) and Job Demands-Resource models.   Findings indicate that higher statuses such as education, income, and occupation (e.g., executives and professionals). Job pressures increase exposure to unexpected overtime.   Job resources are also associated with being required to work overtime - but the patterns diverge sharply. Consistent with the resource view, those with more job autonomy and schedule control work overtime less often.   By contrast, workers with authority and challenging jobs work are required to work overtime more frequently.   Collectively, these patterns contribute to SES-based differences in overtime.   These findings confirm the stress of higher status hypothesis--but also underscore the complexity in conceptualizations of "resources."
Author(s): *Scott Schieman, University of Toronto; Jonathan Koltai, University of Toronto; Mitchell McIvor, University of Toronto*

- Country of Origin, Time, and the Mental Health Adjustment of Married Immigrants to Toronto.

This paper argues for a reorientation of the study of immigrant adaptation to a more systematic recognition of the influence of country of origin in the migration process. It is argued that the socioeconomic fit between country of origin and country of destination defines and shapes the adaptation process over time.   By using data from the Toronto Study of Intact Families this paper examines the mental health/ depression and frequency of alcohol consumption-- trajectory of married immigrant men and women by country of origin.   Similar to results of previous research of gender patterns of stress in North American samples, the effect of length of residence for the immigrants in this sample is conditioned by GNP for 'gender dominant' outcomes of depression for women and drinking for men, but not the gender 'sub-dominant' outcomes.   However, unlike the prediction that those from the most distinct origins than the host country would benefit from initially better mental health than the reference group, which dissipates with time in the host country, results point to a 'pre-healthy immigrant' phase that is marked by worse mental health than the native born that eventually turns into a 'healthy immigrant effect.'
Author(s): *Shirin Montazer, Brock University*

- Childcare and Mental Health: What Really Matters?

Following shifts in the division of labour, childcare has become an important activity not only for mothers, but also for fathers.   Despite this, the relationship between participation in childcare and mental health is not fully understood.   This paper examines how parentsí mental health is related to their responsibility for various childcare tasks (e.g., interactive/leisure, physical/emotional, and travel/accompanying), time spent in childcare, and perceptions of fairness about how childcare is divided with their spouse.   Using data from 790 lawyers with children, we examine how childcare is related to mental health and whether the relationships differ for mothers and fathers.   The results show that, regardless of gender, spending more time in childcare on workdays is related to less depression, while perceiving the division of childcare as unfair to either spouse is related to greater depression.   Interestingly, perceiving unfairness to oneself or one's spouse are related to mental health through different mechanisms.   The relationship between perceptions of unfairness to oneself and mental health is partially mediated by marital satisfaction, while the relationship between perceptions of unfairness to one's spouse and mental health is unrelated to marital satisfaction. This paper discusses how participation in childcare impacts parentsí mental health and the implications of this.
Author(s): *Alicia Polachek, University of Calgary; Jean Wallace, Universty of Calgary*

- Coding and Specifying the Effect of Residential Life Histories: Social Context as Life History

This paper will describe the potential benefits of a new measurement tool to estimate the effects of residential life history, linking address from the present back to childhood to Census data applicable at the time to develop life history profiles of the cumulative effects of past neighbourhoods on health and mental health.   We demonstrate the relevance of past neighbourhoods on current health and mental health functioning, relative to the impact of the current neighbourhood, using this tool.

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

Author(s): *Blair Wheaton, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto; Marisa Young, University of Toronto; Nina Gheihman, University of Toronto; Sana Imran, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Narratives of victims/Survivors of Interpersonal Violence
Session Code: WPO6

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: This session will examine the stories of victim/survivors tell of their experiences of abuse and their help seeking and coping strategies.   We would be particularly interested in victim/survivor's experiences of the "helping" professions; police, prosecutors, counselors child welfare staff and specialized services such as shelters and second stage housing.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:
- Voicing Challenges: South Asian Immigrant Women Speak Out about their Experiences of Domestic Violence and Access to Services

Domestic violence is often framed solely as a cultural and marginal problem within our society, despite its far-reaching impact on women from all racial backgrounds. Developing awareness for those affected necessitates reaching common ground on our thinking about abuse in ethno-cultural communities and how society can respond to this problem.   Domestic violence exists in the South Asian community but continues to remain largely unaddressed due to it being underreported.   Few studies in this area (Agnew, 1999; Chokshi et al, 2010; Shirwadkar, 2004), however, have examined the effectiveness of what community based organizations are offering South Asian immigrant women and whether their needs are being served.

This thesis focuses specifically on interviews conducted with South Asian immigrant women in Edmonton, Alberta, from December 2010 to April 2011.   The seven participants disclose not only how abuse was experienced, but also their challenges in reporting and gaining access to services.   The overarching power imbalance theory provides insight into the participantsí perceptions. Recommendations about the resources/services are offered to reduce the imbalances of power that exist. This research will also educate researchers, the South Asian community, service providers (South Asian women and mainstream organizations), the Criminal Justice Sector (eg. police officers), and society.
Author(s): *Wendy Aujla, University of Alberta*

- Adult Male Survivors' Experiences with Disclosure and Help-Seeking Regarding Childhood Sexual Abuse: A Lack of Supportive Spaces

Although recognition of the sexual abuse of boys is increasing, there are still many barriers to male survivors' abilities to secure therapeutic assistance in coping with their experiences.   In this article, I argue that menís healing from childhood sexual trauma is hindered by the continued social emphasis on an understanding of masculinity that does not allow for the victimization of men.   Using narratives from qualitative interviews with male survivors, I demonstrate that menís disclosure of abuse and their help-seeking is constrained by men's own concerns about masculinity, by the gendered negative reactions of others, and by a therapeutic system that assumes female victims and male perpetrators. Men's help-seeking thus takes place in the context of a lack of safe spaces for and positive messages about men healing from sexual trauma.   I show that while acceptance of the existence of male survivors may have increased, this has not yet translated into the provision of accessible services for men who wish to address their traumatic experiences, because masculine ideals that exclude victimization make it difficult for social service providers to recognize men's need for trauma treatment.
Author(s): *Kristin Atwood, University of Calgary*

- Sexual exploitation: a life story

The aim of this presentation is to show partial results from an ongoing research on sexual exploitation. Contrary to mainstream research on sexual exploitation against children and young people, this research was designed to listen to some young people involved with prostitution. We will be presenting some data coming from in-deep interviews conducted with a young woman who prostituted herself at a brothel in a coastal city in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The methodology used was life story. In the interviews, we talked about her childhood, teenagerhood, family, work, love relationships, sexual partners, drugs, etc. The invitation to join this brothel came from her sister, who also prostituted herself at this same place a few years before. The young woman interviewed has some contradictory feelings towards this experience. On one hand, she reported having suffered physical violence there. On the other hand, she also talks about a boyfriend that she met there and with whom she fell in love with and some good times and interesting places she went to. Her narrative will be contextualized in order to discuss the category of 'victim of sexual exploitation'.
Author(s): *Tatiana Landini, Federal University of Sao Paulo; Lauren Zeytounlian, Federal University of Sao Paulo*

- Stories of Strength: Narratives From the Healing Journey

The Healing Journey is a longitudinal, tri-provincial study examining women's experience of intimate partner violence (IPV). Over 600 women from the Prairie Provinces participated in seven waves of semi-structured interviews during which they were asked about the impact of IPV on their well-being and their utilization and satisfaction with services. The data for this study also includes qualitative interviews with a subset of women from each province. This paper presents an analysis of the narratives of women from Manitoba as they describe their journey healing from their abuse experiences. The paper highlights womenís accounts of the strategies they used to cope with abuse and the role of formal and informal supports and services in this process.
Author(s): *Cheryl Fraehlich, University of Manitoba*

SESSION: Nationalism in Practice I
Session Code: PJM9-A

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Session invites presentations to case studies of ethnogeneses,ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multicutlrualism and other related themes, particularly critical and/or theory-oriented ones. Comparative, historical, demographic, qualitative, quantitative, and any other contributions are welcome. One of Sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.

This session is cross listed with the Society of Socialist Studies.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Philippe Couton, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:
- Minority and majority nationalism and trust: a look at the case of Quebec in Canada

How can regional or subnational differences in trust levels within multilingual federal systems be explained? A growing body of empirical research over the past decade has found consistently different patterns of trust among Quebecers and other Canadians. On the whole, Quebec residents report lower levels of interpersonal trust but higher levels of trust in institutions. This pattern has been observed (cf. inter alia Soroka, Helliwell and Johnston 2006; Kazemipur 2009; Helliwell 2010; Longpre 2009; Mata and Pendakur 2011), but not fully explained. A series of hypotheses derived from the literature are formulated and assessed by analyzing data from the 2008 Canadian General Social Survey. The difficulties researchers encounter in attempting to unscramble the impact of multiple and related factors, especially ethnic origin, language, religion, and region of residence are discussed. The results speak to the larger theoretical question of the nature of the connections between ethnolinguistic diversity and trust.

Author(s): *Leslie Laczko, University of Ottawa*

- Thrift and the Good Child Citizen: The Junior Thrift Clubs in Confederation-Era Newfoundland

The Junior Thrift Clubs program (hereafter, the JTCs) was a school banking initiative administered by Newfoundland governments before and after Confederation in 1949. Modeled after similar programs in Europe and the US, the JTCs were more than just enjoyable means for school children to learn about money and good savings practices. They were also intended to develop the moral character of children by fostering thrift and a solid work ethic among youngsters to help ensure that they grow into responsible citizens. These qualities were of special interest to the post-WWII Commission of Government in Newfoundland, who for over a decade had sought ways to cultivate frugality and self-discipline among a population they viewed as reckless and lazy.

The JTC program in Newfoundland stands as an example of how children, and the normative understandings of children's nature that prevail in a culture can be used by the state as vehicles to promote patriotism, and fashion a citizenry whose ideals and behaviour align with national interests.
Author(s): *Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University*

- Hostility against Europeís Most Vulnerable Minority: What Explains Anti-Roma Sentiment in Eastern Europe?

Mudde (2005) states that the Roma are now by far the most disliked ethnic group in Eastern Europe. What explains such extreme level of animosity towards Europe's most vulnerable minority? To answer this question, we use Eurequal data set to analyze anti-Roma sentiment in six East European countries in 1993-1994 and in 2007. While we identify some country-specific factors, several predictors are significant across the region. In terms of ideology, anti-Roma sentiment is related to anti-Semitism, demand for capital punishment, demand to restrict social security to ethnic majority members, and to the opposition to teaching of minority languages in schools. In terms of structural position, older and less educated are more likely to express anti-Roma sentiment. Contrary to our expectations, unemployed and those who recently experienced decline in the standard of living are less likely to express anti-Roma sentiment.

Unlike in the case of animosity towards immigrants in Western Europe, East European national majorities do not see Roma as job competitors. Instead, anti-Roma sentiment seems to be associated with the belief that Roma's 'inferior' culture leads to poverty, welfare abuse and criminality; and that, consequently, the solution lies in coercive assimilation into majority cultures. Many members of national majorities seem to have no understanding of the role of discrimination in the Roma plight.
Author(s): *Djordje (George) Stefanovic, St. Mary's University; Geoffrey Evans, University of Oxford*

SESSION: Nationalism in Practice II
Session Code: PJM9-B

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Session invites presentations to case studies of ethnogeneses,ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multicutlrualism and other related themes, particularly critical and/or theory-oriented ones. Comparative, historical, demographic, qualitative, quantitative, and any other contributions are welcome. One of Sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.

This session is cross listed with the Society of Socialist Studies.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Philippe Couton, University of Ottawa;*

Presentations:

- "Neoliberal" resistance in Iceland: Grassroots experiences following the 2008 global financial crisis

Following the financial crisis of 2008, grassroots activists in Iceland collected signatures on a petition they delivered to their President.   He used his veto power against bills for the repayment of private bank Landsbankiís "Icesave"accounts that had been passed by the Parliament of Iceland.   Very little is known about why this happened, specifically in Iceland. Objectives: Using interview data collected from activist and political actors in Iceland from 2008 to 2012, this thesis aims to: (1) explore the reasons for which repayment of Icesave accounts was disputed; (2) identify social and contextual conditions that can facilitate, or create barriers to, effective mobilization; (3) develop recommendations for future research that is both inclusive of (and responsive to) dynamics in grassroots efforts in other global regions experiencing economic downturn across a variety of contexts.   Results: Discussions over Icesave repayments highlight moral dimensions in addition to legal, political, financial, and colonial. Online social media (i.e., Facebook; blogs) contribute significantly to mobilization efforts. Discussion: The perceived harmful practices of collusion among elite financial and political actors, as neoliberal 'others,' can serve to galvanize grassroots activists. Iceland's referendum in response to the debt crisis is unique and contingent on several distinct cultural and historical features. The "Icesave dispute" highlights many elements from the body of literature on moral regulation and this thesis maneuver strategically within existing theory to provide a significant contribution.
Author(s): *Bryan Benner, University of Victoria*

- The Comparative Evaluation of Bulgarian Nationalism: The Communist and Post-Communist Eras

This paper compares the policies of the Communist and Post-Communist Regimes in Bulgaria towards the Turkish minorities to illustrate how the conceptualization of ìthe otherî can change in time. Government policies towards the Turkish minorities, which is the largest ethnic minority group, have varied from assimilation to tolerance since the mid-1940s.   The nationalist discourse of the Bulgarian state was formulated as ëone nation, one state' between the 1950s and the 1980s. During these years, the State advocated that Turkish minorities were descendants of Bulgarians who had been Turkified by the Ottoman Empire.   Consequently, rather than excluding the Turkish minorities and labeling them as the other, the state tried to assimilate them forcibly within Bulgarian culture.

In the post-communist era, Bulgarian governments amended their attitudes towards minorities, and since then the distinctiveness of the Turkish minorities from the Bulgarian ethnicity has been acknowledged.   Based on the comparison between the communist and post-communist eras, this paper contends that the amendments in the nationalist discourse of Bulgaria illustrate the fact that although the minority group was same in both eras, how this group would be named (Bulgarian or minority) has depended on the State's perception of Bulgarian nationalism.
Author(s): *Guliz Akkaymak, Western University*

SESSION: Nationalism in Practice III
Session Code: PJM9-C

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Session invites presentations to case studies of ethnogeneses,ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multicutlrualism and other related themes, particularly critical and/or theory-oriented ones.   Comparative, historical, demographic, qualitative, quantitative, and any other contributions are welcome.   One of Sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.

This session is cross listed with the Society of Socialist Studies.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Philippe Couton, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:
- Constructions of Phobia, Nationalism, and Fractured Selves in Iranian School Textbooks

In this paper, I analyze how present/non-present discursive/textual phobias about women, ethnic 'minorities', non-Moslems, and non-Iranians are configured in Iranian school textbooks. I argue that in manufacturing official knowledge about the Iranian national identity, the authors of school textbooks construct certain groups and bodies as outsiders who must be feared and controlled.   The types of phobia that are promoted in Iranian school textbooks are multiple and interrelated: political and economic dependency, disorder, *bī-ḥijāb* (uncovered women), *bī-īmān* (non-believer), anti-God, non-White, lack of cooperation, underdevelopment, non-modern, Baha'ism, women's agencies, agents of colonialism, and Western imperialism.   The ideal Iranian citizen is produced through a narration of nation that draws upon Islamized, Orientalist, ethnocentric, nationalistic, and racialized discourses in depicting who is considered as an outsider and/or alien.   I examine the ways through which students are discursively positioned in hierarchical relations to other dominant and oppressed groups around the world, resulting in the production of various forms of fractured selves. I maintain that the Iranian school textbooks are a form of stigma-theorizing discourses that are ideologically oriented to explain the inferiority of others in relation to the ideal citizen.
Author(s): *Amir Mirfakhraie, Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

- Faces Sailing By: Junk Theory & Racialised Bodies in the Sutherland Shire

This paper explores how the arts-for-social change company, Big hART, responded to the Cronulla riots in Western Sydney, Australia. The riots were instigated on the 4 th December 2005 following an altercation between three lifeguards and a group of men identified as being of Lebanese background. Big hART's creative response, Junk Theory , involved the collaboration of youth from diverse cultural groups in the Sutherland Shire and resulted in a moving-media installation that projected digital stories onto the sails of a junk boat. With the message: "It's harder to hurt someone when you know their story," the work raises important questions regarding diversity, social cohesion and, importantly, the corporeal force of digital storytelling. My critique of this work is the starting point for my interest in the material (and often subtle) ways that racialized bodies come to be produced through multiculturalism discourse.   I want to add to the contemporary scholarship account of a tension between theoretical/political multiculturalism and its everyday engagements, by utilising Judith Butler's theory of performativity to examine the multicultural body in both public and creative space.   Using this theory, the paper considers how it is that certain bodies came to be seen as beyond the limits of not only the Cronulla beach, but humanness itself.   I then consider how the same theory makes way for slippages which, if harnessed, may be used to untangle the racialised body in 'everyday' forms.
Author(s): *Daniella Trimboli, Culture & Communication, University of Melbourne and English, University of British Columbia*

- Eastern Kurdistanís Political Parties: Cooperation or Obstruction?

This paper displays a historical review of the relationships among some of the Kurdish political parties of Eastern Kurdistan (located in Iran).   These organizations more or less conduct the Kurdish nationalist movement in Iran.   After few years of arm struggle between Kurdish political parties and the military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the regime succeeded in pushing these organizations to the Southern Kurdistan (located in Iraq) since the first half of 1980s.   The headquarters of these organizations are located in Southern Kurdistan at the present time.   Some of these political parties include the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, the Kurdistan Democratic Party, the Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan, the Communist Party of Iran, and the Organization of Iranian Kurdistan Struggle. While these parties have continued their struggle against the Iranian regime, they have created some concrete relations with each other which contains periods of friendship or hostility.   The paper analyses the factors which influenced these relations.
Author(s): *Nasser Jahani Asl, University of Victoria*

- Canadian Multiculturalism in the Neoliberal Era: Discourses of Asian-ness and Assimilation in Maclean's "Too Asian" Article

This paper explores the 'race' discourses in Maclean's "Too Asian" article in order to investigate two related problematics.   First, how can the discourses and representations of Asians/Asian-Canadians as

abject (Kristeva 1982) and/or 'Other' in this article be used to explore assumptions underlying the logics of assimilation into Canadian multicultural society?   Second, how has the increasing neoliberalization of Canadian society resulted in shifting perceptions and practices of Canadian multiculturalism?   I aim to examine not only the effects of neoliberalism on assimilation for racialized bodies, but also the ways in which ìraceî continues to trouble ideas about assimilation and multiculturalism in Canada.
Author(s): *Elena Chou, York University*

SESSION: Nationalism in Theory
Session Code: PJM12

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: Discusses current developments in theories of nationalism, not least of those aiming to point out weaknesses or oversights in past endeavours, and ways they may be addressed or overcome.   Theoretical contributions include: ethnogeneses, ethnic conflicts, nation-making, separatism, secession, ethno-national diversity, multiculturalism and related themes are welcome. One of sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.

This session is cross listed with the Society of Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: *Elke Winter, University of Ottawa*
Session Discussant: *Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Session Organizers: *Adina Madularea, University of Ottawa; Elke Winter, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:
  • Legitimation Crises In the New Modernity
Recent global economic and political developments have compromised, albeit to varying degrees, the legitimating capacities of modern democratic nation-states. This can be attributed, in part, to the fact that the nation-state's efficacy in sustaining its local economic, political and social structures is eroding as it succumbs to the forces of neoliberal globalization.   Following its participation in the global political economy and its implementation of neoliberal economic policies, the nation-state has relinquished a portion of its sovereignty to decentred supranational processes devoid of any form of (supranational) governance.   In this context, the nation-state is increasingly unable to carry-out processes of social reproduction   (including the procurement of legitimation) that are solely in accordance with national criteria.

The current paper seeks to explore the manner by which the legitimating functions of the modern democratic nation-state are compromised. The subject matter is approached from two metatheoretical perspectives.   The first is couched in the existential phenomenological tradition and the social constructionist paradigm.   The second is situated in the work of social philosopher Jurgen Habermas and his work on legitimation crises.

I begin my exposition by delineating a phenomenological theory of legitimation.   My aim is to impart a comprehensive and holistic understanding of legitimation, understood as a process that is constituted by multiple interlocking elements, some of which pertain to action-oriented processes and some of which pertain to discursive narratives.   I then proceed by exploring how the nation-state was able to procure legitimation in the first wave of modernity.   Following this discussion I present an exposition on the new modernity, delineating particular processes and developments that have compromised the legitimating capacities of the nation-state, following the advent of globalization.   Lastly, I outline Jurgen Habermas' theory of legitimation and explore how it applies in the context of the new modernity.
Author(s): *Michaelangelo Anastasiou, University of Victoria*

- Articulating Minority Nationhood: Cultural and Political Differentiation in Quebec's Reasonable Accommodation Debate

If it is to survive as a discrete political entity, a minority nation must define itself as different from the larger nation-state and develop mechanisms for the incorporation of immigrants. While Quebec currently has a high level of political autonomy relative to other Canadian provinces, including almost exclusive control over immigrant selection, immigration has become the focus of aggressive reassertions of Quebec's national identity. Responding to rising tensions over immigrant religious integration in 2006-2007, Quebec's governing Liberal Party appointed the Bouchard-Taylor Commission to investigate avenues for 'reasonable accommodation'. Although its report failed to generate public policy, the commission did provide a discursive space for the (re)assertion of Quebecois nationhood. Drawing on newspaper debates surrounding the release of the Bouchard-Taylor report, this paper proposes an analytic framework that re-thinks the ethnic-civic distinction in theories of national identity formation. Rather than treat ethnic and civic as two separate ends of one continuum, we conceptualize the domain this continuum describes as a relationship between two dimensions: one of culture and one of politics. We show that Quebec actors drew on a national discursive repertoire in which the prerequisites of political membership (mainly shared language, secularism and interculturalism (Quebec's integration policy))derived their meaning from an ongoing and productive tension between blood-based and adoptive conceptions of Quebecois culture .

Author(s): *Emily Laxer, University of Toronto; Rachael Carson, University of Toronto; Anna Korteweg, University of Toronto*

- Island Nationalism: Coping with Territoriality

Islands are sites where specific forms of governance can develop, providing insights for "continental" nations. When it comes to studies on nationalism, islands are often seen as perfect ideal-types where territory meets national demands. However, a closer look at sub-national island jurisdictions show that islands have develop various ways to claim their ënationhoodí that are not necessarily outright independence. To understand the 'island differential' (Hepburn, 2012) and its relation to nationalism, a theoretical framework specific to island settings can be developed, namely island nationalism. This presentation will define and develop what is meant by island nationalism. To do so, a first part will look at islandness; the particular (if any?) characteristics of islands. A second part will examine what is meant by nationalism and, using various examples, how it can be applied to sub-national island jurisdictions. Finally, we will examine how territoriality can be reconciled with studies on nationalism and how island nationalism can be useful to understand the current trend of demands for greater autonomy in island regions as well as in other 'islanded' settings.

Author(s): *Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal*

- Nation Building, Culture and Identity Shift: The Party System as Context of Choice

A central objective of secessionist and decolonization movements has been the creation and consolidation of new national cultures and identities. According to David Laitin's equilibrium theory of identity shift, regional and post-colonial political elites have a rational incentive to promote indigenous cultures so as to create a cultural basis for political autonomy claims. At the same time, Laitin sees identity shifts and the establishment of new cultural regimes as a complex bargaining process involving different societal actors, such as new nationalist elites, bureaucrats and the general population. The proposed paper provides a critical assessment of Laitin's theory, raising two main criticisms. First, it argues that the theory understates the influence of ethnic configurations. Second, and more crucially, it argues that Laitin overstates the power of political elites over their entourage and electorate in democratic contexts, as politicians' identity choices are themselves shaped by the dynamics of the party system in which they operate. The proposed paper therefore calls for an integration of neo-institutional theories of party competition into Laitin's framework.

Author(s): *Jean-Francois Dupre, The University of Hong Kong *2012-13 Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica (Taipei);*

SESSION: Navigating Ethics @ The Edge: Case Studies
Session Code: RM1-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: Ensuring that sociological research complies with ethical standards requires considerable thought and attention.   Not only does the researcher need to ensure safety to all participants in the process, they must also place themselves within that same continuum of harm and risk to ensure their own safety. University Research Ethics Boards (UREB) are carefully managed bureaucratic and peer governance bodies whose job it is to review and ensure that research done by academics lines up with professional and ethical standards and responsibilities.   Negotiating these committees can sometimes be a daunting process, especially when the research participants in question come from the 'edge': those marginalized populations that are politically, socially and culturally complex and 'messy', such as drug users, individuals in conflict with the law, dissidents, the unruly and the subaltern.   How can and should we proceed as researchers interested in learning about these communities and hearing their truths?   Are there some subjects that are 'off limits'?   Who decides?   How do we, as scholars of/at the edge continue to clarify and chart a way forward in this process?

Session Organizers: *Alan Brown, Mount Saint Vincent University; Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Do all ethics committees use the same decision making processes? An institutional ethnography

This institutional ethnography is part of a three year blue skies Marsden Grant research project (funded by the NZ government)examining how New Zealand ethics committees make decisions.   The researcher has spent over a decade serving on ethics committees and while he understands anecdotally how they operate few researchers (see Stark 2012   Behind Closed Doors) have systematically researched ethics committees.   This project involves an observation of six University and biomedical ethics committees: how do they make decisions, deal with disagreements and specifically, what is the role of the (non-affiliated) community persons on ethics committees dominated by academic experts. Although all committee members are equal, some academic members appear more equal than others. Since 1988 community members have been charged with ensuring that the common folk are not forgotten in ethical deliberations but this analysis suggests that they are miscast: they are socialised to act as proof readers of consent statements rather than empowered or expected to act as watchdog of both researcher and institutional excesses of power.   The next stage of the ethnography (interviews) questions how community members perceive their role.
Author(s): *Martin Tolich, University of Otago, New Zealand*

- Balancing Ethics and Protection: Interviews with HIV positive men, the criminalization of non-disclosure and Research Ethics Boards

This paper examines the ethical issues with undertaking research with multiply marginalized persons, using the example of a qualitative study of HIV positive gay men and their patterns of condom use and disclosure of status to partners under the context of criminalization.   Within this study, the navigation of the REB approval process resulted in methodological changes with disparate results.   Although many of the considerations were beneficial for both the participants and researcher, a few produced unintended counterproductive ramifications for participants.   In these cases, steps taken to protect the anonymity of the participants resulted in increased anxiety, stress, self-doubt, shame and emotional turmoil for the participants.   This paper discusses our efforts and responsibility to provide and strike a balance between the legal and psychological/emotional protection of those whom help us in our research by sharing their experiences.
Author(s): *Chris Tatham, University of Toronto*

- Drinking and ethnography: Exploring 'edge behaviours' and social research

My experience conducting research with a women's flat track roller derby league revealed that 'edge behaviours' may be present (and sometimes prevalent) in populations that do not attract undue attention from the Research Ethics Board (REB), i.e., populations not necessarily considered "at the edge."   'Edge behaviours,' such as drinking alcohol (to excess), have significant consequences for both research participants and researchers in the field.   For example, drunk participants may have issues understanding their participation and/or providing informed consent, while drunk researchers may be unable to take detailed fieldnotes or avoid risky situations.   At the same time, drinking with research participants can be an integral part of gaining access and developing rapport, and of maintaining both. However, concerns related to drinking with research participants often become part of the 'hidden ethnography' (Blackman 2007) i.e. the data that are collected but not included in the researcher's writings for fear of how they will be perceived.   Even earlier in the research process, 'edge behaviours' may not be obvious to researchers entering the field, and when they are known, may be unstated in proposals to the REB.   Using my own fieldwork experience, and my experience as an REB member, I analyze the research ethics-related implications of drinking by and with research participants.
Author(s): *Michele Donnelly, University of Southern California*

- An Evolving Ethics Envy: A New Zealand Sociologist reading TCPS2

This article has two facets.   As a signatory of the 2012 New Brunswick Declaration, the author wishes to promote a document created at the Ethics Rupture as a relevant and radical critique of the international REB (IRB) ethics review systems.   The seven part declaration can be viewed as a blueprint change agent.   In a nutshell, it calls on international REB/IRBs to show the researcher the same respect it expects the researcher will show the research participant.   However, the majority of the article (its second facet) acknowledges not the international but the local.   The Ethics Rupture gave the author his initial close reading of TCPS2 - version two of the Tri-Council (ethics) Policy Statement. It is a visionary document in terms of a Canadian-New Zealand comparison and, what follows, is justification for the support given to seven aspects of the TCPS2 document that, it is felt, are superior to New Zealand ethics review systems.   For example, New Zealand does not have a 1) multi-sector ethical 2) national statement like TCPS2 that is 3) periodically reviewed with unique 4) consent and 5) pre-consultation provisions.   Nor does New Zealand have unequivocal guidelines for either 6) qualitative or 7) indigenous research.   The body of this article examines New Zealandís research setting that is devoid of similar guidelines.   For example, the indigenous guidelines in Chapter 9 of the Canadian document are particularly innovative in that they prescribe indigenous consultation for some, but not all researchers. In New Zealand all research requires indigenous consultation.   If the goal of the Ethics Rupture was to provide alternatives, and it did, then the TCPS2 provides New Zealand social science, if not the world, with an alternative way to frame research ethics oversight that is both comprehensive and cohesive.
Author(s): *Martin Tolich, University of Otago, New Zealand*

SESSION: Negotiating Gender, Generation and Migration in a Transnational, Global Context
Session Code: SoFCY1

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: Globalization is the result of the exchange of ideas, peoples, goods, capital, information and technologies, and the general compression of time and distances.   Families respond in different ways to the challenges and opportunities offered by globalization.   In this session we hope to bring together research areas that are often separate.   There is interesting work being done on the family structures and practices of different immigrant ethnic and cultural groups; on the impact of policies and practices of multiculturalism on families; and on the ways generations of immigrant families interact and negotiate change.   In this session we encourage contributors, using a feminist perspective, to address aspects of the following: transnational migration; intergenerational, familial and gender relations; the realities of multiculturalism policies and politics for families; and cultural and ethnic transmissions across generation.   We also welcome papers relating to various effects of

globalization and transnational migration on families e.g. the impact on family structure, economics, work, functions, culture, media, relationships, education, and government policies.   The goal of this session is to develop a more sophisticated analysis of these topics and to highlight the relations between gender, race, class, ethnicity and cultural diversity as they play out in the everyday lives of transnational migrants.

Session Chair: Guida Man, York University
Session Discussant: Marilyn Porter, York University
Session Organizers: *Rina Cohen, York University; Meg Luxton, School of Gender, Sexuality and Women's Studies, York University, Toronto, Ontario; Guida Man York University; Marilyn Porter, Memorial University*

Presentations:
- Settling In, Settling Down, Settling For: Everyday Family Life from Beijing to Vancouver

This paper explores the processes associated with transnational settlement through the study of change and continuity in the everyday lives of immigrants.   We pay special attention to family life and retrospective comparison through qualitative interviews with three cohorts of prospective, recent, and more established immigrants from Beijing to Vancouver.   Through our analysis of everyday life and change, as described by immigrants, we discuss the interrelationship between three forms of settlement: settling in to a new place, settling down into a stable home-life, and settling for often more limited job prospects.   Through this comparison, and contrary to prominent theories of immigration and settlement as a labour-oriented process aimed at socio-economic advancement, we reveal how immigrants from China frequently view the move to Vancouver as a chance to settle down and spend time with their families.   We consider the gendered aspects of interrelated settlement processes, and their link to the noted pattern of Chinese men remaining behind to work while their families move and settle around their absence.
Author(s): *Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia; Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia*

- First- and Second-Generation South Asian Muslims' Negotiations of Conflicting Cultural Norms Regarding Dating

Within the area of immigration research, it has become recognized that challenges can arise post-migration due to exposure to multiple, and sometimes incompatible, cultural norms and expectations. This is especially true for the young first- and second-generation who are often socialized according to the norms of a least two cultures.   The country of origin's cultural norms are typically transmitted across generations and through exposure to the cultural community, while the country of settlement's cultural norms are generally imparted outside of the home (e.g., in school).   This can become problematic when these norms and expectations conflict.   One issue that has been identified as leading to such conflicts is dating.   Using qualitative data from an exploratory study, this paper examines how 11 first- and second-generation South Asian Muslims perceive, experience, and negotiate conflicting norms surrounding dating.   In particular, it discusses the influence of South Asian Muslim cultures by looking at their perceptions of their South Asian Muslim communityís acceptance of dating.   It also examines the influence of the mainstream Western culture in terms of participants' experiences with pressures to date.   The paper concludes with a look at the participants' negotiations and management of the conflicting expectations in the development of their own perceptions and level of acceptance of dating.
Author(s): *Amanda Couture, University of Toronto*

- Not Ethnic Enough: The Cultural Identity Imperative in International Adoptions from China

This paper examines how the cultural identity imperative operates in international adoptions of mostly girls from China to Canada.   It locates changes in cultures of adoptions, specifically attitudes and approaches to racial and ethnic differences in adoptive kinship, in the shifting currents of broader politics of difference and cultures of recognition.   I argue that the intense cultural heritage celebration labor over children adopted from China is shaped by contemporary Canadian culturalist ethos, the history of North American Orientalist imagination of Chinese culture, and the Asian model minority

mythologizing.   The cultural identity imperative, as a core component of multicultural governmentality, perceives culture as objects, demands non-white Canadian subjects with rooted belongings, and operates in ways that includes as it subordinates, and legitimates as it depoliticizes.
Author(s): *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

- Negotiating identity: experiences of Mexican immigrant women in interracial families in Canada

Mexico differs greatly from its partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), not only economically and in its position of power in the world, but also in its history and culture; and this clash is evident in the life stories of immigrants from Mexico to Canada or the US.   The clash becomes deeper when considering the life stories of Mexican immigrant women to the far north due to marriage. This research focuses on qualitative analysis of the life stories of a group of Mexican women that immigrated to Canada in order to marry a Canadian man and bring up their families in a language that is not their own.   This group of women come from various social backgrounds in Mexico and most have some amount of higher education, and while some of them have lived in various cities in Canada, they have finally settled in a small city of the British Columbia interior.   My aim is to investigate the negotiations of identity that these women experience and the issues of power that arise in this kind of family situation.
Author(s): *Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University*

SESSION: Negotiating Marginality in the City: Activism, Citizenship, and the Politics of Belonging
Session Code: PJM4

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session seeks to bring together research on individual, group and community responses within cities to events and social forces producing marginality and dislocation. We welcome a range of considerations including neo-liberal governance, global capital, ecological disaster, corporate sporting events, war, homonationalism, settler colonialism, and tightening of immigration.   We are especially keen to make connections across different activist initiatives and justice-oriented research projects to critically think about questions of inclusion, citizenship and belonging.   In what ways are such terms being reconfigured by such activisms and justice-oriented research?   How are they challenged?   We are also interested in how researchers are conceptually approaching questions of diversity and intersectionality (identities, subject-formation, specific issues) in their work, as method and/or as strategies to resist marginality and dislocation.

Session Organizers and Discussants: *Suzanne Lenon, University of Lethbridge; Janet Siltanen, Carleton University*

Presentations:
- Contested geographies of violence and belonging: Queering discourses of tolerance and gay rights in a white settler Western Canadian city

This paper explores what it means to claim rights and belonging as a white queer person in the context of Canada as a white settler society.   To do this, I examine discourses surrounding the Lesbian and Gay Pride Day controversy in the city of Kelowna, British Columbia on the unceded traditional territories of the Syilx peoples, as a case study for considering the interlocking spatial politics of belonging, queer rights, violence, heteronormativity and white settler colonialism.   By examining media discourses and material from a BC Human Rights Tribunal, I show how discourses of queer rights and safety cannot be understood outside of the contested and multiscalar geographies of belonging in a white settler nation. I raise questions about the way white queer rights, citizenship, safety and belonging in colonial nations are frequently constructed upon the disavowal of colonial violence and Indigenous sovereignty.   The paper argues for an anti-colonial queer framework for addressing safety and belonging for LGBTQ people that centres decolonization, Indigenous sovereignty, alliance building and practices of settler accountability.
Author(s): *Cindy Holmes, University of British Columbia*

- Using prefiguration to foster equity and inclusion in cities

The paper presents a case study of a feminist organization of diverse, primarily community-based, women focused on political engagement with the local state in the city of Ottawa, Canada. The paper argues that this case exemplifies many of the characteristics identified as emergent in newer forms of political activism. However, two things are particularly distinctive about this organization. First, it is deliberately positioned as both inside and outside the local state. Second, it uses prefiguration as a way to negotiate this inside/outside positioning. Prefiguration is used by the organization internally to build solidarity across the intersecting identities of its members, and it is used strategically to bring the solidaristic values of the organization into its engagements with the local state. In doing so, marginalization is contested both inside and outside the organization. Research examples, including activities related to recent equity and inclusion initiatives, will be used as illustrations of the prefigurative in action.

The material for this paper is the result of a collaboration by a sociologist, a geographer and a political scientist, and is funded as a Partnership Development Grant by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.
Author(s): *Janet Siltanen, Carleton University*

- Who Belongs in the Olympic City? A Feminist Critique of the Impacts of the 2012 London Games on Low-Income Youth and the Sex Industry.

This paper explores the impacts of "modernization" discourses employed in the process of resignifying London in preparation for hosting the 2012 Olympic Games. Such discursive (and material) processes included re-branding London -- particularly working class East London -- as a site of modern cosmopolitan citizenship. We specifically examine the ways in which such conceptualizations of both modernity and citizenship a) inform the lives and experiences of low-income youth living in the Olympic borough of Newham and b) affect sex workers living in London before and during the Olympic Games. Our core questions are (i) What notions of modernity are being brought to bear in attempts to resignify East London as a cosmopolitan 'global city' analogous to its Central London counterpart? And (ii) who gets to be considered a 'citizen' within the 'modern' Olympic city, and who does not? Our analysis draws on two sources of qualitative data: interviews, focus groups, 'walkabouts' and photo essays with low-income and marginally housed youth living in Newham the year before and during the Olympic Games, and a content analysis of research studies, reports and media pertaining to the sex industry and sex workers in both London and other host cities to mega sporting events.
Author(s): *Jessica Azevedo, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carelton University*

SESSION: New directions in consumption and consumer studies: Consumption and Ethics
Session Code: SCul5-A

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Sociologists have always dabbled with the study of consumption, yet this area has remained relatively peripheral to the discipline. Though early sociologists, like Marx and Weber, took an interest in the study of consumption, many constructive and creative approaches towards the study of consumption have come out of more specialized areas, like feminist or cultural studies. The growing field of culture in mainstream sociology has led to a re-examination of consumption issues within the discipline more generally, and perhaps even indicates a ìconsumption turnî in cultural sociology. For this session, we seek to showcase scholarship on consumer culture; approaches can be those that look to expand disciplinary boundaries, or rejuvenate classic sociological traditions. Potential paper topics include (but are not restricted to) ethical consumption, the politics of consumption, shopping, food and consumption, consumer culture, consuming bodies, identity and consumption, ìedgyî or unconventional consumption, consumer trends, etc.

Session Chair: Josee Johnston, University of Toronto
Session Organizers: *Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto; Josee Johnston, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:

- Villains and Victims: Ecofeminist Critical Discourse Analysis of Ethical Oil Advertising

The recent Ethical Oil public relations (PR) campaign aims to garner support for the expansion of Canada's Athabasca Oil Sands through a variety of promotional tools. This campaign attempts to mediate the relationship between Canadians, the natural environment, industry, and perceptions of foreign 'others'. Using a hybrid method of multi-modality, Critical Discourse Analysis and Critical Feminist Discourse Analysis, I examine the discourses embedded within a series of print advertisements for the 'Ethical Oil' PR campaign. I ask: how does the Ethical Oil organization construct the concept 'ethical oil'? What do these discourses communicate about the natural environment, Canadian women, women from other countries, Canadian nationalism, and the role of foreign industry in the Canadian economy? This research concludes that this series of Ethical Oil print advertising homogenizes racial, environmental and female 'others' as subjects of a western gaze and as objects of pity. In so doing, these advertisements participate in the erasure of the complexity of the lives of those women and racialized persons depicted and the violences inherent to Canadian society. Additionally, these advertisements simplify the role that industry plays in the natural environment.
Author(s): *Holly Gilroy, Carleton University*

- Consuming as a global citizen: The search for status through international volunteering

Often aligned with conceptions of altruism and philanthropy, international volunteering has received less attention from the sociology of culture and markets than it has from psychological studies of identity and international development studies assessing its effectiveness. Past literature has taken turns praising international volunteering for its sustainability and ethically sound intentions (Lewis, 2006; Wearing, 2001; Roker, Player and Coleman, 1999) or alternatively dubbing it "volunteerism" and criticizing its participants for using altruism as a pretext for the pursuit of personally rewarding experiences (Carpenter and Myers, 2010; Mustonen, 2007; Rehberg, 2005). This study situates international volunteering within the broader phenomenon of ethical consumption, joining the ranks of fair trade and environmental sustainability in the consumer-driven movement towards 'global justice.' Building on existing research that challenges ethical consumption on the grounds of status-seeking, the case of international volunteering will be used to explore the struggle between a cosmopolitan emphasis on the altruistic force of ethical consumption, and the self-interested ambitions of individuals pursuing global citizenship.
Author(s): *Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia*

- Conspicuous by its Absence: the Sociology of Consumption and the Environment

While sociology, Don Slater claims, has a "long tradition of seeing consumption as morally suspect and analytically secondary," this trend has been challenged in recent decades by a range of work that has approached consumption as an increasingly central site of social reproduction and identity formation. Although this profusion of work has coincided with the growing importance accorded to consumption within popular environmental debate, much of it has remained curiously silent about the mounting ecological costs of prevailing consumption patterns. For critics such as Alan Warde and Elizabeth Shove, this silence reflects a troubling tendency within the sociology of consumption to focus disproportionately upon the glamorous, expressive and symbolically effusive aspects of particular consumption practices, at the expense of any deeper engagement with the stolidly material, symbolically neutral, socially determined and environmentally consequential realm of 'ordinary' or 'inconspicuous' consumption. Weighing into these ongoing debates, this paper aims to develop a clearer theoretical framework for understanding how the sociology of consumption can and should engage with environmental questions, attempting to formulate a synthetic approach that encompasses both the 'conspicuous' and 'inconspicuous' dimensions of consumption.
Author(s): *Dennis Soron, Brock University*

- How to Make Money and Influence People: A Study of Apple Computers' Marketing Campaigns & Public Image

Since January 2012 controversy has swirled around the labor and environmental practices of suppliers and manufacturers of Apple Computersí popular and lucrative iPhones and iPads. Despite this, Apple's revenue has continued to climb quarterly, making it currently the company with the world's highest

market value.   To understand the vast allure and power of the Apple brand, particularly its resilience in light of controversy, I conduct content analysis on all of Apple's advertising campaigns from 1984 to the present, including 250 unique commercials, in order to reveal the consumer values and identities interpellated by the company and its products.   I ask, how does a company with the worst environmental record in China, and known human rights abuses and labor violations on its hands maintain its hip, urbane, cosmopolitan brand image?   What does it sell to consumers, beyond product, that manages to eclipse this negative reporting?   Further, how has Apple responded to the controversy surrounding abuses and violations at its suppliers in China?   In addition to analyzing Apple's advertising campaigns, this research includes a critical reading of representations of the company and its recent controversy in news media, company press releases, and fieldwork conducted at this year's three-day Macworld event in San Francisco, CA.
Author(s): *Nicki Cole, Pomona College*

SESSION: New directions in consumption and consumer studies: Consumption and Food
Session Code: SCul5-B

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Sociologists have always dabbled with the study of consumption, yet this area has remained relatively peripheral to the discipline. Though early sociologists, like Marx and Weber, took an interest in the study of consumption, many constructive and creative approaches towards the study of consumption have come out of more specialized areas, like feminist or cultural studies.   The growing field of culture in mainstream sociology has led to a re-examination of consumption issues within the discipline more generally, and perhaps even indicates a 'consumption turn' in cultural sociology.   For this session, we seek to showcase scholarship on consumer culture; approaches can be those that look to expand disciplinary boundaries, or rejuvenate classic sociological traditions. Potential paper topics include (but are not restricted to) ethical consumption, the politics of consumption, shopping, food and consumption, consumer culture, consuming bodies, identity and consumption, 'edgy' or unconventional consumption, consumer trends, etc.

Session Chair: *Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto; Josee Johnston, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Consuming transnational identity: A gendered study of Southern Sudanese refugees in Brooks, Alberta

This paper explores the experiences of Southern Sudanese refugee women in Brooks, Alberta, illustrating how consumption practices impact and reflect women's conceptions of themselves as gendered, multinational citizens.   Particularly, these women's simultaneous food maintenance and recreation represents their understandings about themselves within intersecting cosmopolitan and local identities.   This paper will discuss how women's ambivalent appropriation of diverse food practices demonstrates their active work to create and recreate their themselves within the diversity that defines their experiences and also garner them power, prestige, and resources to improve their lives.   These movements ultimately allow us to consider both how gender and power are entwined in the creation of transnational belonging (Pessar & Mahler 2003), as well as how diasporic consumptive practices offer new perspectives for considering contemporary conceptualizations of identity making (Cheah and Robbins 1998; Fischler, 1988; Sutton, 2001).
Author(s): *Merin Oleschuk, University of Toronto*

- Media Representations of Restaurants and Revitalization on Vancouver's Downtown Eastside

This paper explores media representations of new restaurants and restaurateurs working in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver, Canada's poorest postal code. Utilizing text-based analysis of restaurant reviews, newspaper articles and a reality television series, I examine the different ways in

which neighborhood change, in particular the advent of new zones of consumption such as restaurants, has been framed in the popular press.   In particular, I assess the competing representations of long-term low-income residents in restaurant reviews and other media accounts. Such portrayals are used to market both mid-range and gourmet restaurants; however, they do so in highly varied ways.   The core of my analysis focuses on a case study of Save-On-Meats, a restaurant that has attracted significant media attention for its attempts to create an 'ethical' business model with an emphasis on community involvement, a subsidized 'affordable' menu and hiring policies that target the DTES's low-income population.   Media representations of Save-On-Meats are counterpoised with those of new gourmet restaurants, marketed to cultural elites with an emphasis on exclusivity, distance and the exotic othering of the same long-time residents.

Author(s): *Zachary Hyde, University of British Columbia*

- What's on the Menu?   Street Food and Urban Space in North America

How do ideas about food and consumption shape urban space?   More specifically, how do these ideas influence the regulation of commerce and commercial activity on city streets and sidewalks?   Scholars such as Sharon Zukin have argued that as cities have become important sites for consumption, and as city governments have become invested in cultural strategies for urban (re)development, consumer tastes and cultural power increasingly shape how urban space is used and by whom. Drawing upon case studies of food carts and food vending in Portland, OR and Vancouver, BC, this paper will examine how cultural visions and understandings about urban space influence how that space is governed in important ways.   In particular, I argue that cultural ideas about food, and the consumption of food, is central to a story about the return and/or expansion of vending to urban streets. Broad cultural trends, including the popularization of gourmet food knowledge and consumption, is a key reason why food carts are being embraced and even actively promoted in cities across North America. Gourmet street food, and the food carts and trucks that serve it, have come to be linked with discourses of urban 'livability' and 'diversity.'   This association, and their links to the consumer tastes of relatively affluent urbanites, gains them access to urban spaces that have otherwise largely been given over to the rationalized 'flows' of people and vehicles on city streets and sidewalks.

Author(s): *Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia*

- "I don't think of it as a chore. It's a pleasure":   Food Shopping and the Classed Performance of Femininity

Food shopping is commonly perceived as a chore, and is listed alongside housecleaning within scholarly investigations of housework.   Women continue to do more than their share of familial labor, and grocery-shopping is generally understood as part of women's inequitable household burden.   We suggest that understanding the perpetuation of domestic inequality requires asking questions about pleasure, class, emotion and femininity.   Drawing from focus groups and interviews with male and female consumers, this paper develops an analysis of food shopping as a site for "doing gender" (West and Zimmerman 1987), as well as a place where class lines are drawn.   Given that many aspects of consumption occur outside the realm of formal rationality, we pay particular attention to consumers' affective accounts of food shopping.   Drawing from Bourdieu's concept of habitus as well as feminist scholarship on emotion brings to the fore the integration between food shopping, identities and pleasure.   We document the emotional investments women make into grocery shopping as a site for performing femininities, and analyze how the gendered pleasures of food shopping are facilitated by class privilege.   The paper demonstrates how eliciting emotional narratives on the shopping experience can illuminate the embodied ways structural inequities are reproduced through consumption practices.

Author(s): *Kate Cairns, University of Toronto; Josee Johnston, University of Toronto;*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: New directions in consumption and consumer studies: Consumption, gender, and sexuality
Session Code: SCul5-C

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Sociologists have always dabbled with the study of consumption, yet this area has remained relatively peripheral to the discipline. Though early sociologists, like Marx and Weber, took an interest in the study of consumption, many constructive and creative approaches towards the study of consumption have come out of more specialized areas, like feminist or cultural studies.   The growing field of culture in mainstream sociology has led to a re-examination of consumption issues within the discipline more generally, and perhaps even indicates a 'consumption turn' in cultural sociology.   For this session, we seek to showcase scholarship on consumer culture; approaches can be those that look to expand disciplinary boundaries, or rejuvenate classic sociological traditions. Potential paper topics include (but are not restricted to) ethical consumption, the politics of consumption, shopping, food and consumption, consumer culture, consuming bodies, identity and consumption, 'edgy' or unconventional consumption, consumer trends, etc.

Session Chair: *Sarah Knudson, St. Thomas More College (University of Saskatoon)*
Session Discussant: *Diana Miller, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto; Josee Johnston, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Consuming Capital, Fashioning Identity: An Exploratory Study on Men's Luxury Fashion Consumption

While extensive research exists on women's luxury fashion consumption, men's fashion consciousness has largely been ignored in consumer research.   This dearth of research is explained by the common assumption that most men are disinterested in fashion given that it has historically been gendered feminine.   However, recent industry statistics suggesting that the menís luxury fashion market is growing faster than the women's counterpart reveals both the falsehood of this assumption as well as the urgency for research on men's luxury fashion purchasing practices.   Guided by a theoretical framework based on Pierre Bourdieu's Cultural Capital and Anthony Giddens' Narrative Identity, our study explores men's experiences, understandings and attitudes towards the consumption of luxury fashion.   Data is derived from in-depth interviews with fifteen adult male self-identified luxury fashion consumers. Our findings suggest that men's consumption of luxury fashion helps to construct, maintain, navigate and re-create their identities at pivotal stages in their lives.   Key differences in how men consume luxury fashion to support their identity negotiation depend on whether their overarching professional life narrative is creative or corporate.   These results contribute to research on masculinities and consumer culture theory by developing intersections between both theoretical perspectives.
Author(s): *Ben Barry, School of Fashion, Ryerson University; Rebecca Holland, School of Fashion, Ryerson University*

- Commodified Manhood: Advertising Masculinities in Consumer Society

The purpose of this paper is to examine how material objects are advertised as possessing or providing characteristics of masculinity.   To do so, it will draw on relevant social theory on consumerism and the function of the media in popular culture in order to interpret gender in advertisements.   What is more, it will provide an analysis of theory on representing men in the media to explain how product ads necessarily draw on norms of masculinity as selling points.   The examination of this literature will then lead me to discuss a dynamic shift of interest occurring in the advertising world over the past twenty years.   Advertising and consumer goods that were once reserved for women are now being aggressively aimed at men.   Specifically, men are increasingly marketed objects that modify or beautify their bodies.   It could be argued that these shifts in marketing represent a break with certain normative gender stereotypes within the mass media.   However, through analyzing contemporary advertisements targeted at men, I argue that the preferred message of most advertising, and of the popular cultural order, is that products for men are fetishized to reinforce traditional, hegemonic masculinity insofar as they are presented as powerful, heterosexual and anti-feminine.

Author(s): *Casey Scheibling, Concordia University*

- The Glass Runway: How Gender and Sexuality Influence Male Advantage in the Cultural Field of Fashion Design.

This paper addresses cultural explanations for male advantage in the predominantly female field of fashion design.   I conducted in-depth interviews with 61 fashion workers and a content analysis of media texts.   Data provide support for the glass escalator thesis, that men who do "women's work" are structurally advantaged. However, the glass escalator insufficiently explains work in cultural fields and does not capture intersectionality.   It's emphasis on economic indicators neglects important cultural measures of success. In fashion design, these include fame, media coverage, and industry awards, which are more easily achieved by men.   Second, although glass escalator research treats gender independently, inequalities always intersect.   Among fashion designers, sexuality both reinforces and complicates male dominance.   I suggest the glass runway as a metaphor better able to capture indicators of success in cultural fields and the intersectional nature of inequality in gender segregated work.   The glass runway pushes male designers forward, into a spotlight that is both flattering and harsh.   They experience fame and praise, along with scrutiny and blame   for the industryís apparent problems. It is their gender and presumed homosexuality that are used together to explain the dual-nature of this spotlight.

Author(s): *Allyson Stokes, McMaster University*

SESSION: New directions in consumption and consumer studies: Counter-cultural / consumption at the margins
Session Code: SCul5-D

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Sociologists have always dabbled with the study of consumption, yet this area has remained relatively peripheral to the discipline. Though early sociologists, like Marx and Weber, took an interest in the study of consumption, many constructive and creative approaches towards the study of consumption have come out of more specialized areas, like feminist or cultural studies. The growing field of culture in mainstream sociology has led to a re-examination of consumption issues within the discipline more generally, and perhaps even indicates a 'consumption turn' in cultural sociology.   For this session, we seek to showcase scholarship on consumer culture; approaches can be those that look to expand disciplinary boundaries, or rejuvenate classic sociological traditions. Potential paper topics include (but are not restricted to) ethical consumption, the politics of consumption, shopping, food and consumption, consumer culture, consuming bodies, identity and consumption, 'edgy' or unconventional consumption, consumer trends, etc.

Session Chair: *Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto; Josee Johnston, University of Toronto;*

Presentations:
- Sustainable selves: Yogic meditation's contribution to post-consumerist lives.

This paper considers meditation's potential to facilitate post-consumerist lifestyles. Meditation has typically been understood as a key component of certain Eastern spiritual traditions (e.g. Buddhism, Advait Vedantism) and it is increasingly finding a home within mainstream healthcare, as a mode of managing stress, pain, depression, etcetera (e.g. Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction).   This paper offers a different perspective on meditation.   By drawing on an emerging approach within the sociology of alternative health, we explore meditation as a 'cultural laboratory' (Schneirov & Geczik, 2003) and a 'technology of self' (Foucault, 1997) that provides a means for individuals to experiment with alternative ways of being and living.   This approach considers meditation as part of a social movement aimed at exiting modernity's orientation towards consumption and control.   This paper presents the preliminary results of an ethnographic study of a meditation community in the Himalayan mountains of India that was established in 1971.   We explore a number of concepts and practices - such as non-doership, vairaagya, and Self - in light of a 'politics of satisfaction/desire' that is not

motivated by accumulation or consumption. We argue that yogic meditation and the broader philosophical project from which it derives may contribute to the creation of 'sustainable selves' that could support a world that is not oriented by getting and spending.

Author(s): *Albert Banerjee, York University; Sachne J. Kilner, International Meditation Institute, Kullu, India*

- Consummative Practices: The Case of Geek Culture

One promising recent development in the sociology of consumption has been various approaches inspired by practice theory. All consumption embedded in some intelligible social practice, and "consumption is - a moment in almost every practice" (Warde 2005, 137). However, practice-oriented researchers have emphasized descriptive analysis at the expense of a critical/normative perspective on consumer society. Inspired by moral philosopher Alasdair MacIntyre, this paper develops an account of consumption that is both practice-theoretic and normative through an analysis of consumption in a geek culture.

Once, geek culture stood out for its members' unconventional tastes. This distinction is fading, however, as graphic novels, video games, and fantasy blockbusters find new audiences. If geeks were a subculture on the cultural-studies pattern, these changes would represent its inevitable incorporation. But viewed as a practice, geek culture remains vital. Participation entails commitments that are expressed through, but not reducible to, consumption. Geek culture is indeed a social world, but one defined by human action as much as meaning, by human values as much as personal identity. MacIntyre's "goods-virtues-practices-institutions schema" (Beadle 2008) provides a helpful lens for evaluating consumption in the context of substantive social practices.

Author(s): *Benjamin Woo, Simon Fraser University*

- Enacting Tensions and Contemplating Pleasures: The Everyday Experience of Food Allergy

Studies of food allergy have been neglected in Sociological research. Despite the fact that food allergy is prevalent in a number of Western countries (Soller et al. 2012), there has been surprisingly little research on the topic. Additionally, despite the fact food allergy necessarily involves the consumption and avoidance of foodstuffs, it has also been neglected in social studies of consumption. My research thus draws on a number of literatures in consumption studies and eight in-depth interviews with Canadians who identify as food allergic, to construct a theoretical framework for understanding the everyday experience of food allergy. I will show that the experience of food allergy can be understood as a practice of 'edgework' (Lyng 2005) and can also usefully be conceptualized as a practice of consumption (Sassatelli 2007) that is similar in practice to other modes of consumption explored in sociology such as the Slow Food Movement and the Fair Trade movements. The everyday experience of food allergy thus involves the negotiation and deconstruction of information about the "science" of food allergy and information about food manufacture processes. People with food allergy consider themselves flawed consumers, whilst also highlighting the fact that social contexts such as dining out and grocery shopping engender mutual sympathy and understanding about their conditions (Warde and Martens 2000). Thus, the everyday experience of food allergy can be understood as a practice of consumption through which individuals are in a process of becoming aware of the consequences of consumption of particular foodstuffs for their physical bodies, but also through which 'threats' of allergic reaction(s) (e.g. Anaphylaxis) come to influence the ways they engage in the practice of everyday life.

Author(s): *Stephanie Nairn, McGill University (SSOM)*

- The Social Construction of Hoarding Behaviour

Hoarding, or the process of accumulation with a lack of disposal, is a behaviour increasingly discussed within today's society. Academically, hoarding has been examined solely within a medicalized framework, citing similarities with anxiety behaviour and even earning itself a place in the DSM-V (Frost & Hartl, 1996; Mataix-Cols et al., 2010). However, such an analysis limits the understanding of the phenomenon, placing it in a medical context and dictating solutions that involve pharmaceuticalization and cognitive therapy.

This paper examines hoarding through a sociological perspective, questioning the construction of the problem and the reaction to the behaviour within current consumer society. Social problem construction literature cites several ways of determining how problems come to be, including naming a range of authorities and self-proclaimed experts (Hunt, 1999). Many problems are constructed due to issues of changing morality and the urge for societal governance. When examining these trends, hoarding becomes a problem constructed much in the same was as alcohol (Valverde, 1998) and smoking. By pointing out the social reaction to hoarding, we can draw new conclusions regarding whether the behaviour is problematic, dangerous, and necessarily medical, or if it is a naturally occurring phenomenon stemming from changing consumer culture.

 Author(s): *Tiffany Hall, Carleton University*

SESSION: New Dimensions in Phenomenological Sociology
Session Code: The6

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This panel offers new dimensions of the long tradition of phenomenology and phenomenological research within sociology and social theory. This panel specifically draws on the temporal and historicist aspect of phenomenology and translates temporal sensibilities and historicist approach into sociological research.   The session offers not only cutting-edge theories of phenomenological sociology, it also presents various methodological components that make the new, temporal phenomenological sociology applicable.

Session Organizer Chair and Discussant: *Peyman Vahabzadeh, University of Victoria;*

Presentations:
- Bio-Sociality: World, Cosmos, and Inter-Specie Ethics

Unlike contemporary trends that seek to undermine the distinction between nature and human society (e.g. , Bruno Latour), this paper argues that social theory needs to retain the, however problematic, distinction between nature and human culture for inter-specie ethical claims to be made. To this end, I attempt to begin to develop an idea of the social that is constituted by two different objective realms: that of the inter-human world and that of the extra-human cosmos. The human world is constituted by human care (Sorge) and purpose or significance (Bedeutsamkeit), while the cosmos is constituted both by 1) the 'care' and purposes of non-human, living beings and 2) the material indifference of matter to all purposive activity. From out of these two different realms, the social can be understood from two differing perspectives: first, as a sociality between humans and, second, as a sociality between human beings and non-human others, both of which occur on the background of a cosmic indifference to life in general. Experiencing the contrast between human purposes and other living being's purposes against the indifferent background of cosmic matter can then be the phenomenological ground for a bio-sociality.   This bio-sociality can be the ontological region in which an inter-specie ethics can open up, which is neither blind to the sometimes tragic conditions of inter-specie relationality, nor blind to the ethical claims that other living things, despite these tragic conditions, nevertheless place upon us.
Author(s): *Dustin Zielke, University of Victoria*

- Time As The Subject And The Subject As Time: Merleau-Ponty's Temporality

As the body continues to emerge as an important area of research, Merleau-Ponty becomes more and more prevalent in sociology.   While most engage with Merleau-Ponty solely for his insight into the body, it is important to remember that the body is a wholly temporal being. This paper is an attempt to elucidate Merleau-Ponty's concept of temporality by defending his position from the critique of Richard Zaner. Zaner states that Merleau-Ponty's concept of temporality requires a synthesis of identification in order to unify the temporal flux of consciousness.   I argue that Zaner's position ignores the intimate relation between the body and the world, misunderstands Merleau-Ponty's diagram of time consciousness, and ultimately reduces time to something for the subject instead of being true to

Merleau-Ponty's radical contention that we must understand time as the subject and the subject as time.
Author(s): *Dom Cerisano, University of Victoria*

- Technology and Technique: Ontology and Typology

The current exposition relies on the following ontological assumption: that nature possesses an immanent logic that furnishes humans' perception of time and space by enabling a fundamental perceptive modality. Modernity (understood as the objectification of technique in a material entity that mediates the relationship between humans and nature, on a semi-autonomous basis) is defined as the proliferation of the rational-purposive domain of action beyond the confines of the lifeworld. The management of technical capacities thus requires the institutionalization of 2nd order techniques (e.g., bureaucracy, management, standardized time, mass transportation etc.) that are oriented toward its own contextual logic and that attempt to bridge this disparity. This compels the introduction of third-, fourth-, fifth- etc., order techniques that attempt to manage the scope of the technical modality that preceded them. This furnishes a structural framework whereby the rational-purposive domain of action, being oriented toward the contextual logic of the machine, can no longer be contained by the lifeworld and thus 'assumes a life of its own'. Social change is thus understood as the disparity between the rate of: (a) humans' 'natural' relationship with nature; and (b) modern technologyís relationship with nature. The disparity proliferates as the machine increasingly displaces the body as the mediator between society and nature, and as it becomes increasingly efficient.
Author(s): *Michaelangelo Anastasiou, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Omnibus Session: Economy, Labour Markets & Employment I
Session Code: Omni3-A

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: This session brings together presentations with a focus on the Economy, Labour Markets & Employment.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University*

Presentations:
- Certainty Creep: Trust, Market Dynamics, and Symbolic Violence Among Financial Planners

In Canada, certified financial planners self-identify as experts with the specialized knowledge and skills needed to secure clientsí financial futures. Acting in that capacity, one of the toughest challenges financial planners face is keeping price-sensitive clients invested in unstable economic markets even though their initial reaction is to panic and sell off their holdings. Not surprisingly, early in the professional relationship clients are taught that because markets are inherently uncertain and entirely unpredictable in the short term, one must stay focussed instead on the certainty of long term economic growth. This principle is taken entirely for granted in the financial planning industry - it is, in a sense, naturalized to such an extent that suggestions to the contrary are often dismissed outright. But if, as Bourdieu (1977) argues, power is present in even the most banal interactions and social contexts, then planners' near-axiomatic characterization of market dynamics warrants critical investigation, especially given the extent to which peopleís wellbeing hangs in the balance. On the basis of 48 interviews with planners, and 8 recorded meetings between planners and clients, this paper argues that by understanding the naturalization of market dynamics as a form of Bourdieusian (1992) 'symbolic violence', the extent to which planner/client relations bear the indelible markings of systems of power becomes clear. And while clients appear complicit in their own control, the industry leverages its symbolic capital to cultivate an important sense of trust which diverts radical critique while allowing key social systems to remain intact.
Author(s): *Patrick Parnaby, University of Guelph*

- Feminist Perspectives on Basic Income: De-Commodification, Gender Equality and Community Transformation

This paper will:

- present the context and content of the (Feminist Statement on Guaranteed Living Income) issued following a national workshop in Pictou, Nova Scotia, Sept. 2004;
- examine the visionary and practical contribution the Statement's analysis offers to an understanding of basic income as an essential element of both immediate social reform and long term social transformation in human as well economic relationships in the economic North and South.

Author(s): *Angela Miles, University of Toronto*

- Never the Same: Losing friends, losing money and losing meaning.

This paper addresses the organization of work and the social relations of work at in the John Deere Plant in Welland and the consequences for those employed at the plant after the closure. Evidence for this paper is drawn from two rounds of interviews with women and men, who lost their jobs at this plant. The interviews were 18 months apart. The interviews are supplemented with interviews with the Union President, management and the Job Action Centre.

Author(s): *June Corman, Brock University*

SESSION: Omnibus Session: Economy, Labour Markets & Employment II
Session Code: Omni3-B

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: This session brings together presentations with a focus on the Economy, Labour Markets & Employment.

Session Chair: Jane Pulkingham, Simon Fraser University
Session Organizers: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Jane Pulkingham, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:
- Networks of Mobility and Constraint: The Economic Integration of Immigrants in Canada

Immigration scholarship shows remarkably poor economic conditions for immigrants to Canada. Despite high educational attainment and demonstrated proficiency in English or French among immigrants, there is a substantial earnings differential between immigrants and native-born. Research often equates immigrant/native-born earnings differential with immigrants' deficiencies in human capital attainment, such as English proficiency, Canadian work experience and educational credentials. By contrast, this study examines structural factors within immigrants' social networks. The availability of social resources is examined using the 2008 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS). Regression analyses assess social network characteristics on the native-born/foreign-born earnings differential. This paper also expands the temporal scope to examine three periods of entry. Consistent with Granovetter's (1973) claim of the strength of weak ties, the study finds local weak ties and overall network diversity to be beneficial for both immigrant and native-born earnings. In contrast, interaction effects reveal significant weaknesses associated with local close ties on immigrants' earnings, not native-born. The sizeable, negative effect of local strong ties on immigrants' economic outcomes warrants further investigation into immigrants' local strong ties to explain the deteriorating labour-market conditions of Canada's immigrants.

Author(s): *Maria Majerski, University of Toronto*

- How safe is the Digital Economy for Women: Call Centers in India and their Women Employees

In light of the recent gang-rape incident of a 23 year-old woman on a moving bus in Delhi, this paper highlights the rising contradictions of women's position in contemporary urban Indian society under the emerging global processes within the country. A society, ridden with heinous crimes against

working women with rampant occurrences of rapes, even murders on one hand, and on the other, is recognized for significantly reconfigured gender relations in terms of women's employment.   Though the state proposes to achieve the global ideal of 'gender equality' and sees women IT professionals as signifying India's success in realizing this lofty goal; yet repeated incidents of subjugations and oppressions exposed through increased violence against these women, within and outside the institutions employing them, speak otherwise.   Through postcolonial feminist perspective, this paper analyzes enhanced women's participation in the global workforce, particularly in the IT sector, arguing how this development, though a progressive step towards women's advancement, brought new forms of patriarchal subjugations in the process that needs recognition and urgent attention.   Therefore, the new processes of globalization, popularly viewed as emancipating for women from age-old patriarchal controls, have given rise to new forms of domination that challenges the working Indian women today.
Author(s): *Arpita Mukherjee, University of Alberta*

SESSION: On the Outside
Session Code: Crim2

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: A convict's life in a total institution is consumed with regimented boredom and periodic moments of explosive violence; sensory and social deprivation and punitive interventions. This begs the questions: How then do these men and women return to life on the outside and succeed after years of isolation from the social body?   Indeed, how do those that who care about them cope with both the imprisonment of their loved ones and their subsequent release? In this panel, Canadian researchers consider the impact of doing time on lives outside the prison walls at the edges of society and the strategies used to overcome the obstacles encountered in adjusting to "freedom".   Drawing on ethnomethodological research with former prisoners and their loved ones panelists draw on diverse theoretical lenses (governmentality, feminist, critical human geography, and symbolic interactionism) in order to explore transitions to the community, workforce, and   intimate social relationships.

Session Chair and Discussant: *Kevin Walby, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Melissa Munn, Okanagan College;*

Presentations:
  • Former Long term Prisoners in Neo-liberal times: Navigating the New Economy
The challenges of resetting into society after lengthy incarceration are exacerbated in the current socio-economic climate.   Today former long term prisoners must not only relearn the rhythms of work on the 'outside' but also navigate the new economy and reconfigured labour market that transformed while they were 'inside'.   In this presentation I draw on in-depth interviews with twenty formerly incarcerated men who have been in the community for five years or more.   Labour theory provides a conceptual point of entry to examine how the men, as gendered social actors, struggle to 'catch up' and how this plays out in their efforts to be fiscally stable and to forge meaningful places for themselves in the wage economy.   I conclude the presentation with some reflections on those who ëopt outí of this normative expectation.
Author(s): *Chris Bruckert, University of Ottawa*

  • Liberty Returned and the Practical Limits of Freedom: the post-carceral experiences of former long-term prisoners in Canada
After prison, formerly incarcerated individuals are 'free' to re-establish their lives / to reintegrate / to resettle; however, the meaning of freedom and the lived experience of it is complicated, fragile and embedded in contemporary soci-economic structures.   Using the work of Michel Foucault, governmentality theorists and critical human geographers, this presentation will examine how men who served over a decade in prison experience the return of liberty in the years following their release. Under specific consideration will be the lasting influence of the total institution, the impact of neo-liberal rationalities on resettlement and the use of space to contain freedom.
Author(s): *Melissa Munn, Okanagan College*

SESSION: Parenting Culture and Experience I
Session Code: SoFCY4-A

Date: June 5, 2013　　　**Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm　　　**Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers. Papers are welcome which address social constructions of motherhood and/or fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

Session Chair: *Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Session Organizers: *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier*

Presentations:
- "Mothers Against": Gender and family activism

When a loved one dies tragically, family members strive to make sense of what happened. Deaths that are deemed preventable and unjust propel some family members to become activists determined to prevent further senseless loss (Verberg, 2007). Such activists often identify as 'family' activists and they narrate their 'family tragedy' as a social problem affecting others. This paper describes and examines both gendered and gender-neutral naming of such organizations. Gendered naming is exemplified when the activists use terms such as "Mothers against" or "Fathers for" in the name chosen for the protest group. Two of the earliest examples are Mothers of the Disappeared and Mothers Against Drunk Driving. Today there are many social change organizations which embed the term "Mothers Against" in the name of the organizations. By contrast, there are only a few social action groups designated by masculine parent terms such "fathers for" or "dads against" and those that do exist tend to be narrowly focused on changing fathers legal rights related to separation and divorce, or extending the 'protective' role of fathers (i.e., to do street patrols to police violence in communities). In more recent years, the gender neutral term 'parents' is used increasingly, such as 'Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG)' and "Parents against Violence," with some organizations even changing the group name from "Mothers against" to "Parents against." Drawing upon the literature on gender, social change and parenting, it is argued that the predominance of "mothers against" and, increasingly, "parents against" in the naming of social action groups reflects both the persistence of gendered understandings of parenting as well as shifting social constructions of parenting as shared or gender neutral.
Author(s): *Norine Verberg, St. Francis Xavier University*

- When Support Networks among Intimate Relations Hinder

Families experiencing low income manage to make ends meet through exchanges of instrumental and expressive support with others, often including family by choice i.e. people they define as family but are not their kin. In this way, families struggling to manage poverty are often on the cusp of new configurations of intimate relations, including motherhood, fatherhood and parenthood, in late modernity. But familial and other (e.g. government) supports may not be adequate and may be more harmful than hurtful. In this paper, we analyze interviews with 70 people representing 20 families (with family including kin and non-kin) to ask the question: how do social support networks worsen diverse familiesí experiences of poverty? Our analysis reveals that managing low income through exchanges of support can have unanticipated costs for mothers and fathers and others who co-parent , including, among other things, placing families in a position of long-term indebtedness, solidifying obligatory relations with kin and non-kin that are ripe with tensions and frictions, and creating opportunities for worsening childrenís health and well-being. We conclude by considering the implications of our findings for public and scholarly arguments for the embracement of family diversity and government ideology that would have people believe that families can and do always help in hard times.
Author(s): *Amber Gazso, York University; Susan McDaniel, University of Lethbridge*

- "We don't really have ethnicity": Racialized and Racializing Discourses and Practices of Middle-Income Parents in Western Canada

This paper explores how middle-class parents in Western Canada engage in situated negotiations of race in their gendered (and gendering) parenting practices. We draw on data collected in Greater Vancouver, Calgary, and the Okanagan Valley as a part of a larger comparative cross-national research project called "Families in the Middle." The study was a mixed-methods project designed to better understand the daily realities of middle-income families in Canada and the United States. The data includes qualitative and quantitative data collected through surveys and in-depth interviews.

In recent decades, scholars have increasingly theorized constructions of gender as hierarchical, relational, and complex. Relational hierarchies of femininities and masculinities are embedded within multiple and interlocking systems of domination and privilege, whereby non-heterosexual and racialized femininities and masculinities exist in subordinated tension to white, heterosexual, elite gender formations. Within these processes, whiteness (like maleness) operates as the often-invisible racializing norm. These understandings have resulted in calls for increased attention to be given towards interrogating whiteness as a racialized and racializing category, as well as the need to investigate specific manifestations of hierarchical and relational masculinities and femininities.

This paper contributes to these discussions by examining situated negotiations of race and gender by middle-class parents in Western Canada. In doing so, we attend to the iterative nature of identity performances, paying particular attention to the performance of racialized motherhood. We discuss how participants engaged in negotiations of parenthood in relation to racializing social discourses and practices, including multiculturalism. We further address the complex and multifaceted ways that racialized and racializing spatial relations factored into participantsí parenting practices.

Author(s): *Amie McLean, Simon Fraser University; Shelley Pacholok, University of British Columbia - Okanagan*

- Immigration, parenting & the (re) construction of family life during settlement

While migration undoubtedly holds important consequences for the social organization of family life, more information is needed about the kinds of households that skilled worker migrants form upon arriving in Canada (Creese, Dyck, & McLaren; 2008). Drawing on the interview data of thirty skilled worker migrants, this paper explores the efforts and negotiations participants make in the attempt to maintain their family life in the face of various pressures and changes associated with settlement. Specifically, the ways in which the process of coming to Canada impacts preferred versions of parenting, family practices, and values, is considered. Findings suggest that strained economic and social resources often limit the extent to which mothers and fathers are able to implement the parenting practices they deem best for their families. In addition, while in some cases shifts in family formation further entrench the doing of conventional gender roles (i.e., the caregiver mother/ breadwinner father), in others, opportunities for disruption to normative constructions of fatherhood and motherhood emerge. This research has specific implications for the ways that immigrant families are functioning in Canada today.

Author(s): *Jeanna Parsons Leigh, University of Calgary*

- First Nations Teenaged Female Lone Parent Families in Canada:

It is generally contended that the Canadian Census framework (including, data, concepts and definitions) tends to reflect a Western industrialized notion of 'Family'. This makes it difficult for researchers to apply these concepts in a meaningful way, when depicting the socio-economic realities of culturally diverse groups of families such as First Nations families. These concepts provide a one dimensional description of First Nations families as either belonging to some variation of a census or economic family unit. This delineation, while important, does not adequately account for the diversity that exists within this familial community. For example, it does not consider the diversity of families that exist, such as extended family within the 'lone parenting' context, based on culturally significant systems or 'networks of care' with respect to the support and care of children. This paper uses data from the 2006 Census of Population to analytically describe the socio-economic conditions of First Nations teenaged lone parents in Canada with the aim of producing more culturally sensitive findings.

The paper will examine the differences that occur for First Nations teenaged mothers living on reserve to those living off reserve with access to varying degrees of support from extended family members in the care and nurturing of their children. It is anticipated that the findings of this research will shed light on the diversity that exists within multiple family census households for First Nations teenaged mothers.
Author(s): *Jacqueline Quinless, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Parenting Culture and Experience II
Session Code: SoFCY4-B

Date: June 5, 2013 **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers. Papers are welcome which address social constructions of motherhood and/or fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

Session Chair: *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary*
Session Organizers: *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier*

Presentations:
- Putting Family First: Shifting Constructions of Mothers' Paid Work and Child Well-being

Based on a comparative thematic analysis of 48 articles on mothers work and child-care in Today's Parent , this paper examines the ways in which the connection between mothers' paid work and child well-being are represented in two distinct time periods; the mid to late 1980s and the mid to late 2000s. Findings suggest that in the latter time period mothers' paid work is more likely to be understood as detracting from, rather than enhancing, childrenís opportunities. Work becomes more of a trade-off with family where children suffer if the balance is not kept. This shift is tied up with changing understandings of childhood and children's needs, increased expectations associated with intensive parenting, the diminished influence of feminist and gender-equity claims that accompanied neo-liberalism, and a cultural preoccupation with risk and planning.
Author(s): *Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier*

- "Perhaps You May Think Me Independent": Mothers' Allowances in Alberta in the 1910s and 1920s

In 1919, Alberta enacted a system of mothers' allowances for women who could demonstrate that they lacked privatized resources for social reproduction in the form of heteronormative ties to a particular man. In this paper, I draw on case files and correspondence from local welfare boards and their clients to examine the debates around entitlement, responsibility and morality as women sought to make claims on public resources in their capacity as mothers without men. I argue that the mothers' allowance system disciplined women both as gendered beings and as workers. They were expected to hew to particular norms of gendered propriety, especially sexual and domestic propriety, but these expectations existed in tension with requirements that women act as workers for the state, producing future generations of Alberta citizens. The relations of social reproduction within which Alberta mothers encountered the state were both patriarchal and capitalist in nature, and I demonstrate that individual women could and did take advantage of this dual nature to advance their own aims.
Author(s): *Amy Kaler, University of Alberta*

- "Information is not knowledge": How Mothers and Fathers Interact with Parenting Advice Literature

There is an abundance of parenting advice available to new parents and the popularity of these sources has been continuously increasing. Best-selling books and online sites provide parents with a virtually

unlimited source of information and can contain explicit and/or implicit messages regarding appropriate roles for mothers and fathers.   This paper will explore the topic of parenting advice using two qualitative methods: 14 semi-structured interviews and a content analysis of several popular parenting advice books and websites.   I will discuss how mothers and fathers interact with what they are reading, including how selective and active the readers of advice are.   Several themes that will be expanded on include how parents go about compiling and utilizing pieces of knowledge, the pressures and demands of being a mother or father, and the inconsistencies and contradictions that appear throughout parenting advice literature.   Investigating how parents approach this advice and how they learn from it can assist in developing a further understanding of family dynamics, interpersonal relationships, and the social construction of motherhood and fatherhood.
Author(s): *Laurie Vermeylen, University of Calgary*

- Sacrificial Consumption as Marketing Schema: Representations of Motherhood in an Era of Hyperconsumption

In this paper, we document portrayals of maternal consumption in Canadian television advertising. We analyze advertisements as an analytical tool that provides insight into the production of cultural schemas and the subsequent reproduction of beliefs about gender and motherhood.   Empirically, we examine how mothers are portrayed as consumers compared to women who are not depicted as mothers (non-mothers).   And theoretically, we examine the modes of consumption that are revealed through patterns in the portrayals.   Employing an inductive qualitative analysis of portrayals of mothers and women who are not depicted as mothers, we find that mothers enact a distinct form of consumption, which we conceptualize as sacrificial consumption , and whose defining feature is consumption for the care of others, presented as self-evidently gratifying and fulfilling, in the absence of competing consumption goals.   Our analysis helps to make sense of media representations appearing within the conjunction of the contemporary marketing context of hyper-consumption and the parenting and gender context of intensive mothering.
Author(s): *Kim de Laat, University of Toronto; Shyon Baumann, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Parenting Culture and Experience III
Session Code: SoFCY4-C

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers.   Papers are welcome which address social constructions of motherhood and/or fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

Session Chair: *Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Session Organizers: *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier*

Presentations:
- Separated Fathers - A Support Or Barrier To Maternal Paid Employment?

Over the past thirty to forty years there has been a noticeable change in the frequency and duration of contact separated fathers have with children who live apart from them.   In 1976 only 18 percent of fathers saw their children at least once a week; by 2002 this had risen to 31 percent of fathers (Amato et al, 2009). Australian researchers, Smith and Moloney (2008), attribute this social change to several mutually reinforcing social factors, including the increased participation of mothers in paid work, and the increased involvement of fathers in childcare.   This well-rehearsed claim implies that fathers' involvement in childcare in intact and separated families is both a response to and a facilitator of maternal paid employment.   Given the centrality of such claims to decisions about the postseparation care of children and to child support policy, it is important to consider whether they have any substance in reality.   Drawing on international literature on the division of caring labour in intact and

separated families, and a small-scale qualitative study with separated mothers from New Zealand, this paper investigates the role that fathers play in releasing mothers from childcare duties in order that mothers might participate in paid employment.
Author(s): *Vivienne Elizabeth, University of Auckland, Aotearoa/New Zealand*

- Positive mothers: Understanding how HIV-positive women in Canada experience the decision to mother

In Canada, the risk of transmitting HIV from mother to child is less than one percent, yet some women are discouraged from pregnancy by health care providers because of stigma surrounding HIV and because HIV-positive women may be perceived as unfit to parent. Research suggests that despite the presence of stigma, (1) being able to identify as a mother is important to women diagnosed HIV-positive, and (2) the pregnancy desires of HIV-positive women are the same as HIV-negative women. Utilising feminist and social constructionist understandings of mothering and motherhood, as well as Goffman's theory of stigma, this study examines how HIV-positive women make the choice to become mothers and experience their pregnancies in Canada. Drawing on in-depth interview data with a sample of HIV-positive women, I will explore what becoming a mother means, as well as what is at stake for, HIV-positive women. As this topic remains unexplored sociologically in Canada, this research will address this gap in the literature.
Author(s): *Sonja Schuetz, University of Calgary*

- Single Mothers by Choice: Reflections on choosing single motherhood through the use of donor insemination

There has been a rise in recent years in the number of women choosing to have a child without the involvement of a partner. These women, often referred to as "single mothers by choice" or "choice mothers", differ from single mothers who find themselves parenting alone following divorce, separation or unexpected pregnancy. This study delineates the experience of choosing single motherhood utilizing medically assisted insemination by donor. I conducted 31 in depth qualitative interviews to describe multiple individual and social contextual factors that women felt made their nontraditional choice possible. Several issues were also examined: (a) social support and choice, (b) medical and clinical experiences, (c) sperm donors and absence of a father and (d) various economic concerns related to single motherhood. A grounded theory analysis revealed that for this sample of educated, financially autonomous women, they often sought advice from others, specifically other single mothers by choice, and made practical changes before becoming choice mothers. These results give a new face and voice to the single mother, expanding our understanding of postmodern families.
Author(s): *Brandi Kapell, , University of Calgary*

- "Breast is Best", but is "Formula your Friend"?: Gender and the Post-partum Hospital Breastfeeding Experience

Using "magnified moments" (Hochschild 1994: 4) as its analytic lens, we examine the social construction of infant feeding by focusing on the initial experiences of breastfeeding for first-time mothers in the hospital. Analysis of 17 first-time mothers infant feeding experiences reveal 46 magnified moments, which we categorize as Positive, Ultimately Positive, and Negative. Like others (Wall 2001), we find that in the hospital the breastfeeding discourse operates in seemingly disconnected ways; one that treats breastfeeding as physiologically natural and another that treats breastfeeding as something mothers must learn to do. Building on this observation we make visible the social conditions by which the breastfeeding discourse is disrupted . Our analysis of negative moments reveal that when mothers' are evaluated within the hospital as not doing breastfeeding 'properly', the discourse surrounding breastfeeding shifts to one that is dominated by a medicalized necessity that insists upon formula as the means to achieve optimal infant health. "Breast is best" holds true only when 'breast works', otherwise mothers are pressured to give their babies formula. For these women, formula is experienced negatively as failures or evidence of inadequacy. Although made compulsory, formula is not understood as a choice because these women perceive "breast is best".
Author(s): *Jessica Braimoh, McMaster University; Lorraine Davies, University of Western Ontario*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Patterns of Diaspora Engagement I
Session Code: DGS2-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am – 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: This session invites papers on various forms of transnational engagement with countries of origin.   These forms may include: socio-cultural linkage, entrepreneurship, political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, periodical visits, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and returning migration.   All these forms of engagement merits sociological inquiry, both theoretical and empirical, and have the potential of advancing development in countries of origin as well as in Canada.

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

Presentations:
- The Journey to You, Baba

Fred D'Aguiar (1994), in The Longest Memory , states: "Memory rises to the skin then I can't be touched. I hurt all over, my bones ache, my teeth loosen in their gums and, my nose bleeds. My memory is longer (pp. 2, 4, 50."   But to center our stories and memories is to engage our patterns of negotiating marginality from the Diaspora and to the Diaspora.   Our scholarship must make us matter while also making others matter to us.   My Ubuntu methodology embodies the African orality structure of engaging sociological encounters.   This means as I tell my story about how colonialism has fragmented my African family I start to engage how other African families have been affected by colonialism. Centering my decolonizing dialogue with my family makes the political personal and the personal political.   The journey home to Africa from my other home in Canada makes me see the social landscape of race, colonialism, sexism and politics anew.   I hope reentering this social space through dialogues will leave us all with new stories that will help us all matter to each other.
Author(s): *Devi Mucina, Dept. of Child & Youth Study Mount Saint Vincent University*

- Ties to the Homeland: How Transnational Organizations Shape Identity and Belonging

Migrants often maintain ties to their ancestral home country while settling in a new country. These connections can vary across individuals and types of groups.   While research has identified that ethnic organizations influence whether individuals engage in transnational practices (Kasinitz et al., 2008), it remains unclear how organizations facilitate these connections.   This paper examines whether the foci of the organization, either political or cultural, shapes individualís transnational practices in Canada. Using archival information, participant observation, and interviews with members of two groups, the Japanese Canadian Cultural Center (cultural group) and Migrante International (political group), I investigate the influence different kinds of organizations have on individual's transnational practices, identity, and belonging.   Examining these issues at the organization level helps to unpack the complex relationship individuals have between their ancestral home and their country of residence.   This research illustrates the role of the organization in contributing to the maintenance of transnational linkages.
Author(s): *Mabel Ho, The University of Western Ontario*

- Maintaining Families Through Transnational Strategies: The Experience of Mainland Chinese Immigrant Women in Canada

This paper examines the transnational migration experience of highly educated Chinese immigrant women who were professionals in their home country.   It explores how these women's gender relations, household work and paid work have been transformed in the new country, and analyzes how the immigrant women maintain their families by mobilizing transnational strategies across national borders to accommodate their productive and reproductive activities.   Using a feminist research methodology, the chapter elucidates how transnational migration is mediated by structural processes such as immigration policies, labour market conditions, employment practices; and gender, race, class relations; as well as individual immigrantís agency. The myriad transnational strategies mobilized by Chinese immigrant women in maintaining their families are presented.

Author(s): *Guida Man, York University*

- Culinary Bridges: Palestinian-Israeli Encounters at a Middle Eastern Diasporic Restaurant in Toronto

This ethnography-based research explores everyday life encounters between members of three groups: two diaspora communities, Palestinians Arabs and Israeli Jews, and a group of local Canadian born Jews, in the social context of Jerusalem Restaurant, a Middle Eastern dining establishment in Toronto, Canada.   While in the conflicted and war ridden Middle East, Palestinians and Israelis live, for the most part, in separate communities, in the Diaspora in Toronto, these two groups interact and collaborate in the specific socio-economic and cultural environment of a popular ethnic restaurant.   The article reveals the ways in which Palestinians, Israeli and Canadian Jews relate to each other economically, socially and culturally by dining in an ethnic eatery and by trading the symbols of Jerusalem, a meaningful geographical location for these groups, in this specific diasporic context.   Through the relationships evident at Jerusalem Restaurant, these subgroups reconstruct a lively network of food-based communal relations.   In the age of globalization, these interactions serve a role in fostering cross group relations and in creating new sites of contact between neighbours who are affiliated with different, and sometimes rivaling, communities.

Author(s): *Rina Cohen, York University; Dina Roginsky, Yale University*

SESSION: Pedagogies of Uniting
Session Code: Edu6

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: This panel invites presentations that engage with pedagogies which embrace difference yet forge relational identifications and coalitional formations that transcend the self.   We are interested in educational practices and teaching tools that have the capacity to move us beyond difference to imagine social forms that rest upon that which connects us beyond and across race, class, sexuality, gender, disability, or religion.   The panel will address the following questions: What would be 'pedagogies of uniting?'   What social, political, cultural or other objectives would such pedagogies pursue?   What texts and classroom activities would constitute a pedagogy of uniting?

Session Chair: *Lance T McCready, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*
Session Organizer and Discussant: *Miglena Todorova, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Anti-racism and solidarity: Reflections on transformative practice and white privilege

Since people of colour are not responsible for teaching white people about racism and oppression, white people must learn to be conscious of white privilege and the ways it can limit their engagement in anti-racist work.   This paper seeks to theorize ways in which white people can engage in solidarity work and is motivated by my personal involvement with a Latina/o mentoring and study collective called SALO. The project revolves around one key question, 'given that white privilege is often misunderstood or effectively invisibilized by and for white people, how do we ensure that invocations of solidarity and collective goals do not end up reproducing white supremacist practices and violence within these spaces?'   To answer this question, my point of departure is the understanding that inaction, and uncritical action, on the part of white people constitutes complicity.   Furthermore, as Anti-racist theory dictates that research must be transformative, this paper engages with a discussion of ways to move beyond humanitarian models of engagement that prevent solidarity to an understanding of anti-racist work as a responsibility stemming from our collective histories
Author(s): *Kate Partridge, OISE/University of Toronto*

- Critical Media Literacy, Power Relations and Representations of Social Groups in American movies: Building Social Solidarity Behind the Scenes?

In the context of a postmodern capitalist world dominated by a white patriarchal power structure, analyzing the representations of so-called 'minorities' in media and popular culture, and deconstructing the power relations and political implications of such representations, can help build bridges between social groups and promote social solidarity.

This presentation considers popular culture as a pedagogical site and will focus on the intersection of race, class, gender and sexuality and on their representation in three chosen movies dealing with black/white interracial relationships: Guess Whoís Coming to Dinner (1967) , Jungle Fever (1991) , and Something New (2006).

Building upon cultural studies and critical theories, this paper will decode the different messages, stereotypes and ideologies presented in those movies, in order to determine to what extent they mark difference, and also how they can be mobilized as pedagogical tools to foster relational identifications and social solidarity.

It will argue that if students are able to analyze their own stereotypes and representations and understand the political reasons behind those representations in the context of a white patriarchal hegemony, they may challenge individualism and move beyond difference to determine social forms that connect their different social groups, without minimizing one's experience and struggle.
Author(s): *Catherine Lamaison, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

- Including the Excluded: Roma Refugee Students in Toronto Schools

This presentation is part of a broader study that uses one-one one ethnographic interviews to explore the lived experiences of Hungarian Roma refugee students enrolled in Greater Toronto Area public schools. Since there are commonalities between the experiences of refugees, this presentation asserts that the Roma are an appropriate case study for assessing the ability of public schools in dealing with refugee newcomers. Specifically, this presentation addresses the incongruence between the structure of English as a Second Language (ESL) programming and curriculum with the needs of Roma students and their families: incongruence manifesting as perceived 'problems' associated with achievement, mental health, and perceived segregation. This presentation will conclude with a list of practical recommendations for educators i.e. recommendations which constitute a 'pedagogy of uniting.'
Author(s): *Ambeika Sukhram, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) at the University of Toronto*

- La problématique de la différence de réussite scolaire entre les garçons et les filles : un exemple invitant à la prudence face aux « pédagogies unificatrices »

Bilingual presentation (English version below)

Malgré les bienfaits que la « pédagogie unificatrice » pourrait engendrer, tels qu'une gestion de classe facilitée, la transgression des catégories sociales, etc., il demeure essentiel d'examiner les méthodes pédagogiques que les enseignant(e)s utilisent dans leurs classes ayant une visée d'unification.
Basée sur des entretiens semi-dirigés effectués auprès d'enseignant(e)s du secondaire du Québec portant sur leurs expériences auprès des garçons et des filles en lien avec la réussite scolaire, notre communication exposera le fait que les méthodes pédagogiques mises de l'avant par les enseignant(e)s, ayant comme objectif une certaine unification, arborent la neutralité. Pourtant, cette stratégie pédagogique visant à ne pas considérer les élèves en fonction de leur sexe, masque des méthodes pédagogiques davantage centrées sur le plaisir des garçons et leur motivation. Cette optique de « neutralité » n'empêche pas le renforcement de représentations genrées décrivant les filles comme malléables et les garçons comme peu flexibles. Ces derniers seraient d'ailleurs perçus comme ayant de la difficulté à se contrôler et se retrouvant souvent en dissonance avec les attentes de l'école. Bref, notre communication prend comme exemple la catégorie de « sexe » pour mettre en garde contre la (re)production des rapports sociaux, des catégories et des représentations sociales qu'une « pédagogie unificatrice » entend vouloir à la base éliminer.

Sex Differences in Academic Success: an example that invites caution towards 'pedagogies of uniting'.

Despite the benefits that 'pedagogies of uniting' could bring, such as a better classroom management, the transgression of social categories, etc., it is nevertherless essential to examine educational practices of unification used by teachers.

Based on semi-structured interviews conducted with high school teachers concerning their experiences with boys and girls in relation to academic success, our presentation will expose that teachers generally perceive the educational practices of unification they use as gender neutral. Yet, this educational strategy actually hides educational practices that are more centred on boysí interests and motivation. Moreover, this 'neutrality' is based on gendered representations, girls are described by teachers as malleable while boys are perceived as rigid. Teachers also see boys as hard to control in the classroom and often as not coinciding with schools' expectations. In short, our presentation uses the example of the category of "sex" to warn against the reproduction of social relations, categories and representations which 'pedagogies of uniting' seek to eliminate in the first place.
Author(s): *Veronique Grenier, Université d'Ottawa*

SESSION: Post-secondary Education and Skills
Session Code: Edu2

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: There has been increasing discussion regarding the value of different types of post-secondary education, particularly with respect to graduates' labour market experiences.   Debate over the skills that should result from post-secondary education and their relevance to current labour market demands is at the centre of this discussion.   Papers examining various aspects of post-secondary education and skills are invited.   Topics may include, but are not limited to, labour market outcomes for graduates of different types or fields of post-secondary education, student selection of post-secondary education programs, and skills development among post-secondary students.

Session Chair: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada*
Session Discussant: *John Goyder, University of Waterloo*
Session Organizers: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada; John Goyder, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:
- An Analysis of Field of Study Choice Among Canadian University Students
Field of study is to Canadian higher education at the university level as selectivity of institution is to the United States. That, provocatively stated, is the core rationale for this paper, which seeks to model the family background factors and resulting intervening variables which help decide who studies what at Canadian universities.   Field of study is, as other research has well established, a form of stratification in Canada, bearing on employment opportunities and income prospects for graduates. Our study uses the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS), a longitudinal survey of 18-20 year olds as of 2000 (the 'B' panel of YITS) who were re-interviewed every two years up to 2008. YITS contains a full background profile of family origin data (including education of both parents), self-reported grades from school, along with self-reports on study habits in school.   Post-secondary educational status is closely monitored with multiple situation reports over time, attention to transfers across program, institution, level of study such as university or community college or back, self-reported grades in the post-secondary studies, self-reported skill measures on computer use, writing, reading, oral communication, ability to solve new problems and mathematics.   Analysis of YITS shows that ethno-cultural background and gender are more important predictors of a student's field of study than simple family socioeconomic resources. There is a trace of effect for family SES on field of study, but that is nothing compared with the effect of that factor on access to university education and to probability of pursing post-graduate programs. Field-switching is a notable part of the selection of field story.   About one in four university students in Canada takes more than one program (coded within a broad scheme comprising: humanities and social

science, not applied; humanities and social science, applied; 'STEM' not applied; 'STEM' applied; business). Not all of this field-migration is from traditional liberal arts fields to more applied ones.
Author(s): *John Goyder, University of Waterloo; Rebecca Casey, McMaster University*

- The Early Workforce Outcomes of Disabled Post-secondary Graduates

Disabled youth have become an increasingly important at risk group for educators and policymakers. Youth with disabilities are more likely to drop out of high school and are significantly less likely to pursue higher education. Yet, many universities are now reporting that nearly 10 percent of their graduating students have a disability, and educational achievement-based programs designed to accommodate studentsí needs are growing across campuses. In this paper, we draw on the 2005 National Graduates Survey to explore the early workforce outcomes of disabled postsecondary graduates. While accessibility within postsecondary education is improving, it is unclear whether employers are making similar accommodations. Few quantitative studies have examined the early employment outcomes of disabled youth, and to our knowledge, no existing studies have examined how these outcomes may vary by degree or program type. We explore multiple employment indicators to provide a comprehensive assessment of early workforce outcomes.
Author(s): *David Zarifa, Nipissing University; David Walters, University of Guelph; Brad Seward, University of Guelph*

- Effects of social capital on academic performance of undergraduate students in a Nigerian University

Background: Elements of social capital within families, schools, peer groups, and the community are known to support educational success in the form of the disciplinary and academic climate at school, and also the cultural norms and values that motivate students to achieve higher goals. Evidence from the literature suggests that social capital has positive correlation with several social outcomes but few studies have examined such association between social capital and studentsí academic performance among university undergraduate students in developing countries like Nigeria. Objectives : This study examines how elements of social capital such as perceived safety, trust, social cohesion, and family social capital affect students' academic outcomes.

Methods: cross sectional data was collected from undergraduate students using a questionnaire. The population of full time undergraduate students in the 2011/2012 was estimated at 15,000. A sample size of 394 was determined based on 0.05 margin of error, 95% CI, and 5% attrition rate. Analysis: Spearman correlation and logistic regression will be used to determine correlation and to predict relationship between variables. Findings : preliminary result suggests that membership of associations, choice of neighbourhood, and perceived safety are associated with student's academic performance.
Author(s): *Nelson Oranye, Department of Occupational Therapy School of Medical Rehabilitation University Of Manitoba; Peter Ezeah, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State; Nora Ahmad, Department of Nursing, Brandon University*

SESSION: Potentialities in Feminist Praxis
Session Code: Fem3

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm-4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

Session Description: Using theories, empirical findings and different research approaches, scholars describe diverse case studies of feminist action research and praxis. Presentations include studies of individual girls (using biomythography), a universityís environment (using a bystander initiative), and a project in Tanzania to empower women through the recovery of African history.

This session is co-sponsored by the following associations;
- Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education/Association canadienne pour l'étude sur les femmes et l'éducation (CASWE /ACÉFÉ)
- Canadian Association for Social Work Education/Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social (CASWE/ACFTS)

- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherche sur les femmes (CRIAW/ICREF)

Session Chair: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St. Mary's University*
Session Organizers: *Linda Christiansen Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:
- Engaging Adolescent Girls: Feminist Action Based Research

Canadian females grow up in a sociocultural environment full of contradictory discourses that rarely reflect the social reality they experience. Adolescent girls face abject forms of objectification, sexualization, unequal power relations and high levels of violence in their communities, yet these experiences remain largely unexamined with adolescent girls themselves. These factors led to the development of a MA thesis project undertaken with a group of adolescent girls in the Victoria, BC area. The research draws from the field of Girls' Studies and is framed by a feminist praxis. The research was community based and employed a unique methodology, biomythography. Drawing from the research findings, this presentation will highlight the importance of engaging with female youth, and embracing innovative approaches, such as biomythography, in feminist research.
Author(s): *Sarah Woolgar, Government of Alberta, University of Victoria*

- Feminist Research at Work: The Case of the University of Windsor's Bystander Initiative

The Bystander Initiative at the University of Windsor is a program of feminist social action research designed to change campus norms and lower the incidence of completed sexual assaults. The rationale for the project is based on previous research finding that informed and empowered bystanders are more likely to see a sexual assault in the making and intervene to protect intended victims. The BI mobilizes and expands feminist and non-feminist research from a variety of fields (e.g., social psychology, organizational behaviour, pedagogy). This paper reflects on the necessary (but not sufficient) first step of this organizational change process: winning upper Administration's formal support and securing dedicated resources. We theorize the reasons for our success to date with a focus on the role of feminist research and analyze how we intend to overcome the obstacles that remain.
Author(s): *Anne Forrest, University of Windsor; Charlene Senn, University of Windsor*

- "Recovering Women's Pre-Colonial Past: Feminist Historical Research in Tanzania"

This presentation arises from a Canadian-Tanzanian collaborative project in women's history. My main partner is Maimuna Kanyamala, founder and Executive Director of Kivulini Women's Rights Organization, which has as its objective the empowerment of women through economic development, legal support and public education aimed at ending violence against women. A recent World Health Organization survey in Tanzania has shown a high prevalence rate of gender-based violence. Many African feminist historians, starting in the 1980s, have argued that women have lost status since the late 1800s due to European colonialism, which, among other things, excluded them from the new money economy. This disrupted African customs and practices that had previously enacted social sanctions on male abusers. Successive governments since Tanzanian independence have shown little commitment to restoring women's rights. While it is important not to romanticize or idealize African traditions, the recovery of the knowledge of past practices that were empowering for women will enable a made-in-Africa approach to anti-violence educational work. To this end, Maimuna Kanyamala and I plan not only to undertake historical research (both archival and oral), but also to develop a women's history museum/cultural centre in her home town of Mwanza, Tanzania.
Author(s): *Katherine McKenna, The University of Western Ontario*

SESSION: Potentialities of Feminist Research and Analysis: Future Reflections @ the Edge
Session Code: Fem1

Date: June 4, 2013 **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-168

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

Session Description: The Congress theme, (@ the edge) describes the history of feminist scholarship, its needs and potentialities, (as the call suggests) "to centre the periphery both institutionally and socially, testing the boundaries of disciplines, promoting innovative thinking, seeking relevance to both local and global communities, and committing to engaged scholarship and knowledge mobilization." The theme shares feminist concerns with "challenges of inequality, the need for inclusivity, - the acceptance of diversity [and] - intentional solutions that will address the diverse marginalizations" of women still located at the edges where some individuals and groups are creatively inventing new ways. Some scholars argue that after 20 years of accelerated but largely invisible new forms of patriarchy, feminists are even more @ the edge. At last year's CSA session on feminist potentialities and solidarities in the academy, communities, and social movements which highlighted indigenous feminist research, community-based research and integrative feminist research, diverse participants began a profound and innovative discussion that encouraged calls for another session. This session invites presentations that continue and deepen feminist understandings and that bring diverse feminist perspectives and experiences to this discussion of the challenges and relevance of feminist social analysis in varied contexts.

This session is co-sponsored by the following associations;
- Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education/Association canadienne pour l'étude sur les femmes et l'éducation (CASWE /ACÉFÉ)
- Canadian Association for Social Work Education/Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social (CASWE/ACFTS)
- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherche sur les femmes (CRIAW/ICREF)

Session Organizers: *Linda Christiansen Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Nancy Janovicek University of Calgary; Catherine McGregor, University of Victoria; Marleny Munoz, University of Manitoba*
Session Chairs: *Christine St. Peter (CRIAW) and Marleny Bonnycastle (CASWE)*

Presentations:
- Feminist Scholarly Roadblocks and Potentialities: Grounded Reflections from Around the Edges.

While most papers in the sessions on Potentialities of Feminist Research, both last year and this year, point to the uses of feminist research to communities of diverse types (and most of my research has focused attention in this direction), this paper reflects on the significance of feminist research for scholarship more generally.
The analysis is based on a comparison of two bodies of my previous research - feminist research that, it turns out, is on several very different edges - and a recent 6 year international project with 12 scholars from different disciplines that focuses overall on the historical development of the modern world system; mine is the only study focused on the domain of women and gender. I found that the findings of this analysis in the context of contemporary feminist scholarship and scholarship in general were initially surprising and warrant discussion within an interdisciplinary feminist setting.
Author(s): *Linda Christiansen Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

- "Feminicidio and Due Diligence: On the Mobilization of Feminist Knowledge, State Responsibility, and Human Rights Practices"

Feminicidio is a term coined by Latin American feminist scholars and human rights activists engaged in the combat of violence against women in the region. Salient in this concept is the notion of state responsibility for systemic gendered violence that results in womenís deaths, whether at the hands of private or state actors. The notion of state responsibility for the actions of private individuals is also at the core of the principle of due diligence in international human rights law. This paper examines the meeting of the concept of feminicidio and the principle of due diligence as part of a broader transnational movement that has constructed violence against women as a human rights violation. In particular, the paper focuses on the feminist human rights scholars and activists' mobilization of these concepts in the case of Gonz·lez and others ('Cotton Field') vs. Mexico at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which established that Mexico had failed to prevent, punish, and properly investigate

the deaths of women in Ciudad Ju·rez.   I analyze the meeting of feminicidio and due diligence in this case as an example of the ways in which feminist work can be applied empirically strength of human rights practices in Latin America.
Author(s): *Paulina Garcia-Del Moral, University of Toronto*

- Anti-globalization, Indigenous Sovereignty and Women's Liberation: The Potentials of Feminist Research and Vision in a Period of Occupy and Idle No More

For the past forty (!) years, locally and globally, feminist scholars and activists have critiqued and challenged patriarchal policies and ways of thinking and relating that breed conflict and economic violence in an increasingly divided world. Transformative feminist perspectives envision a transformed world and political practice based on egalitarian, life, i.e. sustaining, co-operative, and just social relationships, and cultural as well as environmental diversity.

Current social and economic crises, and threats of permanent war and ecological disaster are increasing the urgency and importance of alternative and visionary thinking. At the same time, growing popular and Indigenous resistance in Canada and globally is increasing its possibility.
This paper will identify
- which, if any, transformative principles feminism shares with elements of the Occupy movement and Idle No More;
- whether and in what different ways, if any, the anti-patriarchal nature of such principles and the possibility and potential of women's leadership in these multi-faceted struggles is understood and acknowledged in the varying forms of growing mass mobilization in this period.
Author(s): *Angela Miles, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Pragmatist Sociology
Session Code: The2

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Pragmatist sociology refers in the first instance to work associated with the French Groupe de sociologie politique et morale (GSPM), with Luc Boltanski and Laurent ThÈvenot as its most prominent figures.   Research by members of the GSPM examines the moral and political exigencies of the engagements of human actors with people and objects in situations, the pragmatics of justification and critique, and the "grammars" of different regimes of action.   This session invites theoretical, methodological or empirical contributions to this and other strands of pragmatist sociology, as well as papers considering their relation to other traditions in sociological theory (such as Durkheim, Bourdieu, Latour, cultural sociology). The session will be conducted in English, but contributions in French are welcome.

La sociologie pragmatique renvoie dans la première instance au travail du Groupe de sociologie politique et morale (GSPM), dont Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot sont les plus importantes figures. Les recherches menées par les membres de la GSPM examinent les exigences politique et morale des engagements des acteurs humains avec les personnes et objets en situations, les pragmatiques de justification et de critique, et les grammaires des différents régimes d'action. Cette séance invite des enquêtes théorétiques, méthodologiques ou empiriques sur des divers courants de la sociologie pragmatique, ainsi que leur relation aux autres traditions sociologique (comme ceux de Durkheim, Bourdieu, Latour, sociologie culturelle). La langue de la séance sera l'anglais, mais les apports en français sont le bienvenue.

Session Chair: Tara Milbrandt, Sociology, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty
Session Organizers: *Michael Christensen, York University; Jim Conley, Trent University;*

Presentations:

- Pragmatist sociology as an alternative approach to the analysis of artistic assessment among peers: The case of the visual arts scene in Quebec

Assessing artistic quality is far from being an innocuous fulfilment of specific criteria of aesthetic quality. Social, cultural, and/or regional affiliations, as well as intellectual and moral positions are found in aesthetic notions used to justify an artistic judgement. This paper presents some results from our study on assessment of artistic quality in Quebecís visual arts scene as practised through the peer review process of the Conseil des Arts et Lettres de Quebec , which awards funding to artists and writers throughout the province. We explore and analysed the evaluation criteria as expressed by the juries during the deliberation process and the individual interviews. Based on qualitative methods, employing the Atlas.ti, software to codify our interviews and inspired by the regimes de valeurs (Natalie Heinich) and les modes de justification (Boltanski et ThÈvenot), we established broad categories which embrace the arguments displayed by the juries concerning who were the best candidates and why. Our results show criteria concerning artistic and aesthetical merits, (such as originality and authenticity), professional profiles (such as community involvement), and moral traits (such as the candidateís personality), among others.
Author(s): *Marian Misdrahi, Université de Montréal*

- Environmental polity? Advancing ecological worth through pragmatist sociology

This paper engages the question of whether a separate mode of evaluation of worth in pragmatist sociology should deal directly with ecological value (ThÈvenot, Moody and Lafaye 2000; Latour 1998; Blokker 2011). More specifically, it explores the possibilities and challenges surrounding the coalescence of an environmental polity, in the Canadian context, with its own distinctive grammars of publicly justifiable action, engagement with a plan, and engagement with the familiar. This entails examining whether environmental justifications and critiques are better understood as an amalgam of objects and argumentation related to civic, industrial and other orders of worth. As a relevant case study of this multifaceted problem, the paper examines the different regimes of action that pertain to everyday urban cycling in southern Ontario, with a focus on cycling-automobile interactions. Through the lens of these interactions, which have become a flashpoint for a variety of competing worths, I argue that an environmental polity faces unique, albeit not insurmountable challenges associated with anthropogenic and short-sighted conceptions of the common good.
Author(s): *Nicholas Scott, Carleton University*

- Reading French Pragmatic Sociology in Anglo North America: On Translating a Research Agenda

How should North American sociologists read the work of Luc Boltanski, Laurent Thévenot and their colleagues in the Groupe de sociologie politique et morale (GSPM)? Their work, now commonly referred to as pragmatic sociology has been very influential in France, but has not yet made a significant mark on English-speaking sociology in either the United States or Canada. This paper looks to the growing body of literature translated into English, as well as their North American interlocutors, to reconstruct innovative elements of their research agenda within the cultural boundaries of North American sociology. Three themes within this agenda are particularly useful to contemporary sociological debates. First, this literature offers novel categories, regimes and grammars of action that ground a wide range of theoretical and empirical research. Second, their break from critical sociologies inspired by Pierre Bourdieu have bypassed the rigid or determinist elements of the field metaphor by emphasizing the moral principles of equivalence that make both agreement and critique possible in social space. Finally, given their democratization of reflexivity, or lucidite, their work opens up new ways of conceiving the relationship between sociologists and everyday actors, and the roles each can play in the pursuit of normative agendas.
Author(s): *Michael Christensen, York University; Jim Conley, Trent University; Christian Caron, Carleton University*

SESSION: Professionalization and the Saga of Re-certification
Session Code: WPO7

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: This panel invites presentations that address social, cultural and political aspects of professional regulatory bodies in Canada and beyond?   What is the significance and role of such bodies in relation to global, national and local structures, experiences and identities?   How have regulatory bodies changed over time and place and what do these changes signify?   How do professional regulatory bodies affect social relations, individual experiences and identity formations? The panel seeks to explore these and related questions from various epistemological and methodological perspectives paying particular attention to the ways in which the regulation of professions affect (im)migrants and their communities.

Session Chair: *Miglena Todorova, OISE-University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Oksana Ostaptchenko, University of Toronto -OISE; Cindy Sinclair, OISE*

Presentations:
- Immigrant Medical Doctors in Canada and Licensure Regulations: A Historical Discussion

This presentation investigates the medical recertification for immigrant medical doctors in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) in the context of historical past of medicine, the present and the future.   It will review the licensure pathway of immigrant medical doctors (IMDs) in Canada against the goals and missions of the regulatory bodies and the University training curriculum with relations to the shifting Canadian patient demographics.   Canada is one of the largest immigrant countries in the world. It relies on immigrants for its economic and population stability.   In recent years, over 80% of the quarter of a million newcomer immigrants who enter Canada each year come from a developing country such as in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, South America and the West Indies/Caribbean.   A large majority of these newcomers settle in the Greater Toronto Area.   Reports show that while there is a growing shortage of family doctors in Canada and a growing number of immigrants who have difficulty communicating with doctors in Canada, the majority of IMDs who immigrate to Canada and are seeking recertification to continue their career as medical doctors, are denied medical recertification to do so.   This research is a work-in-progress and will take the shape of a discussion.
Author(s): *Cindy Sinclair, OISE*

- Lost Identities: The Credentialing of Immigrant Engineers from the Former Soviet Union in Ontario

This study examines how the credentialing process for foreign-trained engineers implemented by the Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO) affects newcomers from the former Soviet Union and Russia seeking to re-enter the profession. Applying critical sociological theory to its analysis of data generated through qualitative methods, it highlights how the ethnic, racial, and educational background of applicants shapes their encounters with the PEO and the outcome of their applications.   It sheds light on the crises of identity and in social and family relations experienced by these individuals, as well as the lack of supporting services to address such crises.   This study contributes to existing literature on the subject by taking a new approach to the credentialing of foreign-trained engineers in Ontario, focusing on the perspective of individual applicants rather than structural factors.   It concludes with specific recommendations on how the process could be improved and the regulatory body itself reformed.
Author(s): *Oksana Ostaptchenko, University of Toronto -OISE*

- Professional Regulation and Citizenship in Canada: Professions, Migration, and the State

A growing body of literature documents the barriers experienced by immigrants to Canada who seek to practice regulated professions, highlighting the difficulties associated with recertification.   Historically, regulated professions in Canada have restricted entry to practice not only to those trained in the

country, but also to those who could claim citizenship, and even prove residency in the province in which they intended to set up practice.   Such requirements reflect, in part, strategies of social closure whereby regulated professionals seek to control both the supply and the quality of services provided, in order to preserve their privileged position in the marketplace.   However, these requirements also reflect practical concerns: practitioners new to a region are also typically new to the institutional, legal, and at times social/natural environments in which they intend to practice, and may need time to acquire knowledge about these environments.   Additionally, such requirements reflect professionsí historical role in social regulation in Canada, and especially traditional state-profession relations.   Put simply, regulated professionals were historically granted regulatory and governance authority, and state actors were reluctant to grant such authority to non-citizens.

 This paper explores the nature, extent, and significance of citizenship requirements (and re-certification requirements) within professional regulation in several Canadian provinces (with an emphasis on British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec), since Confederation.   It highlights the multiple purposes and varying motivations for these requirements, and considers when and where they were most likely to be implemented and why.   Further, the paper documents the decline of these citizenship requirements in legislation regulating professions, beginning in the early twentieth century, and the loosening of barriers to the professional practice of migrants.   Lastly, the paper looks at the situation today, exploring the implications of changing state-profession relations and regulatory frameworks for entry-to-practice requirements and immigrant certification.
Author(s): *Tracey Adams, University of Western Ontario*

SESSION: Querying Queer Lives: Queer Spaces and Places
Session Code: GS5-A

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: What does it meant to live a life queerly?   How can we best understand the social mechanisms and relationships central to lives and communities that cross boundaries of sexuality and gender?   This session hopes to encourage discussion of how LGBTQ lives and narratives are sociologically understood and interpreted, and to make connections between queer theorizing and the variable, mundane experiences of trans, lesbian, bisexual, queer, two-spirited and gay people.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Ailsa Craig, Memorial University;*

Presentations:
- Living Intimately: Conditional Spaces for Hong Kong Lesbians
For this paper, I investigate how Hong Kong lesbians identified multiple spaces in an urbanized environment to assert lesbian visibility and to negotiate lesbian identity politics.   I define Hong Kong lesbians as self-identified women who have had significant intimate relationships with other women and who are living in Hong Kong.   The positioning of Hong Kong is complex with its close connections with immigrant histories in Canada and its current place as a predominantly Chinese global capitalist city after the 1997 handover to Mainland China.   Due to the density in population, the lack of usable land and the Hong Kong's government high land-price policy, urban spaces in Hong Kong do not offer much privacy for its inhabitants.   As a result, Hong Kong lesbians participate as consumer citizens in visiting lesbian karaoke bars and cafe's while others choose to assert their sexual citizenship along the line of everyday life, thereby disturbing the notion of heteronormativity within social worlds.   Based on life history interviews with 30 lesbians living in Hong Kong, I attempt to map the complex relations between lesbian subjectivities and spatialities as they emerge, develop, interact and negotiate with each other in their everyday lives.   I propose to understand Hong Kong lesbian culture through an analysis of spaces, in their multiplicities and ambiguous codings, in their formulas of resistance, and in their everyday affect on Hong Kong lesbians.
Author(s): *Denise Tang, The University of Hong Kong*

- Our Place in the Valley (OPITV) The dynamics of a newly-developing queer community in a small Canadian city

A considerable amount of academic literature has been written about queer communities. A considerably smaller amount is about queer communities in small towns and cities. This research explores communities dynamics within a newly-formed queer community in an agriculturally-based small city in British Columbia.

Research was conducted on OPITV, an informal community that offers support and resources to non-straight individuals while also integrating heterosexual members. Diverse qualitiative methods were used to collect the data, including participant observation, in-depth interviews, review of press releases, and postings on a Facebook page.

One feature that differentiates OPITV from other queer organizations: it is highly inclusive. The community seeks integration of its members both internally and into the mainstream culture by receiving straight members as peers. OPITV does not narrow its membership to any specific category, e.g. one sexual orientations, or an age range. Although this level of acceptance was necessary given their interest in building a strong non-straight collective identity to enhance the support and resources they provide, at the same time it poses some risks to cohesion.
Author(s): *Julia Hodgins, University of the Fraser Valley*

- Capture the Pride Flag: Queering Summer Camp

Summer, 2012. Fourteen LGBTQ-identified and Allied youth (ages 13-17) arrive in a small Northern Ontario town to spend a week at a rustic camp on the shores of Lake Huron. For many queer youth, attending traditional summer camp presents challenges including boisterous camp staff, activities requiring a certain type of physicality, often a religious component, and expectations of heteronormativity; all require a minimizing of queerness. Rainbow Camp aims to offer a camp experience free from such challenges. As we head into our second year, the authors (both involved in the organization and implementation of camp) reflect on what makes a space queer. Why is it necessary to have queer space? What happens to people in the space? How are lessons learned about the practice of queering everyday space after camp is over? By theorizing what happens in queer space we begin to envision possible ways to understand a life lived queerly.
Author(s): *Deborah Woodman, Algoma University*

- The Construction of Gay Identity in Toronto's Queer West

A growing body of literature suggests that sexual identity construction is deeply linked to space and place, particularly when examining gay men. Indeed, even the expression "coming out", often regarded as a major stage in the construction of the gay identity, is inherently spatial. It connotes a "coming out" as one's 'authentic' self into a public milieu. Gay villages are often seen as playing major roles in this regard. But recently, there is some indication that the organization of gay urban life is changing. The news media has suggested that gay villages are disappearing. In 2010, Ghaziani argued that in this 'post-gay' era, a desire for integration and assimilation into neighbourhoods is becoming more common, and as such, identity construction has changed. I will present my findings on Toronto's 'Queer West' Arts scene, a more 'integrated alternative' to the Gay Village. I examine the construction of a gay identity and an ìauthenticî self in this spatial context, and argue that its construction is deeply linked to the scene's amenities, cultural aesthetics and consumption practices. Empirical and theoretical implications are briefly discussed.
Author(s): *Rachael Carson, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Querying Queer Lives: Queer negotiations
Session Code: GS5-B

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: What does it meant to live a life queerly? How can we best understand the social mechanisms and relationships central to lives and communities that cross boundaries of sexuality and

gender? This session hopes to encourage discussion of how LGBTQ lives and narratives are sociologically understood and interpreted, and to make connections between queer theorizing and the variable, mundane experiences of trans, lesbian, bisexual, queer, two-spirited and gay people.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Ailsa Craig, Memorial University*

Presentations:
- Bisexuality on the discursive bench: analysing the paradoxical recognition/invisibilisation rapport that emerging adults maintain with bisexuality

Today's Canadian youth are growing up in a world increasingly tolerant of sexual diversity. However, while homo-negativity seems to be decreasing in North-America, there seems to be somewhat conflicting academic data on the acceptance of bisexuality as a legitimate form of sexuality and identity. Based on interviews conducted with Canadian university students, this conference will explore emerging adultsí representations of sexual identity categories, more specifically how they make sense of bisexuality. I will show how my participants interpret what others could read as queer practices and/or identities, and how they (re)construct bisexuality in a way that fits into traditional homosexual/heterosexual dichotomous identity categories. Indeed, I will argue that although my participants acknowledge bisexual practices, feelings or desires among others, and although most of them do cross the boundaries of monosexuality, bisexuality as a legitimate life-long identity and lifestyle is often forgotten or denied as a possibility. I will explore four mechanisms through which my participants invisibilise bisexuality: 1) ignoring bisexuality; 2) depicting bisexuality as temporary; 3) making it almost impossible to be a 'real' bisexual; 4) devaluing bisexuality. In addition to an analysis of the impact of heteronormativity and monosexism on conceptualisations of sexual identity, I will also highlight the way gender shapes the paradoxical recognition/invisibilisation rapport that these young individuals maintain with bisexuality.
Author(s): *Milaine Alarie, McGill University; Stéphanie Gaudet, University of Ottawa*

- The impact of marriage equality: How common-law same-sex partners negotiate legitimacy and societal expectations

Now that same-sex marriage has been legal in Canada for a few years, it is essential to consider how same-sex common-law partners are negotiating the meaning of marriage and their decision to abstain from joining this institution. These negotiations have implications at the individual, societal and theoretical level, and they bring a particularly interesting perspective to debates within the queer community about the significance of same-sex marriage, and its relationship to questions of normalization and marginalization. In this paper, we explore the way that our participants explain their decision not to marry by drawing upon their individual history, social contexts stressing marital legitimacy, and the broader legacy of same-sex marriage struggles. We show that in the process of positioning themselves within the context of newly acquired marriage rights, individuals concurrently resist and reify normative meanings of marriage. We end by examining these spaces of contradiction and highlighting what they accomplish for the people who embody them.
Author(s): *Hélène Frohard-Dourlent, University of British Columbia; Katherine Lyon, University of British Columbia;*

- Why are the kids all right? Making queerness non-threatening for everyone else

Lisa Cholodenkoís 2010 film "The Kids Are All Right", which won the Golden Globe Award for the Best Motion Picture, was one of the first mainstream movies of critical acclaim in North America that featured queer female protagonists. Though they do perform non-dominant sexualities in the movie, the protagonists overwhelmingly create a family categorized by "least-difference". I will explore how the movie portrays an accessible, 'friendly' style of queerness primarily through the heternormativism of their familial roles, the coupleís affluence, and their whiteness. I argue that throughout, the film relies on stereotypical discourses around lesbianism, articulated 'humorously', to present queerness as non-threatening to the mainstream public.
Author(s): *Lars Slovin, University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Querying Queer Lives: Performativity, Sense-making, and Affect in Queer Lives
Session Code: GS5-C

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: What does it meant to live a life queerly?   How can we best understand the social mechanisms and relationships central to lives and communities that cross boundaries of sexuality and gender?   This session hopes to encourage discussion of how LGBTQ lives and narratives are sociologically understood and interpreted, and to make connections between queer theorizing and the variable, mundane experiences of trans, lesbian, bisexual, queer, two-spirited and gay people.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Ailsa Craig, Memorial University;*

Presentations:
  • More that 'just facts': an emotional reading of trans* history
Transgender/transsexual (trans) histories are often told within the discourses of medicine, psychology and sexology. Trans lives do resist and challenge these discourses however this type of history, while important within trans studies, fail to engage with the emotionality of trans narratives.   The lived trans experience is often connected with strong emotional reactions: the elation of finding oneís voice and connecting with others and the trauma associated with discrimination and violence directed toward trans individuals and groups.   In this paper I conduct an 'emotional' reading of trans archives.   This reading will draw on case studies from the New Zealand trans archive from 1970- 1996 to illustrate the importance of recognising emotion, trauma and elation as valuable contributions to the understanding of trans lives.   I will argue that an 'emotional' reading of trans history creates a rich complex narrative of the trans community that attends to the 'feeling' of the trans experience within history.
Author(s): *Louise Pearman, Department of Sociology, Gender and Social Work. University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand*

  • Performing Gay: Men's Socially Contextualized Presentations of Homosexuality
Gay men face many occasions on which they must manage how they present their sexuality. Existing literature focuses primarily on how gays may do this by replicating culturally accepted signifiers of heterosexuality, or 'passing'.   Few studies, however, describe how gay men may at times do the opposite of this.   Based on semi-structured interviews with 27 self-identified gay men from western Canada, this paper examines how gay men may adjust their presentation of self based on the various social contexts which they negotiate in their everyday lives. Building on Butler's approach to performative gender, this study discusses how gay men perform their sexuality based on evaluative judgements of their social settings and the actors within them. This work muddies popular cultural constructions of homosexual men and demonstrates an array of gay performances that speaks to gender scholarship on multiple masculinities and femininities.   I discuss implications for rethinking how we conceive of the presentation of sexual orientation as socially constructed and fluid.
Author(s): *Brian Hansen, , University of calgary*

SESSION: Radicalizing Memory
Session Code: RM2

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: Memory is a cognitive faculty, an embodied experience, and a collective representation. In today's memory studies boom, considerable emphasis has been placed on singling memory as either collective or individual in stark opposition to the everyday reality that memory is experienced from as wide a variety of externally imposed locations as subjectively disposed experiences.   The proposed roundtable responds to the question: Can theory assist us in reconceptualizing memory as an assemblage of experiences that deny the crude dualism of individual and collective? Participants may address: the distinction between willful memory as what we ought to

remember against lived memory as what we do remember against the will of others; the disruption and deconstruction of historical truth claims by conscious and unconscious historical re-presentation; how 'emotional prosthesis' is summoned through the digitization of defaced landmarks; weaving threads through place memory and path memory as cognitive and emotional configurations in terms of which the epistemological particularities of 'located consciousness' may be produced, in reifying or de-reifying ways.; the possibilities that places of disjuncture or disorientation might facilitate for experiences of (collective) rememory.   The selection committee is open to any paper that 'radicalizes memory.'

Session Organizers: *Mickey Vallee, University of Lethbridge*

Presentations:
- The demolition of a place and the ghosts it digs up: Revising history at the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital in Edmonton, Alberta

Commonly rendered a place of treatment and care for some of Canada's 'most vulnerable peoples,' the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital (1946-1973) is concurrently many other things.   In a recent CBC documentary, people share their memories of the Camsell as a place of pain, of forced and prolonged incarceration.   In 2005 the hospital appeared in an 'encyclopedia of haunted places' and today is a destination for 'urban explorers'.   It is a relic, a crypt, and uncharted terrain. Most of all, it exceeds any attempt to stabilize its legacy.   In this presentation I will consider the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital for its multiplicity, theorizing its presence as subverting a simplistic narrative of colonial benevolence, and addressing its operation as genocidal, pedagogical, and in the contemporary as, again, a frontier.
Author(s): *Kara Granzow, University of Lethbridge*

- On the Formation of Embodied Memory

In Techniques of the Body, published in1935, Marcel Mauss' explorations of habitus foreshadow recent findings in neurology, physiology and kinesiology.   I use the ballet habitus-an entirely art-ful (or artificial) habitus individuals cultivate through mental and physical training within the ballet field-as a vehicle through which to ground Mauss' explorations of habitus in select neurophysiological findings. In doing so, I explore mind-brain-body relationships and the processes by which culture becomes inscribed onto the body.   I conclude that Descartes' dualistic view of mind (or soul) and body is only partially useful and that our understanding of the relationship between the two needs complexification. The process by which habitus is formed is temporal and involves 'getting things into the body' through a number of both conscious and unconscious mind/body conduits. Yet, as the ballet habitus becomes more developed, the conscious mind progressively forgets what it has told the body to do.   Moreover, it appears that several things we associate with 'mind' are actually found in 'the body,' like our ability to detect the placement of our limbs. Thus, in forming the ballet habitus, it is the dancer's body-mind that becomes able to detect whether she is doing something 'right,' often independently from her conscious mind.   Ultimately, habitus formation occurs not just in the conscious parts of the brain and in the physical posturing of individuals, but in socialized musculature, normatized sensors of physical positioning and other 'mindful' corporal ways.
Author(s): *Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley*

- Mediating Networks: investigating contemporary creative memory practices

We store photographs in albums, display them on fridges, and share them electronically with people around the world.   These everyday, or "vernacular," photographs record the extraordinary and mundane and in some ways 'are defined more by their destination than their origin' (Wallis, 2005, p.9). Vernacular images, sourced from public and private photographic archives, have been used in many contemporary creative works to address issues of shared memory, alternative histories, and post-memory imaginings.   Artists (re)mediate vernacular images to prompt critical reflection about how memories shape our present and future relationships, both to the past and to one another.

The diversity of projects and the multimedia nature of many make it difficult to develop a typology of mutually exclusive categories.   However, social network theories, particularly those which consider narrative relationships between actors (Franzosi, 1998; Somers, 1994) may provide a way of tracing the personal and media influences that shape, or mediate, an artistí's processes and products of

expression.   Detailing these mediating factors may allow insight into contemporary memory practices and the relationships that are cultivated through the creative process.   Vernacular photographs remind us that our journeys with memory always lead to the present where everyday images are consistently (re)made.
Author(s): *Megan Robertson, Simon Fraser University*

- Drive-byes and Itinerant Memory Places in the BRD

When the State of the BRD re-functioned their border control apparatus and expanded it towards internal security and surveillance in the hope of capturing West German urban guerrillas associated with the Red Army Faction, orders were given to all units to stop and to search BMWs on roadways. BMWs were, at the time, assumed to be the RAF's preferred get-away cars - albeit, the guerrillas also frequently stole Renaults, Audis, and Mercedes. The BMW came to be nick-named the 'Baader-Meinhof Wagon'.   This paper will embark upon a pataphorical road trip that, going by way of the BMW, adopts Pierre Nora's notion of lieux de memoire . This itinerary moves between two "memory places"-- Stammheim, the high security prison in the city of Stuttgart, and the Reichstag, the parliament building in Berlin -- to trace the substitution of collective cultural experience with the radical militarization inherent to guerrilla operations in the BRD in the 1970s around the void of post-war culture marked by persistent silences and omissions imposed by an expanding security apparatus.
Author(s): *Kimberly Mair, University of Lethbridge*

- 'This is a haunted place': Exploring life after violence through local responses to the ICTY in Srebrenica.

This paper explores the question of what it means for people to continue living together after mass violence.   It looks at how local responses to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in Srebrenica challenge the claim that the ICTY is achieving justice for victims by indicting high-ranking war criminals. Instead, Bosniaks in Srebrenica point to the ongoing injustice of having to live alongside lower-level perpetrators: the neighbours and municipal-level politicians who made the genocide possible through varying degrees of participation or inaction.   This paper argues that the narrative of ongoing injustices in Srebrenica resists the very conceptualization of violence found in ICTY discourse, and therefore challenges the ICTY's goal of social reconciliation through transitional justice.   The local narrative offers an understanding of the violent event that respects the role of memory in post-conflict social life, and ask us to think in a different way about the task of living together in the aftermath of violence.   This paper draws on Veena Das' ethnographic research for a way to conceptualize the violent event in a way that makes sense of the dissonance between ICTY discourse and local experiences.
Author(s): *Jelena Golubovic, York University*

- "Memorializing No-place"

This paper will ask what "radicalizing collective memory" might mean in an era in which a certain kind of radicalization, in the name of the commodity form and economic rationalization, is deployed for and against different iterations of memory and history.   What new relations between history, memory and archive; subjectivity, truth, and trauma, are now possible, and with what consequences?   These questions will be raised in relation to a specific example: the digitization of defaced or erased landmarks as a way to produce a sort of post-traumatic located consciousness.
Author(s): *William Ramp, University of Lethbridge*

- Come to Terms with Displaced Memory through Consumption

Chinaís ìPost-80sî, commonly referring to the generation born during 1980-1989, grew up with two major socioeconomic trends: the declining salience of Communist ideologies at school and in everyday life and the increasing penetration of the Capitalist market economy and its logic.   Naturally this generation's collective memory appears to be displaced, suggesting a sense of disjunction. How do the "Post-80s" come to terms with their displaced memory? Largely through consumption. A recent surge of consumption practices and goods (e.g. fashion, films, music bands, stage plays) built on the collective memory of the "Post-80s" share a distinctive characteristic: key fictional characters (from textbooks and cartoons) bearing nostalgic memories of their childhood and youth are portrayed as grown-ups in these consumption goods, thus facing similar issues confronting this generation currently in their late

20s and early 30s.   How shall we understand this set of consumption practices?   I argue that neither commodity fetishism nor fervent critiques of the consumer society is sufficient for interpreting this phenomenon. Consumption practices and goods, as the most prominent medium of culture today, need to be analyzed in terms of their form and content, in order to reveal the political implications expressed through cultural forms.
Author(s): *Yikun Zhao, York University*

- Specters of the Ridge: Exploring the Local and Personal Historical Haunting of the United Farmers (UFA) and United Farm Women of Alberta (UFWA) within the Milk River Region.

This paper seeks to explore a localized and personal history of the United Farmers (UFA) and United Farm Women of Alberta (UFWA) focused around the Milk River region.   Drawing on an international repertoire of agrarian-progressive, co-operatives, Fabian-socialist, alternative-educational and revisionist economic ideas, the United Farmers and United Farm Women (UFA/UFWA) were a rural social movement that advocated and practiced many revolutionary/progressive cultural (re)formative ideas.   Unfortunately, however, cultural memory and historicity seems to have partially silenced, marginalized, or repressed the memories of the Southern Alberta sector of this agrarian movement - repressed, but not entirely gone.   Working from an amalgamated archive of local personal narratives, residents' family photo albums, and social, economic, and philosophical discourse circulated by the UFA and UFWA, this paper explores a doubled historical haunting - the affectual presence of a muted past or historical absence made absent by the systematic abuses of historical power.   Exploring the hauntings around the UFA/UFWA in Southern Alberta affords the possibility of expressing a) the ways in which Southern Alberta's current economic, political, and social practices have been formed, in part, by repressed absences in its historical development; b) a means to awaken a shadow of my personal heritage which I am ìinextricably and historically entangledî, pertaining to how my subjectivity is informed by and through the exploration of this past; and c) a practical and localized way of theorizing the ontological, epistemological, and methodological difficulties of historical research.
Author(s): Clayton Smith, University of Lethbridge

SESSION: Relational Sociology: From Project to Paradigm (Applied)
Session Code: The5-A

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

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.

Session Chair: *Christopher Powell, University of Manitoba*
Session Organizers: *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University; Christopher Powell, University of Manitoba; Tatiana Savoia Landini Federal University of Sao Paulo*

Presentations:
- Knowledge Mobilization Networks: A Mobilization-Network Approach for the Social Network Analysis of Science Research and Innovation

The main goal in this paper is to propose a theoretical conceptualization of social network analysis (SNA) for the study of knowledge mobilization in science research and innovation.   At its core this conceptualization rethinks relations in knowledge mobilization and how they can be measured beyond academia and the use of bibliometrics.   I advance the concept of "mobilization-network" to capture temporally dynamic knowledge mobilization flows.   The starting point is a model for knowledge impact in science research and innovation.   The proposed SNA mobilization-network theoretical approach is inspired by actor-network-theory (Latour, 2005).   Networks explored through the mobilization-network approach consist of individual human actors and organisations associating with other individual humans and organisations through knowledge mobilization actors (i.e. laboratories, publications, research projects, presentations, media events, patents, and new business ventures).   In conclusion, the proposed conceptualization can contribute to further understanding of the relations in SNA and what this means for knowledge mobilization research within and beyond academia.
Author(s): *Joanne Gaudet, University of Ottawa*

- Thinking through Scenes: "Scene" as Sensitizing Concept in Social Research

In ordinary language, 'scene' draws diverse figures and practices into a perceived unity, albeit a loosely bounded and internally differentiated one.   Introduced to popular-music studies in an influential paper by Will Straw, the 'scene perspective' disrupted the dominant paradigm of musicians and songs.   Instead, scene thinking sketches the whole field of social relations where music circulates.   It is a thoroughly relational mode of analysis.

Straw subsequently expanded the concept's use to a variety of cultural practices, and we push this even further: first, critiquing the ascendant paradigm of 'network talk'; second, arguing for sceneís superior ability to conceptualize social relations; and, third, introducing two 'flavours' of scene thinking, one Bourdieusian and one Foucauldian.   They are explored through two case studies (a nerd-culture scene and media literacy scene, respectively) where scene functions as a 'sensitizing concept.'

Scene is, thus, a tool for empirical analysis, and scene thinking can be applied to institutions, processes, and practices in any domain of social life.   It outlines objects of analysis and traces their movements in space and over time, making it easier to identify key relationships of interest.
Author(s): *Benjamin Woo, Simon Fraser University; Jamie Rennie, OISE / University of Toronto*

- Relationships of Charisma

Recent studies have elucidated the social constructivist tendencies in Weber's writings on charisma, but none have developed a general model to explain how leaders achieve the social recognition of an extraordinary or charismatic status through small interactional steps over time.   I will maintain that the group that Weber called the 'charismatic aristocracy' is defined and selected not primarily on account of its 'show business' activity that is fundamentally comported to the world external to the interactional charismatic core.   Rather, the charismatic aristocracy is a 'select group of adherents who are united by discipleship and loyalty and chosen according to personal charismatic qualification' (1922: 1119).   A relational understanding of charisma requires interpreting 'personal charismatic qualification' to mean not that members of this select group, like their leader, evince a proclivity for becoming a focal point of charismatic devotion in their own right, but rather that they display excellence in their ability to comport themselves as charismatic followers.   This understanding points to the most prescient need of incipient charismatics: it is essential that the leader may look to a trusted few who, with very few conditions, can be relied upon to look back assuringly with what appears to be uncompromised faith.
Author(s): *Paul Joosse, University of Alberta*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Relational Sociology: From Project to Paradigm (Conceptual)
Session Code: The5-B

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

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.

Session Chair: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*
Session Organizers: *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University; Christopher Powell, University of Manitoba; Tatiana Savoia Landini Federal University of Sao Paulo;*

Presentations:
- The return of exploitation in pragmatic sociology

Exploitation had largely disappeared from the sociological lexicon when in 1998 Charles Tilly made it one of four relational mechanisms producing durable, categorical inequalities.   Despite some similarities to the largely abandoned Marxist concept, Tilly's notion of exploitation is both looser (it does not depend on the labour theory of value and economic calculation), and broader (conceptually at least, it goes beyond economic exploitation).   It is also primarily concerned with different sociological problems, particularly the legitimation of durable and pervasive inequalities when categories inside organizations are matched with   categories from their environment.   After summarizing Tilly's argument, this paper identifies some problems with it, and following Neil Gross in considering Tilly's later work as a kind of pragmatist sociology, argues that they can be addressed using the pragmatic sociology of critique developed by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thevenot.   First, the legitimation of categorical inequalities can be studied as a "contentious conversation" (Tilly) of justification and critique. Second, Boltanski and Thevenot's conception of a plurality of orders of worth can give some practical content to Tilly's conceptual extension of exploitation beyond economic relations.   Third, the pragmatic sociology of critique's project of a political and moral (but not moralistic) sociology explicitly addresses the inescapably evaluative connotation of the concept of exploitation, and its use in denunciations of suffering.   By making this dimension of the concept explicit, imprecise rhetorical invocations of indignation can be replaced by empirical investigations of its use in disputes.
Author(s): *Jim Conley, Trent University*

- Social structures and transactions: ongoing discussion with critical realists

Some relational thinkers like myself have argued that relational sociology should be based on the idea that the classical notion of social structure refers to ongoing and more or less stable patterns of social transactions.   In this sense, social structures are effects of transactions and not causes of actions.   In the last years, critical realism and relational sociology have been connected by authors such as M. Archer and P. Donati.   In this respect, relational sociology would be compatible with the idea that social structures do have some causal powers on individuals and groups.   In fact, for them good relational sociology should be based on this social ontology, and the notion of transaction should be rejected as being anti-sociological.   In this paper, I would like to answer to their critiques of the notion of transaction, explain why social structures and their causal powers do not exist, and how sociology can be based on transactional analysis.
Author(s): *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

- Radical Relationism: Things Without Essences and Relativism Without Solipsisim

This paper presents the implications of a radically relational sociological epistemology - that is, an epistemology that understands all phenomena as constituted through relations. In this epistemology, relations constitute, and thus analytically precede, the phenomena they connect. Relations are understood as processes of transformation and therefore as work. Thus, no object, including the subject, has any essential existence of its own; the stability and exigency of things is produced through the operation of relations. Structure and agency do not refer to different and opposed qualities but to differing and complementary perspectives: all relational structures exercise agency and all agency is relationally structured. Scientific knowledge itself, emerging from relational figurations, is neither an ideological distortion nor an accurate mirror of an objective reality, but a particular way of producing relations among things; reflexivity replaces objectivity as the cardinal epistemological value. This radical relationism, which dissolves subject-object dualism, is neither realist nor anti-realist, but irrealist and allows for a robust naturalistic, materialist, empirically grounded social science.
Author(s): *Christopher Powell, University of Manitoba*

SESSION: Regulating Sex Work in Canada and Internationally
Session Code: LSSP6

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 10:45am - 12:15pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: While no countries treat the selling of sexual services exactly like other businesses, studies of the sale and purchase of sexual services among consenting adults show an amazing variation in legal strategies governing the activity, ranging from full criminalization, to partial decriminalization, to full decriminalization. Papers critically examining laws and practices at the national, provincial/state and municipal levels directed toward the control of sellers, buyers, and third parties the sex industry are welcome. We are also interested in receiving papers that discuss the consequences of such regulations and practices for people involved in the sex industry.

Session Chair: *Cecilia Benoit, University of Victoria*
Session Organizers: *Cecilia Benoit, University of Victoria; Frances Shaver, Concordia University*

Presentations:
- Sex trade in Canada: Exploring university students' perceptions of prostitutes and prostitution

There is a growing debate among the Canadian public over whether prostitution represent actual threats to the moral fabric of society or whether attempts to legally regulate these activities are outdated and should be abandoned. As noted by Lowman and Louie (2012), despite general agreement that the existing prostitution laws are 'unacceptable' (Report of the Subcommittee on Solicitation Laws 2006) and with repeated calls for their wholesale revision (Fraser Committee Report 1985), lawmakers have not been able to agree on the specific direction that law reform should take.

Based on a questionnaire survey of over 300 university students in a Canadian prairie city, this paper explores university students' perceptions of prostitution and prostitutes using Levin & Peledís (2011) The Attitudes toward Prostitutes and Prostitution Scale . The major determinants of respondents' perceptions will also be disentangled using ordinary least-squares regression analysis.

References
Levin, Lia & Peled, Einat. (2011). The attitudes toward prostitutes and prostitution scale: A new tool for measuring public attitudes toward prostitutes and prostitution. Research on Social Work Practice . 21(5), 582-593.
Lowma, John & Louie, Christine (2012). Public opinion on prostitution law reform in Canada. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice . 54(2), 245-260.
Author(s): *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

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- The Elephant in the Room: Positioning Sex Buyers in the Debate Surrounding Prostitution Legislation and Policy in Canada

Research on the commercial sex industry in Canada has emphasized the failure of criminal prostitution laws to protect the health and safety of sex workers. While the negative consequences of these laws on those who sell sexual services are well documented, little attention has been paid to describing and understanding how they impact the people who purchase sexual services. This paper draws upon information gathered from 24 in-depth interviews and 922 self-administered surveys of clients of commercial sex workers and the analysis of a range of federal policies and control initiatives used to regulate the purchase of sexual services in Canada. As part of our analysis we critically examine the risky and predatory identity that federal regulations ascribe to clients of sex workers and we illustrate the impact that various control approaches have on the attitudes and behaviours of sex buyers and the dynamic of the commercial exchange. We also discuss how the stigma surrounding identity prohibits buyers, as consumers of a legal service, from accessing legal protections in situations where they experience victimization. Our approach highlights the importance of assessing the impact of the current legal context on people who sell and purchase sex ahead of policy reform discussions.
Author(s): *Chris Atchison, University of Victoria; Francesca Galasso, University of British Columbia; Vicky Bungay, University of British Columbia*

- Sex work in Canada: Third parties and the law

Laws and regulations that seek to regulate sex work take many forms. Some are aimed directly at workers whereas others are aimed at clients. Canada, like many other countries, has laws and regulations that regulate third parties who benefit economically from the sale and purchase of sexual services. This paper presents data collected in the initial interviews of sex workers and their partners from a national study of sex work. First we describe the different laws and regulations that affect third parties. Based on case law we then show how these are enforced in the Canadian courts. Finally, we present qualitative and quantitative data from interviews with sex workers and their partners to show their understanding of the Canadian laws and regulations. The evidence we present indicate that the individuals in these couples differ in their understanding of the law when compared to that of the courts. Nevertheless, the individuals in these relationships do not appear vulnerable to third party court action based on how the justice system applies these laws.
Author(s): *S. Mikael Jansson, Centre for Addictions Research of BC; Cecilia Benoit, Centre for Addictions Research of BC; Mary Clare Kennedy, Centre for Addictions Research of BC*

- An Overview of Sex Work Regulation in Canada

This paper provides an overview of the range of legal strategies used to regulate the sex industry in cities across Canada. In addition to focussing on federal, provincial and municipal legislation, we also provide an overview of how city inspectors and licensing boards regulate sex businesses. Data for this overview were collected from Victoria and Montreal. We discuss regulations directed toward the control of sellers, buyers, and third party stakeholders and (where possible) highlight the points at which the regulations and enforcement practices vary. We conclude with a call for more research on the consequences of different legal strategies for sellers, buyers, and third parties and a greater understanding of how regulatory policies and practices affect the health and safety of sex workers.
Author(s): *Frances Shaver, Concordia University; Kevin Walby, University of Victoria*

- An exploration of Canadian sex industry managers' perspectives on the law and workplace health and safety

While research on health in the Canadian sex industry has been expanding in recent years, there has been little empirical investigation of the experiences of persons who occupy management roles in the sex industry. Mixed method (questionnaire and semi-structured) in person interviews (n=30) were conducted with male and female managers from a variety of sex industry venues where sexual services involving physical contact are sold. Interviews were conducted in medium and large Canadian cities. Managers were conceptualized as persons aged nineteen and over who, for at least six months in the last twelve, earned an income from providing instruction or direction to sex workers. This presentation explores the demographic background and gendered labour contexts reported by managers of sex workers in Canada, their perspectives on health and safety concerns including violence and conflict, and the factors that influence their interactions with clients, sex workers and

representatives of law and surveillance.   The paper concludes by exploring the implications and opportunities for improving health and safety in the sex industry, including through regulation frameworks.
Author(s): *Rachel Phillips, University of Victoria; William McCarthy, University of California, David; Sinead Charbonneau, University of Victoria; Lauren Casey, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Religion in the Diaspora & Diasporic Religion: Articulating the Role of Religion and Religious Leadership in Immigrant Communities
Session Code: Rel1

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: Religion has again come to the forefront of sociological inquiry. Thissession aims to explore the difference(s) between "disaporic religion" and "religion in the diaspora" in connection with the role religiousleadership in immigrant communities. While "diasporic religion" takesi nto account the ways in which religion should connect people ofdifferent backgrounds, ethnicities, cultures, speaking a diverse range of languages under the tenets of one faith, "religion in the diaspora" exposes the challenges of diversity and faith in immigrant communities. This session welcomes papers and research on the subjectof Islam, Judaism, and Christianity, as well as others, which exposethe lived reality and experience of religion and faith from theperspective of immigrant laity and / or immigrant clergy. Inparticular, the session welcomes emerging research that connects toliterature on transnational religious participation and theories ofintegration and / or belonging.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Agata Piekosz, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Immigrant Religious Organizations in Canada, 1992-2012.

Researchers have long posited that immigrant social structures play an important role in the settlement and adaptation of immigrants in most host countries including Canada.   Immigrant religious organizations are known to count among the most significant communal structures available to both recent and established immigrant-origin groups.   It is also known that places of worship often play a broader role for immigrants than for non-immigrants, serving as the locus of diasporic social, cultural, and political activities. But little information is available to determine how Canadaís various ethno-immigrant populations compare.   Using 20 years (1992-2012) of Canada Revenue Agency data on officially recognized charitable organizations, and other sources of information, this paper describes and analyzes how immigrant-origin groups create and use religious organizations. Striking differences emerge from the analysis, with some both well-established and much more recent groups relying on much larger numbers and more varied types of religious structures than others.   The consequences of religious structuring, its relationship with broader patterns of nonreligious social organizing, the formation of transnational and transborder diasporic religious ties, and the emergence of potentially durable trends are discussed.
Author(s): *Philippe Couton, University of Ottawa*

- The Role of Religion Among the Syrian Orthodox Community in the Greater Toronto Area

This paper examines the role of the Syrian Orthodox Church in immigrant integration and the construction of migrant identity in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA).   There are about 15 Orthodox churches in the GTA and membership continues to grow. Based on face to face interviews with more than 60 respondents who trace their origins to the Syrian Orthodox Church of Kerala, India, the paper illustrates the changing role of the church in the Malayali Diaspora. For the first generation immigrants who arrived in the early 1960s and 1970s as well as their children (the second generation), and for the newer immigrant cohort, the church has been a central marker for their identification as a Malayali in the diaspora.   In addition, parents of the first generation worked hard in establishing churches and bringing over qualified priests to preside over services and guide the community. However, a real division has evolved among children of the first generation cohort who migrated in the 1960s and

1970s, and young adults who came with parents as part of the new immigrant cohort. Many in the second generation group are active only marginally as adults or do not attend religious service, whereas it is the children of the new immigrant group that are most active in, and identify with, the church. The paper thus examines the changing role of the Syrian Orthodox church and shifting loyalties among the different immigrant cohorts, and explores the reasons for rising religiosity among recent Malayali immigrants.
Author(s): *Lina Samuel, Univeristy of Toronto Mississauga*

SESSION: Research in sociological theory: Mind, body and society
Session Code: The3-A

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: The status of 'theory' in sociology remains ambiguous. For some, 'theory' is basically a toolbox: researchers are free to pick and choose any concepts they like according to their immediate purposes or needs. Theory then has no autonomy. For others, 'theory' is reminiscent of a museum: although still prestigious today, names like Weber and Durkheim nonetheless belong to the past. Theory then has little interest beyond its historical value. Still there is a third position: 'theory' can be seen as a research field in its own right structured around a unique set of questions or problems posed to sociologists, such as the problem of order and disorder (e.g. Parsons, White, Luhmann), the problem of structure and agency (e.g. Giddens, Bourdieu, Bashkar), the problem of power (e.g. Foucault, Mann), the problem of social change (e.g. Tilly) or simply the problem of the origins of culture and institutions (e.g. Douglas, Collins). In this session, we invite researchers engaging in this sort of reflection to share their ideas. Speakers can reformulate one of the central problems at hands, offer new data or arguments for or against one solution already available, propose a new reading of an older model, or introduce their own model.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Jean-S Guy, Dalhousie University;*

Presentations:
- A Heideggerian Reading of The Body in Foucault's Care of The Self

The body is an important topic in sociological theory, and few theorists are as influential as Michel Foucault who, in his early and middle work, understands the body as a material manifestation of power and history. There is, however, an abrupt shift in Foucault's later work when he begins to focus on the care of the self. We must ask, what is the status of the body in Foucault's late period? This paper aims to interpret the care of the self through Aristotleís four causes in Heidegger's The Question Concerning Technology in order to understand the body. I argue that the body, which is the ethical substance in the care of the self, corresponds to causa materialis . Based on this I argue that the body holds a degree of agency in the formation of the ethical subject and is not merely a product. Then, using Butler, I argue that there has always been a prediscursive dimension to the body in Foucault's work. I conclude by suggesting that, for better or for worse, the body in Foucault's later work is an agent with a prediscursive dimension.
Author(s): *Dom Cerisano, University of Victoria;*

- A critique of Luhmann's psychic system under the light of Maturana and Varela's theory of autopoiesis

Niklas Luhmann adapted Maturana and Varela's biological theory of autopoiesis (organisms engage in 'self-production') to his own theory of Social Systems (1995), where he contemplates society as a set of systems oriented towards their own functionality. Using theoretical materials from biology, linguistics, and the phenomenological perspective, Luhmann produces a remarkable account of systemic ongoing communication that overcomes contingency and achieves functionality amid complexity. However, his theory rejects the philosophy of the human subject 'inspired' by the sociology of knowledge and considers that the consciousness of individuals (or what he calls 'psychic systems') is irrelevant to the workings of functional social systems. Nevertheless, the notion of (organisms') consciousness is at the centre of Maturana and Varelaís biological theory of autopoiesis

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which Luhmann substitutes for linguistic and communication processes that keep producing and reproducing themselves. In this paper I will discuss how the autopoiesis of organisms as described by Maturana and Varela is at odds with Luhmannís theory of linguistic autopoiesis and also why the latter inadvertently does rely and is underpinned by human consciousness.
Author(s): *Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University*

- Theory and Reality: the uses of the concept of paradigm.

At the dawn of the 21 st century, functional differentiation has produced an exponential growth of secondary complexity. Complexity takes the form of intricate social systems defining in stabilised communications the permissible relations in society. An example of this complexity is the recent economic crisis, which is simultaneously decrypted as the source for more economic possibilities and as the confirmation that direct human action is ineffective to redress ecological and human damages. This piece argues that the time has come to recover the guiding role of theory production and social description in order to unite disconnected truth-products as the latter are created by distinct, specialized social systems. A first step is to revisit the notion of paradigm and adjust it to the necessities of a technologically- made society, in which communication defines all together the form of social fragmentation and the possibilities for ending the schism. The piece discusses the historical meanings of the notion of paradigm and adjusts it to the current conditions of crystalized communicational forms, which are experienced by human agents as real. Later, the piece explores how this ìrealityî of the social construct of communication is rejected by constructivist views of technology.
Author(s): *Eliana Herrera-Vega, University of Ottawa*

SESSION: Research in sociological theory: Updating theory
Session Code: The3-B

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: The status of 'theory' in sociology remains ambiguous. For some, 'theory' is basically a toolbox: researchers are free to pick and choose any concepts they like according to their immediate purposes or needs. Theory then has no autonomy. For others, 'theory' is reminiscent of a museum: although still prestigious today, names like Weber and Durkheim nonetheless belong to the past. Theory then has little interest beyond its historical value. Still there is a third position: 'theory' can be seen as a research field in its own right structured around a unique set of questions or problems posed to sociologists, such as the problem of order and disorder (e.g. Parsons, White, Luhmann), the problem of structure and agency (e.g. Giddens, Bourdieu, Bashkar), the problem of power (e.g. Foucault, Mann), the problem of social change (e.g. Tilly) or simply the problem of the origins of culture and institutions (e.g. Douglas, Collins). In this session, we invite researchers engaging in this sort of reflection to share their ideas. Speakers can reformulate one of the central problems at hands, offer new data or arguments for or against one solution already available, propose a new reading of an older model, or introduce their own model.

Session Chair: *Eliana Herrera-Vega, University of Ottawa*
Session Organizers: *Jean-S Guy, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:
- The Sociological Imagination and Theoretical Criminology

C. Wright Mills argued that to employ a sociological imagination one should let one's mind (become a moving prism catching light from as many angles as possible.) This paper draws on critical realist metatheory to explore and develop this metaphor. It argues that the value of theoretic analysis lies in the "parallax views" of social reality and understanding that can be produced. It is suggested that criminological analysis would benefit from the theoretical and methodological value of a 'criminological imagination'.
Author(s): *Jon Frauley, University of Ottawa;*

- Manuel Delanda as sociologist: what contribution for sociological theory?

This presentation revolves around the work of Manuel Delanda in relation to sociology in general and sociological theory more in particular. In Intensive Science and Virtual Philosophy , Delanda claims that the philosophy of Gilles Deleuze is in line with recent theories of morphogenesis in physics and biology. In A New Philosophy of Society: Assemblage Theory and Social Complexity , Delanda show how Deleuze's ideas apply equally to the study of social phenomena. While Delanda certainly succeeds in introducing new stimulating concepts in sociology, he does not solve the major problems in sociological theory, starting with the opposition between micro and macro. I will argue that a solution to this problem (and others) is nonetheless contained in Delanda's writings, although he apparently did not see it himself.   My suggestion is to replace the opposition micro/macro with the distinction between metric and nonmetric discussed by Delanda in the first book above.   To develop this suggestion, I examine a series of complementary concepts: manifold, topology, and state space. In finishing, I consider how the distinction metric/nonmetric could replace the opposition between structure and agency just as well.

Author(s): *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

- Bringing History back in Sociology: Remembering the Roots of the Discipline

On the relationship between sociology and history, it was none other than Emile Durkheim who put forward that these two would eventually fuse into one common study, as 'there is in reality not two separate disciplines, but two different points of view which mutually presuppose each other'.   More than a century after Durkheim's anticipation, is a historical frame of reference and methodology sufficiently embedded today in our sociological ways of imagining and doing research?   This paper holds that due to the maintenance of disciplinary boundaries between these mutually constitutive fields, sociological theory has drifted away from historically grounded conceptualisations. It argues for the internalisation of historical techniques and perspectives in sociological investigations of any level of analysis. Suggesting the need to go beyond providing a 'historical background' for a given research topic, it calls for rendering archival work a more prominent element of the theorising process, and for taking into account the path dependencies created by long-lasting structures and mentalities that shape contemporary social phenomena. Drawing on the works of nineteenth century classical sociologists as well those of Philip Abrams, Charles Tilly, C. Wright Mills, and Pierre Bourdieu, the argument here is that historical sociology is not merely an attempt to reconcile the accumulated capacities of two disciplines. It is also to practice sociology as envisaged at the very outset of its journey.

Author(s): *Efe Peker, Simon Fraser University, University of Paris*

- The persistent preoccupation with agency and critiques of Durkheim's notion of "constraint"

The intractable notion of agency has served as a prominent focal point within sociological theory research.   One might attribute the explicative devotion to a fetishization of agency.   This essay will borrow thematically from Randall Collins' notion of (the romanticism of agency) to pose an alternative to the dichotomous structure-agency problem which, I argue, fosters a persistent individualistic lens amongst theoristsí critiques.   I will approach this issue by examining an unlikely example in Durkheim, who as a social realist is not known for designating space for agency. I will argue that Durkheim, in fact, wrestled with the issue. This is evident through an examination of his notion of 'constraint', which shifted in emphasis over time from a central facet of social facts to a neglected term before being re-vitalized as a sign of moral authority. Critiques by Durkheim's contemporaries accused him of anti-individualism - a critique that he anticipated and tried to negotiate. Interestingly, the preoccupation has continued in modern assessments of Durkheimís constraint. Like past critiques, these are driven by an individualistic bias and depend on isolated readings of the term, which neglects the nuances of its development.   The 'romanticism of agency' highlights this ideological entrenchment that persistently fetters analysis.

Author(s): *Kerri Scheer, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Research in sociological theory: Sociology, history and methodology
Session Code: The3-C

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: The status of 'theory' in sociology remains ambiguous. For some, 'theory' is basically a toolbox: researchers are free to pick and choose any concepts they like according to their immediate purposes or needs. Theory then has no autonomy. For others, 'theory' is reminiscent of a museum: although still prestigious today, names like Weber and Durkheim nonetheless belong to the past. Theory then has little interest beyond its historical value. Still there is a third position: 'theory' can be seen as a research field in its own right structured around a unique set of questions or problems posed to sociologists, such as the problem of order and disorder (e.g. Parsons, White, Luhmann), the problem of structure and agency (e.g. Giddens, Bourdieu, Bashkar), the problem of power (e.g. Foucault, Mann), the problem of social change (e.g. Tilly) or simply the problem of the origins of culture and institutions (e.g. Douglas, Collins). In this session, we invite researchers engaging in this sort of reflection to share their ideas. Speakers can reformulate one of the central problems at hands, offer new data or arguments for or against one solution already available, propose a new reading of an older model, or introduce their own model.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Jean-S Guy, Dalhousie University;*

Presentations:
- From Marx to Giddens via Habermas: The politics of Social Theory in Iran

In a recent poll of influential sociologists in Iran, Anthony Giddens was named the most influential social theorist on matters that concern Iranian society. Not long ago, in the 1990s, Jorgen Habermas was the most influential social theorist among the politically engaged Iranian intellectuals. The 1940s to 1980 was the Age of Karl Marx, his work inspiring several generations of university students, guerrilla fighters, and oppositional intellectuals alike.

My paper explores the history and politicization of social theory in Iran, drawing on historical records, published material, and interviews. I aim to investigate how theory and politics mutually conditioned one another prior to and after the 1979 revolution.
Author(s): *Zohreh Bayatrizi, , University of Alberta*

- The Chicago School of Sociology: Cultural Construct and Scholarly Identity

In this paper we focus on the Chicago School of Sociology as a cultural object and as a social process of enactment to examine its paradoxical character which is conventionally represented as a coherent entity despite the fact that there is little consensus about its intellectual core. We argue that as a cultural object the 'Chicago School of Sociology' is to other scholarly schools as the Swiss army knife is to the hammer. Most scholarly schools are like hammers; they have a specific purpose and utility. In contrast, the Chicago School of Sociology is like a Swiss army knife composed of a variety of tools that people make use of for different purposes. Whatever is meant when people invoke the Chicago School of Sociology, it is none-the-less a construct that has meaning for the. We address this identification with the School via our concept of the Chicago School Diaspora. We use this concept not to invoke the scattering of a people but to conceptualize how key ideas and figures of the Chicago School have been dispersed and taken up by scholars, many of whom have no formal relationship with the University of Chicago; including a significant number of Canadian Sociologists.
Author(s): *Jacqueline Low, University of New Brusnwick; Gary Bowden, University of New Brusnwick*

SESSION: Resource-based Communities and Economies in Transition
Session Code: RuS2

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: This session seeks papers on issues pertaining to resource-based communities. Papers could cover topics relating to community challenges, differences, strategies in relation to future sustainability, the boom and bust nature of some types of resource extraction and their implications for community health, the difficulties of managing of very fast growth and/or stagnation, seasonal or temporary economies, gender and ethnic inequalities associated with transitions, issues associated

with communities weighing up social, economic and environmental impacts and their tradeoffs, effects of new developments (i.e. mining or oil extraction or infrastructure developments) for older economic bases (agriculture, forestry, fishing, traditional livelihoods) and local/global tensions in workforce preparation and sourcing of labour forces for resource development.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

Presentations:
- Slowing the Leakages in Canadaí's Arctic Communities: Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic

While Canada's northern resources have the potential to produce great wealth for Canada in the future, past experience has showed that the communities of Canada's Arctic have benefited little from resource exploitation. Recent changes introduced into the region in the areas of self-government, recognition of land-claims, co-management of resources, and environmental regulation have contributed to a situation today that is markedly different from the past. The potential exists for communities to avoid some of the worst aspects of the Staples Trap. This paper describes research currently being undertaken as part of the Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA) project - a new research network aimed at the sustainable development of Arctic natural resources in a manner that will improve the health and well-being of northern communities while preserving the region's unique environment.

Author(s): *Chris Southcott, Lakehead University*

- Toward a transformative understanding of rural social change

The rapidly changing nature of life in Canadian rural communities is more than a simple response to economic conditions. People who live in rural places are part of a social agenda characterized by the transformation of landscapes, livelihoods, and social relationships. In this paper we explore what Gibson-Graham identify as a new language and a new politics of possibility for rural communities and their economies, (a world with an ever-replenished sense of room to move, air to breathe, and space and time to act.) Several key questions guide this work. What is distinctively transformative about rural life in Canada? How do we know that certain events or processes have transformational potential? In answering these questions, we draw on a recent collection of writings about rural Canada, identifying key themes such as place-based and endogenous change , power dynamics, learning, historical anchoring, interdependence and imagination. Taken together, these portraits of social transformation illustrate local forms of action, adaptation, identity and imagination in the shaping of rural communities across Canada.

Author(s): *John Parkins, University of Alberta; Maureen Reed, University of Saskatchewan*

- Environmentally-motivated Property Destruction and the Boundaries of Community

Tomslake, a little hamlet in the Peace region of Northwestern B.C., is a community divided on itself, collectively torn over the expansion of extraction industries which have brought both unprecedented wealth and rapid lifestyle and environmental changes. Many have welcomed this activity as other industries have declined. Some, however, have a different view, and along with traditional protest strategies, one extraction company, EnCana Inc., has been beset by a series of bombing attacks followed by letters which cite as justification the company's record of environmental malfeasance. During the investigation of the attacks, the RCMP has consistently maintained the theory that the person responsible for the bombings is from the area, and that a few uncooperative people are protecting the bomber. My interviews with residents and extensive fieldwork have confirmed that considerable sympathy does exist within the community for the bomberís grievances, as does empathy for the type of frustration that could lead to property destruction. In this paper, I outline some of the discursive battles that are taking place between various stakeholders, including residents, the companies, local politicians, and the RCMP in this modern Canadian struggle over the borders of community and the legitimacy of environmentally-motivated property destruction.

Author(s): *Paul Joosse, University of Alberta*

- Mill work as "good work"? Explorations of work ideals in Miramichi, New Brunswick

Using ethnographic evidence from Miramichi, New Brunswick, this paper will explore how conceptions of 'good work' are both historically informed and idealistic, and are sometimes slow to change. This small city has historically been economically dominated by the forestry sector and, in modern times, by pulp and paper mills. The gendered conception of mill jobs as 'good work' was widespread, despite the historical volatility of the industry and recent closures of local pulp and paper mills. There was recognition by interviewees of the increasingly global nature of the forestry sector, which they linked to its volatility. Even in the changing face of the forestry sector and pulp and paper industry the ideal of this employment as 'good work'persisted, which interviewees justified based on the historical recoveries of the sector. In contrast, the conception of ìbad jobsî was predominantly that of low paying service sector work and in particular call centre work, despite the availability of these. There was evidence of important shifts within the ideal of 'good work' found in some laid off pulp and paper workers, as well as those who were not directly involved in the industry, suggesting a recognition by some interviewees of socio-economic changes.

Author(s): *Natasha Hanson, Dalhousie University*

SESSION: Rural communities and the fringe
Session Code: RuS1

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: This is intended as a round table discussion about the economic and social relationships between rural and fringe areas including but not exclusively, issues such as education, jobs, and food (production and access).

Session Organizer and Chair: *Barbara Heather, Grant MacEwan University*

Presentations:
- Rural Sociology in Canada - a focus on youth

While there are a number of Sociologists in Canada who look at the impact of rural location, many do so in addition to considering other factors (gender, socio-economic status (SES), immigrant status, visible minority status). One effect of this reality is that 'rural location' is just one background measure being considered among many, and rarely is the main focus of an analysis. Also, it tends to mean that 'rural' is seen as a disadvantage - along with other disadvantages such as low SES or visible minority status. However, both quantitative and qualitative research with rural youth make it clear that not only do many (in some areas most) rural youth stay in or return to rural areas, but they see living in a rural community as an asset, not as an indication of 'failure'. I plan to present a brief overview of some recent findings from work I have done with rural youth that highlights (a) the importance of a focus on rural and (b) the positive aspects of living in rural areas, according to those who chose to do so.

Author(s): *E Dianne Looker, Mt. St. Vincent University*

- Fly-in, Fly-out Mining: A Case Study of Whitehorse

Despite its infamous gold rush period, the Yukon had no operating mines for much of the last decade. In 2013 it now has three mines in operation, with at least four more at different stages in the territoryís approval process. However, the Canadian mining industry has changed since its heyday in the mid-twentieth century, where workers and their families moved to single-industry towns to live out their lives. Today, commute work is the norm for these workers, who travel long distances--from a variety of locations--in order to work at sites for weeks at a time. Some critics argue that this lifestyle creates problems for families and home communities, as well as 'fly-over' effects for local communities near mines. Proponents argue that it offers workers a number of benefits, including the ability to live an urban lifestyle, and mobility to work at other mines when their current one shuts down. Through in-depth interviews conducted in Whitehorse, this study examines the experiences of mining workers, and seeks answers to the above issues. Multiple perspectives are addressed including that of the workers, community organizations, and mining companies.

Author(s): *Chris Jones, Lakehead University*

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- Gender Segregation in the Northwest Ontario Mining Industry

Northwest Ontario faces an enormous expansion of the mining industry due to recent mineral discoveries not just in the (Ring of Fire), but in a number of other locations as well.   Efforts to create a local labour supply are underway as educational and training boards endeavor to prepare the regionís unemployed and underemployed for the new jobs.   Even with a good supply of local residents trained for the purpose, industry reports currently predict that it will be necessary to bring in foreign workers. Indeed, federal government websites currently advertise abroad for mine workers. This paper focuses on an issue which has been almost invisible in the current discussions -- the possibility of the expansion of female labour supply in the traditionally male occupations of the industry.   It uses existing data to describe the current situation and it considers barriers to further participation of women in these traditionally male jobs.

Author(s): *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

- A rural-urban divide or connection?

Rural and urban life are often portrayed as a study in contrasts.   Urban communities are fast paced, sophisticated, cosmopolitan spaces compared to the idyllic rural countryside. On the fringe of each lies the "rurban ribbon" - a space and place of transition from city to countryside and vice versa.   I argue it is our social location in space that influences: a) how we frame 'rural' and 'urban' life; and b) how we see 'the other' engaging with and influencing "our space"   My contribution to this roundtable discussion will be to identify multiple and complex ways rural and urban life are entangled.   In so doing I explore and illustrate how economic and social relationships routinely transcend rural-urban borders.

Author(s): *Susan Machum, St. Thomas University*

SESSION: Social Movements: Case Studies (part 1)
Session Code: PJM11-A

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Case studies form the core of social movements scholarship. The session welcomes papers that focus on particular instances of collective action as bases for discussion of social movement approaches and concepts. Investigations of recent examples of collective action are welcome, as are historical and/or comparative works. One of sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.

This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Discussant: *Jim Conley, Trent University*
Session Organizer and Chair: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland;*

Presentations:
- Ideologically-Driven Migrations and Emancipatory Politics: The Case of the West Kootenay region of British Columbia

In his classic conception of the 'lifeworld,' Habermas theorized social movements as the spaces where citizens resist against the hegemonic rationalities of contemporary economic and political systems (1984;1991). Habermas argued that these sites may be identity focused and introduce (new ways of living and being) but they also may act as the mobilizing structures for more contentious forms of political action. In this paper we investigate a unique instance of one such zone that emerged as a result of multiple waves of ideologically-driven immigration. Our starting point is the fact that between 1965 and 1975 tensions in American society drove thousands of young, educated, urban, middle-class Americans north to Canada.   Owing to a unique constellation of cultural and material factors a large number of these migrants ended up in British Columbia's West Kootenay region.   Unlike most American migrants to rural and small town Canada, this particular group arrived in a region in which there were already present two alternative migrant communities ñ the Quakers and the Doukhobors. Drawn there for comparable reasons, these groups fostered this new wave of American migrants,

helping them to attain the means by which they might survive and establish themselves. But we demonstrate in this paper how this somewhat surprising alliance of marginalized immigrant groups also facilitated the establishment of a highly resilient countercultural haven in the region that fostered political activism and became an enduring locale for emancipatory politics.
Author(s): *Kathleen Rodgers, University of Ottawa; Darcy Ingram, University of Ottawa*

- A Case of Strange Bedfellows? Northern ENGOS as Boundary Organizations in Natural Resource Management Planning

Boundary organizations facilitate the transfer of practical knowledge between scientific and and political realms. In the Northwest Territories the environmental non-governmental organization (ENGO) Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS), is increasingly undertaking boundary work as a partner or leading organization in the development of novel arrangements in natural resource management (NRM). Drawing on ethnographic research conducted over three yearsí participation in working groups on Great Bear Lake watershed management planning and Aboriginal cultural landscape formal recognition, I examine how CPAWS served an atypical ENGO function as a boundary organization. Historically, ENGOs have taken a strong preservationist and anti-industrial development stance to environmental governance issues. CPAWS representatives, in this case, were sensitive to multiple interests and values. They undertook a proactive and participatory role recognizing the need for community economic development including extractive industry relationships. At the same time however CPAWS strategically promoted their organization's improved status in other national projects. An indirect outcome is increased perceived efficacy and influence of the boundary organization in larger fora and contexts. CPAWS effectively transformed their historically perceived preservationist, litigious and watchdog stance to a position as active, positive and even powerful organizational actor in NRM furthering representation in national policy development.
Author(s): *Ken Caine, University of Alberta*

- How the State Shapes Social Movements: An Examination of the Environmental Movement in Canada

Modern industrial democracies are increasingly being characterized as "social movement societies." These societies have higher levels of contentious political action, but this action is increasingly institutionalized, professionalized, and involves more porous boundaries between the contentious and the routine sides of politics. Government policies for regulating, funding, and consulting social movements have been an important part of this institutionalizing and professionalizing process. This article examines these trends and begins with an historical examination of government policies of funding, regulating, and consulting social movements in Canada. These policies are significant in the ways that they impact the level of contention and the extent of challenge that social movements offer the state. Through an examination of the press releases of two major environmental social movement organizations in Canada, the World Wildlife Federation and Greenpeace, I assess the extent to which changing government funding practices and regulation policies impact the framing and tactics of these organizations over a ten-year period from 2001-2011. By examining these two organizations over time, this article will shed light on the dynamic relationship between government and social movement organizations in modern democracies and illustrate how the actions of government can shape the character and nature of social movement challenges.
Author(s): *Catherine Corrigall-Brown, University of Western Ontario*

- The ICESAVE dispute: Grassroots protest, governance structures and why Iceland did not "play nicely" after the 2008 economic crash.

This paper forms part of a larger project examining the dynamics of social protest and political participation in the aftermath of the 2008 economic crash in Iceland. Our focus is on the social movement activity surrounding what is known as the ICESAVE debate, which revolved around whether or not Icelandic citizens had any responsibility towards foreign account-holders due to the losses that they suffered after the collapse of the Icelandic banking sector. We conducted interviews with Icelandic social movement activists, politicians and elected officials in the summer of 2012 and again in December 2012. We use these interviews to reconstruct what narratives of participation and citizenship were used to frame the discussion around ICESAVE, and how these narratives positioned Iceland's (as well as Icelanders' collective) responsibility to the international community. We end with

a discussion of how the ICESAVE provides a unique opportunity to examine the contexts of effective citizen engagement, in that it can provide a lens on not only the conditions under which social protest can instigate positive policy responses, but also on how the structure, characteristics, and transparency of governance regimes can mitigate the uptake of supra-national policy pressures associated with neo-liberal capitalism
Author(s): *Helga Hallgrimsdottir, , University of Victoria; Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Social Movements: Case Studies (part 2)
Session Code: PMJ11-B

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: Case studies form the core of social movements scholarship. The session welcomes papers that focus on particular instances of collective action as bases for discussion of social movement approaches and concepts.   Investigations of recent examples of collective action are welcome, as are historical and/or comparative works.   One of sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.

This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: Paula Graham
Session Discussant: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
Session Organizers: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland;*

Presentations:
- An identity crisis?: A critical discourse analysis of the Child Care Association of Canada's public messaging in 2005 and 2008

Faring poorly on both national and international measures (OECD, 2006; UNICEF, 2008), childcare in Canada is often described as in 'crisis'.   Academics have concurrently observed a shifting citizenship regime in Canada where women's issues have taken a back seat to (vulnerable) childrenís issues (Dobrowsky & Jenson, 2004).   Notable in this shift has been childcare's reframing from a present-day women's rights issue to a futuristic, children's "worker-in-becoming" issue (Lister, 2003, p.462). According to Jenson (2009), such an approach has essentially (written gender out) (p.25) of the political agenda.   This study addresses how national childcare movement actors, who are overwhelmingly women, have discursively constructed their collective identity during two contrasting political climates: 2005 and 2008.   A New Social Movement approach to social movements guides this analysis given its emphasis on the central role of collective identity in a movements' ability to sustain itself and affect meaningful change (della Porta and Diani, 2006).

Data is comprised of publically available media releases and open letters produced by the Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada (CCAAC) in 2005 and 2008. Guided by both Kollerís (2012) approach to analyzing collective identity through a critical discourse analysis (CDA) and Faircloughís (2003) overarching framework for CDA, the discursive resources used are identified and explored in relation to the construction of the collective identity of movement actors.   This analysis further adopts a feminist lens, given the historical role of childcare as a central tenant of the women's movement.
Author(s): *Brooke Richardson, Ryerson University; Rachel Langford, Ryerson University*

- Occupy Toronto: A Case Study From a Sociolegal Perspective

In this paper, we use the case of the Occupy Toronto movement as a lens through which to evaluate the potential of the idea of legal consciousness in the field of the sociology of law.   The case of Occupy Toronto is particularly useful for applying and evaluating this concept because: 1) the movement presents a direct and organized challenge to structural hegemony, which sociolegal theorists credit as the mechanism that sustains the power of law; and 2) the case enables us to study the legal attitudes and behaviours of individual social actors which is in keeping with the consideration of agency found in more recent legal consciousness scholarship. By identifying and analyzing Occupy Toronto itself as a

legal actor which is an aggregate of its members but with its own organizational legal consciousness, our work highlights a third level of analysis that enables an understanding of how the structural and individual levels of analysis interact to produce pragmatic and ideological legal outcomes. Thus, this case allows us to overcome the dichotomous thinking present in current treatments of the study of legal consciousness as either a centrally micro or macro phenomena, and to draw on the strengths of these two disparate sets of scholarship while overcoming their weaknesses. Ultimately, our work presents a more nuanced and robust understanding of the role of legal consciousness in social life and social change, and a demonstration of the continuing usefulness of the role of the concept of legal consciousness in understanding the constitutive view of law.

Author(s): *Brenna Keatinge, University of Toronto; Meghan Dawe, University of Toronto*

- "We are the 53 Percent:" Anti-Poor Discourses, Neoliberal Citizenship and the Disciplinary State

The current environment of anti-poor politics in the United States was best represented by the recent '53%' movement, a reaction to Occupy Wall Street. Long before Presidential candidate Mitt Romney popularized the 53/47% tax policy meme, 'the 53%' was a movement identity borne out of a deceptive taxation distribution claim: 53% of Americans pay income taxes, while 47% do not. 53% activists established a tumblr page to disseminate their claims and allowed for supporters to post their own stories of success, failure and hardship, aspiration and perceived independence, both constructing themselves as morally and materially superior, but also constructing the 47% as undeserving, lazy and unproductive. This study examines the 53% movement within wider structural and symbolic contexts, rather than exclusively as a reaction to OWS. Based on critical discourse analysis of the short life narratives of the blog posters, and engagement with literature on the state, neoliberalism, poverty and discipline, I look to complicate and contextualize the 53% movement as a particular disciplinary subjectivity of neoliberal citizenship ('the taxpayer'). The paper also looks to insert into structural analyses of the neoliberal state, a role for agents and subjectivities such as 'the taxpayer.'

Author(s): *Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University*

- What Crisis? Antiracist Anarchism and the Gramscian Legacy

Many antiracist theorists allege that antiracism suffers from a crisis of being unable to realize it goals and potential. The fact that we continue to experience racism in the 21st century is upheld as evidence of the failure of a social movement that has not adequately reflected upon itself. In light of the notions of 'failure' and 'crisis', theorists like Pierre-Andree Taguieff invite us "to suspend the obligation to act at any price" and to return to the drawing board in order to rebuild the 'fragile ship of antiracism' (2001:1). Drawing on the postanarchism of Richard J. F. Day, I argue that the bearers of an antiracist crisis are unduly influenced by Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony. The Gramscian legacy in social movement scholarship manifests itself in the desire to unify theory and action so that social movements can mount a counter-hegemonic struggle with hegemonic forms of racism. I will briefly examine Michael Omi and Howard Winant's theory of racial formation in order to show how hegemony reproduces itself there, before turning to case studies of antifascism, anarchist people of color, and the Occupy movement as antiracist alternatives to both crisis and the theory of hegemony. I demonstrate that these movements, which can be regarded as examples of antiracist anarchism, continue to deal with questions of race and racism while mounting opposition to racial hierarchies.

Author(s): *Jakub Burkowicz, Simon Fraser University Burnaby*

SESSION: Social Movements in Theory
Session Code: PJM10

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: This session invites papers concerned with broadening our conceptualization of social movements beyond contentious politics approaches. Macro and micro perspectives are welcome, along with comments on recent debates in the field, including those surrounding the intersection of lifestyle and social movements, emotion and social movements, consumerism, cultural approaches, and

transnational action.   One of sessions organized by the Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization and Conflict.   This session is cross listed with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: *Gary Barron, University of Alberta*
Session Discussant: *Trevor Harrison, University of Lethbridge*
Session Organizers: *Jonathan Simmons, University of Alberta;*

Presentations:
- Reconsidering political engagement: formal and informal participation

Expanding our understanding of social movements beyond a contentious politics framework includes the need to rethink what it means to be politically engaged. Measures of political engagement are often used to predict who participates in social movement activities and when, why, and how they participate.   Supported by empirical data that links both traditional/formal and alternative/informal political activities to protest participation, I question existing assumptions about what it means to be politically engaged and the appropriateness of current measures.   I theorize about the novel finding that voter turnout is a poor indicator of protest attendance, especially for young adults.   As others have noted, this suggests that young citizens of the modern West are not necessarily apathetic, but rather feel disaffection towards the formal political system.   Actions such as petition signing and conscious consumerism prove to be more reliable for forecasting protest participation.   Links between these less conventional modes of political participation and protest attendance point to a need to reconsider theories about what motivates informal political participation, such as protesting.   As well, I recommend revising measures of political engagement in order to better understand why some people, especially youth, choose informal rather than formal modes of political participation.
Author(s): *Paula Graham, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- Has the fight gone from Canada's childcare movement?: An examination of advocates' perspectives

Canada has had a sustained child care movement since World War II.   In 2013 Canada still significantly lags behind other countries in the provision of a comprehensive, cohesive, accessible and high-quality early childhood education and care (ECEC) system. The child care movement networks have expanded and narrowed as governments reaffirmed and wavered in their commitment to child care policy. Consistent in the networks have been three types of SMOs: grassroots advocacy organizations, ECEC workforce sector associations and unions.   These SMOs have brought different approaches and priorities in their childcare advocacy efforts.   Building on a content analysis of Canadian child care advocacy messaging in 2008, this paper/presentation describes findings from interviews with child care movement advocates and allies working and mobilizing from 2001 to 2010 at the federal level and in three provinces: Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.   Interview data suggests shifting points of contention and solidarity between child care SMOs and with governments as neo-liberalism and the new social investment state overlap and interact.   The paper will explore in what ways these findings might illustrate a broader conceptualization of a social movement that is beyond a contentious politics approach.
Author(s): *Rachel Langford, Ryerson University; Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Susan Prentice, university of Manitoba; Brooke Richardson, Ryerson University; Lyndsay Macdonald, Ryerson University*

- Activist subcultures and mutual aid

Our paper explores the contradictory roles 'mutual aid' can play in social movement formation. Often understood as an articulation of an inclusive and egalitarian moral vision, we argue that mutual aid articulates no particular politics nor any political orientation to state power, but must be intentionally harnessed to a movement's political program and direction.   We explore mutual aid programs' ambiguous relationships to state-run public services, to political capacity-building, and to broader political trajectories.   This paper highlights the theoretical dimensions of a larger project informed by case studies among the Black Panthers, Occupy Sandy, and the Canadian labour movement.
Author(s): *Rebecca Schein, Carleton University; Justin Paulson, Carleton University*

- The Violence of Nonviolent Social Movements

Nonviolent action, on the one hand, exists as one half of a division between the opposing concepts. Tolstoy referred to this dualism as the law of love and the law of violence, Ghandi juxtaposed ahimsa and hinsa , and King distinguished between actions based on hate and actions based on love. On the other hand, nonviolence as an unconditioned concept calls for the collapse of all hierarchies and dualisms. In this paper, I explore the evolution of theories and practice of nonviolence, with a focus on Tolstoy, Thoreau, Gandhi, King, and Sharp, alongside the development of contemporary theories of violence, including Sorel, Benjamin, Arendt, Derrida, Sch,rmann and Agamben. I argue that nonviolent social movements that rely on moralizing the choice of compassion over violence unconsciously undermine their efforts. They universalize an individual choice and reenact the traditional division between good and bad, recreating the dualism that leads to violence. I argue that the dichotomous language currently used in nonviolent social movements has inherent limits, and that concepts borrowed from contemporary theories of violence can inform the development of a more effective theory of nonviolence.
Author(s): *Laurel Collins, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Social Policies in Transitional China
Session Code: LSSP2

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: The 30-odd years of socioeconomic transition in China brought about many challenges to individuals, communities, social groups, and the nation as a whole. Various reforms led by the central government had different results -- some are successful, some are somewhat successful, and others failed. Scholars around the world, particularly those of sociologists and political scientists, are paying close attention to China's social policy changes and the outcomes of those policies' implementation, and their impact on individuals' lives. There are questions asked, such as: Why some policies seem never being changed, but some policies have to change constantly? Who is in, who is out? Who are the new policies' main beneficiaries and who would have to suffer the consequences of the new change? Why? How can a country that has achieved economic miracle seem to fell a bit short in the sphere of social policy? What are the barriers? Are there ways in which these obstacles can be removed and that much improved policies will one day be reality? This session will invite scholars interested in the field to share their works on China's recent social policy reforms and their policy recommendations in employment/labour policy, health policy, education policy, ethnic policy; and policies that concerning rural-urban migrants, such as Hukou, etc.

Session Chair: *Harley Dickinson, University of Saskatchewan*
Session Organizers: *Weizhen Dong, Department of Sociology and Legal Studies University of Waterloo;*

Presentations:
- Ethnic Policy in China

This paper systematically reviews China's policy on ethnic minorities. Despite its Confucianism-roots, historical tradition and practice of 'culturalization' of ethnic minorities, China adopted the ethnic policies of the former USSR since the early 1950s. This socialist ethnic policy grants ethnic minority members with prestigious political status for achieving "equality de facto". In almost all social domains, specific policies have been designed and implemented in favor of minorities at both group and individual level. The "Ethnicity Recognition Campaign" (1950s-1980s) identified cultural minority groups; and the regulations for individual 'ethnic status' identification distinguish ethnic minority members from the Han majority in daily lives. More importantly, the planned economy system secures the power of the government to allocate resources of all kinds for the wellbeing of ethnic minorities. Consequentially, the implementation of this ethnic policy, on one hand, has effectively improved ethnic equality; on the other hand, the institutional identification of ethnic groups and individuals and granting them distinguished entitlements also, to some degree, have reinforced ethnic boundaries, enhanced ethnic consciousness, strengthened ethnic identity, and led to desire for ethnic 'self- govern'.

This document will be used for archival purposes. Please advise on any errors or omissions.

Author(s): *Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg*

- Housing and Social Security Policies in Shanghai and St Petersburg

Under the planned economic system, China and the former Soviet Union both adopted universal welfare housing policies, treating housing as public property. Housing marketization began in China in 1990s, and the progress was very fast.   The main pattern of Chinese urban families was to obtain housing and improve the housing condition from the open real estate market; however, drawbacks of rapidly rising house prices and excessive marketization begin to appear.   As a result, both the China national and Shanghai local governments formulated new social policies to better address the needs of low-income families.   Under the enormous economic reforms in Russia, all public housing was transferred to families, but some social security functions of housing were maintained and consolidated.   A pattern that social welfare and open-market existing side by side was adopted.   Under the influence of different economic development situations and different social policies, the housing situations of main cities in China and Russia show their own features. Keeping the proper balance between the open-market and welfare is a common problem in improving the housing conditions in both nations.

This paper will be presented by Dr. Dunja Miskovic, University of Waterloo

Author(s): *Xiaowen Lu, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences*

- China's New Engine of Growth and New Urban Dwellers' Wellbeing

The global economy increasingly depends on China for growth in recent decades. The recent world-wide economic slowdown, however, has hurt Chinese exports, which have been its main source of growth for decades.   China is now being forced to find new engines for its economic development.   Boosting domestic consumption is an obvious answer.   China's economic expansion in recent decades has made it the 2nd largest economy in the world.   However, this new wealth has not benefited all Chinese citizens evenly.   Some social groups have been visibly left behind.   The largest such group in urban China is migrant workers and their families.   This paper aims to analysis the relationship between this group's overall wellbeing and China's sustainable development.

Author(s): *Weizhen Dong University of Waterloo*

- Uprooting indigenous societies: Resettled Tibetan communities in China

For the last several years Chinese social development policy in culturally Tibetan regions, such as "new village development", has resulted in a "politics of creativity" whereby some policies have led to negative social consequences.   For example, the resettling of rural herdspeople and their communities beside major highways has meant a major restructuring of aspects of Tibetan life including education and healthcare.   A significant result of this has been the gradual dilution of Tibetan culture as Tibetan communities are merged with ethnic Han ones.   This presentation takes a sociological and communications perspective on imagining a "politics of creativity" in displaced communities.   This paper is based on a critical field-work in Tibetan communities in Gansu Province, China.   We focus on how prominent Tibetan clans, despite being displaced, strive to trace and maintain their traditional social relations by practicing their local customary laws, oral culture and continuing the connections with monastic institutional networks.   Buddhist institutions in particular have become the centre of mediating power that enables Tibetans to reconnect with traditional social relationships within Tibetan social structure.

Author(s): *Luo Jia, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education/University of Toronto; Paul Olso, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Sociological Approaches to Addictions
Session Code: SoHe2

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

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 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 and recruitment to knowledge translation and policy formation.   Presenters may also advance   policy   recommendations   to   address   problems   in   this   area   more   effectively.

Session Chair: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University*
Session Discussants: *Cecilia Benoit, University of Victoria and Mikael Jansson, University of Victoria*

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

Presentations:
- Of Hope and Home: Addictions, Housing and Support in the Northwest Territories

This paper contributes to the much-needed literature on addictions and homelessness in the Western Canadian Arctic.   Focus groups were held with service providers and 17 hard-to-house persons (HHP) to identify the breadth and scope of substance abuse and homelessness in Inuvik, NWT.   While some illicit substances are consumed, alcohol is the substance of choice for most participants.   Alcohol abuse is seen as both a cause and consequence of homelessness -- some are evicted for behaviors related to alcohol abuse and many start to abuse more heavily once evicted.   To determine quality of life, components of the QoLHHHI (MDT) were administered to the HHP.   Results suggest that HHP view their housing situation, personal health and level of social support as average.   Findings suggest views of the future, were more positive than expected.   The majority of those interviewed envision better health and housing situations and higher levels of social support.   This raises both methodological questions on measurement of wellbeing as well as issues around how people living on the edge in extreme socioeconomic and climactic conditions are able to struggle through.   Recommendations for territorial policy development and community-based responses to housing and addiction in Inuvik are developed and discussed.
Author(s): *Michael Young, Royal Roads University; Joshua Moses, McGill University*

- Gambling Across Social Strata: Considering the effect of psychopathology on gambling problems among different income levels

This study is an examination of gambling problems among a representative sample of Canadian adults using the 2008 Canadian Community Health Survey.   The purpose of this study is to examine the operation of known psychopathological predictors of problem gambling among different socio-economic strata.   Using Tobit regression models, this study finds that anxiety disorders operate in a significantly different way for low income Canadians in terms of predicting gambling problems. The findings also indicate that the experience of comorbidity of psychological disorders presents significantly different rates of gambling problems for low income Canadians.   Using Blaszczynski and Nower's (2002) pathways model as a theoretical framework, this paper demonstrates the importance of social context in understanding the relationship between problem gambling and its widely researched psychopathological predictors.   A discussion of the need for greater collaboration between sociological and psychological/psychiatric models for understanding problem gambling is made in light of the evidence provided by the research findings
Author(s): *Mark van der Maas, University of Toronto*

- The Dynamics of Control: Exploring Sense of Control, Illusion of Control and Gambling Self-Efficacy among Frequent Gamblers

Purpose : I examine how three types of control clarify the relationship between frequent gambling and gambling-related harm.   My objectives are to examine 1) how the 3 types of control are understood and experienced by the individual, and 2) how the types of control help understand differences in gambling-related problems. Rationale : My research bridges the divide between mental health and behavioural addiction research by evaluating a theoretical model that incorporates types of control from each. Methods : I conducted 30 in-depth interviews with gamblers from Simcoe County, who play games of skill or chance once a week or more. Results : Sense of control and gambling self-efficacy help

explain the relationship between gambling frequency and problem gambling severity. Frequent gambling is low-risk when the individual has high sense of control and high gambling self-efficacy. All three types of control are more complex than originally described. Implications : This body of knowledge stimulates discussion on low-risk gambling behaviours and the use of categorical diagnoses. My results support future collaborations between mental health and behavioural addictions research, and increased use of the sociological perspective to examine problem gambling. Finally, my research suggests ways of improving our conceptualization and measurement of control.
Author(s): *Sasha Stark, University of Toronto*

SESSION: Sociology of Aging and Embodiment
Session Code: SoHe6

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: This session will showcase papers focussed on the experience of having and living in and through an aging body in contemporary society. Topics may include the experience of aging embodiment in relation to ageism, consumer culture, disability, health and illness, masculinity and femininity, and/or technology, or other related topics.

Session Organizers and Chair: *Laura Hurd Clarke, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:
 • Aspiration vs. Consolation: Portrayals of Older Adults in Television Advertising.
Ageism in the media is a well-documented phenomenon, where older age groups are both underrepresented and misrepresented frequently as dependent, vulnerable, and incompetent. In the 23 years since the creation of the now-infamous "I've Fallen and I Can't Get Up" commercial, can we see progress in the nature of the depiction of older consumers in advertising? Through a discursive and visual analysis, in this paper we explore depictions of older adults in television advertising in order to make claims about a specific form of consumption among older adults. Specifically, we ask how older characters in television commercials are depicted relative to younger characters across product categories. Going beyond past work on the identification of stereotypical portrayals, we develop an analysis of schematic representations of older adults. This analysis, built on observations of physical, personality, and behavioral dimensions of older characters in commercials, allows us to outline how consumption works for and is enacted by older adults in a form that is different from younger age groups. In contrast to the well-known aspirational marketing that characterizes the consumption images of younger age groups, consumption among older adults engages with themes of material, psychological, and social maintenance and consolation.
Author(s): *Shyon Baumann, University of Toronto; Kim de Laat, University of Toronto*

 • Older Men, Ageism, and the Body: Media Depictions of Masculinity in Later Life
Ageist stereotypes that depict later life negatively and privilege youthfulness as the epitome of physical attractiveness, social productivity, and sexual potency are deeply entrenched within anti-aging, consumer driven, contemporary western culture. These stereotypes are reinforced by hegemonic masculinity (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005) and further perpetuated by media images, which either depict older men positively as distinguished, powerful, and sexy, or negatively as sexually deviant, increasingly effeminate, frail, and disagreeable. Using data gathered from six widely read North American, male-oriented magazines (namely, Esquire, GQ, Maxim, Men's Health, Men's Journal, and Zoomer), the purpose of this study was to investigate the portrayals of the aging male body in magazine advertisements, which were analyzed using critical discourse methods (Fairclough, 2010). Our findings reveal that media depictions of older men are underscored by dominant cultural norms of masculinity, ageist stereotypes, and heightened anxieties about failing to age successfully (Rowe & Kahn, 1997). We consider our findings in relation to West and Zimmermanís (1987) concept of doing gender and Connell's (1995; 2005) multiple masculinities, as well as with respect to the existing literature concerning ageism, the body, and masculinity in later life.

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

Author(s): *Erica Bennett, School of Kinesiology,The University of British Columbia; Laura Hurd Clarke, School of Kinesiology, The University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Sociology of Home I
Session Code: US1-A

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session seeks papers related to the broad theme of the sociology of home -- the material and imagined places in which we live and experience much of our daily lives.   We are interested in exploring the physical and cultural construction of the concrete homes we live in, and the political economy, including economic and ecological crises, that affect our creation and experiences of home.   We intend to explore the concept of home through the themes of aesthetics, community, production and consumption, work and leisure.   Papers might address questions such as: What is the future of the house and how will this impact our understanding of home?   What is the art of living in and through home?   How is the house a mechanism of discipline?   How do larger political and economic trends shape our experience(s) of home? Who controls the creation of home? Can everyone have a home?   How are homes either constructed by, or implicated in, the (re)definition between the private and the public, the personal and the common, family and community, leisure and work, and production and consumption?

Session Chair: *Gillian Anderson,Vancouver Island University*
Session Organizers: *Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University; Joseph Moore, Vancouver Island University; Laura Suski Vancouver Island University*

Presentations:
- Home: Back from the Edge

I argue that home should be considered a key organizing concept for sociology, placed not at the edge, but instead at the very centre of the field.   Unfortunately, the fuzziness of home as a concept has consigned it to the margins, and it is mostly discussed only when it is deemed absent, as in research on homelessness.   Here I attempt to articulate two formulations of home of particular value and centrality to the field: 1) home as blueprint, and 2) home as inhabited network.   The former draws from Cultural and Narrative theories and provides a useful framework for re-examining how people organize their lives across the life course.   The latter draws from Pragmatist, Actor-Network-Theoretical, and Attachment Theories, and provides a useful framework for re-considering a wide range of peoples' actions. Illustrations of each form of home are provided with reference to qualitative research projects undertaken by the author.
Author(s): *Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia*

- The Relationship between Arviammiut and their Houses: Mundane Technology in non-Western Contexts

This case study examines the introduction of permanent walls, housing, to an Inuit hamlet, Arviat, in Nunavut, Canada.   These houses are designed by members of a different cultural group (Western culture) and carry the prescriptive understandings of "home" of that group, rather than the Inuit living in them.   I examine the impact of living in houses on their changing relationship to the outside. I also examine their agency in the appropriation of their houses and walls by considering the wall-as-tool. By using and decorating their walls in particular ways, Arviammiut transpose and demonstrate cultural values inside their homes, thus they transform the 'technological frame' of inside walls and shift their culture 'inside.'   This article examines walls as a mundane technology in a non-Western context, with an analytical focus of use on-the-ground.   Reflexivity emerges as a salient process. 'Passive engagements' and 'active engagements' are conceptual tools for examining this reflexivity.
Author(s): *Lisa-Jo van den Scott, Northwestern University*

- At Home and Away: Challenging the Private/Public divide in Victoria's Chinese Rescue Home

This paper foregrounds the material and discursive importance of the home in the work of the Womanís Missionary Society (WMS).   Here, I examine Victoria's Chinese Rescue Home as a material and symbolic space of reproduction and resistance, which I argue was bound up with women's moral authority.   The Chinese Rescue Home was created as a safe haven for Chinese prostitutes and "slave girls" or those who were thought to be at risk of falling into either of these roles.   Through an examination of the Home's records, photographs, and official Woman's Missionary Society reports, I argue that the Home complicates our understandings of binaries of public and private.   Although framed as a domestic or home space, the Chinese Rescue Home was also institutional. "Home" was a fluid concept which could not be contained by either the public or the private realm. Using the term 'domestic' in two ways helps us to reconsider the utility of such binaries.   Thus, my analysis attempts to trouble the line between the private (domestic realm) and the public one and to draw connections between what it meant to be 'foreign' and/or domestic.
Author(s): *Shelly Ikebuchi, Okanagan COllege*

SESSION: Sociology of Home II
Session Code: US1-B

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 10:45am - 12:15pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-160

Session Description: This session seeks papers related to the broad theme of the sociology of home -- the material and imagined places in which we live and experience much of our daily lives.   We are interested in exploring the physical and cultural construction of the concrete homes we live in, and the political economy, including economic and ecological crises, that affect our creation and experiences of home.   We intend to explore the concept of home through the themes of aesthetics, community, production and consumption, work and leisure.   Papers might address questions such as: What is the future of the house and how will this impact our understanding of home?   What is the art of living in and through home?   How is the house a mechanism of discipline?   How do larger political and economic trends shape our experience(s) of home? Who controls the creation of home? Can everyone have a home?   How are homes either constructed by, or implicated in, the (re)definition between the private and the public, the personal and the common, family and community, leisure and work, and production and consumption?

Session Chair: *Emily Huddart Kennedy, University of Alberta*
Session Organizers: *Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University; Joseph Moore, Vancouver Island University; Laura Suski Vancouver Island University*

Presentations:
- Parks as Extensions of Home: Middle Class Ideation and the Dilemma of Public Space

Canada and the U.S. have been experiencing a resurgence of interest in and activism around public parks, leading neighbourhoods, particularly in gentrifying areas, to organize for park redevelopment and reinvestment.   These community organizing efforts are often democratic, grass roots, and engaged in by first time home owners with young children.   These efforts also lead such participants to confront questions of whom and what parks are for.   While some see parks as extensions of home owners' backyards, or in urban settings, compensation for lack of backyards, others see parks as public space for everyone, including unhoused people who may use those parks for both day time refuge and night time sleeping.   In this paper, I tell the story of a neighbourhood in Toronto that experienced serious conflict over one person who made the park a home for almost a decade.   This story enables us to develop new understandings of the domestication of public space adjacent to houses, to theorize how housed people engage daily and ideationally with homelessness in their communities, and how they make sense of public home-making.
Author(s): *Judith Taylor, University of Toronto*

- Shaky ground: The social-ecological resilience of homes in Newfoundland following Hurricane Igor

Hurricane Igor (2010) caused dramatic upheaval to Newfoundland's coastal communities, damaging homes, washing out roads, and felling trees. I focus on the impacts experienced by one neighbourhood, the Outer Battery in St. John's harbour. In the face of extensive property damage to homes, neighbours moved to assist each other in undertaking recovery, repairs and reconstruction.   However, the municipal government, motivated by safety and liability concerns, intercepted.   Consequently, traditional approaches to community resilience were barred, and requirements for permits and inspections were enforced.   Combining social-ecological resilience and political economy lenses, I explore how neighbourhoods, with particular attention on homes, are changing, and related implications in the face of climate change.
Author(s): *Stephanie Sodero Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- The Onset of Depression During the Great Recession: Foreclosure rates and older adult mental health

Little is known about the health impact of the "great recession," particularly among older adults. Research in economics suggests that the effects of economic crises are typically first experienced through mental health.   We hypothesize that living in a neighborhood marked by an increase in foreclosure will lead to symptoms of depression through a general sense of disinvestment, concern over assets, and fewer opportunities for interaction. We use the National Social Life Health and Aging Project, its two waves bounding the economic downturn. We link these data with national foreclosure data to examine the effect of neighborhood foreclosure rates on depression onset. Foreclosure change predicts depression (OR 1.97; 95% CI 1.23-3.16); those who lived in areas with the highest level of foreclosure had nearly twice the odds of developing depression as those in areas with little or no change.   Neighborhood-level foreclosure represents an important risk factor for depression in older adults.
Author(s): *Kathleen Cagney, University of Chicago; Christopher Browning, Ohio State University; James Iveniuk, University of Chicago; Ned English, National Opinion Research Center*

- Navigating Home: Investigating citizenship practices of youth-in-care within the foster home

For youth-in-care, understandings of home are complicated by intersections of the state and the family. For these youth, home can be a place of tension and ambiguity, where their lives as wards of the state collide with that of the private family.   My dissertation research examines how youth-in-care in Victoria navigate citizenship practices within the home and in the wider community.   Youth are increasingly conceived of as rights-bearers with particular responsibilities to themselves and others; at the same time, however, they are presumed to belong to a family unit that will take care of their major interests.   For youth-in-care, this position of liminality is especially challenging, because their relationship to the 'home' is fragmented.   The ambiguity of negotiating what it means to be a citizen can lead to uncertainty and self-doubt.   Youth-in-care are expected to belong to whichever foster family they are living with, even though this kind of living situation is often temporary, fragmented, and unsettling. In an era of self-responsibility and rights claims, being unmoored from traditional family life illustrates some of the inherent tensions of practicing citizenship.
Author(s): *Kate Butler, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Sociology of Interracial Coupling in Canada
Session Code: REth1

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: The 1991 census inaugurated the quantification of interracial coupling in Canada.   Since then, with the release of statistical data demonstrating the absolute increase in the number of interracial unions, media reports and a growing body of scholarly research treat interracial unions as both spectacle and historical anomaly.   Media reports and sociological research are typically celebratory in tone and scholarly research is overwhelmingly statistical in nature. Both governmental

analysis and quantitative scholarship draw their explanatory accounts from speculative theory. The general assumption is that interracial coupling is attributable to multiculturalism and is a litmus test for social integration and tolerance. A 'discursive formation' of Canada as a progressivist and post-racial society is thereby achieved. This session seeks scholarly work that complicates and challenges the dominant narrative in the analysis of interracial coupling in Canada. We invite papers rooted in critical social history, socio-legal studies, women and gender studies and sociology from a range of methodologies and/or theoretical approaches that explore the contradictions, multidimensionality and paradox of interracial coupling in Canada.

Session Discussant: Tamari Kitossa, Brock University
Session Organizer and Chair: *Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University; Tamari Kitossa, Brock University;*

Presentations:
- Liking Asian Boobs: Interracial love, Orientalist Desire
This paper examines sexualized ads of an online dating service that facilitates 'White'/Western men's access to 'Asian' women. I interrogate these ads against a colonial history of European menís desire for "Oriental" women to understand the complex and contradictory meanings that these interracial relationships signify. The ads are deeply invested in a dual depiction of Asian women as both sexually innocence and excessive. Sexualization of Asian women in these ads, particularly the emphasis placed on large breasts, is accompanied by a strong undertone of domesticization. I attempt to account for these ambiguities and contradictions from and within a post-colonial, race-conscious, queer and sex-positive theoretical and political perspective. Noting the contradictions these ads signify, I argue that they represent a turn in the conceptualization of race-sex relationship. Although the desire for the raced Other initially emerged through the processes of racial Othering, these ads unveil the contemporary role of sexual fantasies in sustaining race as a reality. Moreover, I argue that these ads sexualize raced bodies while simultaneously blur the distinction between the white and yellow female bodies. Thus, they give rise to new sets of images, desires and races that are fundamentally different from those developed in colonial times.
Author(s): *Azar Masoumi, York University;*

- "Mixed Race" Dating and Partnering: Gendered, Sexualized and Racialized Processes
Research on interracial relationships tends not to focus on how mixed race people (the 'products' of interracial relationships) negotiate dating and partnering (see Bonam and Shih 2009). In addition, the statistics rarely show the nuances of gender dynamics in interracial dating. In my qualitative interview project with 19 young adults of mixed race (fifteen women and four men) in a Western Canadian context (Edmonton, Alberta), two predominant themes around dating and partnering emerged in the interviews. The themes relate to how mixed race bodies are sexualized (working in tandem with racialization), and how that is experienced differently by mixed race women and men. Firstly, respondents normalized a white beauty standard in their narratives, while simultaneously recognizing and negotiating their own positioning outside of that model (the female respondents positioned as 'exotic' and the male respondents as 'mysterious' or 'different'). Secondly, respondents expressed an openness to relationships with a diversity of people (despite their expression of a normalized white beauty standard), but that there are tensions within this. Respondents discussed dating or partnering, or being open to dating or partnering, with a range of people of racialized statuses (both white and non-white). However, the context of Edmonton (which could be positioned as a ìwhiteî space) impacts dating and partnering options. My female respondents, in particular, discussed the tensions of dating in this type of space, signaling a gendered dynamic to partnering. I therefore argue for a nuanced analysis , one that considers how gendered, sexualized and racialized processes are interrelated in mixed race dating and partnering.
Author(s): *Jillian Paragg, University of Alberta*

- Interracial dating, racial formations and making difference 'count':
This paper explores interracial dating in Canada, with a focus on gendered patterns in how people date and partner across racial difference. For example, Milan, Maheux and Chui's (2010) analysis of census data shows that Black women partner with white men far less often than Black men partner with white women. In heterosexual relationships between Asian and White partners, it is far more likely that the

woman will be Asian, and the man will be White, than the reverse.   There is a gendered dynamic to how partnering happens and statistics about interracial partnering cannot address these complexities.   This paper provides an analysis that considers how broader racial hierarchies, masculinities and femininities, and processes of sexualization impact our notions of desire.   Drawing from critical race theory, I explore what narratives about interracial dating say (or neglect to say) about race and gender. According to research by Kraeger (2008) and Childs (2005), those who date interracially are at an increased risk of experiencing negative social encounters, intergenerational conflict, and other issues. I explore the question of whether these negative social outcomes are experienced differently across various social contexts, and I present examples of when racial differences between romantic partners may not be the most significant form of difference in a partnership.   How do other forms of difference, such as gender, sexual orientation, or ability/disability, impact readings of racial difference between partners?   Does racial difference always 'count', and what can it tell us about social constructions of race, gender and sexuality?

Author(s): *Danielle Kwan-Lafond, York Centre for Education and Community, York University*

SESSION: Sociology of Religion
Session Code: SRe1

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This session will provide an opportunity for scholars to present current thinking and research findings relating to a sociological understanding of religion in Canada.

Session Chair: *Erin Green, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge*

Presentations:
- Hemorrhaging Faith: Is There Any Hope for the Churches?

An extensive 2011 national survey of over 2800 young Canadian adults who were "raised Christian" reveals that the majority who attended services regularly in their childhood are no longer doing so. What's more, most are also no longer affiliated with a Christian congregation.   The results obviously are a source of consternation for the countryís Protestant and Catholic groups.   In this paper, the authors present the major survey findings, and reflect on the factors contributing to the decline of involvement and identification.   They also offer thoughts on what groups might consider doing by way of responding to such trends.   They conclude by assessing the prospects for young adults returning to the churches.

Author(s): *James Penner, University of Lethbridge; Sam Reimer, Crandall University*

- What the Polls Do Show: Consistency in the Recollection of Service Attendance

Since the early 1990s, a growing body of literature has focused on the difficulty of obtaining accurate readings of religious service attendance by using self-reported survey data.   Particular attention has been given to critiquing the classic Gallup item that has asked about attendance during 'the past seven days.'   The prevalent conclusion is that such a measure has resulted in the inflation of attendance reports, largely because of social desirability.   However, self-reported attendance levels would also be expected to be affected by at least three measurement issues: (1) the questionís wording, (2) the date the question was asked, and (3) the length of the recollection period involved.   Yet, many people use attendance measures interchangeably with little cognizance of such seemingly important factors.   In this paper, the authors explore possible response variations associated with these three issues. Six different attendance items were used in four different Canadian national surveys conducted on-line between March and May of 2012, both before and after Easter Sunday (April 8 th).   Somewhat surprisingly, they find that, apart from a predictable increase over Easter, the generalizations that Canadians make about their attendance habits vary little by item wording or the length of the recollection period involved.   They conclude with a discussion of the implications of the findings for probing service attendance in surveys.

Author(s): *Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge; Andrew Grenville, Vision Critical, Angus Reid Opinion*

- Declining Faith Traditions: The Role of Polish Catholic Priests in Canada

In the past, the immigrant Church was seen as a place where ethnic and religious identity could be nourished (McGowan and Clarke 1993: 139). 'Ethnic' parishes, were once though of as "a buffer zone between ethnic groups' (Dolan 1976: 5). Today studies in transnationalism identify the role of churches and the varied types of connections between the sending and receiving context (Della Cava 2001; MenjÌvar 1999; Levitt 2004). More often than not, it is the clergy who facilitate and maintain the desire the keep connections between home and host alive (Solari 2006). Often, these connections grow out of and are maintained by the interpersonal ties of immigrants and clergy (Levitt 2003; Solari 2006; Fitzgerald 2008). Most research however, still tends to focus on the religious local and transnational participation of lay immigrants, and seldom identifies the tensions experience by migrant clergy. This paper explores the tensions experienced by Polish Catholic priests in the expectation of upholding national traditions in light of keeping true to religious expectations, values and sacraments. Based on semi-structured interviews with Polish priests in Canada, this paper finds that while Polish priests embody their Polish national identity, they struggle to maintain their role and religious calling among co-ethnics, at times choosing to forego their ties to the Polish community to be fully accepted for their religious roles.

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

- Skyong Mipham Rinpocje and the Shambhalian Vision of an Enlightened Society

This is a qualitative and exploratory study that examines the contemporary credos of Shambhala Buddhism, a new religious movement founded in the late twentieth century, as these have been elaborated and refined under the leadership of the Sakyong Mipham Rinpoche following the death of the founder Chogyam Trungpa. The research describes their claims that adopting and practicing Shambhalian meditation will create an enlightened society. Max Weber's theorizing on the "paths to salvation" and the "routinization of charisma" will be used as an interpretive framework to generate some tentative interpretations.

Author(s): *Janet Burns, University of New Brunswick*

SESSION: Sociology of the Military
Session Code: Comm3

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: This session will explore the distinct empirical and conceptual contributions of sociology to the study of the military and may draw from multiple traditions in the field including analyses of the military as a formal institution (e.g., looking at military policy or governance); a social institution (for instance, examining civil-military relations or the role of the military in Canadian society); or a culture, as well as approaches that focus on military service as a profession (with emphasis on the unique demands of military service on the individual, and families of serving members). Papers relating to the military in the Canadian context are encouraged; however, recognizing that the 'Canadian context' is increasingly globalized, papers with an international focus are also welcome.

Session Chair: *Kristin Atwood, University of Calgary*
Session Organizers: *Kristin Atwood, University of Calgary; Kyle Fraser, Military Personnel Research & Analysis (DGMPRA), Department of National Defence*

Presentations:
- Social (In)Cohesion and the Canadian Military: Revisiting Integration Policy in the Canadian Forces

The policy and practice of social cohesion within the Canadian Forces is primarily (concerned with social order and ensuring that) differently racialized, sexualized, and abled service persons integrate into the dominant 'receiving culture' of the military (Vasta, 2010). The problem, however, with the Canadian Forces' social cohesion policy is that it assumes a standard, or a specific model of the soldier, to which all members of the military are measured against, and to which all members must strive to

become.   In this paper I discuss the ways in which the policy and practice of social cohesion within the Canadian military privileges hegemonic groups by allowing them to determine the characteristics that are used to define what it is to be a soldier.   As a result, dominant groups have greater access to institutional power because they are able to determine the qualities and characteristics which are ëessentialí to the practice of soldiering, and, these traits usually resemble attributes in which they alone embody.   I conclude that social cohesion becomes a tool with which hegemonic groups may mark particular individuals as different, and these differences are used to justify the 'inability' of certain people to perform soldierly tasks.
Author(s): *Vanessa Brown, Carleton University*

- The Impact of Perceived Community Social Support and Community Belonging on the Well-Being of Canadian Forces Members

The military lifestyle poses unique challenges for Canadian Forces (CF) members. The lives of regular CF members and their families are also unique in that the communities they live in are typically organized around CF bases or garrisons. Research suggests a relationship between the well-being of military personnel and the social support from and sense of belonging to the communities in which they live.   This paper presents results from the Military Community Wellness Survey, which examined the hypothesis that both perceived community social support and community belonging play important roles in the well-being of CF members.   The survey was administered electronically in 2011 to a sample of 4,700 Regular Force CF members at three military bases.   A total of 935 responses were received, indicating an overall adjusted response rate of 21.3%.   Results showed that community social support and community belonging were significantly and inversely correlated with psychological distress and depression.   Furthermore, linear regression analyses showed that social support and community belonging significantly and uniquely predicted both psychological distress and depression. This finding illustrates the importance of taking into account both perceived community social support and community belonging when explaining the variance in the well-being of military personnel.
Author(s): *Stefan Wolejszo, DGMPRA, Department of National Defence, Government of Canada*

- Military Socialization and Consideration of Civilian Training Alternatives

Military ethos and professionalism are at the heart of Canadian Forces' (CF) espoused organizational culture and the socialization of new CF personnel.   The vehicle through which this process of socialization and inculcation of military ethos/identity is traditionally thought to occur is the CF training system.   It is through the formative experiences of initial military training that the new recruit begins to develop into someone distinct/more than/other than their civilian self.   The organizationís ideal version of the socialization of its new recruits has been juxtaposed with a persistent, underlying perspective concerning the slow erosion of CF culture and identity, more commonly referred to as the 'civilianization' of the CF. Evidence can be marshalled to demonstrate a longstanding, cultural perspective that views new personnel as especially vulnerable to the influences of civilianization.   Yet, in a time of a complex security environment, coupled with significant resource constraints, the CF has begun to consider alternative approaches to initial military occupational training.   Drawing on both theory and qualitative data, this paper examines outsourced military occupational training to civilian institutions, and in particular discusses the perceived impact of civilian training experience on the early socialization, identity development and meaning-making of new CF personnel.
Author(s): *Justin Wright, Defence Research and Development Canada*

SESSION: Sociology Meets the Theatre
Session Code: SCul1

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: We invite your paper if it addresses the new convergences of sociology and theatre.   Perhaps you study on processes and institutions such as activism, community-building, and education, where theatre is making new kinds of contributions.   Perhaps you look at scripts as exemplars of changing tendencies in social and political thought, actors as workers in a new economy, the tradition of live performance as a means of challenging our altering sociality.   You may take up

Goffman's (1959) The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life in order to offer fresh critiques or innovative defenses of his dramaturgical model. You might not want to present your paper, but rather, to perform it. (These are just a few suggestions from the prompter's box.)

Session Chair: *Katherine Bischoping, York University*
Session Organizers: *Katherine Bischoping, York University; Liz Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan;*

Presentations:
- The Dramaturgy of Drew Hayden Taylor: Avant-Garde Theatrical Rhetoric of First Nations Identity and Critical Theory

Drew Hayden Taylor is an Ojibway-Canadian playwright that has gained a world-wide reputation by putting on stage the various ideological aspects of the politics of recognition of First Nations people. Using many avant-garde theatrical techniques, such as Brecht's reflection and practice on theatre, his plays have focused on alienation as a key-point of contemporary politics. Those theatrical techniques blend so well with these political concerns that his dramaturgy offers a quite interesting example of a hybrid cultural form that can reach a universal audience. These characteristics of Taylor's theatre force sociological analysis to look back at how it engages with the interpretation of this dramaturgical gesture, to the point where it reaches the core of the analysis of contemporary society provided by the Critical theory of the Frankfurt School (to which Brecht's theatre was akin too). Because of its constant humorous twist, however, Taylor's dramaturgy also goes beyond the desperate pessimism found in Critical theory, and provides more optimistic views on society. This paper will put together and articulate these different dimensions of the theatrical experience in and for sociology.
Author(s): *Jean-François Cute, Université du Québec à Montréal*

- Title: Expressive identity and community arts

Using critical race theory and critical pedagogy, this paper explores how youth participants in a multi-arts program in Toronto build identity, community, and 'authentic' artistic expression. The diverse group of children and youth (representing several different religious affiliations and speaking over a dozen different languages) engage in theatre, stilt-walking, costume design, music, and dance following Brazilian and West Indian/Caribbean carnival traditions. This paper will explore how these art forms build on participants' existing competencies and sense of identity, how they incorporate family members, and how they enhance community-building. Drawing from over 7 years experience helping children and youth develop and produce these yearly pieces, I will explore the process through which the young performers arrive at a common theme for their performance, address it, and use it to relate their ideas through the arts. Using critical race theory and critical pedagogy, I will address how the theatrical elements of the performance create opportunities for self-expression, and how racial and ethnic identities are asserted, developed and performed in the context of a community-based arts charity in a diverse urban context.
Author(s): *Danielle Kwan-Lafond, York University*

- The Union Theatre

The Union was a non-profit community theatre which existed in Peterborough, Ontario from 1989 to 1996. During that period over 100 plays, many original, were performed. The small size of the space made naturalistic theatre almost impossible, resulting in a high degree of interaction with the audience. The theatre was also used for punk and related music shows, mostly organized by local teenagers. The Union ended mainly because of gentrification in downtown Peterborough. The research is ethnographic and over a huundred semi-structured interviews have been conducted. In addition, influenced by Pierre Bourdieu's sociology, the research employs Correspondance Analysis to describe the field and its participants.
Author(s): *Alan O'Connor, Trent University*

SESSION: Stratification and Politics: Quantitative Perspectives I
Session Code: SoIn2-A

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

This document will be used for archival purposes. Please advise on any errors or omissions.

Session Description: This session will host papers on social inequality and politics based on quantitative research. We encourage a comparative focus, although papers focusing on Canada are also welcome. Stratification research that concerns public opinion, social mobility, immigrant social and economic integration, changes in the occupational structure, and trends in the association between social class and economic values are preferred, though other topics implementing quantitative methods will also be considered. In terms of politics, we are seeking papers with a focus on voting using survey of other forms of data, with questions related to public opinion on topics of political concern, with civic engagement in its many forms, and with new forms of political involvement in Western democracies or elsewhere.

Session Organizers and Chairs: *Josh Curtis, University of Toronto; Mitch McIvor, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Why Non-Voters Don't Vote and the "Problem" of Social Desirability: An Analysis of the 2012 Alberta Election

Alberta's 2012 provincial election saw a turnout of slightly more than 50 percent of eligible voters. While this was up from just over 40 percent in 2008, the overall trend is towards less voter engagement in elections. This result is not singular to Alberta, however. Recent years have witnessed growing concern about declining voting throughout western democracies, including Canada at large.

This paper uses data from the University of Alberta's Population Research Laboratory's 2012 All Alberta Survey to address two issues. First, against a backdrop of theories of non-voting, it examines explanations given by people for not casting a ballot. Second, the paper also argues that previous studies of non-voting may suffer from methodological problems resulting from the influence of social desirability upon reported voting behaviour.

Author(s): *Trevor Harrison, University of Lethbridge; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*

- Religion, Activism and Political Change: The Impact of Religiosity on Political Participation in Egypt and Turkey

Drawing on aggregated data from the World Values Survey (1981-2008), this article extends research on the relationship between religion and political activism by examining political participation rates comparatively in two countries: Egypt and Turkey. Owing to the widespread media attention aimed at the Middle East, and Islam more specifically, this paper poses the following questions: is degree of religiosity ñ that is, how religious individuals perceive themselves to be independently of attending religious services -- associated with political participation in Egypt and Turkey? To what extent might attendance to religious services be associated with political participation in Egypt and Turkey? And lastly, do differences in resources (i.e. income and education) exacerbate or ameliorate the likelihood of engaging in political activities in Egypt and Turkey? Findings from a series of linear regression models conclude that religiosity is significantly associated with political participation in both Egypt and Turkey, however the relationship found in Egypt is the inverse of the relationship exhibited in Turkey. Whereas non-religious Egyptians were found to be more likely than religious Egyptians to be politically active, non-religious Turkish respondents are less likely than their religious counterparts to engage in political activities.

Author(s): *Aisha Birani, University of Western Ontario*

- Building an Inclusive Society: Secondary and Post-Secondary Youth Perspectives on Immigration, Multiculturalism and Racism in Newfoundland and Labrador

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 a sample of 1600 secondary and post-secondary students, this paper will discuss their attitudes towards immigration, racism, and multiculturalism from a multitude of perspectives. Indeed, one of the factors explored most frequently by scholars in this field is the effect that personal (demographic) characteristics such as age, gender, and ideology have on opinion-formation (Zapata-Berrero 2009). These demographic variables have the potential to impact the attitudes of students regarding multiculturalism and immigration. Preliminary results suggest that youth living in St. John's,

Newfoundland and Labrador view racism as a problem not only at the high school and university level but also at the local, provincial and national levels.
Author(s): *James Baker, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- Does Size Really Matter? Re-Thinking Quantitative Research on Group Threat

This paper critiques existing quantitative approaches to the study of the relationship between immigrant group size and anti-foreigner sentiment. We demonstrate that current research falls into one of two camps: those that model a direct and those that model an indirect relationship between these factors. Either way the idea is that group size preceds anti-immigrant sentiment. Empirical tests of these models have produced inconsistent results. We propose a third approach that models this relationship as spurious or endogenous. That is, either immigration policy could be determining both group size and anti-immigrant sentiment or anti-immigration sentiment could be affecting both policy and, as a result, group size.
Author(s): *Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia*

SESSION: Studying and Responding to Crime and Professional Deviance
Session Code: Crim5

Date: June 6, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: Attempts to respond to crime largely rely on governments to create new laws and agents of social control to enforce them. This, however, is generally not the case when it comes to 'non-conventional' crime, including white collar crimes committed by members of the professions (e.g., in the health sector and law enforcement), which are often characterized by self-regulation. This session includes presentations that discuss contemporary and alternative individual, organizational, and policy responses to crime and professional deviance.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University*

Presentations:
- The New Hate Crime Debate: Criminalisation and the Violence of Law

The concept of hate crime has been a subject of debate in Canada and the United States for almost three decades. However, a series of new arguments against hate crime legislation have recently gained visibility in the context of gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and queer (GLBTQ) politics. This is significant because the arguments come from groups that many might expect to support the criminalisation of hate. In addition, the reason for their opposition has yet to be addressed in the mainstream legal debate. This paper addresses this gap by drawing on the legal theory of Walter Benjamin to suggest that the new opposition implies an alternative concept of law defined by a relation to violence. This conceptualisation is not a moral condemnation of law. Rather, it has the potential to dramatically reframe the hate crime debate away from individualised frameworks of moral blameworthiness to questions about the relationship between criminalisation and violence in society, and how legal violence is enacted in particular contexts. In the course of the discussion, emerging sociological research on hate violence and the police is also addressed.
Author(s): *Amy Swiffen, Concordia University*

- Basic income in a small town: Preliminary evidence of the effects on crime

This paper is part of a dissertation that examines the impact of an understudied quasi-experiment from the late 1970s called the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment, or Mincome. Mincome, conducted jointly by the Governments of Canada and Manitoba, tested a guaranteed annual income program over a period of three years. Participants in the program were able to access a guaranteed annual income equivalent to $17,400 CDN for a family of four. While Mincome took place in three main sites, I focus on the so-called "saturation" site located in the town of Dauphin, Manitoba, where all town residents were eligible for Mincome payments.

What would happen to a town if poverty were eliminated? What would happen if all residents

suddenly could achieve economic self-sufficiency through a universal income transfer mechanism? The experiment was underfunded and the analysis side of the project was cut. The project produced no final report and the survey data collected on Dauphin has not been analyzed. This paper summarizes this unique anti-poverty experiment and presents preliminary findings that in contrast to Manitoba-wide trends, crime in Dauphin (and violent crime in particular) declined throughout the Mincome period and afterward returned to its previous trend.
Author(s): *David Calnitsky, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

- Does Increased Abortion Lower Crime: An Empirical Investigation

In their seminal paper, Donohue and Levitt (2001) argued that the legalization of abortion in the United States in the early 1970s contributed to nearly 50% of the enormous decline in crime in the 1990s. This controversial theory has been popularized in the enormously successful Freakonomics franchise. A lengthy debate in the econometric literature, however, has proliferated and remains inconclusive. Given the popularity of the Freakonomics franchise and the potentially far-reaching policy and legislative implications this theory could have, it is crucial that such a claim be subjected to thorough academic scrutiny before it is presented as fact. The major controversies and contributions in the debate are reviewed and the relevant features of an improved empirical test are synthesized. The Canadian experience, particularly the liberalization of abortion in 1988, offers an improved focal intervention to perform an empirical test of the theory. Time-series plots as well as fixed effect models using panel data constructed from national and provincial age-specific abortion and crime rates are used. Preliminary results do not support the theory. The limitations and methodological considerations of the present study are also discussed.
Author(s): *Timothy Kang, University of Western Ontario*

- Police Violence in Canada

This presentation will outline initial results from an investigation into police violence that has taken place across Canada. I will address several interrelated research questions: First, to what extent does police violence take place in Canada? Second, when and where do these events take place? Finally, are there specific characteristics of the social or political environment that make police violence more or less likely? I hypothesize that patterns of police violence will vary depending upon a number of environmental conditions such as the size of the immigrant and visible minority population, economic characteristics such as levels of poverty and unemployment, the political ideology of residents and elected officials, and characteristics of the police force itself. Early tests of these hypotheses will be discussed.
Author(s): *Jason Carmichael, McGill University*

- Professional Misconduct by Registered Nurses: Results from a Qualitative Study on White Collar Crime in the Health Profession

Professional misconduct in the health care profession should be taken seriously as it costs lives and money. The Sociologist / Criminologist is interested in the issue as it falls in the realm of white collar crime in the professions and the Health Care Professional / Nurse Educator is interested in it because of concerns around patient safety and teaching nursing students. Misconduct by health professionals can be directed at patients, co-workers, or the employer. Operating within federal and provincial legal frameworks, health care providers, like many other professions, are governed by organizations that largely regulate themselves. While misconduct in this field receives some attention (e.g., see recent media reports of misconduct by medical doctors), little is known outside of the regulatory bodies regarding its extent and types and the effectiveness of sanctions.

This paper presents the results of a qualitative analysis of disciplinary decisions against registered nurses in a Canadian province. We analyzed the content of publicly available data on complaints of professional misconduct against nurses and the resulting disciplinary actions, paying particular attention to variables such as complainants, alleged offenses, victims, offenders, and settings. In addition to our research findings, we discuss the status of social scientific knowledge on white collar crime in the medical profession and explore policy implications.
Author(s): *Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University; Tracy Powell, Mount Royal University*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Subverting the Corporatization of Canada's Universities I
Session Code: Edu3-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: The Marxist sociologist, Erik Olin Wright, has called on progressives to envision "real utopias" which are "clear-headed, rigorous, and viable alternatives to existing social institutions that both embody our deepest aspirations for human flourishing and take seriously the problem of practical design" (in Contexts 10(2): 37). At the same time, the Marxist cultural theorist, Slavoj Zizek, has argued that the conditions of the 21st century call for nuanced, accessible interpretations of changes taking place in our social, cultural and political institutions that reveal how these changes intensify our present subjugation to global capitalism. This session calls for papers that do one or both of these things in the context of the Canadian university. That is, papers will offer accounts, real or potential, of imaginative social experiments or ongoing struggles within/around our universities that could transform the social relations of academic work toward progressive social purposes. Additionally or alternatively, they offer thoughtful and nuanced interpretations of how current conceptions that circulate within the corporatized university, such as those regarding the value of various kinds of academic work or the social purpose of the university more generally, align with the needs of capitalism. The overarching aim of this session is to encourage faculty and others to think critically and creatively about both our ideas and approaches to transforming the university, so that we don't merely reproduce ongoing problems, but find conceptual or practical ways out of them. Thus, short papers that offer opportunities for discussion and interaction among presenters and audience are particularly welcome. This is a joint session co-sponsored with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: *Jamie Magnusson, OISE, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Janice Newson, York University; Herbert Pimlott, Wilfrid Laurier University; Claire Polster University of Regina*

Presentations:
- Shifting the social relations of academic work as a means of undermining the corporatization of the university.

In this paper, we describe the conceptual tool of social relations and highlight the advantages of employing it when exploring the ongoing reorganization of Canadian higher education. We then apply this understanding to selected examples of academic work relations as currently configured to demonstrate how, through faculty members' co-ordinated interventions, these relations could be re-ordered to better serve the public interest. Our intention is to encourage participants in the session to come up with examples of their own that could form the basis of collective action among the faculty in their own departments and universities.
Author(s): *Janice Newson, York University; Claire Polster, University of Regina*

- Institutional Ethnography: A Method to Reveal and Talk Back to University Regulatory Practices

Using Institutional Ethnography, my research explores how student activist work intersects with changing university policies and practices that involve studentsí use of space as well as policies on student codes of conduct. Through an examination of the social organization of student activism and activist knowledge, I set out to discover empirically how new institutional polices and practices within the context of the corporatized university attempt to transform studentsí ability to carry out social justice advocacy work. From this research, I demonstrate how managerial discourses of equal stakeholder and responsibility-based student codes of conduct have served to diminish the physical and the discursive spaces where student activists can voice their concerns. As administrative policies and practices attempt to regulate student activist activities through collaborative work with administrators, the social organization of activist work is potentially transformed from one that has traditionally focused on political advocacy and social justice to one focused on student advocacy as equal stakeholders. While studies such as this one reveals the ways in which relations of ruling coordinate and potentially depoliticize student activistsí social justice advocacy work, the institutional

ethnographic methodology provides us with the means to counter administrative policies and practices with well formulated strategies that aim to reveal the contradictory effects of the social relations of the corporatized university.
Author(s): *Elizabeth Brule, York University*

- Open Access: Subverting the Corporatization of the University?

This paper examines the tension between the extolment of open access (OA) scholarly publishing as a means of resisting the corporatization of the university and counterargument that OA further entrenches neoliberal capitalism within higher education. Hall (2008) argues that it is possible to construct seemingly contradictory narratives on the function of OA. On one hand, OA can be portrayed as innovation in scholarly communication that provides greater access to knowledge while diminishing the power of oligopolistic journal publishers. Conversely, OA may be portrayed as an extension of neoliberal capitalism whereby academic scholarly output produced by increasingly precarious knowledge workers is made more accessible to corporations that are in a position to exploit publicly funded knowledge for private gain.

Expanding on Hall's work, the paper examines OA funding schemes with a particular emphasis on how OA has become appropriated by commercial publishers as new revenue stream. It examines how commercial publishers monetize OA by charging authors thousands of dollars, and how university libraries end up spending exorbitant sums to support commercial OA initiatives. The paper suggests that OA proponents must critically examine their celebration of OA given its exploitation by capitalism, and should carefully consider the approaches to OA publishing they support.
Author(s): *Michael McNally, University of Alberta; Denise Koufogiannakis, University of Alberta; Tami Oliphant, University of Alberta*

- It's all Business: Examining Governance Structures of Ontario Universities

Universities across Canada have undergone significant and substantial changes to their organizational structure over the last several decades. From how universities are financed to how they administer academic programs, it seems that the embrace of neo-liberal policies has left no facet of the university system untouched. Of all the recent changes, few have been as profound as the changes to the composition of university Board of Governors. While in the past, BoGs were primarily composed and driven by faculty members, the shift to a more business model of university organization has necessitated a change in the composition of BoGs to include and even be dominated by ëcommunity members' who hold positions of power in industries like corporate law, accounting, etc. This paper purposes to examine how the changing composition of university BoGs affects the structure and practices of Ontario universities. In doing so, I will examine how the voices and concerns of faculty, staff and students are increasingly being marginalized or silenced. Lastly, I will examine the possibilities for a more directly democratic method of university governance based on a General Assembly model that could help change the corporatization of the university system in Ontario.
Author(s): *James Meades, Carleton University*

- "Fighting on Two Fronts"? Corporatization, "Company" Unions and the Rank-and-File Struggle for the University

Caught between a "company" union leadership and a neoliberal administration, a group of faculty, both radical and conservative, sparked 'unprecedented' resistance that surprised university bureaucrats as they attempted to accelerate the corporatization process at one Ontario institution. Rank-and-file resistance, however, has been complicated by a complacent union leadership. While unable to prevent the bureaucracy's changes at this stage, the process of engaging in resistance has raised the possibility of (re)articulating the role of the university (and the union). This paper will outline how the struggle has unfolded so far and present for discussion a range of tactics in the struggle for the public university.
Author(s): *Herbert Pimlott, Wilfrid Laurier University;*

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2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Subverting the Corporatization of Canada's Universities II
Session Code: Edu3-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: The Marxist sociologist, Erik Olin Wright, has called on progressives to envision "real utopias" which are "clear-headed, rigorous, and viable alternatives to existing social institutions that both embody our deepest aspirations for human flourishing and take seriously the problem of practical design" (in Contexts 10(2): 37). At the same time, the Marxist cultural theorist, Slavoj Zizek, has argued that the conditions of the 21st century call for nuanced, accessible interpretations of changes taking place in our social, cultural and political institutions that reveal how these changes intensify our present subjugation to global capitalism. This session calls for papers that do one or both of these things in the context of the Canadian university. That is, papers will offer accounts, real or potential, of imaginative social experiments or ongoing struggles within/around our universities that could transform the social relations of academic work toward progressive social purposes. Additionally or alternatively, they offer thoughtful and nuanced interpretations of how current conceptions that circulate within the corporatized university, such as those regarding the value of various kinds of academic work or the social purpose of the university more generally, align with the needs of capitalism.   The overarching aim of this session is to encourage faculty and others to think critically and creatively about both our ideas and approaches to transforming the university, so that we don't merely reproduce ongoing problems, but find conceptual or practical ways out of them.   Thus, short papers that offer opportunities for discussion and interaction among presenters and audience are particularly welcome.   This is a joint session co-sponsored with the Society for Socialist Studies.

Session Chair: *Claire Polster, University of Regina*
Session Organizers: *Janice Newson, York University; Herbert Pimlott, Wilfrid Laurier University; Claire Polster University of Regina*

Presentations:
- The Disposable Temp Worker in Academia: The Woman Scholar and the Underclass

Has academia become another headliner in the expansion of an economic ideology based in corporate power that diminishes democracy and increases the power of administrators? Academia seems intent on systemizing notions of productivity, efficiency and output to rid the university of its previous guise as an institution teaching and practicing the common good.

This is a conversation between two academic women who illustrate how this intrusion of economic corporate ideology uses contract scholars to keep labour costs low while at the same time diminishing the value of their scholarship. It locates them in a classed and gendered hierarchy where they are routinely vying for a job and legitimacy as scholars and teachers. This is the story of a class and gender divide that benefits an institution that sees the deprofessionalization of women as an economic benefit not as an affront to the principles of justice. And in this process of corporatization, colleagues and students are framed in hierarchies of value that work against the most vulnerable.
Author(s): *Debbie Chapman, Wilfrid Laurier University; Helen Ramirez, Wilfrid Laurier University*

- From Global Financial Imaginaries to Real Communities: 'Innovation' for Working Class and Racialized Youth

Our current globalized regimes of financialized capital have altered relations of learning and labour through the dialectic of venture-backed innovation (financialization and universities) in dynamic relation with the decaying landscape of manufacturing (manufacturing towns becoming ghostly through off-shored production, repressive labour regimes, and austerity policies). In the Kitchener-Waterloo area, Waterloo has become the international, speculative hub of innovation, and Kitchener has become the object of neoliberal austerity as the manufacturing sector is starved into decline. Kitchener-Waterloo is the poster picture of a local geography of financialized higher education in relation to the community within which innovation hubs are constructed.   My paper examines the dynamics of precarious learning and labour in an era of financialized capital, and proposes strategies

grounded in tax reform and reinvestment into communities and their civic and democratic infrastructures, rather than the production of global financial imaginaries.   I outline the special role that can be played by faculties of education in terms of orienting its curricula and knowledge work toward nurturing and developing its communities, rather than supporting a global vision of knowledge economics that is productive of economic stagnation and social crises at the level of the local.   In my paper I pay special attention to the uneven violences of financialization on working class women and racialized youth.
Author(s): *Jamie Magnusson, OISE-University of Toronto*

- Hidden Academics: Exposing the Transformation of Academic Labour through Access to Information Requests

In Canada, a key feature of the corporatization of universities has been the changing composition of academic labour. This paper begins by explaining the nature of this change and reviewing some its key consequences, including the rise of low wage positions and the weakening of academic freedom and collegial governance.   The paper focuses on data I collected on academic staff for 18 universities in Ontario using requests under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. These data address a key gap in existing information and concretely demonstrate the increase in the number of full-time and part-time contractually limited appointments in the province.   To conclude, I discuss the potential of Access to Information research for academics and activists.
Author(s): *Jamie Brownlee, Carleton University*

- Politicizing the corporate university on the 'friendly' campus.

This presentation aims to raise discussion about effective ways of politicizing and organizing against the corporate university, particularly on campuses such as my own (the University of Victoria), where administrative practices oriented towards corporatization and the centralization of authority are widely felt but NOT highly visible.   In 2010, a collective of UVic staff, students and instructors set out to challenge this image through the Automated Project, beginning with a series of forums to build alliances between staff, students and instructors in identifying and addressing common problems that impact us all.   The continued aim of this project is to build spaces for democratic discussion and decision-making among all those whose labour constitutes the university, producing a space that is increasingly hard to find on a campus that masks corporate managerial practices and centralization of power behind aspirations to excellence, measurability, accountability, and technological efficiency.
Author(s): *Mark Willson, University of Victoria*

SESSION: Teaching and learning in Sociology: using research on student learning to inform teaching in our discipline.
Session Code: Edu5

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: All those who teach in higher education like to think that students taking their classes will derive more from them than mere course credits and will retain what they have learned well beyond the final exam. However, as sociologists, we tend to have particularly high expectations of our disciplineís capacity to change our studentsí thinking, in so far as it prompts them to question their taken-for-granted understandings of everyday social life. This session is designed to provide an opportunity for us to - first, examine the extent to which our collective belief in the transformative potential of studying Sociology is/is not supported by evidence from research on student learning; and second, to discuss how such knowledge can inform efforts to assist students in developing a sociological imagination that will enable them to think more critically about the relationship between the individual and society.   Those interested in contributing to this session - either by presenting research on student learning or by addressing the teaching of sociology - are encouraged to contact Dr. Alison Thomas, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Douglas College, New Westminster, B.C.

Session Chair and Discussant: Dr. Katherine Watson, University of the Fraser Valley
Session Organizers: *Alison Thomas, Douglas College*

Presentations:
- "Make it Happen": Using Simulation to Teach Alienation and Opposing Class Interests

This presentation illustrates the advantages of using a simulation to help students understand Marx's concept of alienation and Erik Olin Wright's theory of opposing class interests. Class interests and alienation lie at the very heart of sociological inquiry, yet many undergraduates struggle to fully grasp these abstract concepts. To make class interests and alienation easier to understand, I divide my students into four or five "corporations" and then assign individuals different roles within their corporation. The workers attempt to maximize their pay by constructing "circuit boards" out of colored paper while the corporation's shareholders and CEOs come up with strategies to maximize workers' output while paying them as little as possible in order to generate as many profits as possible. By having undergraduates compete against other corporations while also pursuing individual goals linked to their "class positions", this activity helps them gain a far more nuanced understanding of alienation while making the existence of class interests within actual corporations much easier to grasp. Student feedback consistently indicates that this activity successfully changes how students view class interests, sociology, and the world that they would be entering after college.
Author(s): *Jonathan Vaughn, The Ohio State University*

- The personal is sociological: using participation portfolios to develop engaged conceptual understanding among first year students

This paper explores the pedagogical rationale of assigning participation portfolios as a major assessment in introductory sociology classes. Participation portfolios are assignments composed of shorter 'entries' in which students link sociological terms with current events, news stories, or personal experiences. They require students to engage regularly in short reflections with a range of topics and concepts from the discipline. Thus, the portfolio is a collection of students' thoughts on how disciplinary lenses can help make sense of their own everyday lives.

Using my experience administering this portfolio assignment in courses of varying size, I will argue that it possesses a number of strengths. For example, it is designed to give students some control over what they choose to write about. Because they can select from a range of options, they can write about topics and issues that interest them. This assignment also requires students to write a lot. Since the writing is done in smaller parts, however, many students feel less intimidated by the work. Finally, the portfolio assignment doubles as an examination study guide because it covers the breadth of course material. The paper will conclude with some discussion of possible weaknesses of using this assessment and will explore some questions about evaluating its efficacy in terms of learning objectives.
Author(s): *Jen Wrye, North Island College*

- Introductory Sociology as transformative learning: researching the development of a sociological imagination in first year Sociology students.

Though students may expect Sociology to be based on "common-sense" and therefore easy (LeMoyne and Davis, 2011), the fact that it requires them to question much of what they normally take for granted about human society and everyday life may make it more challenging than they anticipated. In particular, encountering the idea of the 'sociological imagination' requires students to rethink the individualistic orientation with which most enter the course. Since 'threshold concepts' such as this are theorized to be both transformative and generally irreversible (Meyer and Land, 2003), if students succeed in grasping it then their thinking about the social world should change - and not just for the duration of the course, but indefinitely. While we may certainly expect this of students who go on to major in Sociology, does taking a single course (as many students do) also have the capacity to generate this kind of transformative learning? In this presentation I report interim findings from research I am currently conducting with my first year Sociology classes, which investigates students' learning using various Classroom Assessment Techniques and, specifically, aims to document changes over the course of the semester in their ability to exercise a 'sociological imagination'.
Author(s): *Alison Thomas, Douglas College*

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SESSION: The Aftermath: (Popular) Culture and the Rebuilding of Civic Identity in Post-Conflict Societies
Session Code: SCul4

Date: June 3, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: The aim of the session is to explore different expressions of culture (and popular culture in particular) as potential vehicles for rebuilding broken socio-cultural bonds and creating constructive spaces for the articulation of a new form of ëcivilityí in post-conflict societies.   The key question that the session thus aims to address is: "can (popular) culture play a constructive role in the process of conflict transformation, and can it contribute to the building of progressive civic identities that foster non-confrontational interactions and engagements in the post-conflict society?"   Broadly understood, the question is about exploring the possibilities of (popular) culture acting as an 'agent of peace and tolerance' after the end of violence.   The session welcomes the papers from diverse disciplinary and interdisciplinary orientations, and encourages both conceptual/theoretical and empirical explorations of the subject-matter.

Session Organizers: *Dalibor Misina, Lakehead University*
Session Chair: *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

Presentations:
- On the Sociology and Social Demography of 'Existential Irony' in Western Music

The topic of 'Irony in Music' has been extensively examined in recent decades and generally understood by scholars to be inherently "social" in that it is typically related to "otherness" and its expression and negotiation.   In a sequence of publications, musicologist Esti Sheinberg makes the case for "Jewish Existential Irony" as 'musical ethos' in works of Shostakovich and that, indeed, "Existential Irony" is the "meta-message" in Shostakovich's music.   In an earlier paper I have shown that ethnic subpopulation musics generally are characeized by "existential irony."   In this study I expand the analysis to show that musical irony grounded in "otherness" of racial-, religious, ethnic-, or gender-identity subpopulations) is "existential irony," with close affinity to the Durkheimian concepts of otherness bearing strongly, in turn, on social solidarity, ii) is widely incorporated in Western musical canon , and that iii) these patterns and relationships are affected and transformed over time by socio-demographic changes in the size and composition of the "other" identity -subpopulations themselves and in relation to the dominant 'mainstream' populations.   Both familiar and less-familiar examples are cited and analyzed.
Author(s): *Judah Matras, Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

- Guardians of the memory: Analyzing the use of political street theatre as a tool for commemorating the victims of Colombia's armed conflict

In the summer of 2010, I spent one month in Bogot·, Colombia, producing a 22-minute documentary on the theatre troupe Luz de Luna.   Members of this arts collective use political street theatre as a way to challenge the silence (and taboos) surrounding victims of the countryís fifty-year-old civil war.   I hope to build upon this fieldwork to identify ways in which theatre can help heal the collective wounds of survivors in post-conflict societies.   This paper will also draw upon the work of Barnaby King, whose own research is deeply rooted in his work in Colombia with Clowns Without Borders and Teatro Varasanta, a group similar to Luz de Luna.
Author(s): *Jean-Sebastien Marier, Graduate Student in Public Ethics, Saint Paul University, Ottawa*

SESSION: The Effort to End Homelessness
Session Code: Comm1

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: In recent years, 10 year plans to end homelessness promoting a housing first philosophy have surged in communities across the United States and Canada.   This session invites

papers from all disciplines that present empirical findings, theoretical contributions, or critical examinations pertaining to homelessness in the context of 10 year plans to end it.   Papers might address, but are not limited to, plan development and/or implementation, impact of 10 year plans on homeless   populations   and/or   service   providers,   and/or   outcome   assessment.

Session Chair: *Kristen Desjarlais deKlerk, University of Calgary*
Session Organizers: *Annette Tezli University of Calgary;*

Presentations:
- What is to be Done?: Historical Representations of the Homeless in Social Research

State policy interventions to alleviate poverty fall within a spectrum between relief and regulation, in which welfare states implement to discipline the poor, including the homeless.   How homeless people's physical and mental characteristics are depicted in social research factor into determining where a policy intervention will lie in the relief-regulation spectrum.   Sociologists, journalists, and policymakers contributed diverse reports of disadvantaged people to be taken up later by state actors. My paper attempts to provide a genealogical account of how representations of the homeless transformed them from paupers to prospects, along with their political implications.   I identify journalistic accounts written in the 19th century as the historical progenitor for contemporary social research, beginning with Mayhew's The Watercress Girl .   My argument incorporates Foucault's notion of power-knowledge as the basis of my analysis to demonstrate how subjects are produced across a lattice composed of power relations between institutional stakeholders.   Specifically, the subject is reconstituted through narratives weaving scientific and literary techniques that legitimate populist state interventions.   As a case study, I examine how homelessness was depicted in Canadian social research and media from the 1940's to the 1990's.
Author(s): *Jason Webb, York University*

- Institutional Discourses and Knowledge - The Case of Family Homelessness

Homeless shelters are an important site of academic inquiry pertaining to homelessness, because they both create and reflect understandings of the nature of homeless.   Institutional discourses frame family homelessness as a social problem of a particular kind that affects a specific kind of people and requires a certain kind of service intervention.   This paper examines understandings of the nature of family homelessness generated by a Calgary family shelter that become visible in various institutional texts such as annual reports, its website, its Facebook page, as well as media releases and appearances.   My analysis points to the complexity of institutional understandings of the nature of family homelessness as the shelter draws on different, and at times, conflicting explanatory frameworks depending on the audience and purpose of a given text.
Author(s): *Annette Tezli, Mount Royal University;*

- Viewing Shantytowns: seeing struggle.

A critical ethno-videography of Dignity Village, Oregon informs homeless claimants and activists about their struggle.   Filming and photography in the field are discussed for the types of relationships they produce between researcher and villagers and for the way the images are useful for expanding critical action. Conversations transcribed from videographed fieldwork are supported by links to web clips of the fieldwork. From Turner (1964) and Foucault (1967 1991) the village is a liminal site engaged in the reproduction of self-regulating citizens. Members of the village must navigate a dubious transition from the streets into housing, and this liminality undrscores the village 'sensibility.'   This observation requires that the village leaders and members re-examine the degree to which they can carve out alternative forms of community in the context of various levels of government that continue to regulate and critique the shantytown.
Author(s): *Eric Weissman, Concordia University*

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SESSION: The Elephant in the Room: Graduate Programs do not prepare students for non-academic careers.
Date: Wednesday, June 5, 2013   Time: 10:30am – 12:00pm   Location: Elliott Building, E-161

This session addresses a glaring gap in graduate student education and socialization. In Canada 60-70% of PhD graduates work outside of academia, yet graduate programs are specifically focused on training students for tenure track careers in the university. There is also wide recognition of an increasingly competitive academic job market where more students are competing for fewer tenure track positions. Moreover, there have been well publicized calls for massive reforms and even for the complete abolition of doctoral programs. This roundtable session will engage in a debate on non-academic professional socialization of graduate students, the place of training for "applied" sociology in relation to "academic" sociology, and the degree to which this should be a concern for sociology departments across Canada. An open discussion is to follow the debate.

Session Organizer: Gary Barron, University of Alberta
Session Co-organizer: Jyoti Gondek, University of Calgary
Moderator: Harley Dickinson, University of Saskatchewan

SESSION: The Gender-Culture Nexus
Session Code: GS2

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: Gender scholarship and cultural sociology are both deeply concerned with inequality, and address many of the same fundamental issues: the classification of people, objects, and practices, and the creation of symbolic differences; the uneven valuation of difference; the unequal distribution of resources like jobs, funding, access to audiences, or reputation; and, the embedding of differential valuations into social structures such as bureaucracies and state policies. Despite their common areas of interest, little theoretical work brings core concepts from gender scholarship and cultural sociology together in a systematic way. This session will profile scholarship that takes up the gender-culture nexus. This includes questions like: How can a gendered analytic lens deepen our understanding of core cultural concepts like art worlds, cultural capital, or cultural toolkits? How might gender scholarship benefit from an explicitly cultural approach? This session invites papers that seek to build theoretical and empirical bridges between these two fields of sociology.

Session Chair: *Josee Johnston, University of Toronto*
Session Discussant: *Judith Taylor, University of Toronto*
Session Organizers: *Josee Johnston, University of Toronto; Diana Miller, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- "A Feminist intervention in the Sociology of Culture: Analyzing the Production of (Real life Heroines) in Diasporic Narratives"

'The cultural', as much as the personal, is 'political' and points to the realm of wider social implications. The construction of gendered categories according to differential values attached to representations of cultural practices and capitals, such as issues of audiences' agencies and the feminization of mass culture, has been central in the feminist contribution to Cultural Studies . This intervention in scholarly debates, like a "thief in the night" (Brunsdon, 1996), has led to an increased awareness about processes of cultural differentiation based on gender to create imageries of female cultural producers and consumers. This paper proposes to examine the legacy of the intersection of feminist and cultural studies in order to better understand the later integration of a gender-culture nexus in sociological analyses such as in the study of Diasporas and "imagined communities" (Anderson, 1983).   The analysis of two autobiographical documentaries, as the most intimate form of filmmaking practice, is used to challenge the construction of diasporic subjectivities as merely 'personal' and explore the production of "real life heroines". The representation of the directors themselves as symbolic protagonists exposes a new social order through cultural production.
Author(s): *Virginie Mesana, University of Ottawa*

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- A "good match"?: The rise of personalized matchmaking and implications for gender relations

Faced with the demands and uncertainties of living in a fragile economy where women and men continue to value intimate relationships and family life, but have limited time and opportunities due to work constraints, individuals are turning to a growing sector of the dating industry to help them find a significant other. Personalized matchmaking services, which offer offline introductions to people seeking serious, long-term relationships, are stepping in to help individuals with couple formation and to ease strain in their efforts to fulfill personal and professional goals. Yet, what are the implications of these services for gender equality, both on the micro level of intimate relationships and on the broader level of structure and culture? Drawing from the perspectives of clients and service providers, this paper examines how the North American matchmaking industry and its services challenge and maintain gender inequality.

Author(s): *Sarah Knudson, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan*

- Tattooed Bodies: Gender, Sexuality, and The Fines lines of Everyday Life

Emile Durkheim writes in The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life that as sociologists "we must know how to reach beneath the symbol to grasp the reality it represents and that gives the symbol its true meaning. The most bizarre or barbarous rites and the strangest myths translate some human need and aspect of life, whether social or individual" (Durkheim 1995: 2). This paper is based on research I conducted with 15 tattooed people in St. John's, Newfoundland. The aim was to reach behind the shapes and lines they had indelibly marked on their bodies to show how they use them to display aspects of their personal and social identities. However, while studying tattooed people it became apparent through a structuration perspective that tattoos, like any cultural practice, are influenced by aspects of human agency as well as the enabling and constraining nature of social structures. Gender, the body, traditional ideas of femininity, and sexuality were all shown to be social structures that influenced where, what, and how people become tattooed. A case study of the female respondents from my research shows the constraining and enabling aspect social structure has on our bodies and our choices of tattoos. Applying theories from gender studies and the sociology of art and culture, this presentation will address such topics as the masculinity crisis (Atkinson 2011; Faludi 1999), surrealist art (Dali 1970), biopower (Foucault 1986), and the fine lines of culture (Zerubavel 1993) which govern everyday life.

Author(s): *Chris Martin, Memorial University of Newfoundland Association for New Canadians*

- The Gendering of Symbolic Capital

In this paper, I argue that Bourdieu's concept of symbolic capital is fundamentally gendered. Symbolic capital describes an individual's reputation within a given social setting (e.g. a cultural field), and affords that individual influence or 'right to speak' in that space. At its core, symbolic capital describes individuals' perceptions of each other; and, as a wealth of gender scholarship shows that individuals' perceptions of each other are rarely, if ever, gender-free, we must understand symbolic capital as inherently gendered as well. However, the particular ways in which symbolic capital is gendered, and the effects of this gendering, likely differ across social spaces. Here, I compare the flow of symbolic capital in two fields of cultural production: the underground heavy metal scene, and the contemporary folk/roots scene, in Toronto, Canada. Using multiple qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews, discourse analysis, participant-observation), I highlight two features of the cultural fields that impact the salience of gender for symbolic capital: the extent to which symbolic capital is institutionalized, and the general level of boundary-drawing in a field. The heavy metal fieldís low institutionalization of symbolic capital and high level of boundary-drawing heighten the salience of gender as a basis of symbolic capital, while the folk fieldís high institutionalization of symbolic capital and low level of boundary-drawing reduce the extent to which gender matters.

Author(s): *Diana Miller, University of Toronto*

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SESSION: The Role of Public Intellectualism within Academe
Session Code: Edu1

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 5:00pm - 6:30pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: Public intellectualism is often understood as advancing discovery and transfer of knowledge among scholars and the public.   Public intellectualism has become an important area of research and theorizing within sociology and criminology (drawing heavily upon the ideas formulated by Michael Burawoy's 2004 American Sociological Association Presidential Address For Public Sociology) (Burowoy, 2004). Public sociology "strikes up a dialogic relation between sociologist and public in which the agenda of each is brought to the table, in which each adjusts to the other" (Buroway, 2005:9).   Drawing on the work of C. Wright Mills and his contention that a sociological imagination may expose social structure as the source of our problems, public sociology contends that we need more than a sociological imagination, but also a "political imagination to turn personal troubles into public issues" (Buroway, 2012:x).   An effective political imagination depends on developing a connection between researchers and their publics. This session seeks to explore the role of public intellectualism in academe with particular focus on sociology and criminology.   This exploration includes discussion on the challenges and opportunities of engaging in public intellectualism, critiquing the ideas and theory behind the practice, and the tensions between academic and public discourse on various social problems.

Session Organizers: *Lauren Eisler, Wilfrid Laurier University; Carrie Sanders*

Presentations:
- Public Criminology and the 2011 Vancouver Riot: Public Perceptions of Crime and Justice in the 21st Century

Facilitating public debates about crime and its various facets is at the core of public criminology. Public criminology focuses on the role that criminologists play in the manner that they contribute to public debates related to crime.   I suggest that empirically investigating public opinions offered in response to criminal events like riots on social media sites can contribute to a more informed sense of various public understandings about crime, a process that serves as a point of entree for the public criminologist.   I begin with a short overview of the public criminology debate.   Next, I provide a brief summary of the 2011 Vancouver riot in British Columbia and outline how social media brought increased attention to the riot that in turn helped people to make sense of the riot.   I briefly explain how to deal methodologically with select materials gathered from social media and then develop some basic user-generated themes relating to the riot, including, crime control and punishment.   I conclude with a discussion for how this contributes to the role of public intellectualism within academe.
Author(s): *Christopher Schneider, University of British Columbia*

- The American Fame Game: Public Renown and Academic Status in the Social Sciences

This article addresses the tensions between public renown and academic status among 16 elite American social scientists from 1956 to 1990.   Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data in a comparative design, we explain general patterns across two groups, and then consider four unique cases in greater detail. First, some of the most high status sociologists of the time declined because of a normal process of institutional forgetting, paradigm shifts in the 1960s, and methodological advances. A second group of 8 major intellectuals were closed out of the elite sociological attention space because they were not the primary leaders of intellectual movements or schools of thought, fell between disciplinary cracks, or moved away from academic normal science.   Next, we discuss a conventional wisdom from the sociology of intellectuals about the tradeoffs of public and academic success, illustrated by George Homans and David Riesman.   Finally, we closely examine Margaret Mead and C. Wright Mills, two unique cases who effectively combined public renown and academic status.   What do these 16 cases reveal about how status is converted into fame, or fame into status?   We theorize these conversation processes in the specific "fame game" of American sociology in the 1950s through to 1990.
Author(s): *Vanina Leschziner, University of Toronto; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University; John McLevey, McMaster University; Allyson Stokes, McMaster University;*

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- Fear and Loathing in Small Town Alberta: A discourse analysis of professor op-ed columns in local papers and their contribution to social capital and the public sphere in Camrose.

This research explores the social impact of a newspaper column in a small town newspaper, the Camrose Booster, maintained by professors at a small liberal arts campus, the Augustana Campus of the University of Alberta. In particular, through a discourse and content analysis (Berg, 2007; Berger, 2000) of the columns and the letters to the editor between 1996-2012 and face-to-face interviews with column contributors, editors of the local newspapers, and citizens of Camrose (Berg, 2007; Rubin and Rubin, 1995), the research explores the role of professors and print media within small communities, the "town-and-gown" relationship between universities and the broader communities they inhabit, and the nature the public discourse on important community, provincial, national, and international issues (Jacoby, 1987; Brantlinger, 2003; Cummings, 2005; Misztal 2007), especially those relating to crime and deviance. With Burawoyís (2005) thoughts on ìpublic sociologyî in mind, we argue that the columns and the letters they generate are important sites of ìresistanceî (Foucault, 1980; Picket, 1996; Kulynych, 1997), making an important contribution to the public sphere (Habermas, 1962; Calhoun, 1992) where "political participation is enacted through the medium of talk" (Fraser, 1990) and "a realm of social life in which public opinion can be formed" (Asses, 1999). This case study provides an informative examination of professors and their postmodern political participation in conservative, small town Alberta.

Author(s): *Geraint Osborne, University of Alberta Augustana Campus; Roger Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Campus; Shauna Wilton, University of Alberta Augustana Campus*

- Public Intellectualism, Expertise, and Community Collaborations

My paper considers the proliferation of community collaborations and partnership initiatives in Canadian universities. I argue that this institutional push is grounded by theoretical commitments that reinforce notions of expertise. My paper draws on the works of Durkheim, Mills, Gramsci, Waltzer, and Honneth to theorize the basis upon which university and community collaborations might develop, moving beyond notions of expertise. Instead, I propose a public intellectualism that is reflexively accountable to the conditions under which knowledge is produced about various community-identified needs.

Author(s): *Ariane Hanemaayer, University of Alberta*

SESSION: The Intersection Between Mental Health Trajectories and Employment Patterns
Session Code: WPO5

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: The purpose of this session is to examine the influence of mental health trajectories upon employment patterns.

Session Chair: *Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary*
Session Organizers: *Jason Novick, University of Calgary*

Presentations:
- Work after Retirement and its Association with Health and Well-Being

An issue of mounting importance in many industrialized nations, including Canada, is that of population aging (Brown 2011; Cooke 2006; McDaniel and Rozanova 2011; McDonald and Donahue 2011; Statistics Canada 2006). Low fertility rates combined with longer life expectancy are contributing to the aging of Canada's population (Statistics Canada 2006). Some fear that this demographic trend could result in labour force shortages. Scholars have drawn attention to the mass retirements that will occur in the near future as more and more baby boomers reach retirement age (Brown 2011; McDonald and Donahue 2011; McMullin and Cooke 2004). In response to population aging, many national governments and international organizations, such as the OECD and the EU, have encouraged policies aimed at increasing the labour force participation of older individuals (Cooke 2006). Canada has taken

part in these efforts with initiatives such as a 2005 report entitled Encouraging Choice in Work and Retirement that proposes a number of policies that might lengthen the average working life in Canada (Cooke 2006). However, it would be socially unjust to encourage a prolonged working life if labour force activity in the later years is detrimental to the health and well-being of older workers. The present study addresses this concern by examining how post-retirement paid work is associated with three measures of health and well-being: general health, life satisfaction, and general mental health. Furthermore, interaction terms are used to investigate how these associations are moderated by the current age and by the age at retirement of the older worker. Our results show that return to work after retirement is generally associated with higher levels of health and well-being, according to all three outcomes. However, we have found that there might be an age limit to the positive association between return to work post-retirement and levels of life satisfaction. We finish with a discussion of the policy implications of this study.
Author(s): *Jason Settels, Western University; Julie McMullin, Western University*

- Understanding the relationship between addiction and labour market trajectories among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada

Largely confined to the margins of the labour market, people suffering from addictions are often bereft of the social, economic and health benefits of employment. The pathways by which they come to occupy precarious labour market positions are, however, poorly understood. We therefore conducted semi-structured interviews to explore experiences of the relationship between drug use and income generation trajectories among people who inject drugs (IDU) in Vancouver's inner-city. Participants were recruited from two existing longitudinal cohort studies of illicit drug users. A thematic analysis was conducted using verbatim transcriptions of twenty-two audio-recorded interviews. Individuals described endogenous and exogenous dynamics surrounding the relationship between drug use and income generation trajectories. Endogenous processes included health complications from use or termination of employment related to drug use or drug-seeking behaviour. Exogenous processes commonly involved catastrophic events, defined as significant and highly stressful life events that impacted labour market participation. Catastrophic events frequently marked the initiation or intensification of substance use concurrent with sudden changes in individual capacities for employment. This intersection of trajectories implicates catastrophic events as benchmarks in the accumulation and entrenchment of labour market disadvantage among IDU. These results suggest the importance of multi-dimensional support for individuals who experience catastrophic events.
Author(s): *Lindsey Richardson, University of British Columbia; Will Small, Simon Fraser University; Evan Wood, University of British Columbia; Thomas Kerr, University of British Columbia*

- A Life Course Investigation of the Strategies to Optimize the Mental Health Trajectories of Single Mothers

My research examines the relationships between family structure, employment patterns, and mental health among mothers using the life course perspective. Specifically, I will examine the strategies that could optimize the mental health trajectories of single mothers. The third wave of the Single Parent Family Data Set (a longitudinal data set collected in London, Ontario, Canada between 2005 ñ 2008) is used for this research. The sample consists of 349 single mothers and 430 married mothers. The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) is used as a measure of psychological distress. My research reveals significant differences in levels of psychological distress by family structure trajectory (single/partnered/repartnered), with single mothers having the highest level of psychological distress. In addition, the employment patterns of single mothers are more likely to be characterized by discontinuity and financial strain, compared to stably partnered mothers. Finally, multivariate analysis reveals that employment patterns, socioeconomic characteristics, and work-family demand variables explain family structure trajectory differences in psychological distress. Accordingly, getting re-married, having a higher level of education attainment, being stably employed, not being reliant on social assistance, and having a higher level of work support could potentially minimize the psychological distress that single mothers experience. In summary, these results suggest that it may be the conditions surrounding family structure, rather than family structure itself, that compromise or enhance mothers' mental health.
Author(s): *Jason Novick, University of Calgary*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: The Negotiated Practices of Non-Citizenship: Canadian Perspectives on Illegality, Invisibility and Precarious Legal Status
Session Code: LSSP5

Date: June 5, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

Session Description: Global migration flows have transformed national and local immigration patterns. Over the last decade the number of people with precarious legal status living and working in Canada has grown exponentially.   Canada's authorized temporary migrant population includes international students, temporary workers, as well as those in the 'humanitarian category' including refugee claimants. The size of the unauthorized migrant population is not known. Together authorized and unauthorized temporary migrants share a precarity rooted in the conditionality of presence and access.   Their uncertain and vulnerable presence and de facto settlement raises a crucial question: What access, rights or sense of membership should individuals have if they are not citizens and are not on a clear path to citizenship.   Indeed what rights should an individual or group have if they are not authorized to be present in Canada?   Papers in this panel take up this question from a variety of perspectives.   They map the formal and de facto answers and responses to this ethical and political dilemma at different levels of decision-making and action including from the perspective of migrants themselves, petty bureaucrats across a range of sectors, advocates in social and settlement services, and migrant rights activists. In so doing they shed light on the ways in which the boundary between citizenship and non-citizenship, legality and illegality is produced and reproduced, challenged and potentially resituated.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto*

Presentations:
- Emerging Logics of Citizenship: Efforts to Address Violence Against Non-Status Women in Toronto, Canada

Citizenship scholars have identified political organizing around non-status rights as an emerging form of postnational or denationalized citizenship, which challenges the legitimacy of nation-states as the primary source of status, rights, participation, and belonging (Sassen 2006; Benhabib 2006 2007; Basok 2009; McDonald 2007; Nyers 2003 2010).   However, no extensive study has been conducted to date on the use of postnational claims to address gendered violence against non-status women in particular.   In fact, a review of the literature on precarious immigration status and gendered violence raises important questions about the extent to which postnational practices of citizenship can mitigate women's multiple and intersecting experiences of precarity, risk, and violence. Is addressing gendered violence even possible without access to a state that offers protection, violence prevention, and prosecution of offenders? Indeed, what wo uld the locus of protection be if it were not the state? This research investigates recent efforts to address violence against women with precarious immigration statuses in Toronto, Canada, and how these efforts are re-shaping the meanings and locations of citizenship in the contemporary immigration context.   Specifically, my research asks: 1) How do efforts to address the rights of non-status women understand or frame the role of the state and state-centred citizenship in mitigating and/or producing violence in these womenís lives? and 2) To what extent and in what ways do these efforts draw from alternative understandings and practices of citizenship beyond the nation-state?
Author(s): *Salina Abji, University of Toronto*

- The immigration system as a funnel: Refugee claimants and the production of migrant illegalization during the refugee determination process

In this paper, I use the concept of a funnel to think about the production of migrant illegalization in Canada.   Migrant illegalization refers to various ideas, processes, practices, and actors that work to produce migrant subjects, and their presence in a nation-state, as 'illegal.'   I propose that the funnel is a useful way to think about migrant illegalization and to trace the production of non-citizenship. Funnels are mobilized by different actors and institutions, however, this paper focuses on the ways in which 1) immigration policy and 2) institutional actors funnel migrants through the refugee

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determination system and lead to a narrowing of opportunities to achieve secure immigration status in Canada.
Author(s): *Paloma Villegas, University of Toronto*

- "A good effect on the minds of the Foreign Element": The Evolution of Legal Responses to War Criminals within Canada

War criminals have always been seen as a threat to Canada, but the definition of war criminal has changed considerably over time. During the First World War era citizen groups across the country pressured the Canadian government to intern, denaturalize, and deport members of the "inferior races" believed responsible for war crimes. In the aftermath of the Second World War, the migration of large numbers of people in Europe, coupled with thousands of immigrants entering into Canada at the time, posed particular challenges to existing immigration screening procedures. The presence of war criminals in Canada in the 1980s led to important questions regarding the legal status of these individuals as well as the source of their citizenship. The result was a shift in policy in which the preferred approach was to screen out war criminals before they entered into Canada, and a combination of denaturalization and deportation was the preferred approach for those who had already been granted Canadian citizenship. This paper examines how the existence of war criminals within Canada has shaped Canadian immigration laws and policies.
Author(s): *Stefan Wolejszo, University of Manitoba*

- The form is a border: Immigration status and the enrolment form at the Toronto District School Board

Drawing on the Toronto District School Board's 'Students Without Legal Immigration Status Policy' this paper analyzes the ways bureaucratic procedures and assumptions invisibilize and dehumanize undocumented students. Specifically it looks at the Board's enrolment form to understand the ways it historically functioned as a gatekeeper prior to the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy, and the ways borders to enrolment were reconstructed into the enrolment procedure after the policy was passed. Data for this paper stems from interviews with fourteen participants, grey literature written by grassroots activists, TDSB policy, and experiential knowledge. I argue that the re/development of barriers to enroll undocumented students is part of a process of dehumanization whereby undocumented migrants and their vulnerabilities are deprioritized and invisibilized.
Author(s): *Francisco Villegas, OISE/University of Toronto*

SESSION: The Social Construction of Health & Health Discourse
Session Code: SoHe5

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-060

Session Description: This session focuses on exploring the way that health and health epidemics, such as the obesity epidemic and flu epidemics, are constructed, politicized and reinforced by policy makers, media sources, large institutions and other key players in the health field.

Session Chair: *John Goyder, University of Waterloo*
Session Organizers: *John Goyder, University of Waterloo; Julia Woodhall, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:
- Shaping a disease: The reclassification of AIDS and its health justice effects.

In this paper, I examine the ACT UP Oral History Projectís depiction of medical activism around the HIV/AIDS crisis, focusing on their work to change health policy. I offer an account of how we should understand the interrelationship between direct-action health justice activism, policy making, medical practice, and collective experiences of health epidemics. I examine accounts from activists who were involved with a 1989-92 ACT UP campaign to change the Centers for Disease Controlís AIDS surveillance definition. I argue that this campaign should be understood as an important historical example of engaging with effects of systemic injustice through multi-faceted collective struggle.
Author(s): *Alexis Shotwell, Carleton University*

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- Poor mothers at work: Managing the risk and the responsibility for FASD

This institutional ethnography examines how medicalized practices actually work in an agency that offers emergency services and support to poor, primarily First Nations women and children in Vancouver, Canada.   The women arrive with many concerns, among them, the safety and well being of themselves and their children. While many of their children have never had a diagnostic assessment for fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) or for the umbrella   category, 'fetal alcohol spectrum disorder' (FASD), a number of the mothers expressed concern or even knew that their children had FAS.   My analysis traces how ruling practices for constructing and managing 'problem' mothers and children coordinate work activities for identifying children deemed to be 'at risk' for FASD.   In their efforts to help their children, mothers become willing participants in group activities where they learn how to attach the relevancies of FASD discourses to their children's bodies or behaviours.   They also learn to confess their responsibility for children's problems. This study illuminates how institutional work processes involving government, medicine, and education re-write womenís and children's experiences into forms of authoritative knowledge that make mothers responsible and both mothers and children institutionally actionable.
Author(s): *Carolyn Schellenberg, University of Victoria Alumni*

- Pharmaceutical advertising for Alzheimer's disease: The black art of spinning a bleak future into a better tomorrow.

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is an incurable disease characterized by decline in intellectual abilities and memory. Cholinesterase inhibitors (ChEIs) are first-line drugs in the treatment of AD which, despite modest effects, have witnessed phenomenal sales growth and are now routinely prescribed to treat the symptoms of AD and related dementia. This study examines printed advertisements for Aricept™, a widely prescribed ChEI in the care of people with AD. Drawing on social constructionist theory, this study demonstrates how these advertisements frame the efficacy of Aricept in relation to the everyday experiences of people with AD and their caregivers. Specifically, the findings reveal how the advertisements translate lackluster clinical trial results into dramatic pictorials that highlight the drug's benefits in terms of enhancement in the person with AD's ability to maintain valued social roles and social relationships. These pictorials deploy powerful emotional visual and linguistic imagery which suggests exaggerated therapeutic efficacy and the promise of an improved future. This study critically articulates the discursive dimensions of pharmaceutical advertising and provides insights into the role of drug companies in the construction of AD as an imminently treatable disease.
Author(s): *André Smith, University of Victoria; Olivia Guerra, University of Victoria*

- Expanding the scope "risky" bodies: Biomedical constructions of gendered and sexualized risk in human papillomavirus (HPV) discourses

In this paper, I investigate the expansion of medicalization through an analysis of "risk" discourses as they relate to the human papillomavirus (HPV) and human papillomavirus vaccine (HPVV).   From a Foucaultian poststructural perspective on power, I understand medicalization as a process that is not necessarily bad or good, rather it is a process that has effects .   As an effect of power, medicalization is a process that is both repressive and productive.   It is productive in the sense that it enables individuals to see and to constitute themselves as particular types of subjects, such as the "risky" subjects and the "responsible" subject (i.e. those who get vaccinated).

Existing critical social research on HPV and HPVV has focused on how biomedical constructions have gendered and sexualized HPV "risk" in ways that have implications for girls' bodies.   My paper, however, focuses on the expansion of 'risk groups' as increasingly constituting women, boys, and men (particularly men who have sex with men) as "risky" subjects.   In this way, my work contributes to a sociocultural understanding of biomedical constructions of gendered and sexualized risk by addressing how expanded 'risk groups' subsume the broader population under the rubric of 'at risk'and 'in need of intervention'.
Author(s): *Lisa Dias, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto*

- Out of the Incinerator and Into the Bank: A Descriptive Account of Cord Blood Banking in Canada

In 1988, Dr. Gluckman used blood stem cells extracted from umbilical cord blood to treat successfully a child with Fanconi's anemia.   According to biomedical discourse, this is a key moment that contributed to transforming cord blood from 'waste' to 'clinical gold.'   What was once considered the detritus of delivery and incinerated is now thought to be therapeutically useful and worth saving.   Since 1996, when the first private cord blood bank opened in Canada, expectant women have been able to bank cord blood for a fee on the slim chance that their child may need it in the future.   In this paper, I draw on qualitative interviews with women who have banked privately in Canada to provide a detailed descriptive account of their practices of cord blood banking.   I address an empirical gap in the sociological literature on cord blood banking and contribute to the broader feminist critique of the erasure of women and women's bodies in the contemporary life sciences and new human biotechnologies.   Contrary to the marketing material of private banks, I show how banking cord blood requires significant work and effort by women and consider the implications of these health practices in contemporary biopolitics.
Author(s): *Jennie Haw, York University*

SESSION: The Sociology of Climate Change: Culture and Discourse
Session Code: Envr1-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: In recent years, environmental sociologists have increasingly turned their attention to the social interpretations, causes, impacts and solutions to climate change.   For this session, we seek work that furthers our understanding of the sociological dimensions of this environmental issue.   We welcome papers that focus on a range of climate change-related topics, including: public opinion and behaviour, policy-making and governance, media representations, social inequality, corporate responses, or social movements.   We welcome papers that advance the sociology of climate change from a variety of methodological and theoretical perspectives.

Session Chair: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
Session Discussant: *Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia*
Session Organizers: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; David Tindall, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:
- The Governance of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation: A rhetorical analysis

The idea of moving endangered species beyond their historical range in response to climate change threats and impacts (i.e., the assisted colonization of species, AC) has generated an intense debate in the scientific community and numerous prescriptive frameworks have been proposed to guide decision-making on AC.   To date, however, the debate on AC has not been examined from a governance perspective. To address this gap in the literature, our study asks: what do the means of persuasion used by the scientific community involved in the AC debate suggest as to how AC should be governed and by whom?   How has the framing of AC impacted which views and values have been considered in the debate?   Are there stakeholders whose views have not been sought, but who should be involved in assessing AC as a climate change adaptation option?   To answer these questions we used textual network analysis to examine the kinds of arguments made in favor and against AC in the academic debate.   We discuss the results of this analysis in the broader context of the movement of species as a practice of ecological design.   More specifically we discuss the managerial science and technocratic discourse characterizing the academic debate over AC and its implications for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation policy and governance.
Author(s): *Nicole Klenk, University of Waterloo; Brendon Larson, University of Waterloo*

- Think Tanks on Climate Change: Moral Views, Scientific Credibility, and Political Contexts

This article examines think tank contributions to public discussions of climate change and climate science with a multi-method analysis of data from local and national Canadian newspapers from 2002-2012. I begin by outlining who the key contributors are and identifying quantitative trends in content over time. Next, based on a qualitative analysis of opinion pieces, I discuss three ways that think tanks contribute to public discussion. First, they promote specific moral views of markets, governments, and climate scientists. In addition to arguments about our obligations to act or not act on climate change, these include attacks on scientific integrity and accusations of spreading misinformation.   Second, skeptics position climate science and economics against one another in a struggle for scientific credibility, often contrasting economic "certainties" with climate science "uncertainties."   How think tanks frame consensus is particularly important, as are efforts to marginalize scientists through ridicule. Finally, think tanks often frame policy options in terms of the political opportunities, costs, and interests rather than the environmental or economic.   I discuss these findings in the context of variation across newspapers, article type, authors, and organizations.
Author(s): *John McLevey, McMaster University*

- Canadian News Media and the Cultural Dynamics of Multilevel Climate Governance, 1997-2010

The news media are a key arena for engagement between governments, social movements, corporations, and other key actors in climate policy debate.   We analyse links between national news outlets and discourses about climate governance in Canada during the period from 1997-2010.   The research examines The Globe and Mail and the National Post in order to answer three questions. How do these major news outlets differ in representation of the main issues surrounding climate change policy-making? How do these two outlets position climate governance relative to international, national, or sub-national political scales?   How has media coverage of key issues and issue scale changed throughout the period 1997-2010?   We focus on four major periods in Canadian engagement in climate governance: 1997, when the Kyoto Protocol was established; 2002, when the Canadian government ratified the Kyoto Protocol; 2006, when Stephen Harper became Prime Minister, and 2010, following the COP-15 meetings where Canada was singled out by environmentalists for its poor performance on climate change. An analysis of national news coverage, and how it has shifted through time, helps us better understand the cultural work done by key social actors as they contest and negotiate Canadian involvement in multi-level climate governance.
Author(s): *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; David Tindall, University of British Columbia*

- Critical thinking needed: An analysis of the discourse of climate change deniers.

It has been argued convincingly that climate change deniers use a variety of techniques to promote their messages, including conspiracy theories, the testimony of fake experts, setting impossible expectations (such as requiring 100% scientific proof), misrepresentations, logical fallacies, and cherry-picking the evidence (Washington & Cook, 2011). These techniques are undoubtedly effective, because according to a recent survey, only 54% of Americans believe global warming is caused by human activity (Leiserowitz, Maibach, Roser-Renouf, Feinberg, & Howe, 2012); at the same time, governments avoid confronting the likely contradiction between effective climate change policies and economic growth (Webb, 2012).   In this context, the threats posed by climate change are, in spite of their severity, largely disregarded (Murphy & Murphy, 2012). My work seeks to improve the understanding of some of the sociological dimensions of climate change by analyzing in detail a limited number of key resources, influential in denier circles, in an attempt to determine why they are effective, how they influence public opinion and behaviour, and what could be done to counter them. This task is urgent, because the window of opportunity for taking action in dealing with climate change is closing.
Author(s): *Mihai Sarbu, University of Ottawa*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: The Sociology of Climate Change: Organizations and Institutions
Session Code: Envr1-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: In recent years, environmental sociologists have increasingly turned their attention to the social interpretations, causes, impacts and solutions to climate change.   For this session, we seek work that furthers our understanding of the sociological dimensions of this environmental issue.   We welcome papers that focus on a range of climate change-related topics, including: public opinion and behaviour, policy-making and governance, media representations, social inequality, corporate responses, or social movements.   We welcome papers that advance the sociology of climate change from a variety of methodological and theoretical perspectives.

SessionChair: *Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Session Discussant: *George Hoberg, Forrest Resources Management - University of British Columbia*

Session Organizers: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; David Tindall, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:
- Greening Alone? The Contributions of Social Capital to Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change within Organizations

The capacity to deal with climate change - whether at a societal, community or organizational level - is determined many factors.   One of these factors is the social capital a group possesses.   Namely, the qualities of social relationships which shape action, such as the social networks, norms, trust, and reciprocity found between individuals and groups.   This presentation will examine the role that social capital plays in climate change mitigation efforts.   Specifically, it will focus on the influence of social capital on greenhouse gas reduction attempts by organizations.   The discussion will be framed around five overlapping themes: participation; shared cognition; power dynamics; knowledge and information sharing; and risk management.   This exploration will highlight the multi-dimensional relationship between social capital and climate change mitigation in organizations, and demonstrate that we should move away from discussion about stocks of social capital, and instead focus on situated analyses of the relationship between social capital and climate change response capacity. Using this approach, we can appreciate how social capital can both positively and negatively sway environmental outcomes, and we can develop a more nuanced understanding of how social capital may influence climate change responses.
Author(s): *Georgia Piggot, University of British Columbia*

- Carbon Neutral Government, Carbon Offsets, and Local Institutional Resistance in British Columbia, Canada

This work analyzes how patterns of international climate change policy relate to climate policy in British Columbia (BC), Canada, and explores the patterns of resistance to carbon neutrality in a single Canadian municipality.   The BC Carbon Neutral Government Strategy and the Provincial Crown Corporation responsible for stimulating the growth of the BC carbon-offset market are characterized by neo-liberalism ideology and dispossession.   The District of Saanich's policy, which establishes a local and public form of carbon offset alternative, is characterized as a form of resistance.   Saanich's policy represents a Gramscian passive revolution. Though the discourse of ecological modernization exists within both the hegemonic climate policy structure as well as the alternative found in Saanich, in the final analysis municipalities represent a political space in which a Gramscian war of position may be waged.
Author(s): *Matt Greeno, University of Victoria*

- The nature and causes of participant change from participation in Edmonton deliberations on energy and climate

Climate change is a complex and value-laden issue, polarized by debate, which is unlikely to be solved through technological fixes or the normal course of decision making through municipal and provincial politics. In this sense, climate change represents a 'wicked' problem, generating normative uncertainty and deep societal divisions that promise to derail any meaningful response at a societal level.   Given this challenge, the social practices of deliberative democracy are understood to hold great potential in fostering more robust, equitable and solution-oriented citizen deliberations.   There is an identified knowledge gap, however, regarding the processes by which participant change occurs.   Although participant change and increased political engagement is often observed with deliberators, these changes are by no means guaranteed and when change does take place, the change process is not well understood.   In response to this gap in knowledge, using participant journals, observations and survey data, this study examines the experiences of participants in the Citizens' Panel on Edmonton's Energy and Climate Challenges (held September to December 2012).   Results indicate several important insights, including the front-stage, back-stage drama of public representation and the process tension between fostering and respecting diverse positions on an issue while also working towards a common understanding and action-oriented outcomes.   Implications of this research are explored for enhancing citizenship and social action in relation to climate change in Canada.
Author(s): *Lyndsay Hobbs, University of Alberta; John Parkins, University of Alberta; David Kahane, University of Alberta*

SESSION: The Sociology of Climate Change: Adaption
Session Code: Envr1-C

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 3:15pm - 4:45pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-061

Session Description: In recent years, environmental sociologists have increasingly turned their attention to the social interpretations, causes, impacts and solutions to climate change.   For this session, we seek work that furthers our understanding of the sociological dimensions of this environmental issue.   We welcome papers that focus on a range of climate change-related topics, including: public opinion and behaviour, policy-making and governance, media representations, social inequality, corporate responses, or social movements.   We welcome papers that advance the sociology of climate change from a variety of methodological and theoretical perspectives.

Session Chair: *Georgia Piggot, University of British Columbia*
Session Discussant: *Howard Harshaw, Forrest Resources Management - University of British Columbia*
Session Organizers: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; David Tindall, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:
- The Effects of Religious Fundamentalism and Religiosity on Humanistic and Biospheric Concerns about Impacts of Global Warming on the Polar Regions

Religious beliefs influence values and worldviews and thus play a core role in shaping environmental concerns.   Although several studies of concerns about global warming have included a religious variable, few have examined the complexity of religious influences and none have specifically examined concerns about the impacts of global warming on the polar regions.   This study utilized the 2010 U.S. General Social Survey (N=1, 393) to examine the nuanced effects of religiosity and fundamentalism on concerns about the impacts of global warming on the polar regions.   Five concerns were included: concern about polar bears, concern about sea level rise, concern about the ice cap, concern about Arctic seals, and concern about the Inuit.   OLS regression of each religion variable was performed on each concern variable, controlling for gender, education, and political ideology.   The results indicated a clear difference between concern about the Inuit and other concerns.   Being a Biblical literalist and being a self-identified fundamentalist had negative effects on most of the concern variables but neither they, nor any other religious variable, had a significant negative effect on concern about the Inuit. Trying to save others' souls, frequency of prayer, carrying one's religious beliefs into life, and being a religious

person all had significant positive effects (p <.05, two-tailed test) on concern about the Inuit. These same variables had either no effect or a significant negative effect on most of the other concerns. These results indicate that religiosity and fundamentalism have differential effects on humanistic and biospheric concerns about the polar regions.
Author(s): *Jessica Bell, Michigan State University*

- The political ecology of Hurricane Igor: Flows of rain, wind, people, and goods in Newfoundland's changing climate

In 2010, Hurricane Igor, the largest recorded storm in Newfoundland's history, incurred an estimated $150 million in damages, washed out roads and bridges linking 150 communities, and disrupted electricity service to 70,000 people. The emission of greenhouse gases during the course of fossil-fuel based mobility exacerbates climate change resulting in more frequent severe weather events. The Atlantic hurricane track, for example, is projected to become more active as ocean waters warm. Such events, in turn, interrupt the movement of people and goods. In short, mobility contributes to climate change and climate change disorders mobility. Combining political ecology and a sociology of flows approach, I will discuss areas of ecological, economic, political, and social resilience and vulnerability that emerged during the course of Hurricane Igor. I will focus on aspects of governance and policy-making, such as emergency preparedness, transport planning, and climate change adaptation, illustrating how a flow perspective offers a more holistic understanding of Hurricane Igor's impacts.
Author(s): *Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

- Two communities and their adaptive capacity to climate change and increasing widlfires.

Tucked away in the eastern Cascade Mountains of Oregon exist small rural communities built on natural resource economies. The region has a history of heavily managed forests coupled with intense wildfire suppression, creating an unnatural "tinder box" that forestry professionals consider a danger for residents. Furthermore, climate change projections only seem to increase risks of wildfire. The following research looks at two demographically distinct communities in the region to investigate the social capital and the social networks around the issues of wildfires and climate change. Community vulnerability to climate change and its impact on wildfire are evaluated through the lens of 'starting-point' assessment. Here the focus is on pre-existing systems that include a deep look at the social characteristics within a community that are independent of any physical risks. These characteristics, such as networks and embedded social capital, then play an important role in a communityís adaptive capacity. The research hopes to uncover variations in social networks and capital that either assist or impede the communitiesí adaptive capacity based on existing demographic characteristics. The following presentation will present preliminary results based on a mailed questionnaire as well as a limited number of interviews conducted with residents.
Author(s): *Derric Jacobs, Oregon State University*

- Rationalization, Commodification, and Climate Change Adaptation: Insights from the Mekong Delta

While the global community struggles to curtail greenhouse gas emissions, much of the world has already begun to feel the impacts of climate change. As of yet, however, there has been little attention paid to climate change adaptation in the sociological literature, and what exists outside the discipline is often more prescriptive than analytical. This paper seeks to address this sociological silence by drawing on two bodies of thought on society-nature relations (a Weberian literature on the rationalization of nature and a Marxian literature on the commodification of nature) to lay a theoretical groundwork for the study of climate change adaptation. In the paper, I use my own research in the Mekong River Delta region of Vietnam, where rising sea levels are driving saline intrusion into coastal waterways and irrigation canals, to illustrate tensions between the state-centered logic of rationalization and the market-based logic of commodification. While the Vietnamese state has invested heavily in water control systems aimed at protecting rice agriculture from saline intrusion and ensuring Vietnam's food security, these efforts have been resisted by those who would rather take advantage of saline intrusion by converting their rice paddies to ponds and raising saltwater shrimp for export.
Author(s): *Timothy Gorman, Cornell University Ithaca, New York*

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2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: The Undergraduate Voice I
Session Code: Und1-A

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 9:00am - 10:30am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

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.

Session Discussant: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Additional Session Discussants:
- Michele Cuhna Franco, UFG Brazil & University of Alberta
- Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta
- Scott Thompson, SSHRC Post-Doctoral Fellow Queen's University

Session Organizers: *Gary Barron, University of Alberta*

Presentations:
- A Foucauldian Analysis of Canada's Criminalization of the Mentally Ill

Current ideologies consider mentally ill offenders as medically ill and therefore, in need of medical treatments and community supports (Foucault on Institutions). Yet, the rate of criminalization of such offenders continues to increase in Canada (Griffiths, 2011).   Rather than being provided with treatment and lifestyle opportunities, mentally ill offenders face time in prisons with stressful, angry, violent and isolating environments that only exacerbate overwhelming mental conditions (MacDonald, Hucker, & HÈbert, 2010).   According to philosopher Michael Foucault, society uses prisons to attempt to normalize deviants through discipline (Sociology of Punishment Lectures by Grekul, Jana, 2012). Prisons gain power over offenders through discipline of their body and knowledge of the offender (Sociology of Punishment Lectures by Grekul, Jana, 2012).   Prison has become the institution where these mentally ill others are subject to normalization through disciplinary powers. However, Foucault's idea's of the failure of prisons is seen in the failure to normalize or treat mentally ill offenders as there are increasing recidivism rates for this population (Overview of Issues - Mental Health and the Criminal Justice System, 2009).   This paper will present an overview of mentally ill prisoners and Foucault`s relatable theories before analyzing how Foucauldian theories apply to Canadaís mentally ill prisoners.
Author(s): *Shalini Dhunnoo, University of Alberta*

- Anita Dick: The Expectations and Realities of Gender

This research paper explores gender performance by studying drag queens in order to determine whether they demonstrate fluidity in what we know to be a rigid gender dichotomy and if in doing so, perpetuate the marginalization of women.   The study examines Vancouver drag queens who frequent the club scene and often perform for predominately LGBTQ audiences.
Author(s): *Wade Hopwo, University of the Fraser Valley*

SESSION: The Undergraduate Voice II
Session Code: Und1-B

Date: June 8, 2013   **Time:** 10:45am - 12:15pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-161

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.
Session Discussant: *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Additional Session Discussants:
- Michele Cuhna Franco, UFG Brazil & University of Alberta
- Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta
- Scott Thompson, SSHRC Post-Doctoral Fellow Queen's University

Session Organizers: *Gary Barron, University of Alberta*

Presentations:
- Male Contraception: Perceptions and Acceptability

My study gauges the perceptions of both men and women in regards to male contraceptives such as a pill, ultrasound therapy, and gel injection into the vas deferens. Male contraception will be a viable option in the near future; it is important to understand how men and women feel about male birth control and to what degree these options are acceptable. I compare the opinions of men and women regarding contraceptives in their heterosexual sexual relationships, in order to establish whether male fertility control would be a welcome shift in heterosexual dynamics. My project demonstrates the impact of social constructions of contraceptive practices as well as how trust, responsibility, and sexual practices influence the perceptions and acceptability of male contraceptives.
Author(s): *Sylvia Kasper, Brandon University*

- Reporting Experiences of those who have been Sexually Victimized

This paper considers the issue of reporting sexual victimization in both men and women. It explores the experiences of men and women in regards reporting sexual assault. It examines their personal reasons for not reporting their sexual victimization. This study found that there are four main reasons people do not report sexual assault. Further, it examines a potential link between pre-reporting (friends & family), and professional (counsellors & police) reporting. The study was carried out as a quantitative survey that encompassed 20 questions, and consisted of 109 participants (58 of which participated in the qualitative component).
Author(s): *Nicole MacInnis, Mount Royal University*

- Ladies, Not Tramps: The Social Construction of the "Slut"

There is a patriarchal system in place that seeks to suppress and control individuals sexually and socially. The sexual and the social life have traditionally been separated into public and private spheres; when in reality they are significantly interlaced. The same power that seeks to exert hegemony over the social life seeks to also control the sexual life, if one can be controlled, then so can the other. This system is rooted in the belief that all forms of sexuality, expression and gender, that are not traditionally masculine in nature, are inferior, profane and deviant. Women who participate in sexual behaviours and expressions that do not conform to tradtional gender roles are often labelled as 'sluts'. This is an attempt to govern women's behaviours and by extension, their bodies. By investigating the ways women are labelled as 'sluts', by whom and at what times, we can begin to see the way power and dominance is exerted over women who do not fit the norm or are not perceived to fit the norm.
Author(s): *Angela Ostrikoff, University of the Fraser Valley*

SESSION: Theorizing Canada and Canadianness I
Session Code: PJM8-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: This session will address issues related to the production of Canadian national and cultural identity and Canadianness. Through what methods is Canadianness produced? Through

what examples or instances can we see Canadianness and its production at work and play?   The session is open to a broad array of possible conceptualizations of the topic: papers related to nationalism, the state, politics, culture and cultural practices, media and identity, consumption, pleasure, sports, and Canadian institution are welcome.

Session Chair: *Jim Cosgrave, Trent University*
Session Organizers: *Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier Univeristy; Jim Cosgrave, Trent University ñ Oshawa*

Presentations:
- Canada, State, and Celebrity

All states make celebrities of particular figures, such as state founders, significant political leaders, revolutionaries who have been crucial to the establishment, maintenance, and support of the state. The state cannot do without such figures, since it needs to generate public identification: states require the warmth of the nation and real people to animate it.   The US provides many examples of the play between celebrity and state - Hollywood stars become leaders; incumbents become celebrities, etc.   In the UK, the royal family offers a readymade conflation of state and celebrity.   In Canada, we argue, the interplay of celebrity and state is in some ways more subtle and interesting, and must be understood in terms of how the state itself manages and shapes celebrity toward particular state ends and statist desires. We note that many celebrities have an ìofficialî status that comes through their mediation by way of cultural policy and cultural nationalism.   Our celebrities have to do the work of representing "Canadianness" as the endless circulation of state mediated images and ideas.   One may even argue that the state itself becomes a form of celebrity in that it is the ultimate signifier of all things Canadian.   Our talk will examine a few examples, and will also consider the role of mass mediation in the dissemination of the "state-celebrity."
Author(s): *Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier Univeristy; Jim Cosgrave, Trent University*

- What is There to Lose?: Hockey, Advertising, and the Commercial Sacralization of Canadianness

"If you want to take away hockey, you'd better take away Canada and everything in it."   This bold statement from a lanky teenager in a 2012 Nike hockey commercial speaks to commonly held assumptions about a deep national passion that is tied to a particular sport to the point that it can be treated as a taken for granted reality.   This paper uses a Durkheimian cultural sociology based in the work of Jeffrey Alexander and Peter Berger's sociologies of knowledge and religion to argue that advertisers whose campaigns are based in the iconography of Canadian hockey are actively engaged in creating an understanding of Canadian hockey that is directly tied to the consumption of their products. Concurrently, they also provide a framework for interpreting such consumption as a way of explicitly communicating "Canadianness."   It concludes with theoretical reflections on the relationship between sacralization, consumerism, and national identity.
Author(s): *David Feltmate, Auburn University at Montgomery*

- Staging Nation: the Production of Heroic Masculinity and Imperial Nostalgia in Ottawa's ceremonial spaces

Confederation Square is in the heart of downtown Ottawa. Since 1939, it has been the home of the National War Memorial, however, this site was previously occupied by a busy hotel and was frequently occupied by protesters, partiers, Labour Day parades and circus processions.   A few blocks away, Lebreton Flats has recently become home to the newly unveiled (2012) Royal Canadian Navy monument and the Canadian Firefighters' memorial.   An incongruously 'empty' plot of downtown land, this site was, until its razing in the 1960s, a bustling working class neighbourhood.   Finally, Nepean Point, the legendary look-out site of French explorer Samuel de Champlain, early on was cast as a site from which to celebrate Canada as a white-settler society.   In this paper, I (un)map Nepean Point, Confederation Square and LeBreton Flats as three sites that have also all become iconic images of Canada's capital city, populated by monuments, circulated on postcards, and produced as metonyms for both the city and the nation.   However, these sites are all haunted by multiple sets of memories, of violent dispossession, of expropriation for "capital city" gains.   They have been appropriated to produce specific, white-settler, militaristic, masculine claims to space. In this paper three site-histories

expose the precariousness of white-settler, masculine mastery over space, the current anxiety over the encroaching memory of others into central ceremonial zones, and the persistent pedagogic power afforded figurative monuments of explorers, soldiers, and other figures that embody a specific type of heroic masculinity.
Author(s): *Tonya Davidson, Ryerson University*

SESSION: Theorizing Canada and Canadianness II
Session Code: PJM8-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-062

Session Description: This session will address issues related to the production of Canadian national and cultural identity and Canadianness. Through what methods is Canadianness produced? Through what examples or instances can we see Canadianness and its production at work and play? The session is open to a broad array of possible conceptualizations of the topic: papers related to nationalism, the state, politics, culture and cultural practices, media and identity, consumption, pleasure, sports, and Canadian institution are welcome.

Session Chair: *Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*

Session Organizers: *Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier Univeristy; Jim Cosgrave, Trent University - Oshawa*

Presentations:
- A Comparison of Canadian Immigration Security Law and the Anti-Terrorism Act: Institutionalizing the Ideology of Moral Citizens and Dangerous Foreigners in Law

In Canada, criminal law and immigration law provide two distinct sets of counter-terrorism measures. Criminal law allows for the prosecution of terrorist activities, whereas immigration law authorizes the deportation of non-citizens who are believed to be linked to terrorism. Although any person may be prosecuted under criminal law; in practice, suspect non-citizens are only dealt with through immigration law.

The application of criminal law to citizens and immigration law to non-citizens is significant because criminal law provides the accused with a host of legal protections which are not available under immigration law. This paper argues that, together, the two systems of law entrench an ideological distinction between moral citizens, entitled to a robust trial, and threatening outsiders who may be peremptorily expelled from the nation. I contend that this distinction between citizens and others is independent of real security concerns. Instead, the fiction of moral citizens and dangerous others extends from liberal social contract theory.
Author(s): *Patrick McLane, University of Alberta*

- Real Canadians: Exclusion, Canadian Citizenship, Belonging and Conscription in Wartime Canada 1910-1945

This paper demonstrates the role that exclusionary Canadian legal practices had on the governance of what categories of people were able to contribute to Canadian nationalism and cultural identity. In particular, I argue that legislation tied to citizenship was used in the pre-war and wartime periods in order to maintain a distinction between those the government considered to be "real" Canadians and other British Subjects (particularly those considered to be 'Oriental') in order to strictly limit the cultural contributions of these "unCanadian" populations. Before the war, government policy targeted transportation and immigration, however, when the Second World War broke out, the Government's National Registration program was used to identify certain populations in order to exclude them from serving in the Armed Forces. This paper will investigate these particular technologies and programs in order to develop an understanding of how they worked to limit the types of identity performances associated with Canadianess that could be made by certain governmentally classified populations.

note: Citizenship in this paper will refer to the socio-legal category developed under the legislation of paragraph 2(b) "Canadian Citizen" of the 1910 Immigration Act and Section 1(a-c) "Canadian National" of the Canadian Nationals Act of 1921.
Author(s): *Scott Thompson, Queen's University*

- Bordering Canadianness

This paper draws upon interviews conducted between 2001-2004 with long term Canadian Niagara border residents regarding their border experiences both pre and post 9/11.   These Niagara residents had grown up in a region that hosts a high volume of global and continental commercial, tourist and migratory cross-border movement as well as more everyday cross-border mobilities.   Their 'border talk' (relating to their lives experiences of changing local, national and global borders) was deeply nationalized and invoked varied and contradictory constructs of Canadianness and non-Canadianness. These accounts of Canadianness/non-Canadianness are analysed with attention paid to how they are, among other things, localized, classed, racialized and gendered.   The discussion illuminates something of the complex dynamics of place-based nationalism in the context of multiscalar, differentiated and securitizing cross-border flows.
Author(s): *Jane Helleiner, Brock University*

Movie: Whispers of Revolution
Date: Friday, June 7, 2013   Time: 10:45am – 12:15pm   Location: Fraser Building, 205
Organizer: Garry Potter, Wilfrid Laurier University

A 90 minute documentary film showing. The film is a compendium of different sorts of resistance strategies and actions around the world including Idle No More, Occupy, the Mexican 132 movement, Columbia hunger strikers, Walmart strikers, the Arab Spring and more.
This is a joint session with the Society for Socialist Studies.

SESSION: Work and Workplaces on the Edge I
Session Code: WP08-A

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 8:45am - 10:15am   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: National, global and technological transitions have changed the nature, meaning and availability of work.   For many there is an increasing sense that the world of work will never be the same.   This session seeks both qualitative and quantitative papers examining issues pertaining to the changing nature of the world of work within the broad range of themes such as the financial crisis and the impacts of austerity policies; new technological advances and the shift towards a network society; the rise of distant work and flexible work arrangements; collaborations enabling innovation across traditional boundaries of sectors and fields; changing demographic trends and the effects of globalization.

Session Organizers: *Mark Easton, University of Toronto; Alex Miltsov, McGill University*
Session Chair: *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*

Presentations:
- Public College Faculty at the Edge

With declining government funding, a few elite colleges in Canada have morphed into sites for industry-college partnerships over the past decade.   Others, remaining true to their mission of accessibility for those excluded from universities, try to copy the elite institutions, in the process changing the nature of college teaching.   Drawing on our dataset of 300 interviews at 40 Canadian colleges conducted from 2006-2008 (extended 2011-2013), we will argue that these changes leave the everyday work of hands-on teaching and local administration to a few full-time faculty, while poorly paid contingent workers deliver online courses as income generators.   We discovered that most educational workers suffered stress under intense workloads; an inability to keep up in rapidly changing fields such as computer

science; and conflicts with failing students and administrators committed to a policy that every student should graduate (since outcome measures are linked to funding). Faculty 'at the edge' have reported being harassed by students for grades and, while unions are cited as supports, administrators may ally with the students-as-clients. Human rights committees do not always support faculty and faculty report a 'conspiracy of silence' about these matters.

Author(s): *Linda Muzzin, OISE/UT; Diane Meaghan, Seneca College of Applied Arts & Technology*

- Delegate or Perish: How Changes in Federal Funding have Transformed Academic Labs in the Biomedical Sciences since the 1970s

Scholars have argued that there was a significant shift in science organization in the 1980s, with a new regime promoting the commercialization of academic research, and where the main discipline shifted from the physical sciences to the life sciences. Underlying this debate is an assumption that there has been little change in the organization of academic labs over the last few decades. However, there has been considerable change in the structure of academic labs in the life sciences. In the 1960s, in Canada as in the U.S., a typical academic research was small; a professor, perhaps a technician, and sometimes a graduate student or two. Today, many labs include 20 or more people, most of whom are graduate students and postdocs. In other words, the current situation, where academic labs in this field often have many members, most of which are graduate students and/or post-doctoral researchers, is relatively new. How and why did these changes occur? How is research organized in current labs? Although lab studies in the 1970s and 1980s were foundational in science and technology studies, changes in the organization of labs have not been systematically studied. Based on work history interviews done with older and retired professors during an ethnographic study of labs in the biomedical sciences in Canada, this paper shows that another important influence has transformed the biomedical sciences since the 1970s - new competitive conditions introduced into academic research in the biomedical sciences through federal funding arrangements. Specifically, the findings suggest that a new basis for the allocation of federal grants was established in the 1980s - competition based on productivity - and show how the new ongoing and intense competition for grants between professors led to a transformation of academic work and, as a result, the conduct of research in their labs.

Author(s): *Annalisa Salonius, University of Pennsylvania;*

- Multi-disciplinary science: the changing nature of work and opportunity for research scientists

Increasing emphasis on the practical application and economic contribution of science to society is changing the nature of scientific work. These demands are shifting research scientists into larger, multidisciplinary teams to address current real-world problems. This paper presents findings from a mixed methods case study of a large Australian public sector research organisation that initiated an organisational restructure designed to generate cross-disciplinary science. The findings show that the reorganisation is amplifying workforce segmentation to the detriment of ethnic minorities who are over-represented in more routine roles. The detachment of scientists from their disciplinary groups is also fragmenting the developmental relationships between scientists and their supervisors and peers, and increasing the need for remote work in this geographically dispersed organisation. The marginalised position of ethnic minorities within the organisation is reflected in lower levels of satisfaction with working conditions, social support and career progress. These findings have implications for both social equity and workforce supply in a country increasingly reliant on culturally and linguistically diverse migrant populations to fill shortages in scientific labour.

Author(s): *Miriam Glennie, University of New South Wales; John Benson, University of South Australia; Michelle Brown, University of Melbourne; Michael O'Donnell, University of New South Wales; Peter O'Keefe, University of New South Wales*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Work and Workplaces on the Edge III
Session Code: WPO8-C

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: National, global and technological transitions have changed the nature, meaning and availability of work.   For many there is an increasing sense that the world of work will never be the same.   This session seeks both qualitative and quantitative papers examining issues pertaining to the changing nature of the world of work within the broad range of themes such as the financial crisis and the impacts of austerity policies; new technological advances and the shift towards a network society; the rise of distant work and flexible work arrangements; collaborations enabling innovation across traditional boundaries of sectors and fields; changing demographic trends and the effects of globalization.

Session Organizer and Chair: *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*

Presentations:
- Precarity and Downward Mobility: The Double Jeopardy of Labour Market Transitions
In the current context of economic restructuring and downsizing, many workers find themselves forced to move either between jobs, often of a precarious nature, or between periods of employment and unemployment and/or social assistance. This transition in workersí position in, and attachment to, the labour market clearly points to employment instability, insecurity and precarity, a shift that is compounded by downward mobility, often both individual and intergenerational.   It also raises questions about class identity under neo-liberal capitalism. This paper focuses on the double jeopardy of precarity and downward mobility faced by workers experiencing labour market transitions. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews with workers in the Guelph and Wellington region of Ontario, the analysis paints a picture of workers' experiences of, and challenges with, labour market transitions, particularly over the past decade.   The study locates these transitions in the context of transformations in the local economy.   This paper contributes to our understanding of work under contemporary capitalism by bringing together scholarly literature on labour market transitions, mobility and class identity to couch the analysis of the everyday lived experiences and decisions of workers struggling within broader structures and forces.
Author(s): *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*

- Scar effects of Temporary employment in Canada: Exploring the role of subsequent mobility on earnings trajectories
Is the economic insecurity associated with temporary employment transitory or lasting?   What accounts for differences in medium-run earnings trajectories for workers first observed in temporary and permanent jobs?   Although there is now a considerable body of research investigating mobility outcomes for temporary workers, most focuses on single transition points and pays little attention to the quality of subsequent employment beyond its temporary or permanent status.   In this paper, we draw on data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics to compare 5 year earnings trajectories for a matched group of workers initially observed in permanent and temporary jobs.   Using growth curve models, we estimate differences in initial earnings levels and growth over time, and further explore the extent to which variation in subsequent mobility patterns (including time unemployed, experience acquired in full and part-time temporary and permanent work, and cumulative number of different types of jobs) accounts for differences in trajectories for workers with varying social locations.
Author(s): *Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia; Natasha Stecy-Hildebrandt, University of British Colkumbia*

- Disaffection, Ambivalence and Faith at Work: Understanding Generation as/in Discourse
Drawing on findings from a qualitative study (2009-2011) of 52 Canadians' "working life stories", I will argue that underlying the work-related tensions normally characterized as "generational" are three fundamentally different views on how a person ought to relate to his or her paid work. These different views are expressed in three different narratives about work, which I term disaffected, ambivalent and

faithful narratives. I will propose that each narrative, and the relationship to work it describes, is rooted in historically- and biographically-contingent (and in this sense "generational") experiences with work in Canada in the 20th and 21st centuries. At the same time, I will illustrate the limitations of the dominant approach to defining and studying generations at work, showing how treating generation as a discursive matter and a politics of representation illuminates the power relations involved in characterizing and comparing different generations' approaches to paid work.
Author(s): *Karen Foster, Saint Mary's University;*

SESSION: Work and Workplaces on the Edge II
Session Code: WPO8-B

Date: June 7, 2013   **Time:** 1:30pm - 3:00pm **Location:** Elliott Building, E-162

Session Description: National, global and technological transitions have changed the nature, meaning and availability of work. For many there is an increasing sense that the world of work will never be the same. This session seeks both qualitative and quantitative papers examining issues pertaining to the changing nature of the world of work within the broad range of themes such as the financial crisis and the impacts of austerity policies; new technological advances and the shift towards a network society; the rise of distant work and flexible work arrangements; collaborations enabling innovation across traditional boundaries of sectors and fields; changing demographic trends and the effects of globalization.

Session Organizers: *Mark Easton, University of Toronto; Alex Miltsov, McGill University*
Session Chair: *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*

Presentations:
- "The workers are our product": The occupational health implications for workers of social disconnect in work agency relationships

Temporary agency work is increasingly common internationally and represents a $9 billion industry in Canada. This work has been examined for its effect on work conditions and legislation has been tabled across jurisdictions to increase the employment standards protection of temp agency workers. An area that has barely been addressed empirically or in policy is the occupational health and safety conditions of temp agency workers. Our study explored how temp agencies protect the health of workers who they send out to clients. This qualitative study was based in Ontario and conducted 2010-2012. It included document analysis of occupational health and safety law and policy and interviews and focus groups with 64 temp agency managers, client employers who hire from agencies, workers placed by temp agencies, and key informants (policy makers, legal advisers). This presentation describes the manifestation of social disconnect between workers and their two sets of employers (agencies and clients) and what this disconnect means for employers' willingness to place workers in risky work and manage injuries when they occur. As well, we describe regulatory loopholes that make worker injuries ëworth this riskí and 'affordable' to employer parties and explain policy maker aversion to regulatory change.
Author(s): *Ellen MacEachen, Institute for Work & Health; Christine Carrasco, Institute for Work & Health; Ron Saunders, Institute for Work & Health; Katherine Lippel, University of Ottawa; Liz Mansfield, Institute for Work and Health*

- Occupational Health and the Complexities of Recognition

The focus of this paper is on how contemporary changes in work and labour affect the recognition of occupational health problems. First, I engage with the concept of 'recognition' -- what is being referred to when speaking of recognizing a health problem as being an occupational health problem, and recognition by whom? Through a political economic perspective, I consider the ways in which recognition of occupational health problems is inextricably interwoven within a complex web of power relations that incorporates the medical, scientific, and legal professions. Second, I consider the particular complexities that arise in recognizing occupational health problems when such problems are tightly conjoined with notions of working-class masculinized occupations. In doing so, I pay attention

to difficulties that may arise for those who work (or have worked) in such occupations, and those who do not. The paper argues that while contestations surrounding occupational health are not a new phenomenon, contemporary shifts in work and labour pose particular difficulties in terms of recognition as work is deemed to be significantly healthier in 'deindustrialized' Western societies and neoliberalization has encompassed an ideology of individualization towards risk and responsibility.
Author(s): *Christine Pich, Carleton University*

- "I am (not) willing to sacrifice being a person to work": Critical Explorations of Transsexual Narratives of Un(der)employment

This paper is part of my on-going qualitative research project Trans Incorporated: Neoliberalism and the Struggle to Create a Transsexual Subject that Works . Drawing from semi-structured interviews with transsexual individuals residing in Ontario and British Columbia, this paper offers a critical exploration of transsexual individuals work experiences, as well as their struggles to survive while un(der)employed. Couched within critical political economy and "trans-" studies theoretical frameworks, I will provide glimpses into the fraught relationship that transsexual individuals have regarding maintaining and obtaining legal paid employment once they begin pursuing gender transition. I argue that the work histories of my research subjects reveal the interlocking relationship between exploitative labour relations and embodied gender performances. While employment rights are necessary to protect gender variant subjects from workplace discrimination and harassment, the prevalent themes emerging from interviews concerning labour as a necessity to combat social atomization, the drive to be recognized as a productive member of society and the ways that work determines oneís success reveal the necessity of more nuanced approaches to social justice labour activism in the midst of such neoliberal governing rationalities.
Author(s): *Dan Irving, Carleton University*

- Diversity as Dividing or Eliding? Immigrant Experiences at the Workplace

Statistics show that in 2017, more than 20% of the population of Canada will be foreign-born (Statistics Canada 2006). Federal and provincial governments have made economic migrants a priority suggesting that immigrants' place in the workforce is crucial for the future growth of the Canadian economy. A recent study of Internationally Educated Professionals (IEPs), however, stated that only 49% of companies had policies that actively sought to employ newcomers in the Canadian workplace. The IEP study found that 34% of employers do not have the resources to address cultural and new Canadian issues in the workplace despite the fact that cultural diversity in the Canadian workplace is increasing.

This paper examines immigrants' experiences of cultural diversity in the workforce that includes their feelings of inclusion and exclusion in their daily work environments. Derived from findings of in-depth, semi-structured interviews and focus groups sessions with immigrants working at medium and large size businesses in Ontario, this presentation explores experiences of intercultural communication, barriers to inclusion, and perceived impact of cultural differences in a daily work environment (as employers, employees, and clients). The findings from this study build upon past research on cultural diversity and training programs that are being offered to deal with diversity in North American workplaces. These studies, however, rarely include immigrantsí experiences. Therefore, this research makes a contribution to this area.
Author(s): *Secil Erdogan, The University of Western Ontario; Jennifer Long, The University of Western Ontario; Melissa Stachel, The University of Western Ontario; Victoria Esses, The University of Western Ontario*

2013 Annual Conference Program: Archived Version

SESSION: Youth at the Edge
Session Code: SoFCY6

Date: June 4, 2013   **Time:** 10:30am - 12:00pm   **Location:** Elliott Building, E-167

Session Description: This session approaches the theme of this year's congress reflectively. Understanding it is devoted to the exploration of the tensions of inclusion and exclusion, it reflects on the unwitting barriers that the congress itself creates to student participation and the hierarchies that it inevitably erects among participants, who are ordered by the level of their academic and professional experiences into students/professors/ independent scholars, and so on. Heeding the congress's call for ìthe need for inclusivity, and the acceptance of diversity (by creative interdisciplinary research activities in the humanities and social sciences), this panel is devoted to student research.   Specifically, we are interested in attracting papers of students that are at the beginning of their scholarly careers, at the undergraduate or early graduate level, with research interests intersecting with many articulations of the "edge":
- Youth Experiences and Risk, "at the edge"
- The Edge as Liminal Space (inclusion/exclusion)
- Cultural Expressions and Youth "As" the Edge
- "Edgy" Sexualities
- The Edge of Knowledge, The Limits of Knowing
- Excess and the Edge
- The Edge and the Untouched
- The Edge and Alterity

This session is cross listed with the Canadian Association for Comparative Literature and Gender and Women's Studies .

Session Co-organizer: Jonathan Allan, Brandon University
Session Organizer and Chair: Serena Petrella, Brandon University

Presentations:
- Cultural Safety Training for Youths Involved in the Implementation of the Canadian Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety Program

Annually over 1 million Canadians participate in the Canadian Red Cross' Swimming and Water Safety Program (Canadian Red Cross, 2009).   Despite the increasing importance of diversity in Canadian society, the program has yet to incorporate diversity training for Water Safety Instructors, i.e., those who deliver this program. For this study, we implemented and evaluated a cultural safety (Brascoupe & Waters, 2009) training module for current and future Water Safety Instructors.   This paper examines the effectiveness of the training module that was piloted in Ottawa, Ontario, and discusses the complexities and potential benefits of training youths to deliver culturally safe programming.   Efforts to train youths to deliver culturally safe programming elicited discussion of many provocative and "edgy" topics as youths discussed multiculturalism, what constitutes racism, how they approach and build relationships in unfamiliar situations, as well as the ways and extent to which programming standards can and should accommodate diversity. Implications of these findings not only open up the possibility of the application of cultural safety to fields outside of health care, but also the possibility of social outcomes that may be procured by widely training youths in theoretically sound inclusion and diversity strategies through established national programs.
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- Healing Home: A Strengths-Based Resiliency Perspective Toward Improving the Health of Homeless Young Women

The vast majority of the research literature written about homeless youth focuses on deficits and risk; however, there also exists a mounting body of literature demonstrating the great resilience and fortitude of young people living in exceptional circumstances (Rew et. al., 2001; Kidd & Carroll, 2007). Taking Ungar's (2007) definition of resilience as "the outcome from negotiations between individuals

and their environments, to maintain a self-definition as healthy," this paper recognizes that homeless youth do not exist in a bubble; that context matters to health and health care decision-making. To this end, I argue that all of the young women involved in this research possess characteristics of resilience, and that those who are the most resilient are also the ones who have the most social support. These findings have particular implications for health and social policy and service delivery. This paper examines the self-reported strengths and aspirations of homeless young women and concludes that strengths-based programs and attitudes must be nurtured and developed by health and social service providers. Combining a strengths-based approach to youth homelessness with a social justice mandate to their issues of housing, financial support, food insecurity, health and employment would allow for genuine support rather than simple assistance. The implementation of this approach, however, would be difficult in a system that is increasingly problem-oriented, categorizing youth by their criminal behaviour, mental illnesses and estrangement from the formal education system.
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- "It's like we're a big family": Marginalized young people, community, and the implications for schooling in Canada

This qualitative study explores the perceptions and lived experiences of high school students who live in a highly diverse, low-income social housing community in downtown Toronto, Canada. Specifically, the study aimed to uncover the strengths and assets that these youth possess, gain insight into the meaning and significance that they attached to the urban space in which they live, and reflect on the implications of study findings for the administration of schooling. To this end, the study also elicited the perspectives of youth workers who work with student participants in a local community program. Findings reveal a strong sense of community among students, with this sense of connectedness reinforced by the intersecting racial and class oppression and stigmatization that they experience within the broader society. Study participants reported a sense of pride in being tough and resilient. Additionally, youth workers described students as possessing a raw, critical consciousness and resistant spirit. These qualities were perceived by study participants to be vital characteristics that distinguished members of this neighborhood from people in society at large and reinforced the moral boundaries that demarcate this social space as a distinct community. The argument is made that the strong sense of community exhibited by marginalized youth stands in sharp contrast with the individualistic ethos that characterizes mainstream schools where educators frequently fail to harness and cultivate the "community cultural wealth" (Yosso, 2005) that such students possess. The article concludes with a discussion of strategies that can be utilized by educators to recognize and cultivate the strengths that youth from traditionally marginalized communities bring to the classroom.
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