

# CSA

Canadian Sociological Association

Société Canadienne de Sociologie

2014 Annual Conference  
May 26-30, 2014

Brock University  
St. Catharines, Ontario



## Borders Without Boundaries



*This document has been revised from the original version for archival purposes.*

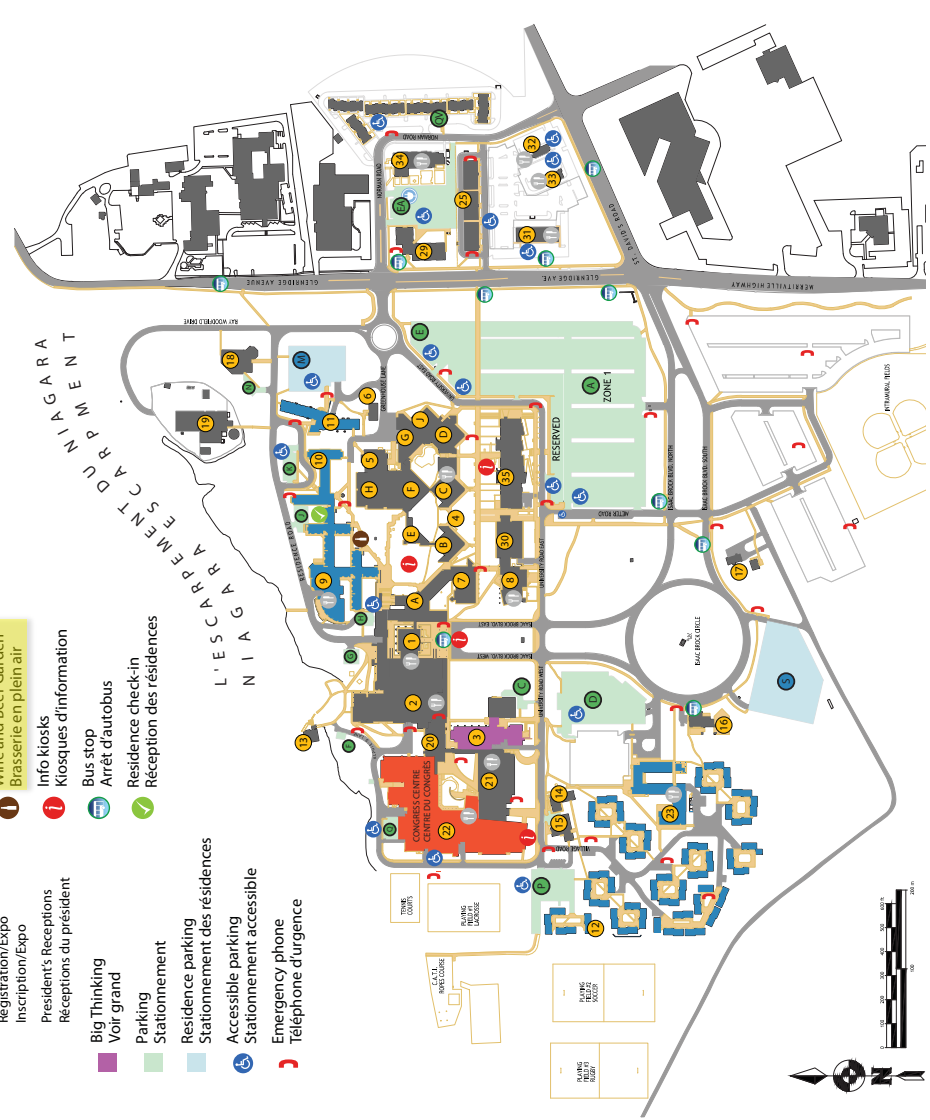
# CSA-SCS Event Locations

## Building Index/Index des bâtiments

- 1 Arthur Schmon Tower
- \*James A. Gibson Library
- \*Matheson Learning Commons
- 2 **Thistle Complex**
- \*Sean O'Sullivan Theatre
- Robert S.K. Welch Hall
- \*David S. Howes Theatre
- 4 Mackenzie Chown Complex
- \*Dr. Charles A. Sankey Chamber
- \*Pond Inlet
- 5 Inniskillin Hall
- 6 Alumni Greenhouse
- 7 Taro Hall
- 8 Student - Alumni Centre
- 9 Decew Residence
- 10 **Gordon and Betty Vaillée Residence**
- 11 Alan Earp Residence
- 12 Village Residence
- 13 Alpha's Trough
- 14 Harrison Hall
- 15 Kenmore Centre
- 16 Rosalind Blauer Centre
- 17 Theal House
- 18 **Concordia Lutheran Seminary**
- 19 Central Utilities Building
- 20 Scotiabank Hall
- 21 South Block
- \*Art & Val Fleming Commons
- 22 Walker Complex (Congress Centre)
- \*Jan D. Beddis Gymnasium
- 23 Lowenberger Residence
- 24 East Academic
- 25 573 Glenridge Avenue
- 26 Plaza Building
- 27 Heritage Place Plaza
- 28 Tim Hortons
- 29 McDonalds
- 30 International Centre
- 31 The Cairns Family Health & Bioscience Research Complex

## Legend/Légende

- Residences / Résidences
- Congress Centre / Centre du Congrès
- Registration/Expo / Inscription/Expo
- President's Receptions / Réceptions du président
- Big Thinking / Voir grand
- Parking / Stationnement
- Residence parking / Stationnement des résidences
- Accessible parking / Stationnement accessible
- Emergency phone / Téléphone d'urgence
- Electric vehicle station / Borne de recharge pour véhicules électriques
- Food services / Services de restauration
- Wine and Beer Garden / Brasserie en plein air
- Info kiosks / Kiosques d'information
- Bus stop / Arrêt d'autobus
- Residence check-in / Réception des résidences



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
CSA Conference Map	Inside cover
Acknowledgments	3
Message from the President	4
Canadian Sociological Association Information Booth	6
Annual General Meeting Notice	6
Sessions and Events	
<i>Monday</i>	7
<i>Tuesday</i>	53
<i>Wednesday</i>	101
<i>Thursday</i>	149
<i>Friday</i>	197
Participant Index	241

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CSA would like to thank the Congress Secretariat and staff at Brock University for their assistance in ensuring that the CSA Conference runs efficiently and that our members have a positive experience in St. Catharines, Ontario.

#### Overall coordination

Program Coordinators 2013-2014 – Patrizia Albanese and Sherry Fox  
Local Arrangements Coordinator: Kate Bezanson, Andrea Doucet, and Kyle Liao  
CSA Office Manager – Sherry Fox

#### Online Conference system and website

Sherry Fox, CSA Office Manager  
Gary Barron, University of Alberta  
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!

#### Official program

Cover photo: Kevin Patrick Robbins  
Cover design: Jeremiah Sabadoz  
Content: Sherry Fox

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



*Dr. Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University  
CSA-SCS President and Conference Director, 2013-2014*

### **Welcome to the 2014 CSA/SCS Conference**

You have done it again! Thank you.

You and just over 600 of your colleagues have helped to create a rich and diverse conference programme with over 180 sessions, including 13 keynote panels and special lectures. The interdisciplinary nature of some of our work is reflected in many joint and cross-listed sessions; interdisciplinary panels and CFHSS co-sponsored events. For example, please join us on Monday May 26 for a special keynote panel on "Feminist Sociologies of Care, Work, and Families in Canada: Histories, Stories, and New Challenges;" on Tuesday, May, 27 for a co-sponsored session, "Eroding Democracy: Canada's Public Science Policy in a New Regime of Governance;" and on Friday May 30 for the Equity Sub-Committee's timely panel "What are Canadian and Quebec Values? A Conversation on (Conflicting) Rights."

Following the Monday keynote panel, Brock University's Department of Sociology and the Local Organizing Committee would like to formally welcome you to their campus. Please join us for this on Monday, May 26 from 5:00pm-6:30pm in the CSA VIP area of the Beer and Wine Tent. (Yes, there is a special spot for us in the beer tent!)

We hope to see you again for more drinks, dinner and celebrations on Tuesday May 27 at 5:30 pm, at the CSA Annual Banquet and Awards Ceremony (tickets are required), in Mackenzie Chown Pond Inlet, on campus. Over dinner we will be honouring this year's recipients of a number of CSA awards, including the 2014 John Porter Book Award, the Outstanding Contribution Award, the Angus Reid Applied Sociology Award, the Best Student Paper Award, the Canadian Review of Sociology Journal Best Article Award, the Early Investigator Award and the Outstanding Service Award.

Be sure not to miss two important keynote lectures by distinguished award recipients, Dr. Lesley Wood, the winner for the 2013 John Porter Book Award (over the noon hour on Monday May 26) and Dr. John Myles, winner of the 2013 Outstanding Contribution Award (over the noon hour on Thursday May 29).

We anticipate collegial exchange at the Sociology Chairs and Department Reps' luncheon on Tuesday May 27; and then again at the AGM—everyone is welcome—at 12:15pm on Wednesday, May 28 (a light lunch will be provided for all who attend the AGM). Later in the day on Wednesday, May 28 there is an ISA World Congress preparation meeting where we will discuss the CSA's presence in Yokohama, Japan in July 2014, and our hosting of the 2018 World Congress in Toronto. Again, everyone is welcome to attend.

This year, we are especially excited about the launch of close to 20 new research clusters, on top of Environmental Sociology and Political Sociology & Social Movements that blazed the path in past years. Many of the clusters, both new and older, will be holding networking meetings over the noon hour or at the end of the day throughout the week. Please check the programme for the scheduling of these. Everyone is welcome to attend to help plan future conference sessions and events and to forge new collaborations. Those interested in becoming more involved but cannot attend the networking meetings, please check the CSA website for more information (<http://www.csa-scs.ca/research-clusters>).

Yes, it will be a very busy week, but what better opportunity than this to catch up with old friends and exchange ideas and a few laughs over coffee, tea, beer or local Niagara-region wines?

Thanks to all of you who have worked hard to make this possible. And a very special thanks to our office manager and the CSA executive's right hand woman, Sherry Fox.

I look forward to seeing some of you again in Yokohama Japan. To the rest of you, I hope you have a safe, relaxing and productive summer, and a wonderful new academic year in the Fall. I am now delighted to pass the torch to our next President, Dr. Linda Gerber.

Warmest Regards,  
*Patrizia*

## **Bienvenue à la conférence de la Société canadienne de sociologie (SCS/CSA) 2014**

Une fois de plus, vous avez réussi! Je vous en remercie.

Avec un peu plus de 600 de vos collègues, vous avez contribué à concevoir un programme riche et diversifié comptant plus de 180 séances, notamment 13 conférences principales et exposés spéciaux. Bon nombre des séances conjointes, des présentations des groupes d'experts interdisciplinaires et des événements coparrainés par la Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines (FCSH) illustrent la nature interdisciplinaire de certains de nos travaux. Ainsi, le lundi 26 mai, nous vous invitons à assister à une conférence spéciale intitulée « Feminist Sociologies of Care, Work, and Families in Canada : Histories, Stories, and New Challenges ». Le mardi 27 mai, venez prendre part à une séance coparrainée « Eroding Democracy: Canada's Public Science Policy in a New Regime of Governance », et le vendredi 30 mai, à « What are Canadian and Quebec Values? A Conversation on (Conflicting) Rights », à l'initiative du groupe d'experts du sous-comité sur l'équité.

Suite à la conférence principale du lundi, le département de sociologie de l'Université Brock et le comité organisateur local souhaiteraient vous accueillir officiellement sur leur campus. Venez vous joindre à nous pour cet événement, le lundi 26 mai, de 17 h à 18 h 30 dans le salon d'honneur de la SCS, situé dans le chapiteau « bière et vin » (oui, un endroit nous est spécialement réservé dans le chapiteau bière)!

Le mardi 27 mai, à 17 h 30, nous espérons vous rencontrer à nouveau lors des célébrations et du souper organisés dans le cadre du banquet annuel et de la cérémonie de remise des prix de la SCS (billets requis), qui se tiendront au Pond Inlet, du complexe Mackenzie Chown, sur le campus. Lors du souper, nous rendrons hommage à certains des lauréats des prix décernés cette année par la SCS, y compris le Prix du livre de John Porter 2014, le Prix de contribution remarquable, le Prix des praticiens Angus Reid de sociologie appliquée, le Prix meilleure communication étudiante, le Prix meilleur article de la Revue canadienne de sociologie, le Prix jeune chercheur et le Prix pour service exceptionnel.

Ne manquez pas deux importants exposés principaux donnés par deux lauréats de prix émérites, à savoir Lesley Wood, gagnante du Prix du livre de John Porter 2013 (à l'heure du midi, le lundi 26 mai) et John Myles, gagnant du Prix de contribution remarquable 2013 (à l'heure du midi, le jeudi 29 mai).

Nous prévoyons des échanges entre collègues lors du dîner des représentants du département et des présidents de sociologie, le mardi 27 mai, et à nouveau à l'occasion de l'Assemblée générale annuelle – où tout le monde est convié – qui aura lieu à 12 h 15, le mercredi 28 mai (un dîner léger sera servi aux personnes participant à l'AGA). Plus tard, dans la journée du 28 mai, se tiendra une réunion de préparation pour le Congrès mondial de l'AIS durant laquelle nous discuterons de la présence de la SCS à Yokohama, au Japon, en juillet 2014 et de l'organisation du Congrès mondial 2018, à Toronto. Tout le monde est invité à participer à l'évènement.

Cette année, nous sommes particulièrement heureux de la mise sur pied de presque 20 nouveaux groupes de recherche, chefs de files de mouvements sociaux et liés à la sociologie de l'environnement et à la sociologie politique, qui ont tracé la voie dans les dernières années. Bon nombre de ces groupes, nouveaux et anciens, organiseront des réunions de réseautage à l'heure du midi ou à la fin de la journée durant toute la semaine. Veuillez consulter le programme pour connaître les heures des réunions. Tout le monde est invité à participer à la planification des séances et des événements futurs et à conclure de nouveaux accords de collaboration. Les personnes qui souhaitent prendre part au processus mais ne peuvent assister aux séances de réseautage peuvent consulter le site Web de la SCS pour obtenir des précisions (<http://www.csa-scs.ca/research-clusters>).

Une semaine très chargée nous attend! Toutefois, c'est une excellente occasion de revoir d'anciens amis et d'échanger des idées et quelques bons moments autour d'un café, d'un thé, d'une bière ou d'un bon verre de vin de la région de Niagara.

Merci à tous ceux qui ont travaillé assidument pour faire de cet événement une réalité. Je remercie tout particulièrement Sherry Fox, notre gestionnaire de bureau et bras droit de l'équipe de direction de la SCS.

Je me réjouis de rencontrer à nouveau certains d'entre vous à Yokohama, au Japon. Je souhaite aux autres de passer un bel été, agréable et productif et une nouvelle année universitaire merveilleuse à l'automne. J'ai le plaisir de passer le flambeau à notre prochaine présidente, Linda Gerber.

Veillez agréer mes meilleures salutations,  
*Patrizia*

**CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION INFORMATION BOOTH**

Our Conference sessions are located in the Gordon and Betty Vallee Residence as well as Concordia Lutheran Seminary, two buildings located across the street from each other (see Conference map on the inside front cover).

Visit one of the CSA-SCS Information Booths to pick up the Official CSA-SCS Conference Program and last minute scheduling updates. Only CSA-SCS congress delegates will receive an official program; those attending the sessions as observers may request a summary of the day’s sessions and events.

At any time during the Congress, you may reach Sherry Fox (CSA Office Manager) at: 416-660-4378 or office@csa-scs.ca

<i>Information booth hours</i>	<i>Gordon &amp; Betty Vallee Residence</i>	<i>Concordia Lutheran Seminary</i>
Sunday, May 25	3:00pm to 7:00pm	- -
Monday, May 26	8:00am to 5:00pm	8:00am to 4:00pm
Tuesday, May 27	8:00am to 5:00pm	8:00am to 4:00pm
Wednesday, May 28	8:00am to 5:00pm	8:00am to 4:00pm
Thursday, May 29	8:00am to 5:00pm	8:00am to 4:00pm
Friday, May 30	8:00am to 5:00pm	8:00am to 4:00pm

Institution and publisher displays as well as light refreshments will be located at the main Information Booth at Vallee Residence.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOTICE**

Wednesday, May 28, 2014  
 12:15pm – 1:35pm  
 Brock University, Concordia Lutheran Seminary

Full agenda can be found on page 55.  
 Canadian Sociological Association Members are encouraged to login and review sub-committee reports in advance at; <http://www.csa-scs.ca/annual-general-meetings>

**2013 – 2014 Canadian Sociological Association Executive Committee Members**

Position	Name	Affiliation	Term
President	Patrizia Albanese	Ryerson University	2013-2014
President Elect	Linda Gerber	University of Guelph	2013-2014
Past President	Elizabeth Jane Ursel	University of Manitoba	2013-2014
Treasurer & Election Officer	G. Keith Warriner	University of Waterloo	2012-2015
Secretary	Mervyn Horgan	University of Guelph	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	Neil McLaughlin	McMaster University	2012-2015
Chair – Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns Committee	Mark Stoddart	Memorial University	2011-2014
Chair – Student Concerns Committee	Katie MacDonald	University of Alberta	2013-2015
Communications Officer	Tina Fetner	McMaster University	2013-2016

## **Animals and Society (SoAn1)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-500

This session calls for papers that contribute to the growing body of interdisciplinary research on human-animal relations. As a field of study interspecies relations has evolved considerably over the last twenty years. This session will include papers that extend or contribute to the current literature on animals in society. These papers may include, but are not limited to, studies of animals in sport, recreation and leisure, animal assisted therapy, animals in religion and culture, animal rights movements, human-animal interactions, and the distinction between humans and animals. Keeping with the theme of this conference papers that address, challenge and evaluate traditional social and cultural boundaries are encouraged.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Michelle Gilbert, McMaster University, Sociology

### *Presenters:*

1. Kelly Struthers Montford

### **Speciesism and 'meat'-eating: A genealogy of food safety laws in Canada**

In November 2012, the Safe Food For Canadians Act (SFCA) received royal assent. The act is said to modernize food regulations; for farmed nonhuman animals this has occasioned intensified scientific intervention and surveillance measures over their lives. Examples include biosecurity and terrestrial animal disease surveillance programmes, the national pig traceability system, and grants awarded for the genome sequencing of listeria bacteria. The SFCA positions meat-eating as inevitable; it likewise understands the health risks (in the form of foodborne pathogens) as expected events in industrial food production, which thus require management.

Drawing upon the theorizations of Foucault (1976, 1978) and Derrida (2008, 2009) regarding the law, and the law's relation to sovereignty, biopolitics, and governance, I analyze the events and struggles wherein meat and food became problematized as dangerous, and how the role of the state became articulated as that of intervention and prevention. Specifically, I examine how food safety interventions contribute to and perpetuate meat-eating practices in Canada. By providing a genealogy of speciesism via food safety laws in Canada, I argue that the continued instrumentalization of farmed nonhuman animals is not the inevitable result of historical development, but the effect of past and ongoing events and power struggles.

2. Atsuko Matsuoka, John Sorenson

### **Social Justice beyond Human Beings: Trans-Species Social Justice**

In this paper, we address social justice beyond human beings: what we call trans-species social justice. Today our relationships with non-human animals are changing and we depend on other animals more than ever before for food, clothes, drugs and other matters. Such a realization of our dependency on other animals calls for re-examination of core societal values, including ideas of social justice. Scholars in Critical Animal Studies (CAS) and animal advocates argue that the unjust treatment of animals is inter-related with unjust situations for humans, and challenge the unexamined everyday exploitation of animals. We will uncover and problematise the taken-for-granted fact that our world is based on systemic exploitation of animals by using Iris Marion Young's framework of social justice. We will argue that our everyday struggles for countering injustice of humans cannot be addressed in a satisfactory way without an inclusive view of other animals.

## **Art, Culture and Politics Omnibus (PSSM17)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-400

This session features research with a focus on politics and social movements through the lens of art and culture.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Mervyn Horgan

*Presenters:*

1. David Galano

### **Poetry as a Vocation Or Sociologists as the Unacknowledged Legislators of the World**

Though Percy Bysshe Shelley has long been cast as the "greatest lyrical" poet of English Literature his political writings have either been watered down or completely disregarded. Detractors often paint Shelley as a quixotic aesthete or neoplatonist. A closer examination of Shelley's work reveals, however, an almost proto-marxist dialectical ontology of social reality. It has been said that Shelley had "the spirit of a social scientist" and his theories on language, class and labour are remarkably novel in their conception and design. I argue that Shelley's writings provide the framework for a cogent and sophisticated, if tragically underdeveloped, social ontology. Much more, his political writings in both prose and poetry embody what can perhaps best be described as a pre-materialist-dialectical conception of man's social condition. I also draw parallels between Shelley and Marx's social ontologies demonstrating that Shelley was able to anticipate many of the critiques that were later lodged against idealist and rationalist social and political philosophies. Finally, I conclude with remarks on Shelley's theory of language and the value which it may still hold for contemporary social theory.

2. Dawn Farough, Heidi Verwey

### **No Straight Lines: Using Creativity as a Method to Fight Homelessness in a Small City**

No Straight Lines (NSL) refers to a group of community workers, academics and artist/activists who are currently designing a very ambitious and somewhat unconventional method of tackling homelessness in the small city of Kamloops, British Columbia. Using participatory research, NSL plans to work with a group of homeless and marginally housed individuals who will create and then perform a play about their lives and their experiences of homelessness. This paper focuses on the possibilities for knowledge production between academics (representing the disciplines of theatre, literature, and sociology), community workers and artist/activists. Using interviews with these members of NSL, this paper highlights the diverse views of group members regarding the strengths, weaknesses, and challenges of their project. How will group members handle the process of collaborative research, differing opinions regarding personal and group goals for the project, possible power struggles and varying definitions of social justice?

3. Jeremy Jeresky, Michael Courey

### **The New School of Colour: A framework and practice of public cultural critique and engagement**

This paper explores the ways in which community based art can be integrated with community development,/organizing through collaborating with social service agencies, neighbourhood resource centres and community associations. Through participatory action research the authors elaborate on a variety of community based public art projects that they initiated over the past three years, under the name The New School of Colour. The program aims to organize, build and develop creative spaces of sociability for children, youth, adults and seniors who face social barriers such as poverty, isolation and mental health issues. By developing partnerships with social service agencies and Neighbourhood Resource Centres throughout London Ontario the program provides weekly workshops and various interactive public art installations. These workshops and installations foster unique creative expression, artistic skill development, localized knowledge production, and critical awareness with an



aim to develop skill sets and interpersonal social capital. Art work created in this program is routinely exhibited in public venues through out London in an endeavour to enable public cultural inclusion and a greater understanding of the thoughts and ideas of program participants.

**Citizenship formation - the making of racialized, ethnicized, and gendered subjects I (REth2-A)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Concordia Seminary

This session is informed by a conception of citizenship formation as processes of self-making and being-made by power relations that produce regulated and hierarchical positionalities (Foucault 1989, 1991; Hall 1996; Ang and Stratton 1994; Ong 1996, 2003, 2006). The empirical focus of the session is mostly on racialized, ethnicized, gendered subjects confronting exclusionary practices. Together the papers address the following analytical themes: 1) social, cultural and political conditions in Canada or other contexts that shape citizenship formation processes through the regime of truths such as explicit and implicit racial and ethnic categories and ranking, mode and technology of power such as consent-producing rituals and rules; 2) claims to citizenship that are grounded in enduring notions of white supremacy, civilization, entrepreneurship, but also in other emerging notions of biopolitical capital such as age; 3) struggles over representations and ordering; 4) contesting, internalizing or circumventing practices of self-making in fields of power that include the state, civic institutions, and social groups; 5) pragmatic construction of belonging or solidarity.

*Session Organizer:* Xiaobei Chen

*Chair:* Melissa Conte

*Presenters:*

1. Shannon Speed

**Discovering Canada: The making of citizens**

This paper considers how *Discover Canada: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship*, Canada's study guide for citizenship applicants, acts as a technology of power that facilitates self-making and being made for potential Canadians. The guide presents definite expectations for citizens that both normalises the associated practices and responsabilises citizens for their own actions. Additionally, a brief summary of Canadian history is imparted, in which current colonial concerns of race and culture are smoothed over. New Canadians are distinguished from old Canadians because of their likelihood to infringe upon national values through practices such as gender violence; subjects from *ëbarbaricí* cultures are at risk to be in conflict with Canadian law. Race and ethnicity complicated by Canada's Multiculturalism Act make subjects that are hierarchically organized even among those holding the same citizenship status. *Discover Canada* is very specific in outlining what is acceptable and unacceptable in order to be a part of the Canadian nation, creating parameters for inclusion and exclusion. Significantly, there are clear power differentials between the *ëprominentí* Canadians and citizenship organizations that helped to develop *Discover Canada*, and those using the guide to assume a new national identity.

2. Jolana Jarotkova

**Cultural repertoires and citizenship construction : Congolose migrants in Brussels and in Ottawa-Gatineau**

Based on a larger doctoral research work conducted in Brussels and in the Ottawa-Gatineau region, this paper wants to examine how, through practices of social participation, Congolose migrants attempt to construct themselves as citizens and to be recognized as such by their respective host societies. Social participation, as a particular way to conceptualise social engagement, is defined as *ìthe time an individual gives to help and support people outside his or her householdí* (Couton & Gaudet 2008: 25) and outside the contractual (paid) framework of employment. It encompasses a variety of practices, allowing me to observe their articulations and changes. Drawing on data obtained

from life stories and observations of associative (community) activities, I argue that those construction and recognition claiming processes are mediated by the place occupied by the Congolese migrants as a group in the two host societies. While in both societies, Congolese migrants encounter a racialized normative definition of citizenship (Creese 2012, GrÉgoire 2013), they mobilize different cultural repertoires (Lamont & Hall 2009) in their participation practices. In Belgium, the shared colonial past is mobilized for claiming a particular recognition as citizens, while in Canada, the shared immigrant status with other groups is more salient.

3. Palak Dhiman

### **Multiculturalism and Identity Formation Among Second Generation Canadian Women of South Asian Origin Through Indian Classical Dance**

The main research question of this article asks: what role does Indian classical dance play in the identity formation of second generation Canadian women of South Asian origin as they negotiate their identities as Canadians living in a multicultural country? The research question is analyzed through the theoretical frameworks of citizenship theory, identity theory, and Bourdieus notions of ěhabitusí, ěfieldí, and cultural capital. Semi-structured interviews are conducted with 14 dancers of 2 main dance styles (ĠKathakĠ and ĠBharatnatyamĠ) and of various ages over 18. Findings indicate that Indian classical dance influences Canadian identity formation in 3 main ways: in the way they negotiate their identities as second generation Canadians of South Asian origin, in the way they reflect on and understand notions of what it means to ěbe Canadian,í on what ěCanadian cultureĠ is and on what it means to them that Canada is a multiculturalism country, and lastly on how their unique experiences as well as their identities as Indian classical dancers influence their identities as Canadian citizens.

### **Empirical Studies in the Sociology of Education: Current Issues in higher education (Edu2-B)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-300

This session invites papers whose research question focuses on the sociology of education. Papers submitted to this session should use quantitative or qualitative data to answer their research questions and have preliminary conclusions to draw from their analyses.

*Session Organizers and Chairs:* Karen Robson and Wolfgang Lehmann

*Presenters:*

1. Cliff Davidson

### **The University Corporatization Shift: A Longitudinal Analysis of University Admission Handbooks from 1980-2010**

This paper explores university corporatization and its impact on university literature. 6 Ontario universities were used to examine frequency and placement of content in university admission handbooks (viewbooks) from 1980-2010 using 5-year intervals. A total of 35 viewbooks were examined. Viewbooks were examined for progressive corporatization via a decrease in academics and an increase in student experiences and university specific advantages. For this examination, governmental budgetary cuts from the mid 1990s served as the point of departure for this progression. Using content analysis to examine the placement and frequency of content in viewbooks it was found that university viewbooks became more corporatized over time. Measures of content showed decreased emphasis on academics and increased emphasis on the university experience.

2. Roger Pizarro Milian

### **An Alternative Method for Understanding the Structure of Ontario Post-Secondary Education**

There are very few tools to aid those wishing to make sense of the structure of Ontario Post-Secondary Education (PSE). American classification schemes, such as that provided by the Carnegie

Foundation, fail to reflect the indigenous characteristics of the Ontario PSE system. Meanwhile, popular Canadian classification schemes, such as those adopted by Maclean's magazine or the Globe and Mail, are too simplistic to be of much use. Drawing on Zemsky, Shaman & Iannozzi's (1997) work on PSE markets, as well as insight from organizational theory (Meyer & Scott, 1983; Pfeffer & Salancik, 1978, etc.), this paper will present an alternative, theoretically informed, interval-level method for understanding the structure of Ontario PSE. Utilizing empirical data from the Ontario public university sector, it will demonstrate how this alternative method can provide a more meaningful understanding of the structure of Ontario PSE.

3. Anna Mendoza

### **Getting into the conversation: Effect of English proficiency on international university students' involvement in critical discussions and campus activism**

Globalization has led to a quadrupling of students pursuing degrees abroad since the 1970s, with most going to Western anglophone countries. Therefore, much higher education research focuses on undergraduate and graduate students' academic and social challenges within ESL environments. Critical scholarship has advocated for the revision of formal and informal curricula to better reflect student diversity, for the fostering of equal knowledge transfer between domestic and international students, and for the redressing of double-standards for linguistic and cultural immersion. While pointing to just actions, such scholarship overlooks the fact that international students need a certain degree of English proficiency to provide input on curriculum reform, participate equally in knowledge transfer, and lead clubs that engage peers from other cultures. This conclusion is based on qualitative interviews with international students at a flagship Canadian university, whose transcripts were first analyzed with vocabulary profiling software to determine English proficiency, then examined for critical perspectives on the internationalization of higher education and activities students reported being engaged in to foster greater respect for diversity on campus. Findings suggest that the planning of diversity initiatives needs to take place in languages other than English to allow more students to participate in the conversation.

### **Mental Health I (SoHe2-A)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-299

This session will include presentations focused on the effects 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 stress and access to social and personal coping resources.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Shirin Montazer

*Presenters:*

1. Paul Glavin, Amanda Peters

### **The Costs of Caring: Caregiver Strain and Work-Family Conflict Among Canadian Workers**

Caregiving scholarship to-date has largely focused on the experiences of middle age and older caregivers. To address this oversight, we use a nationally representative sample of Canadian workers (n=5,667) to examine the mental health of those who provide care to a family member with a health problem or disability. We find that workers with caregiving responsibilities look similar to non-caregivers in terms of their labor market involvement; however, multivariate analyses reveal that caregivers report greater psychological distress and lower mastery than non-caregivers. Analyses also expose notable gender differences in both the mental health penalties associated with caregiving, and the mediating factors that contribute to these penalties. Women, who are more likely to be frequent caregivers, report poorer mental health as a result of providing care. Mediation analyses further reveal that difficulties dealing with work and family roles fully accounts for caregiving strain among men, while it only partially contributes to the health penalties encountered by women.

2. Haosen Sun

**Pathways to mental health in young adulthood: The long-term effects of childhood experiences expressed through self-esteem**

Current research is interested in the long-term effects of childhood experiences on mental health in young adulthood and beyond. Utilizing the stress process paradigm and a life course perspective, this study examines whether experiencing poverty and family instability in childhood have long-term effects on psychological distress levels into young adulthood, and the role that self-esteem and perceived support from parents and grandparents plays in this process. Using the 1992-1994 and 2000-2002 waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH), this research focuses on children age 10-17 in 1992-1994 who participated in the follow-up survey in 2000-2002 when they were aged 18+ (N=868). Results from multiple regression models suggest that psychological distress in young adulthood is primarily associated with an individual's current statuses, including SES, marital status, self-esteem level, and support from parent(s) and grandparent(s) rather than their experiences earlier in childhood. Results also suggest that self-esteem plays a unique role in bridging one's past and present, and that emotional bonds with grandparents are beneficial to one's self-esteem and subsequent levels of psychological distress in the long run. Overall the findings suggest that both higher levels of socioeconomic status and more supportive family circumstances in childhood may be pathways to greater self-esteem and subsequently better mental health in young adulthood and beyond.

3. Atsushi Narisada

**Who are the Under-Rewarded? Status Inequality and Feeling Underpaid**

Roughly half of American workers report feeling underpaid. And yet, surprising little is known about this highly salient form of under-reward inequity and chronic stressor. I investigate the ways key forms of status inequality influence the likelihood and severity of feeling underpaid—and their interactions with each other. In analyses of a 2005 survey of U.S. workers, new discoveries emerge. First, education reduces the odds of feeling severely underpaid for men but not for women. Second, income reduces the odds of feeling slightly underpaid for men but not for women. These interactions suggest that education and income work different for women and men—and as moderators depending on the severity level of feeling underpaid. Income's effect on feeling slightly underpaid also differs across education levels. When education is lower, income decreases the odds of feeling slightly underpaid; but when education is higher, income increases the odds of feeling slightly underpaid. Finally, I document the ways in which feeling underpaid is associated with perceived health status.

**Criminology Omnibus: Crime, Deviance and Law Enforcement (Crim7)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-499

This omnibus session features research in the area of criminology, crime, deviance, and law enforcement.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Linda Gerber

*Presenters:*

1. Ryan Lafleur, Bill O'Grady

**Lost in Transition: Understanding Ex-offenders' Path to Reintegration Using Criminological Theory**

A prominent debate on crime causation in criminology continues to revolve around Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime and Sampson and Laub's Age-Graded Theory of Informal Social Control. Both theoretical perspectives have, for the most part, been rigorously tested using both longitudinal data and cross-sectional data. We propose that an area of research which remains mainly atheoretical can, and should, be used to advance this theoretical debate: the inmate reintegration

literature. After briefly outlining this longstanding theoretical debate, we will follow with a review of the empirical literature that has tested and contributed to the development of these theories. Upon reviewing a range of studies which have tested one or both of these theories with this population, we argue that studies on the effect of self-control and informal social controls on the reintegration process remains largely uncharted territory in criminological theory. We conclude with a challenge to the Canadian criminological community for a theoretically informed research agenda for studying inmates who are discharged from custody.

2. Patrick Parnaby, Daniel Kudla

### **Rethinking the New Visibility: Policing, Twitter and the Civil Sphere**

There is a growing realization among North American and European police organizations that social networking platforms can be a vital resource for law enforcement. Twitter, for example, is being used by centralized police administrations and individual officers to investigate criminal activity and as a way to disseminate important information about such things as missing persons, poor driving conditions, and community events. Despite its obvious role in police operations, there is a lack of academic research on Twitter's significance in particular, and what does exist offers little in terms of an overarching theoretical framework. On the basis of more than 10,000 tweets sent by or about the Toronto Police Service between September and December 2013 and gathered via a commercially available API interface, this paper argues that police/citizen relations in the Twitter-sphere are best conceptualized using elements of Alexander's (2006) work on the 'civil sphere.' Specifically, through a manipulation of codes, narratives, and symbols tweeting reflects an engagement with a broader cultural structure where police legitimacy is sought the sanctity of a responsabilized citizenry is reinforced.

3. Jason Carmichael

### **The Size of Municipal Police Forces Across Canadian Cities, 1996-2006**

Despite a great deal of theoretical and empirical attention given to the size of metropolitan police departments in the United States, few scholars have examined this issue in the Canadian context. This study examines this question by assessing the potential influence that minority concentration may have on efforts to control crime in urban centers across the country. Using a pooled time-series regression technique well suited for the analysis of aggregate, longitudinal data, I assess the potential influence of ethnic threat may have on the size of municipal police departments in the Canadian cities with a population over 100,000 between 1996 and 2006. After accounting for factors related to ethnic threat, economic threat, social disorganization and levels of crime, I find that the size of the minority population has a significant non-linear effect on police force size. I elaborate on the theoretical implications for this finding.

4. Timothy Kang

### **Marriage, Cohabitation, and Crime: Updating the Age-Graded Theory of Informal Social Control**

Although this theory has been influential for understanding the desistance process, it was developed by examining men who came of age half a century ago. Since that era, the institution of marriage specifically, and family arrangements more generally, have undergone dramatic changes. Transitions to adulthood follow a "new timetable" in contemporary society, characterized by the postponement and deferral of marriage in favour of cohabitation. Despite these changes, the age-crime curve has remained relatively stable over time. The relative importance of marital bonds for the age-graded theory and the desistance process must, therefore, be revisited in light of these contemporary changes. Drawing on data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (1997), I first assess whether adolescent delinquency is associated with different marital outcomes. Then, I examine whether marriage and cohabitation still contribute to the desistance process in a more contemporary sample. I discuss the results of my analyses and their implications for updating the age-graded theory of informal social control in contemporary America.

## **Self-Identification – What Sustains the Borders? (ID1)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-599

The intent of this session is to critically examine the conditions that allow us to maintain a coherent self-identity, while also attending to the times when our carefully constructed identity borders break down or are otherwise challenged. Most of us are clear about whether we identify as male/female/other, heterosexual/queer, able/disabled, black/white/other, etc. It is often (but not always) fairly easy to know where to place ourselves with reference to these continuums. But why is it so easy to know how we fit into these categories? What keeps the borders in place, and under what conditions do these border-markers break down? Are the borders as fixed as some might want to believe? Are there other categories that we suspect are relevant to our own self-identity but into which it is not so easy to place ourselves because we don't really know where the borders are? Why might it be difficult to define borders? Papers grounded in autoethnographic reflexivity are particularly encouraged, although papers of a less personal nature are also welcome.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Sharon-Dale Stone

*Presenters:*

1. Randi Nixon

### **Why Be Proud?: Thinking Through the Role of Pride in Identity and Politics**

Why do we have pride in some aspects of our identity and not others? What causes us to fervently defend some parts of ourselves over others? What happens when we start to question the stability of our identities? In this paper I explore the role affect, pride specifically, has in maintaining a coherent self.

Given that subject formation is a social process, I am particularly interested in the role collectives play in either maintaining or dismantling identity. I use pride as a feeling and a kind of politics (e.g. gay pride, white pride) as an entry point into thinking through the relationship between affect, identity, and group belonging. I am interested in affective disorientations caused by (political, personal, ethical) tensions within seemingly homogenous groups (e.g. the queer community), as well as the role of affect and emotion in maintaining the boundaries between groups.

I draw on affect, feminist and queer theories as a lens to examine the ways patterns of feeling (established through ongoing affective encounters throughout one's life) work to create and reproduce one's identities, politics, and communities. As such, I also discuss the way affective encounters that cannot be easily incorporated by the self are the conditions of possibility for the breakdown of established patterns of thinking and feeling that constitute stable selfhood.

2. Laurel Falconi

### **Working With Transgender People: Coworkers' gender conceptions, expectations, and behaviours in the Workplace.**

Classification schemes are embedded into everyday life and people often think each category stands alone from one another (Bowker & Leigh Star, 2000). In terms of gender, this is evident when people often focus on gender as a binary in terms of being either male or female. With the increasing presence of openly transgender people now in the workplace (Taranowski, 2008), it is important to question the either-or of being male or female and to what extent workplace experiences are affected. There is an emerging research literature focusing on transgender people in their work environments, but comparatively little on the people around them. This research focuses on the experiences of the coworkers of a transgender woman to examine how they interpret the meaning of gender after their colleague transitioned from being a *imanî* to being a *iwomanî*; a concept that had previously gone unchallenged in their everyday lives. By analyzing and interpreting people's behaviours in the context of a workplace where a transgender individual reconstructs what it means to embody a specific

gender identity, I aim to bring awareness to two important topics regarding the categorization of men and women into either/or, as well as uncover hidden gender inequalities in the workplace.

3. Ailsa Craig, Rose Ricciardelli

### **Discursive Construction and Negotiations of Sexuality in Men's Prisons**

Understanding how sexuality is organized in differing cultures and contexts is central to sociological studies of sexual behaviour, identity, and the role sexuality plays in social systems and institutions beyond the presumed dyad of sexual relations or small group of the family. This paper examines cultures and understandings of sexual behaviour and identity in men's prisons by examining the discursive strategies men in prison use to understand, construct and interpret their own sexual identity and that of others within a heteronormative context where same-sex sexual activities take place. Drawing from 56 narratives of men in prison we explore how sexuality can be understood as a product of dominant cultural discourses that is more complex in its negotiation than the often presumed direct connection between behaviour and identity. In doing so, we investigate how sexuality is constructed and regulated in prison through discourse, and how discourse functions to regulate sexual conduct, and maintain stability of social order in a homophobic environment. Rather than take the informal discourses of prisoners as a map to the truth about sexual interactions in prison, the study approaches them as discursive practices contributing to the constitution of sexuality. In so doing we heed Halperin's call for research that asks how sexuality is constructed in different cultural contexts instead of transposing categories and understandings of the role and organization of sexuality between cultural contexts. This work thereby adds to our understanding of sexuality within the culture and institution of prisons and brings nuance to understandings of how MSMs (men who have sex with men) use dominant discourse to navigate and negotiate behaviour and identity through examining the case of male prisoners.

### **Settler colonialism and digital technologies (PSSM5)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-399

Settler colonialism in Canada is maintained by an economy and social structure based on resource extraction from lands and waters on remote and rural territories. The Canadian state and its industry partners use digital technologies extensively to protect capitalism. These many and varied digital technology processes include broadcasting digital media content that reinforces colonial relations and capitalist modes of production and consumption, using broadband networks to carry financial information and deliver government programs, surveilling social media to identify actors and social movements challenging the system, and many more.

All rural and remote communities – and particularly Indigenous communities – face both considerable opportunities and challenges related to digital technologies. The land-based lifestyle and culture of remote and rural Indigenous communities has brought them into conflict with the Canadian state and its industry partners. Resources extracted from their territories have been subsidizing the Canadian economy for years. Rural and remote communities are using digital technologies for distance education, telehealth, social networking to maintain community connection, organize resistance, and many more purposes. However challenges include a digital divide, government policies and actions to maintain settler colonialism, and lack of recognition of remote, rural and Indigenous technological innovation.

*Session Organizer:* Susan O'Donnell

*Chair:* Rob McMahon

*Presenters:*

1. Susan O'Donnell

### **Maintaining colonial relations with digital technologies**

Cherokee Nation scholar Jeff Corntassel uses the term "shape-shifting colonialism" to describe how settler colonial governments have over time used the tools available to them as instruments of domination over Indigenous peoples (Corntassel, 2012; Corntassel & Alfred, 2008).

My presentation focuses on six ways that colonial governments and their corporate partners are expanding their use of digital technologies to exert control over remote and rural Indigenous (First Nation) communities: 1) controlling the public discourse around Indigenous resistance (Dafnos, 2013; Roth, 1992); 2) making onerous requirements for digital reporting by community groups, including Indigenous organizations, as a condition of receiving public funds (Gibson, O'Donnell & Rideout, 2007); 3) conducting digital surveillance - both covert and overt; 4) providing funding to urban service institutions to use digital networks to deliver services remotely while withholding funding to remote Indigenous communities to develop their own capacity to deliver services; 5) providing public funds directly to telecommunications corporations to take care of communities instead of providing funds to Indigenous communities to develop their own digital capacity; and 6) providing a cadre of young and inexperienced government program managers with digital tools and requirements for collecting quantifiable data that excludes the reality of First Nations' experience. The goal is to maintain contemporary colonial relations, in particular to keep traditional Indigenous territories open for capitalist exploitation. My analysis also draws on Robert McChesney's (2013) work on digital technologies and capitalism.

2. Ashley Julian

### **Digital Technologies and Indigenous Pedagogy**

Innovative social networking strategies are transforming the context for future generations in the 21st century. Indigenous peoples and communities are using digital technologies to bond and bridge Indigenous pedagogy across Canada to protect their languages and culture, and developing programs for cultural preservation. Indigenous philosophy is experiencing an urgency to gather information from Indigenous elders, as elders are the holders of the Indigenous pedagogy and oral history.

We are living in the 21st century and Indigenous students across Canada live in shame for not knowing their language and culture. This embeds a fear in students public speaking, pronunciation, and response in their mother tongue. Indigenous critics of settler colonialism (Alfred, 2008) and critical education theorists (Kincheloe, 2008) have identified that mainstream education is a means of maintaining the status quo (pillars of civilization). Traditional Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous languages are absent in current private/public elementary and secondary literature and curriculum. Digital technologies usage is now growing and Indigenous peoples are reconstructing cultural identity through online courses and distance education. As a result digital technologies and social networking are being used as a form of Indigenous resilience against ethnocentrism and colonialism. Indigenous pedagogy is learned within families, from birth, children are taught the cultural values to sustain, retain, and comprehend how our natural laws are mobilizing. My Presentation will discuss how digital technology can support Indigenous pedagogy and cultural resilience in the face of settler colonialism.

3. Rob McMahon, Tim LaHache, Tim Whiteduck

### **Digital Data Management in Kahnawà:ke**

Indigenous communities are addressing settler colonialism through a variety of community-based projects (Simpson, 2011). Among these initiatives are those leveraging digital technologies. In the emergent network society, digital infrastructures and information and communication technologies are powerful tools that can support self-government activities (Castells, 2009; McChesney, 2013).

This presentation documents the development of digital data management in the Mohawk community of Kahnawà:ke. Data is the digital information generated by a community. It encompasses areas like research, education, finance, health, membership, housing, lands and resources. Data and data management tools, competencies, and capacities help with planning and decision-making, improve accountability, and measure success. Jurisdiction over data rests with the community and each First



Nation has the right to determine how that jurisdiction is interpreted and enforced. First Nations have always recognized and respected protocols pertaining to the collection, use, and sharing of community information. They have the authority to decide which community data will be shared with external entities such as governments and researchers.

Kahnaw̃:ke is a leader in First Nations digital data management. The CANO system (developed and managed by the First Nations Education Council of Quebec) provides opportunities for First Nations like Kahnaw̃:ke to manage their data for various purposes, such as when reporting to external governments. This is an important consideration in the context of the proposed First Nations Education Act. In this context, our study outlines how Kahnaw̃:ke supports community data management through an enabling environment that includes administration (policies, analysis, supervision), technical architectures (infrastructure, connectivity), data management systems, and personnel.

The presentation begins with a general introduction to the community. It then outlines how Kahnaw̃:ke organizes the storage, management, transfer, and use of community data. Interviews, documentary research, and site visits explore indigenous principles of data management. The presentation concludes by considering the implications of data management for Kahnaw̃:ke's self-government initiatives.

4. Brian Beaton

#### **E-Community – First Nations owning and controlling their digital networks and online services**

Marie Battiste understands the challenges First Nations experience when she describes the multiple “layers of oppression” imposed on the Mi'Kmaq people by successive colonial governments, their foreign policies, and underfunded services (Battiste, 2013, p15). Remote First Nations across Canada face similar and even more extreme challenges and oppression related to the provision of quality support programs, services and economic opportunities for local citizens.

My presentation examines how six remote First Nations in northwestern Ontario are innovating with the use of broadband networks and information and communication technologies (ICT) to deliver a full range of programs, services and provide socio-economic opportunities for their citizens. Locally owned and managed enterprises and services make it possible for new employment and learning opportunities that provide citizens with choices for accessing services, creating healthy standards of living, and balancing traditional and contemporary lifestyles. Using a critical lens integrating colonial, race and Marxist theories ensures the material represents a First Nation perspective (Alfred, 2008; Harvey, 2003; Kincheloe, 2008).

I engaged in participatory research with a tribal council representing residents of six remote First Nations. We developed and conducted an online survey in early 2014 to explore two questions: a) what online development opportunities are available to them and what are their experiences with these opportunities? b) What support systems and digital networks do these remote community residents identify as required to expand their ability to access and sustain their communities? The critical analysis includes a review of experiences in these First Nations before ICT became available. Through a settler colonialism lens I present the importance of First Nation control of their education systems and how ICT supports the development and provision of services and opportunities in these remote communities.

#### **The Undergraduate Voice (Omni1)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 9:00am-10:30aam Vallee-500

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 Organizer and Chair:* Gary Barron

*Discussants:* Howard Ramos and Katie MacDonald

*Presenters:*

1. Charmaine Burrus

### **Food Sovereignty and Food Security in the West Bank**

Since the 1948 creation of the state of Israel and the 1967 commencement of the Occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, Palestinian farmers have struggled to provide for their communities and Palestinians have become increasingly dependent on imports to meet their dietary needs. Israeli control and allocation of water through military orders which place extraction quotas and permit requirements on Palestinian wells have led the West Bank to depend increasingly on imports from Israel (who has ten times the irrigated farmland) and other countries. This has made Palestinians progressively more vulnerable to rising and volatile food prices leading to a situation in which 25% of West Bank residents are identified as being food insecure. This paper focuses on the effect that Israeli military orders have had on the amount of irrigated farmland able to be utilized in the West Bank and its subsequent effect crop selection and crop yields. Furthermore, it will examine how this lack of food sovereignty – particularly the right of people to define their own food and agricultural systems – has led to a lack of food security, a household's access to healthy food.

2. Robert Weston

### **What Are We Subscribing To? An Analysis of Self-Presentation and Social Support in the YouTube Vlogging Community**

What are the similarities between video bloggers (vloggers) and their predecessors – bloggers and creators of personal home pages? This paper analyzes a sample (n=16) of Vlog Stars on YouTube and their community of followers in terms of how: vloggers define their community; how vloggers construct their identity; and how their followers offer support. While vloggers were found to use links to construct their communities, links are also used to further construct their identities. Vloggers also constructed their communities through the use of co-starring and mentioning, novel methods that were not used extensively by their predecessors. Of the self-presentation styles in Jones's (1990) taxonomy, ingratiation and self-promotion were used much more than the other styles. While some negative comments were found, more comments were positive and emotionally supportive. These results suggest the ability to analyze vloggers and their communities with the concept of fan culture.

**BREAK TIME** (10:30am – 10:45am)

### **Citizenship formation - the making of racialized, ethnicized, and gendered subjects II (REth2-B)**

*Schedule and Location:* Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Concordia Seminary

This session is informed by a conception of citizenship formation as processes of self-making and being-made by power relations that produce regulated and hierarchical positionalities (Foucault 1989, 1991; Hall 1996; Ang and Stratton 1994; Ong 1996, 2003, 2006). The empirical focus of the session is mostly on racialized, ethnicized, gendered subjects confronting exclusionary practices. Together the papers address the following analytical themes: 1) social, cultural and political conditions in Canada or other contexts that shape citizenship formation processes through the regime of truths such as explicit and implicit racial and ethnic categories and ranking, mode and technology of power such as consent-producing rituals and rules; 2) claims to citizenship that are grounded in enduring notions of white supremacy, civilization, entrepreneurship, but also in other emerging

notions of biopolitical capital such as age; 3) struggles over representations and ordering; 4) contesting, internalizing or circumventing practices of self-making in fields of power that include the state, civic institutions, and social groups; 5) pragmatic construction of belonging or solidarity.

*Session Organizer:* Xiaobei Chen

*Chair:* Palak Dhiman

*Presenters:*

1. Jiyoungh LeeAn

**From a legal term to the technology of racialized governmentality : A genealogy of visible minority**

This paper aims to examine the genealogy of the three-decade-old racial term, 'visible minority'. By investigating discourse and politics surrounding the term, I will analyze how this legal category has been morphed to the technology of racialized governmentality. First, I will trace how this term came into being as a legal concept in a Canadian context. Second, I will analyze how this concept has been utilized in relation to practices of racialized governmentality to manage different racial populations. More specifically, I will delve into how the word 'race' has been elided in the public discussion on racism, what discourse has been produced surrounding the concept, and how certain racial subjects have been created in combination with categorization and statistical knowledge production. The focus of this paper is neither to measure the success of the term nor to argue that we change the name of this category. Rather, I draw attention to how this single legal category has produced different dynamics in relation to the practice of racialized governmentality.

2. Azar Masoumi

**'Come and be Lesbian': The International Call for Visibility and Queers of Colour**

In *The History of Sexuality*, Michel Foucault (1990) documents the birth of the sexual self. For Foucault, the sexual self is produced and sustained through confessional impulses that force speakers to assert the truth about their sexuality. Silence, in this configuration, is coded as repression and voice is valorized as liberation and agency. The capacity to openly speak of one's "true" sexual identity becomes a prerequisite not only for human happiness but also for liberal citizenship.

With the entry of gay and lesbian into the protective rubric of Human Rights the sexual self is being solidified universally. The international Human Rights organizations now work to facilitate closeted gays and lesbians coming out into open and fulfilling sexual lives around the globe. Yet, the question of coming out is inevitably complicated when located at a global scale or formulated in relation to non-White subjects.

Examining the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) guidance on gay and lesbian refugees alongside insights from queer women and trans people of colour, this paper challenges the liberal conception of queer citizenship that relies on visibility.

3. Amir Mirfakhraie

**Phobia, Citizenship Education, and Fractured-Selves: Construction of the Ideal Iranian Citizen**

This paper analyzes how present/non-present discursive/textual phobias about women, ethnic/racialized "minorities", non-Moslems, and non-Iranians are configured in Iranian school and Teacher Guide textbooks. I argue that, in manufacturing official knowledge about the Iranian national identity, school textbooks construct certain groups and bodies as *outsiders* who must be feared and controlled. School knowledge narrates the ideal self based on manufactured fears and phobias that define and relate Iranian students to the world around them in contradictory and fragmentary ways. The types of phobia that are promoted in Iranian school textbooks are multiple and interrelated:

political and economic dependency, disorder, *bī-hijāb* (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*. *Fractured-selves* reflect the textual positioning of racialized, patriarchal, nationalistic, and religious selves and forms of *otherness* in contradictory and discriminatory ways.

4. Mariama Zaami

#### **'Names as Identity Markers': Experiences of Discrimination among Ghanaian Youth in Toronto**

Existing literature indicates that visible minorities in Canada experience discrimination and exclusion, making integration into Canadian society challenging in spite of specific federal and provincial policies to encourage multiculturalism since it was introduced in the early 1970s. Most research on multiculturalism and integration of visible minorities into Canada have focused on experiences in relation to the housing market, education and the labour markets, yet little has been done on the effects of "ethnic" or "birth names" have on their bearer's chances of success on the labour market. Using critical race theories, this paper considered the everyday experiences of Ghanaian youth aged 18-30 years from the Jane-Finch neighbourhood in Toronto, to examine the forms and characteristics of social exclusion experienced by Ghanaian youth in Toronto. Using in-depth interviews (13 females and 12 males) and one focus group discussion (5 females and 3 males), to fill an important gap in our understanding of discrimination and integration in a multicultural society such as Canada. The findings suggest ethnic Ghanaian names identified job applicants as Ghanaians and probably played a role in their limited access to the labour market. The study also suggests that irrespective of Ghanaian youth credentials and Canadian work experience some employers discriminate against them contributing to our understanding of the continuing debates about discrimination and integration of visible minorities into Canadian society.

#### **Empirical Studies in the Sociology of Education: Education and Mobility (Edu2-A)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-300

This session invites papers whose research question focuses on the sociology of education. Papers submitted to this session should use quantitative or qualitative data to answer their research questions and have preliminary conclusions to draw from their analyses.

*Session Organizers and Chairs:* Karen Robson and Wolfgang Lehmann

*Presenters:*

1. Sal Guzzo

#### **Declining Social Class Returns to Education in the United States**

The Liberal Theory posits that societies experience economic changes that result from technological development, which in turn affects the occupational structure and the means by which individuals are allocated to positions within this structure (Trieman 1970). As the top of the occupational structure expands and the bottom contracts, this results in more demand for educational qualifications, which are essential for accessing higher level employment. The demand for educational qualifications arises because employers demand it of their workforce, and from employees themselves who seek it because they believe such education is essential for employability (Trieman 1970: 216). As education becomes the means by which individuals access higher level employment, less emphasis is placed on ascriptive factors related one's birth, such as one's social class origin, which in the past would have been the criteria used for employability (Goldthorpe 1980: 15; Trieman 1970: 216-218). As education becomes the sole means by which occupational positions at the ever-expanding top of the social structure, the Liberal Theory envisions that education will grow in importance. However, using the United States

General Social Survey fails to bear this out. Instead of education becoming more important over time, as it relates to its association to one's social position, the opposite is happening. Fitting a unidiff model to the data reveal it is actually becoming less important over time. This may indicate that as more individuals earn higher levels of education, employers are turning away from education as a signalling device that indicates one's employability. However, it may also indicate that as universities introduce new degree programs, these new programs aim graduates at lower levels within the social structure, rather than at the salariat, which may explain the reduction in the social class returns to education.

2. Yixi Lu

### **Transition from University to Job Market in Transforming China: Types of Strategic Agency within Structural Inequality and Anomic Situations**

Since the late 1970s, China's society has undergone a major transformation process. Profound restructuring has occurred in both higher education and the job market in China, resulting in tremendous impacts on university students' transition from the university to the job market. By using first-hand qualitative data collected at two universities, Xi'an Jiaotong University and Lanzhou University, this paper explores how and to what extent university students' strategic agency is constrained and enabled in the socioeconomic structures under dramatic transformation. Theoretically, this paper constructs an analytical framework of university students' postgraduate transition in China based on Bourdieu's concepts of field, capitals, and habitus, while also incorporating Merton's typology of modes of adaptation. Empirically, the data analysis reveals a complex relationship between structural constraints and students' perceptions of their agency in anomic situations during their post-university transition, which is caused by the gap between their cultural goals and institutional means. Their responses can be categorized into five types of reflexive agency based on a modification of Merton's typology. Although the dominant pattern of interactions between structures and agency shows a reproductive process of social inequality, the existence of different types of agency may inspire self-empowerment under the constraint of structures.

3. Amy Peirone

### **'I Bought My Degree, Now I Want My Job!'**

Academic entitlement (AE) refers to students' expectation of academic success independent of actual performance. AE has been linked with a number of maladaptive behaviours such as academic dishonesty, work avoidance, and conflict between students and professors. Although the literature indicates a number of correlates and predictors of AE, a gap in the literature on the potential implications of AE outside of academia exists. In particular, research has not explored whether the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours consistent with AE transition with the student to the workplace. This study addresses the gap in the literature by examining the potential relationship between AE and prospective workplace entitlement (WE). A sample of University of Windsor students (N=1024) completed an online survey on academic experiences and expectations in the Winter of 2013. Results of the multivariate analysis indicate a positive relationship between AE and prospective WE. Graduate students were found to have higher levels of prospective WE compared to undergraduates, while those in the faculties of Education and Law had significantly lower levels of prospective WE. These findings highlight a need to develop and implement various strategies and techniques to minimize entitlement beliefs prior to an individual's entry into the workforce.

4. Giselle Thompson

### **Educational Divestment in Jamaica**

Although education is widely regarded as a fundamental human right and prerequisite for human advancement, its accessibility and quality are compromised in many postcolonial societies due to aggressive debt servicing to placate the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other multilateral organizations.

This paper examines how austerity has affected public schools in Jamaica from a historical and contemporary perspective through the application of postcolonial theory and the human security

paradigm framework. Drawing on evidence from archival records of the Ministry of Education and interviews with persons inside the public school system, the author argues that finance must become subordinate to the productive economy (Levitt 2001; 2005), paying close attention to the essentiality of public education in Jamaica.

### **Indigenous-Settler Relations: Change and Continuity in Wake of Idle No More (Col2)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-399

In the winter of 2012/13, tens of thousands of Indigenous peoples across Canada and around the world gathered together for rallies, round dances and prayer circles to honour Indigenous sovereignty and protect the earth, air and water. These activities, triggered by federal legislation that facilitated access to reserve lands and undermined environmental protections without First Nations' consent, were met with mixed reactions by non-Indigenous Canadians, ranging from physical and verbal confrontation and backlash to indifference to active public support. Although the Idle No More movement captured daily news headlines and international attention, the legislation was passed, Indigenous peoples' demands were mostly ignored, and Canada's "Economic Action Plan" still focuses on large-scale resource extraction on and through Indigenous lands. Indigenous peoples, meanwhile, continue to defend their lands, assert their rights, and revitalize their cultures and communities.

This session invited theoretical and empirical research papers on the state of and potential for (or cases of) transformation in Indigenous-Settler relations. To what extent are relations – at both the level of interpersonal interaction in everyday life and institutional settings (schools, workplaces, etc.) and the nation-to-nation level – marked by conflict, avoidance, negotiation, or cooperation? How, if at all, have settler attitudes and behaviours changed in recent years, and how do some individuals become allies? What would constitute just and equitable relationships? Finally, what is the significance of Idle No More for Indigenous peoples and Canada, and where is the movement heading?

*Session Organizers and Co-chairs:* Jeff Denis and Patricia McGuire

*Discussant:* Rima Wilkes

*Presenters:*

1. Carol Lynne D'Arcangelis

#### **The 'impulse to solidarity': White settler subjectivity in Indigenous/settler solidarity encounters**

Idle No More – among the most recent and publicized incarnations of Indigenous resistance to settler colonialism – has reinvigorated discussions about Indigenous—settler relations. This paper explores these relations at a particular site of colonial encounter: political solidarity between Indigenous and white women in Canada. As a white feminist settler, I draw on interviews and auto-ethnographic reflection to discuss some of the prevailing intersubjective tensions of this "solidarity encounter." I focus on the discursive mechanisms through which white women negotiate their dominant/privileged positionality/identity as settlers. Drawing on Ahmed (2000) and Moreton-Robinson (2000), I contend that a desire for transcendence often insinuates itself into these negotiations, and is in turn implicated in white settlers' desires to reconstitute themselves/ourselves as Western liberal subjects. For it is the purportedly self-determining liberal subject who, through mobilizing discourses of proximity and exceptionalism, most effectively harbors the fantasy of extricating herself from (complicity in) the structural inequities of Canadian colonial society. I use "impulse to solidarity" to distinguish the bundle of desires and intersubjective dynamics of white women's subject/identity formation in solidarity encounters, identifying therein the specificity of white settler women's co-constitutive desires to both help and *be* helped.

2. Angela Nardozi, Jean-Paul Restoule, Kathy Broad, Nancy Steele

#### **Deepening Knowledge: Exploring Teacher Candidate Willingness to Incorporate Aboriginal Content in Future Teaching**

The Deepening Knowledge Project at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education has been working to bring Indigenous content to the Initial Teacher Education and Master of Teaching Program at our university since 2008. In 2012, we began research with one cohort of 70 teacher candidates to gauge their willingness and readiness to incorporate Indigenous content into their curriculum, using a mixed methods approach. Instructors of the cohort used a variety of strategies to infuse Indigenous content throughout the program. The research specifically on willingness has revealed a variety of Settler teacher candidate attitudes towards Indigenous content in the classroom, including some deep misunderstandings and underestimations of Indigenous Nationhood. Our research, including interviews and surveys, found 1. Teacher candidates see institutional limitations to including Aboriginal content in their work; 2. Teacher candidates expressed discomfort in their ability to teach Aboriginal content; 3. Teacher candidates' responses reveal a limited view of Aboriginal topics; and 4. A political view of Aboriginal topics seems to be correlated with willingness to give Aboriginal content prominence in teaching.

3. Harald Bauder

**Settler and Indigenous Territorial Belongings: Where the Parallax Gap Closes**

In contemporary public and academic debate in Canada, immigration and Indigenous narratives tend to be separated from each other. My empirical research suggests that Canada's national identity as a settler society is discursively incompatible with Indigenous claims to territorial belonging. Elsewhere I described the phenomenon of the discursive split between immigration and Indigenous matters which are factually closely interlinked as a parallax gap. In this presentation I explore moments in which the two narratives connect and bridge the exiting parallax gap. I am not interested in conventional depictions of Indigenous peoples as disadvantaged groups similar to visible minorities. Rather, I focus on situations that bring together Aboriginal and settler frameworks of territorial belonging, and I explore the potential of these situations as critical moments in the dialectic of social transformation.

4. Konstantin Petoukhov

**The Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the police order, and strategies of disruption**

Truth commissions, which are non-judicial bodies established to deal with the aftermath of mass atrocities such as genocide and ethnic conflict, are often considered vital tools for achieving normative transitional justice goals such as discovering the truth about a violent past and building reconciliation. In doing so, they perform a legitimating function of a new (usually democratic) political order by constructing a shared version of a nation's history and building consensus about the causes, manifestations, and ultimately the resolution of a conflict.

This paper analyzes the work of the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), whose primary task is to examine the abuse and neglect that took place in Indian Residential Schools (IRS). In particular, I build on the work of Jacques Rancière on dissensus to consider the ways in which the TRC builds consensus about Canada's colonial past by positioning IRS as an isolated instance in an otherwise spotless history of relations with Aboriginal peoples. I contend that the TRC represents what Rancière refers to as a "police order" – a system of legitimation the exclusions of which often go unquestioned. I also argue that the TRC represents a medium for IRS survivors disrupt and challenge the official version of Canadian history.

**Mental Health II (SoHe2-B)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-299

This session will include presentations focused on the effects 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 stress and access to social and personal coping resources.

*Session Organizer and Chair: Shirin Montazer*

*Presenters:*

1. Jonathan Koltai, Scott Schieman

**Resources that Protect other Resources: Job Pressure, Supportive Relationships at Work, and Health**

The job demands-resources (JD-R) model has been touted as a major framework for understanding psychological strain and health outcomes. The underlying thesis is that job demands are most detrimental for well-being when resources are low. Using data from the 2008 National Study of the Changing Workforce, we show that excessive pressure or overload—a quintessential job demand—is negatively associated with a fundamental job-related resource: social support at work. We then contribute new insights to this area by demonstrating the protective benefits of three other job-related resources. Specifically, schedule control, job autonomy, and challenging work each significantly weaken the deleterious impact that excessive job pressures have on both supervisor and coworker support. We interpret these patterns as consistent with the protective resources hypothesis and then provide one further set of elaborations across two key forms of status inequality (gender and SES) and their combined effects on mental health. Collectively, our observations have the implications for the ways that resources are characterized in the JD-R model—and the ways that some resources “protect” other resources from stressors.

2. Loanna Stephanie Heidinger

**The Enduring Strain of Growing Up in Disorder: A Longitudinal Analysis of Perceived Neighborhood Disorder and Subsequent Psychological Distress**

The study of mental health from a sociological perspective focuses on the factors and circumstances external to the individual that affect mental health and psychological distress. Sociological studies on neighborhoods have asserted that disadvantaged neighborhoods are associated with higher levels of detrimental health outcomes among residents. However, previous researchers have focused on current neighborhood circumstances and current mental health, failing to take into account how the constant exposure to chronic neighborhood disorder and stress in early adolescence can negatively impact subsequent health in adulthood.

The current study implements elements of both the stress process model and the life course perspective. Utilizing data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) I analyze how perceived neighborhood disorder, as a chronic stressor, in adolescence contributes to levels of psychological distress in adulthood. I focus on the process of stress proliferation across the life course, and I attempt to discern what resources may mediate or moderate the relationship between adolescent perceptions of neighborhood disorder and symptoms of depression in adulthood. I plan to answer two main questions: (1) What are the pathways that lead from perceived neighborhood disorder in early adolescence to levels of psychological distress in adulthood? (2) Does self-esteem mediate the impact of negative outcomes of neighborhood disorder on symptoms of depression? I also consider whether these outcomes vary by gender or race/ethnicity of respondents.

**Social Networks and Inequality in Canada (SoNet1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-500

This session examines the sources and effects of social networks in Canada, with an emphasis on sources in and effects on inequality. Erickson reports on the three major ethnic groups in Toronto (White, Black, and Chinese). Access to occupationally diversified people in each of these groups varies with location in ethnic, educational, and occupational inequalities and with voluntary association activity. Looker examines the effects of social networks for rural and urban youth. Majerski reports the positive effects of diverse weak ties on earnings for both immigrants and native born, and the earnings costs of strong ties for immigrants.



*Session Organizer and Chair: Bonnie Erickson*

*Presenters:*

1. Bonnie Erickson

### **Access to Ethnic Social Capital**

Past research on social capital has focussed on occupations: people who have contacts in occupations varying in prestige have potential access to a variety of resources that can facilitate socioeconomic success and political activity. Contact resources also vary with contact ethnicity. This paper develops measures of ethnic social capitals as the variety of high, and low, status occupations in which a person knows someone of a particular ethnicity. The ethnic groups examined are White, Chinese, and Black people in Toronto. Results show that weaker ties cross ethnic boundaries more often than strong ties, so provide Chinese and Black respondents with better potential access to the resources in the dominant White group. Access to ethnic social capitals varies with education, work, being Canadian born or not, and activity in voluntary associations, as well as with a person's own ethnic group membership. Implications for class and ethnic inequality are discussed.

2. E. Dianne Looker

### **The boundaries of community: the impact of networks and community ties on youth in rural and urban areas.**

Social networks and the resources they provide are particularly important for youth as they make various transitions to adulthood. The nature and density of these networks are often thought to differ for rural as compared to urban youth. Rural areas tend to be seen as close knit (although sometimes divided) communities where there are links across generations, and there are strong emotional ties to community. Connections to family and friends can help (or impede) both geographic and social mobility. These issues are explored using Canadian data from a researcher generated longitudinal survey of youth, followed from age 17 (N=1209), to age 23 (N=8548) and age 29 (N=791). Extensive quantitative data from the surveys is complemented by rich qualitative data from four hundred in-depth interviews at age 23, as well as verbatim responses to open ended questions in the surveys. Initial results document the importance of social networks and connection to community for both urban and rural youth. Also, there is evidence that, for some youth, social networks can have a negative impact, throwing into question the notion of networks as "social capital".

3. Maria Majerski

### **The labour market outcomes of immigrant men in Canada: The role of social networks**

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 immigrant/native-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 that local weak ties and network diversity are positively associated with the earnings of immigrant and native-born men in Canada. In contrast, interaction effects reveal a significant earnings disadvantage associated with local close ties on immigrants' earnings, not native born. The sizeable, negative effect of local strong ties on immigrants' earnings warrants further investigation into immigrants' local close ties to explain the deteriorating labour market conditions of Canada's immigrants.

### **Politics and the New Social Media (PSSM11)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-599

Many claims have been made concerning the impact of the "new social media" on the complexion of politics. Have Facebook, Twitter, mobile apps, and blogs fundamentally changed politics and political

contention? Or are they simply the latest means through which people engage with politics and collective action? This session welcomes papers that explore these and other themes related to the interrelation of politics and the new social media.

Session Organizer and Chair: Thomas Crosbie

*Discussant:* Judith Taylor

*Presenters:*

1. Deena Abul Fottouh

**The 6th of April Youth Movement: Self-representation, adversarial and counter-adversarial framing**

The 6th of April Youth Movement is one of the major social movement organizations involved in the 2011 Egyptian Revolution. The group believes in the powerful role of social media and is using it as a main tool for organization and mobilization. Embedded in framing theory of social movements, this paper compares the group's self-representation on social media to the way they were framed by the international and local media. Comparing these two types of framing shows whether digital activism helped in portraying the group the way they wanted. It analyzes the framing and counter-framing exercised by the movement to embellish its image, particularly in its relationship with the Supreme Council of Armed Forces. The study uses content analysis of the movement's official website, video blogs and their Facebook pages. It also analyzes more than twenty five articles from the New York Times, the Washington Post and Egyptian online newspapers. The paper shows how the movement mainly tries to self-represent itself as the gatekeeper of a revolution that they have dreamt of for long. It also shows how international media had an evangelical view about them as vanguards of the revolution while local media tried to demonize them.

2. Elizabeth Dubois

**How "online public space" is killing democracy**

From its inception the Internet has been promoted as a way to advance democratic goals by opening up access to information, reducing barriers to participation, and enabling new forms of accountability (Agre 2002; Castells, 2011). Implicit, and often explicit, in theories of how the Internet and related applications will improve democracy is the notion of a public space or sphere enabled by the Internet (Dahlberg, 2001; Dahlgren, 2005). Facebook, Twitter, and other online social networking sites epitomize the notion of a such a free space in which political information dissemination, discussion, and debate can take place (Dahl, 2000). I argue social media are more usefully conceptualized as tools. A tools approach gives agency to users, does not assume constraints related to space, and promotes an understanding of political systems which allows for enough flexibility in understanding political systems to account for shifts in power dynamics across a variety of political players. This paper is primarily theoretical in nature and is intended to spark debate while also laying out a research agenda.

3. Tabasum Akseer

**National security post 9/11: forfeiting human rights for securitization**

Since 9/11, discourse on the war on terror has shaped foreign and domestic policies of nations across the globe. In the Western world, nations have engaged in updating policies aimed at securing their borders and protecting their citizens. For example, the Canadian government has increased their usage of security certificates in ensuring the safety and security of Canadians. Security certificates are legal provisions that allow for the indefinite detention and deportation of non-citizens who are deemed a threat to national security. Such provisions are anti-democratic and discriminatory, violating guarantees of equality and fundamental justice, as enshrined within the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom and international law. Their usage has been criticized domestically and internationally by organizations including Amnesty International, the United Nations, and Human Rights Watch. The usage of such provisions by a democratic liberal nation is not unique. Rather, as this paper will demonstrate, the permeation of anti-democratic and discriminatory provisions into Canadian

discourse had been adopted from practices and policies developed in other Western democratic states. Using critical discourse analysis, the following paper will attempt to locate the progression of similar laws and procedures from the United Kingdom and the United States into Canadian discourse.

### **Social Inequality, the Labour Market and the Great Recession (SoIn3)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-400

This session welcomes papers that contribute to the wider literature on the causes and/or effects of inequality as it relates to labour market outcomes. Despite improved access to postsecondary education, advantaged groups continue to navigate into higher education's more prestigious and selective segments and encounter fewer barriers in their transitions into the labour market. This session is particularly interested in papers that examine labour market inequalities at the intersection of social class, gender, ethnicity, and/or disability. Papers that focus on the early workforce experiences of disadvantaged youth in the Great Recession are especially encouraged.

*Session Organizer:* David Zarifa

*Chair:* David Walters

*Presenters:*

1. Mathieu Lizotte

#### **Canadian household debt and social inequality**

The rising debt to income ratio of Canadian households has attracted considerable media attention in the last few years. Much concern has been particularly directed at its causes and consequences. This paper shall address the sociological challenge of incorporating debts to the study of social inequality. For one thing, as the conventional distinction between good and bad debts reminds us, not all debts are created equal. While generally regarded as a sound investment, mortgages can become problematic depending on the conditions of the real estate market. For another, while the national average of household debt has risen in the last four decades, this rise has not been uniform across all social categories. Using data from Statistics Canada's Survey of Financial Security (cycles 1999, 2005 and 2012), we shall attempt to determine the effects that rising household debts has had on the material conditions of Canadian households as well as on social inequality. Although it may appear paradoxical at first glance, our results show that those who have the most debts are not necessarily the most indebted.

2. Mitchell McIvor, Bob Andersen

#### **Student Debt and Labour Market Outcomes: The Role of Socio-Economic Background**

Using nationally representative data collected on new university graduates in Canada (2005), this paper examines whether student debt acquired in obtaining a bachelor's degree affects new graduates' transitions into the labour market. As university tuition rises in Canada student debt has become a focal issue in discussions of educational attainment and class mobility. The goal of this paper was to determine if student debt affects new graduates' transition to the labour market as well as if these effects differ by socio-economic background. Specifically, we examine the job graduates hold two years after convocation to determine if student debt had any bearing on: (1) whether the graduate works full-time, (2) whether their job is permanent or temporary, (3) how much they earn in income; (4) the number of job benefits they have, and (5) the likelihood that they are overqualified for their position. We find that higher levels of student debt affect graduates' transition to the labour market in positive ways as debt is significantly associated with increased income, greater job benefits, greater odds of working in permanent, full-time work and decreased odds of being overqualified. We also find that socio-economic background mediates this relationship, however, and that the effects are greatly reduced for those from low-SES backgrounds for whom debt sometimes leads to negative outcomes like reduced job benefits. The implications of this research are discussed in a cross-national perspective that examines the role policy plays in shaping levels of student debt and how debt affects students from different SES backgrounds.

3. Angela Hick, Cynthia Cranford

**Understanding the Mismatch between Industrial Unionism and Service Sector Employment: A case study of Ontario personal homecare workers**

A divergence between industrial unionism and service sector employment is well documented in the literature. This divergence is based largely on theoretical discussions derived from legislative analysis, as well as some empirical studies conducted primarily in the United States. In this paper, interviews conducted with unionized personal homecare workers in Ontario are used to investigate how these workers' experiences influence their view of their own union and industrial unionism more broadly. The majority of workers in this study are in favor of unionization, but many express negative or mixed sentiments towards their union. Negative sentiments are primarily shaped by the complex social relations between these workers and multiple employer-like entities, relations that drastically diverge from those of the bygone Fordist factory. In particular, these workers' experiences point to the difficulty in effectively improving their working conditions due to the limits of industrial union strategies. This study suggests that changes in union strategies, in addition to changes in labour legislation and policy, can make unions more effective for the growing number of workers in the service sector.

**The Social Construction of Crime Across Borders and over Temporal Boundaries (Crim1)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-499

People and behaviours have been labelled criminal since time immemorial; however what has been labelled acceptable and unacceptable has varied considerably across geo-political borders and over time. How and why has crime been socially constructed differently over the years and around the globe? To get to the heart of this perplexing sociological question, this session will explore the social processes underlying how individuals, groups, and behaviours become defined as criminal. In particular, we will focus on how different social, political, cultural, and historical contextual factors play a role in explaining how and why deviance and crime are constructed the way they are, and why these constructions differ across state borders and over time. We welcome research that investigates the social construction of crime from any time and any place in the world. We invite papers that explore a variety of themes and topics including: media representations of crime, how police react to crime, the role of scientific experts in the social construction of crime, and how societal reactions to crime shape punishment choices. Papers that compare and contrast the social construction of crime in multiple countries or different time periods are strongly encouraged.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Steven Hayle

*Presenters:*

1. Rachael Collins

**'Bombshell Bandits': An Analysis of Female Offenders and Victims in the Canadian Press**

Media sensationalism of female violence and aggression is not a novel phenomenon; women and girls who break the law have long captured the attention of mass audiences. Over the past two decades, however, negative images portraying hyper-violent and bad girls have become pervasive. The images we see throughout the media often exaggerate girls' aggression by implying that women are more likely to engage in criminal activity than ever before. These representations, however, are often disproportionate to the true incidence of crime. In order to examine the extent to which the gender of the offender or victim impacts portrayals of crime, a content and discourse analysis was conducted on four Canadian city newspapers over a span of thirty years. The results from the 1190 sampled crime articles revealed that, although portrayals of female offenders accurately depict them as generally lower-risk, both female offenders and female victims were treated equivocally. Women offenders were dichotomized into sexualized bad girls or malicious black widows. Similarly, female victims were depicted either as bad victims that were blamed for their circumstances, or good victims who garnered sympathy through negative portrayals of the offenders. The findings are discussed within the context of gender differences surrounding the social discourse of violence.

2. Steven Hayle

**Explaining Cross-National Variation in Harm Reduction Through Historical Sociology**

Why does harm reduction drug policy for opiate use vary across national borders and over time? For example, between 1925 and 1967, the British government permitted large numbers of physicians in the UK to prescribe heroin to patients for the purpose of 'maintaining' their addictions. Conversely, it was only in 2005 that the Canadian government approved the first trial of a heroin prescription clinic in Vancouver, British Columbia. However, whereas Canada opened North America's first drug consumption room in 2003, the British government has repeatedly rejected calls for the establishment of such facilities in England and Wales. This paper responds to Toby Seddon's call for an "historical sociology of [drug] policy change". In his 2011 paper, "Explaining Drug Policy: Toward an Historical Sociology of Policy Change", he notes that historical sociology views the contemporary social world as a product of past formations, and that historical sociology attempts to explain social change over time rather than just describe it. In an attempt to fuse historical sociology with social constructionist analysis, I question how the unique *perceptions* of past drug policy decisions in Canada and Britain explain why current harm reduction policies are different in each country. Sources of data include parliamentary debates, city council minutes, government committee testimony, newspaper articles, and secondary literature. I find that *perceived* failures and disasters in harm reduction that took place in the past can both motivate and discourage current developments in harm reduction policy.

4. Paula Maurutto, Lucy Luccisano, Laura Macdonald

**The development of Safer Cities in Toronto and Mexico City: How crime prevention logics transcend boundaries**

Globally, urban social policies are increasingly becoming intertwined with crime prevention strategies. Safer Cities has become a significant priority in local city government. This presentation will compare and contrast the development of Safer Cities projects in Mexico City and Toronto. While the implementation of programs may differ across these two cities, the logics that infuse policies emerging under this umbrella are often similar. The paper will examine how logics such as broken windows, zero tolerance, community policing and community mobilization are being implemented to develop safer cities project. Of particular interest is how these strategies differentially impact marginalized groups in both cities.

**Indigenous-Settler Relations and (De)Colonization Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-399

The study of indigenous-settler relations and (de)colonization has grown within sociology and related disciplines, as indicated by the rising number of CSA sessions devoted to these topics. Important research is now being conducted on indigenous and settler identities, interactions, inequalities, racism, resistance, resilience, reconciliation, violence, poverty, healing, cultural practices, self-determination, institution-(re)building, and social movements, among other issues, and increasing attention is being placed on indigenous perspectives and methodologies. This research cluster aims to bring together, and encourage dialogue between, indigenous and allied scholars in the sociology of indigenous-settler relations and (de)colonization. The research cluster will meet together at Congress 2014 to more comprehensively envision our goals and priorities.

Organizer: Jeff Denis

**John Porter Tradition in Excellence Award Lecture**

**Dr. Lesley Wood: Waves of Protest: Direct Action, Deliberation and Diffusion**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 12:30pm-1:30pm Concordia Lutheran Seminary

How do waves of protest spread to new sites? Why do protests spark imitators in some cities and not others? Drawing on the research on the spread of tactics in the global justice wave of protest featured in *Direct Action, Deliberation and Diffusion*, Wood will argue that understanding the ebbs and flows of

contemporary cycles of protest requires close examination of micro-level processes of identification, deliberation and brokerage.

*Dr. Lesley Wood, a Professor in the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Liberal Arts & Professional Studies at York University is the 2013 recipient of the John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award for her work, 'Direct Action, Deliberation, and Diffusion: Collective Action after the WTO Protests in Seattle.' Cambridge University Press 2012*

### **Aging and Inequality I (SoIn5-A)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-400

Canadian seniors do not experience economic inequality equally. Rather, race and ethnicity, immigrant status and time of arrival, paid and unpaid work, gender, class and access to retirement income are some of the key factors that shape the degree to which seniors experience economic vulnerability in retirement. In this session, we encourage papers that explore the factors that precipitate economic inequality for seniors. We also seek to understand the consequences for seniors and 'near seniors' of the effects of inequality on their family lives, paid employment, community involvement, emotional well-being and social integration.

*Session Organizers:* Nancy Mandell and Nikolina Postic

*Chair:* Ann H. Kim

*Discussant:* Deborah K. van den Hoonaard

*Presenters:*

1. Becky Casey, Peri Ballantyne

#### **Trajectories towards inequalities in old age: Examining the life course of injured workers**

An area of study that has not received much research attention is the aging experiences of people with permanent impairments resulting from workplace injuries. Due to escalating negative financial, health, and social outcomes, many people who are aging with workplace injuries face a very vulnerable future. Dreams of a financially secure and stable retirement are often shattered after a workplace injury. Data for this presentation come from three research projects: two qualitative projects based on single-time, in-depth interviews: N=40 aged 35-74,  $\bar{x}$  17 years since injury; N=11 aged 41-61,  $\bar{x}$  9 years since injury; and a detailed quantitative survey focusing on pre and post injury work, health, and income outcomes: N=494 aged 26-58,  $\bar{x}$ =4.5 years. Our results suggest that aging with permanent impairments resulting from a workplace injury can have long-term negative implications on financial, health, and social connections. Therefore, the long-term outcomes of work injuries and how they will ultimately affect people throughout the life course and into old age needs to be recognized by Workers' Compensation Boards to ensure a more positive future for injured workers.

2. Karen Kobayashi, Sharon Koehn, Mushira Khan

#### **Exploring Intersections of Health Inequality in Later Life: A Scoping Review of the Literature on the Health and Health Care of Ethno-cultural Minority Older Adults**

This paper uses an intersectionality perspective to interrogate selected findings of a scoping review of published and grey literature on the health and health-care access of ethnocultural minority older adults. Our focus is on Canada and countries with similar immigrant populations and health-care systems. Approximately 3,300 source documents were reviewed covering the period 1980–2012: 830 met the eligibility criteria; 185 were Canadian. Summarised findings were presented to groups of older adults and care providers for critical review and discussion. Here we discuss the extent to which the literature accounts for the complexity of categories such as culture and ethnicity, recognises the compounding effects of multiple intersections of inequity that include social determinants of health as well as the specificities of immigration, and places the experience of those inequities within the

context of systemic oppression. We found that Canada's two largest immigrant groups – Chinese and South Asians – had the highest representation in Canadian literature but, even for these groups, many topics remain unexplored and the heterogeneity within them is inadequately captured. Some qualitative literature, particularly in the health promotion and cultural competency domains, essentialises culture at the expense of other determinants and barriers, whereas the quantitative literature suffers from oversimplification of variables and their effects often due to the absence of proportionally representative data that captures the complexity of experience in ethno-cultural minority groups.

3. Xiaoyu Annie Gong

#### **Retirees' Participation in Bridge Employment and Psychological Distress: The Mediating and Moderating Effects of Social Support**

Many people who retire from long-term career jobs now seek bridge employment before completely exiting the labor force. However, little attempt has been made to understand whether participation in post-retirement employment is associated with better psychological well-being and what motivates retirees to participate in post-retirement employment. The purpose of this study is threefold: 1) to examine whether retirees' participation in bridge employment status is associated with psychological distress; 2) to determine whether social support from friends mediates the relationship between retirees' employment status and their psychological distress; and 3) to determine whether social support from spouse, family or friends moderates the relationship between retirees' employment status and their psychological distress. Data from the 2004 National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP) was used for analysis. Results indicate that retirees engaged in paid work have lower psychological distress than those not working. However, the difference in psychological distress is largely a function of differences in educational achievement, wealth, and disability. Perceived support from friends is both a mediator and moderator of the relationship between retirees' employment status and their psychological distress.

4. Miya Narushima, Jian Liu, Naomi Diestelkamp

#### **Neighbourhood-based lifelong learning and healthy aging: Analyzing its relationship to well-being, vulnerability, and perceived health in later life**

This study investigates whether continuous participation in lifelong learning in local communities can potentially play a role in older adults' psychological well-being. Using a cross-sectional survey with 699 older learners enrolled in a local public continuing education program, we analyzed the association between their duration of learning and their level of well-being, taking gender, vulnerability levels and self-rated health into considerations. The results suggest that old adults' continuous participation is independently and positively associated with their well-being, even among the most vulnerable group—i.e. those who have multiple risk conditions including low income, poor social support, and chronic health problems. The results are discussed with reference to the literature of old age vulnerabilities framework which underlines the important role of supportive activities and environment in developing older adults' reserve capacity. Although well-being in later life is largely determined by life course tied to socioeconomic status, this study also suggests there are compensatory effects brought about by the local educational program. Given the trend toward inequality in third age learning, our study draws attention to the potential roles of affordable and accessible community activities for healthy aging, and calls for further studies of its impact and their inclusion in ageing policies.

#### **Citizenship formation - the making of racialized, ethnicized, and gendered subjects III (REth2-C)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Concordia Seminary

This session is informed by a conception of citizenship formation as processes of self-making and being-made by power relations that produce regulated and hierarchical positionalities (Foucault 1989, 1991; Hall 1996; Ang and Stratton 1994; Ong 1996, 2003, 2006). The empirical focus of the session is mostly on racialized, ethnicized, gendered subjects confronting exclusionary practices.

Together the papers address the following analytical themes: 1) social, cultural and political conditions in Canada or other contexts that shape citizenship formation processes through the regime of truths such as explicit and implicit racial and ethnic categories and ranking, mode and technology of power such as consent-producing rituals and rules; 2) claims to citizenship that are grounded in enduring notions of white supremacy, civilization, entrepreneurship, but also in other emerging notions of biopolitical capital such as age; 3) struggles over representations and ordering; 4) contesting, internalizing or circumventing practices of self-making in fields of power that include the state, civic institutions, and social groups; 5) pragmatic construction of belonging or solidarity.

*Session Organizer:* Xiaobei Chen

*Chair:* Jiyoung Leean

*Presenters:*

1. Rishma Johal

**Citizens without a Shadow: The Exclusion of South Asian Women from Canada**

Historically, Canadian immigration policies have reflected the prevalence of a racial hierarchy, which privileged certain groups over others. The first South Asian migrants to Canada successfully entered because immigration officials' energies were diverted towards tightening control over the migration of Japanese and Chinese men. However, as the population increased, Anglo-Canadians felt that it was threatening their homogeneity as a "white" settler society. Thus, in 1907, legal policies abolished many of the rights that South Asians possessed before this period as British subjects. The government disenfranchised them, excluded them from various professions, and barred them from buying property in many areas of Vancouver. Moreover, they prohibited South Asian women from migrating, which reflected both racist and gendered assumptions. This prohibition reveals how race and gender both combined as barriers distinctively in Canada to restrict South Asian women's migration in accordance with the national project of establishing a "white man's country". Yet, South Asian women found ways to migrate. This paper will argue that the first South Asian women who migrated to Canada faced legal, social, and cultural constraints based on racialized and gendered understandings of Canadian citizenship.

2. Hye Jin Kim

**Queen or Student? Yuna Kim in the space of figure skating**

When Vancouver Olympic gold medalist Yuna Kim announced she will part ways with her former coach Brian Orser, Canadian media was not in favour of the skater. In this paper, I situate the media discourses in the relationship between her racialized body and figure skating as white space. With the help of Mohanram's discussion on racialized body in spatiality (1999) and scholars who theorizes the construction of Canada as The Great White North (Berger 1966; Razack 2002; Baldwin, Cameron & Kobayashi 2011), I provide an analysis of media moments focusing on Kim's winning of Olympic gold medal in 2010 Vancouver Olympics, announcement of parting ways with former coach Canadian Brian Orser, and her return to competitive skating in World Championships 2013 in London Canada. Yuna Kim's status on this space is precarious between her claimed universal status as a "Queen" in the sport, and her constantly marked body, pinned down to her nationality. This risky identity was negotiated through her "student" status in Canada first through Canadian coach Brian Orser, was lost, and restored again through choreographer David Wilson.

3. Hannah Vermish

**Beauty Work and Race in Strip Clubs: A Case Study from Atlantic Canada**

Despite growing interest in racial inequality and ageist practices in strip clubs, research on this topic in a predominantly white city is limited. Previous studies find that youthfulness, slimness, and Eurocentric features are ingrained in the current social discourse surrounding beauty and, in turn, inform beauty standards and practices in the strip trade. This study addresses the impact of racial inequality in strip clubs a city in Atlantic Canada and whether the intersection of race and age influences beauty practices undertaken by strippers in strip clubs. The lived realities of strippers are



observed in this study throughout ethnography, participant observation, and qualitative interview. The beauty routines of strippers and the meaning and beauty politics attached to these routines are also unpacked. This paper concludes by highlighting the impact of racial and age discrimination in the strip trade and suggests implications for policy makers and future studies.

**Empirical Studies in the Sociology of Education: Determinants of success in post-secondary education (Edu2-C)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-300

This session invites papers whose research question focuses on the sociology of education. Papers submitted to this session should use quantitative or qualitative data to answer their research questions and have preliminary conclusions to draw from their analyses.

*Session Organizers and Chairs:* Karen Robson and Wolfgang Lehmann

*Presenters:*

1. Mahdiah Salmasi, Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale, Janice Drakich

**Influence of Commitment to Education on First-Year Post-Secondary Student Retention**

Numbers of international students are steadily increasing in Canadian universities. It is important to explore how Canadian universities can encourage international students to remain until their degree completion because it contributes significantly to the economy of the host country. Despite the importance of this subject, there is inadequate research on international student retention. To fill this gap the current study will examine whether there are significant differences between international versus domestic students in terms of the effect academic integration and commitment to education have on student retention during their first year of education at the University of Windsor. An online survey, measuring academic integration and institutional and goal commitment as defined by the model of individual departure, will be administered to a sample of undergraduate students who are enrolled at the University of Windsor in winter 2014. A series of linear and logistic regressions will be used to determine the main effects and interaction effects between academic integration and initial and subsequent institutional and goal commitment among domestic and international students by building a series of models to more precisely predict student retention, accounting for both direct and indirect effects on student retention.

2. Tanvi Sirari

**Challenges of Integrating International minority Students in a multicultural University**

Most of the studies on integration of international students in the North American context have been conducted in the United States using quantitative methods. This paper examines how racial/ ethnic background of international students' affect their integration at the University of British Columbia UBC and in Canada based on 18 qualitative interviews conducted from 2007 to 2013, with equal numbers of Black, Asian and White international students. Integration is measured by focusing on experiences and expectations of discrimination students have on campus and outside, diversity of students' social networks, and their participation in student clubs and activities on campus. Students' experiences of integration vary considerably based on their racial/ethnic background. Black students face more discrimination, have less diverse social networks, and limited participation in groups, in comparison with the other two groups. The significant presence of Asian Canadians in UBC gives Asian international students confidence that they will fit in, while Black students feel underrepresented on campus and outside. They challenge UBC's claim to multiculturalism by citing negligible presence of Blacks on campus. Unlike White students, Blacks and Asians are join student clubs belonging to their racial/ethnic identity, and membership in these clubs facilitates their integration into the university community.

3. Susan Sverdrup-Phillips

**Mature students' success at university; the importance of Illusio**

This paper employs Pierre Bourdieu's (2011/1979) concept of *illusio* to the exploration of the complexity of taste for learning among mature students attending Canadian post-secondary institutions. Based on interviews with 43 mature students, aged 26-64 at three post-secondary institutions in two Canadian provinces, this study aims to understand what makes mature students successful in post-secondary settings. Mature students often, but not always, enter post-secondary education with an *illusio* for the credential provided by post-secondary learning; however, some students lose this after entering the post-secondary field. Mature students have or develop *illusio* for learning in order to apply knowledge in their personal lives or workplaces. Some students, those who seem most successful in post-secondary, have an *illusio* for learning for its own sake. Contributing factors to the development of these various levels or types of *illusio* are discussed.

### **Exploring and contesting settler colonial practices: regulation, resistance, and redress (Col1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-399

This session examines violence and settler colonialism, as well as the complex relations between settlers and indigenous populations. While settler colonial violence can be understood as direct forms of violence, including physical destruction and genocide, violence may also take structural forms, such as the silencing of indigenous narratives, the denial of historical and ongoing injustice, poverty and racism. The session welcomes historical and contemporary critical engagement with settler colonial apparatuses, institutions, discourses and relations in Canada and settler colonial regimes around the world. Moreover, the session aims to focus attention on challenges to settler colonialism, strategies of resistance, struggles for justice and the narrating of alternate stories and histories both by indigenous peoples and their allies. The session will, furthermore, consider justice for the victims and survivors of settler colonialism and the possibility of remaking settler colonial societies. Topics of interest may include (but are not limited to): Theorising settler colonialism; genocide; apartheid; settler-indigenous relations; the impact of ethnic/cultural diversity on settler-indigenous relations; land; forced relocation; deaths and disappearances; institutions (e.g., residential schools, criminal justice); transitional justice, including notions of "reconciliation"; indigenous social movements; and the comparative study of diverse settler colonial regimes.

*Session Organizers:* Augustine Park, Madalena Santos, and Konstantin Petoukhov

*Chair:* Madalena Santos

*Presenters:*

1. Konstantin Petoukhov

#### **A critical assessment of challenges and opportunities for transitional justice as a method of redress for Indian Residential Schools**

The transitional justice paradigm, which typically consists of measures such as truth commissions, reparations, and prosecutions, has emerged as a response to the aftermath of mass violence, genocide, and ethnic conflict. Transitional justice has often been viewed as an appropriate method for facilitating short-term political transitions to democratic and liberal state regimes, whose goals include reconciliation, peace, justice for victims, recognition of the harm done, and affirmation of equality of victims' rights.

Canada is a unique case because although it is not typically considered a "transitional" society, it nevertheless hosts mechanisms associated with transitional justice – a truth commission, a reparations programme, and commemoration initiatives – seeking to provide redress to former students who attended Indian Residential Schools (IRS) and who suffered abuse and neglect. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities that the resolution of IRS injustices poses to the existing transitional justice paradigm with the goal to enrich and re-theorize its constitutive elements and objectives for application in a non-transitional society in which Indigenous peoples continue to experience injustices stemming from the colonial project.

2. Jennifer Matsunaga

**Speak the truth, but not to each other: Unsettling truth-telling about internment camps and residential schools**

Inquiries into transitional justice typically focus on the event and effectiveness of institutionalized repair mechanisms such as truth and reconciliation commissions. This paper builds on emerging settler/colonial governmentality literature (Monaghan 2013; Bennett, Dibley & Harrison 2014; Scott 1995;) to ask what might be learned about how institutionalized repair mechanisms relate to settler colonial 'logic of elimination' and how, if at all, these mechanisms translate into changes in techniques of governing. The paper focuses on the issue of Indigenous-settler reconciliation, particularly as it relates to the specificities of diasporic settlers; here, activists and scholars grapple with the question of how diasporic communities can best reconcile their relation to Indigenous peoples. In Canada, the federal government has instituted repair measures to both Indigenous peoples and settlers, yet little is known about how they relate to, inform, and/or stabilize one another. I examine one case in which institutionalized repair mechanisms were implemented and in which settler governmentality has not been examined in any depth: The Japanese Canadian Redress Agreement. By being attentive to the rationalities of truth and reconciliation, the 'targets' of these agreements and how they were developed, I demonstrate that using the tools offered by governmentality uniquely attune its user to grasp at once the practical work of government and opportunities to unsettle narrow approaches to truth and reconciliation.

3. Jeff Denis

**Idle No More: A Four Directions Model of Indigenous Self-Determination Movements**

In the winter of 2012/13, tens of thousands of Indigenous peoples and their allies gathered in towns, cities and reserves across Canada to hold rallies, round dances and prayer circles to honour Indigenous sovereignty and protect Mother Earth. This paper draws on the Medicine Wheel concept to develop a "four directions" model that explains Indigenous self-determination movements as comprised of material, intellectual, emotional, and spiritual elements. In the case of Idle No More (INM), facilitating conditions included a young, growing, increasingly well-educated Indigenous population with ties to both pan-Indigenous urban networks and traditional homelands; the savvy use of new social media; rising frustrations with governments that promise "truth and reconciliation" but continue to violate treaty obligations; and critical hope grounded in spiritual commitments, including prophecies that foretell the peoples' reawakening. In this context, the combination of federally imposed legislation that facilitated unwanted development on Indigenous territories and the courageous leadership of well-positioned Indigenous women triggered the emergence of one of the largest and potentially most transformative movements for Indigenous self-determination in the history of Turtle Island. An outstanding challenge is sustaining this movement in face of intense backlash from some powerful Canadians and the diversity of goals within the movement itself.

4. Tia Dafnos

**The Enduring Settler Colonial Emergency: Indian Affairs and Contemporary Emergency Management**

Since the early 2000s, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has been enhancing and systematizing its internal production of intelligence on "civil unrest" involving on and off-reserve Indigenous communities. As of 2007, these practices have been undertaken as part of an "all-hazards" emergency management program. While these contemporary practices adopt new means, formats and configurations, they are continuous with the historical surveillance practices of Indian Affairs as a key mechanism of settler-colonial pacification. This paper considers these "emergency management" practices as a manifestation of the "colonial emergency" – a political mechanism of British imperial rule based on the exercise of prerogative / executive power. By showing how the everyday regulatory power of surveillance is interwoven with the exercise of imperial/colonial prerogative power, my analysis disrupts the characterization of emergency powers as "exceptional". Instead, these are colonial pacification mechanisms authorized in/through law to manage an enduring state of "emergency" for the settler state posed by Indigenous self-determination and resistance.

5. Laura Landertinger

### **Imperial Feminism and White Settler Colonial Nation Building: Contextualizing the Canadian Child Welfare System**

This presentation is grounded in the contemporary colonial dynamics of the Canadian child welfare system - a system through which Indigenous children are being apprehended at an enormous scale (Pon, Gosine & Phillips 2011), die at staggering rates whence in custody of the settler state (Kleiss and Henton 2013), and where, in contrast, the child welfare personnel is predominately made up of white women (Fallon et al. 2003).

To denaturalize the present context, I engage in a historical study of child welfare in Canada. I place the emergence of child welfare in its often disavowed context of settler colonialism and white nation building. In this presentation I will share findings from extensive archival research, showing how colonial discourses of empire-building and white bourgeois femininity gave rise to the child welfare system and, further, how such discourses remain embedded within its institutional framework.

Throughout, the child welfare system is theorized as an institutional and discursive framework through which white settler colonial power over Indigenous peoples is authorized and enacted. As sovereign settler nations are (re)produced through the ongoing elimination and replacement of Indigenous peoples by the settler society (Wolfe 2006; Smith 2005), the removals and deaths of Indigenous children are gruesome reminders of the deadly permanency through which the white settler colonial "logic of elimination" (Wolfe 2006) manifests itself in fully contemporary ways in Canada today.

### **Illicit Drug (Marijuana) Use and the Law (Crim2)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-499

The legal status of marijuana has been debated vigorously over the past few years in Canada. Proponents of policies that would allow individual possession of small amounts of marijuana argue that it is a relatively safe drug and that criminal sanctions against personal use and possession represent at worst excessively harsh and at best unnecessary penalties. Conversely, those who oppose liberalization of current laws contend that marijuana is not a benign drug, particularly in light of new medical information showing that marijuana shares many features with other dangerous illicit drugs. As well, it has been asserted that decriminalization or legalization of marijuana would trigger a sharp increase in use, resulting in significant increases in health, economic, and social costs. This session invites papers that explore the determinants of Canadians' views on the legalization/decriminalization of marijuana or address the prevalence of marijuana and/or other illicit drug use among various subgroups in the Canadian population.

*Session Organizer:* Henry Chow

*Chair:* Murshed Hussain

*Presenters:*

1. Stephen Gray

### **Marijuana: The Year in Re- and Pre- View**

2013 marks the year that two US states, Colorado and Washington, endorsed the legalization of recreational marijuana during state referendums. In Latin America, Uruguay, one of the most developed and wealthiest countries in the region, legalized marijuana, becoming the first country in the world to do so. Whereas in Canada, the opposition Liberal party in preparation for elections in 2015 endorsed marijuana legalization at its policy conference, the only plank of its platform to be publicly declared. The party leader Justin Trudeau openly confessed to the media that he had enjoyed a puff of pot in the time since becoming a member of Parliament, much to the uproar and furor of conservatives. Prime Minister Stephen Harper of the governing Conservative party of Canada has

mused about the possibility of empowering police to treat personal possession of marijuana as a non-criminal offence, ticketable fine. Such a gesture constitutes a reversal of sorts, given his role in mandating mandatory minimum sentencing laws for possession of as few as six cannabis plants. Meanwhile, changes to the Medical Marijuana Regulation Act (MMRA) come into effect May 1<sup>st</sup>. Medical users are defiant, refusing to give up their private pot gardens, challenging authorities to confiscate their inexpensive medicine, rather than pay exorbitant markups for legal marijuana. Later this year Marc Emery, the marijuana activist, is set to be released from US prison authorities and transferred to the Correctional Services of Canada to serve out the remainder of his term in Canada. Are the seeds of change in the air? Are they blowing in the direction of freedom? This paper will provide the context for an enlightened dialogue on the prospects of advancing the cause of marijuana legalization in Canada in 2014, as well as explore the relatively optimistic hope for change.

2. Nicholas Spence, Samantha Wells, Julie George, Kathryn Graham

### **An examination of marijuana use among members of a Canadian First Nations community**

Perceived risk of cannabis has decreased over time, but the contribution of marijuana use to the burden of disease on society is significant. Globally, Aboriginal peoples have rates of marijuana use that are significantly higher than the general population. Understanding the issue (prevalence, causes, and consequences) is fundamental to developing appropriate policy and programming strategies to improve health and well-being. This study examines the characteristics of marijuana users among a cross sectional sample of 340 people aged 18 and over from a Canadian First Nations community. It incorporates Aboriginal specific measures, such as historical loss and racism. Logistic regression models were used to predict marijuana use as measured by having ever used marijuana more than once per week (yes/no). Independent variables included socio-demographics, mental health (depression, anxiety), Body Mass Index, licit substance use (alcohol and tobacco), Historical Loss Scale, Childhood Trauma Scale, Measure of Indigenous Racism Experience Interpersonal Racism Scale. Historical loss, racism, and mental health were not associated with marijuana use. However, ever engaging in frequent marijuana use was reported by more than half the sample and associated with being younger, male and a smoker. The normalization of marijuana use may indicate a potential public health problem.

3. Henry Chow

### **Legalization/Decriminalization of Marijuana: A Multivariate Analysis**

Marijuana is the most widely used illicit drug in Canada. The 2011 Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey revealed that 9.1% of Canadians aged 15 years and older reported having used marijuana in the previous year. In 2011, the prevalence of past-year marijuana use by youth was 21.6%, three times higher than that of adults (6.7%) and the prevalence among males (12.2%) was twice as high as that of females (6.2%) (Health Canada, 2012). A growing body of evidence demonstrates the negative impact of marijuana use on peoples' different aspects of lives, including physical and mental health, cognitive functioning, ability to operate a motor vehicle, academic difficulties, and engagement in other risk behaviour (Buckner, et al., 2010; Caldeira et al., 2008; McCarthy et al., 2007).

Based on a questionnaire survey of about 400 university students in a western Canadian city, this paper explores students' use of marijuana and their views on legalization/decriminalization of marijuana. Multiple regression analysis will also be conducted to explore the major determinants of students' views on legalization of marijuana.

### **Sociology of Pregnancy Loss (SoHe3)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-299

While abortion has been extensively studied by feminist sociologists, up until now far less attention has been paid to the experience of 'involuntary pregnancy loss', defined here as miscarriage, stillbirth and neonatal death. This situation is changing with more scholars turning their attention to deaths which occur at the beginning of life (see, for example, Davidson, 2011). Layne (2003), among others, has argued that women are ill-prepared for such losses. Indeed, as technologies of medicine provide more and more 'knowledge' about life inside the womb, parents are encouraged to construct the foetus in terms of a child earlier than ever before. Such medicalisation also allows parents to assume that there will be a live baby at the end of a pregnancy and so the death of the foetus/baby therefore, shakes the ontological security of the men and women who experience it (Murphy, 2009). We propose a 90-minute regular session with up to 4 presentations to allow scholars working in this area the chance to showcase and discuss their work and consider the current state of research in this area in order to identify future research topics.

*Session Organizers:* Samantha Murphy and Deborah Davidson

*Chair:* Deborah Davidson

*Presenters:*

1. Samantha Murphy

#### **As good as it can be? Stillbirth and the good birth and good death**

Much has been written about two of the most critical times in our lives: birth and death. In a western industrialised setting, a woman may well strive to plan her baby's birth in order to optimise the experience for herself and her child. Whether the form of this is a highly medicalised birth or as natural and un-medicated an experience as possible does not matter – the point is that choice and control is integral to the experience. The same may be said of death. The concept of the 'good death' has had much currency in end-of-life care settings and again people may expect to have as much control over the experience as possible (Kellehear, 2007). What happens when these two transitions coincide as in the case of stillbirth? I argue that, while no stillbirth can ever be *good*, it can be made as good as it can be. I suggest then that the 'good stillbirth' is an ideal that health professionals should strive for and that this is one that can usefully draw on the construct of the good death and debates around what makes a good birth (Darra, 2009).

2. Deborah Davidson

#### **'On Call' for Griefwork: The Role of Chaplains in the Emergence of Hospital Protocols for Perinatal Loss**

A profound change in the hospital management of perinatal loss emerged in the late twentieth century. The shift from silencing the grief women experience at the deaths of their babies to giving voice to those women and providing a compassionate response was conditioned both by social and historical factors, and local action. Social and historical factors included changing social attitudes towards death and grief, from modernist silence to neo-modern expressivity, and technological development and medical specialization in obstetrics. Hospital chaplains contributed to this change as they positioned themselves close enough to the women to hear their voices and recognize the depths of their grief. Chaplains engaged not only in non-medical instrumental work such as planning, organizing, negotiating, and 'doing' what was necessary, but also in the emotional labour involved in caring for the women and their families. Furthermore, they were 'on call' not only for the needs of the women but also to support and comfort their caregiving colleagues. I identify this type of work as 'griefwork', or the labour shared and negotiated between and among grieving women and their caregivers.

## **Stratification and Politics: Quantitative Perspectives (Soln2)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-599

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 Organizer and Chair:* Josh Curtis

*Presenters:*

1. Joseph Cohen

### **Earnings Inadequacy across US Households: Probing an Alternative to Census Bureau Poverty Line Estimates**

This paper develops US household poverty estimates through an assessment of the market costs of basic, wellbeing-essential goods and services, and gauging the degree to which households' earnings on economic markets are sufficient to cover them. My results suggest that over one-third of US households were unable to sustain their access to basic necessities through markets in 2012. America's market economy is not providing sufficient earning opportunities or a sufficiently affordable, abundant access to basic necessities to enable a large proportion of US households to secure basic needs. These findings suggest that emulating US-style neoliberal economic policies may result in similarly widespread economic precariousness in Canada.

2. Tony Zhang

### **Inequality, Traditionalism and Post-materialism: Comparative Analysis of 13 Asian Countries**

Inglehart's theory of post-materialism is often charged of overemphasizing economic factors. The alternative, cultural theory of value change is criticized of exaggerating the uniqueness of certain culture backgrounds. To test both explanations empirically, this paper analyzes the data from Asian Barometer Survey (ABS) with hierarchical linear model and finds supportive evidence in favor of the cultural arguments. First, in Asia, individual wealth and social status shows negative impacts on the acceptance of more tolerant and liberal values; second, religiosity significantly increases people's preference of traditional and conservative values over post-materialist ideas; third, social inequality has a huge impact on individual's attitudes toward post-materialism as well. The theoretical implication of this finding is to understand value change with incorporating both cultural background and stratification pattern.

3. Geneviève Jessiman-Perreault, Lynn McIntyre

### **The Deterioration of the Sisterhood Effect in Canadian Health Outcomes**

The social gradient in health outcomes for males in Canada is much steeper than that seen for females. For example, the life expectancy gap for males between lowest and highest income quintiles is approximately twice the female gap. The relative protection from health inequalities related to social stratification for females in Canada has been theorized to be a "sisterhood effect" where the phenomenon of informal coalitions of women united through recognition of their secondary economic and social positions in society (sisterhood) has dampened the health effects observed between varying socioeconomic strata of women. In recent years, Canadian morbidity and mortality data have shown a change from a relatively shallow social gradient in health for all females with females in the lowest stratum falling sharply behind. At the same time, many health outcomes for women in the top three socioeconomic strata have converged.

In this paper, we examine Canadian and sub-jurisdictional published population-level data on disease prevalence, morbidity and mortality in females since 1980 to identify trends in health outcomes by

socioeconomic status as a measure of social stratification. We theorize reasons for the apparent deterioration of the sisterhood effect.

4. Matthew Parbst

**Sense of Control, Welfare State Spending and Inequality from 1995 to 2005: evidence for a reduction in the welfare states' capacity to attenuate the negative effects of inequality**

Using non-linear OLS regression with fixed effects fitted to survey data from the 1995 and 2005 World Values Survey, this paper examines how the welfare state attenuates the effect of inequality on individuals' sense of control in 13 OECD societies. My findings demonstrate that individuals' sense of control offers a social mirror which reflects the influence of the contextual effects of welfare state spending and inequality at the individual-level. I argue that a reduction in the impact of welfare state spending on attenuating the effect of both average and high levels inequality on individual's sense of control over time. Specifically, my results demonstrate the positive effect of increased welfare state spending on personal control reaches thresholds of effectiveness. This finding calls into question whether increased welfare spending alone can buffer the negative effects of inequality.

**Whole Networks: Networks and Personality (SoNet1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-500

This session explores some of the complex ways in which the sources and effects of social networks can vary. The first paper (Shen) continues from the "networks and inequality" theme of the preceding networks session by extending recent issues in Western work on networks and getting a job to China. She finds that the effects of using a contact to get a job differ for amount of job information obtained, length of job search, and income. Iveniuk finds that the effects of personality on networks are important for friendships, but not for family ties. Haluza-Delay, Hoffman, and Lorah explore how the framing of issues concerning the Alberta oil sands varies with an organization's location in the network of organizations active in this arena.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Bonnie Erickson

*Presenters:*

1. Randolph Haluza-DeLay, Steven Hoffman, Paul Lorah

**Oil Sands Framing Rhetorics and Transborder Networks**

The Alberta oil sands have provoked considerable oppositional social movement activity. The energy infrastructure (oil fields, pipelines, refineries, etc) is being assembled in a highly fragmented and incremental fashion. Increasingly, the oil sands and associated phenomena are vectors of transboundary cooperation and contention. The paper combines two foci, the discursive frames of movement actors and the networks among the 255 organizations involved in the 22 coalitional activities tracked. The analysis takes advantage of recent developments in the field of network analysis that allow a dynamic analysis from mapping of these activities in several ways, including spatially and temporally and in more conventional social network and discursive network analyses. This allows us to answer some questions about patterns of the coalitional activities, the scale of organizations involved (local, regional, national, and transnational) and the trajectory over time of framing messages within the network. We can also answer questions about relationship between these social and geographic mobilization targets and the scalar and spatial "spread" of coalition partners. For instance, do locally dominated issues/coalitions use a local rhetoric, i.e., protect a local resource, versus a non-specific rhetoric, i.e., climate change, that might be used by organizations involved in non-local issues?

2. James Iveniuk

**Social Networks, Role-relationships, and the Contextual Consequences of Personality**



Previous studies have neglected the importance of social contexts for theorizing the relationships between personality traits and social networks. In this paper, I argue that different kinds of relationships provide different opportunities for personality to matter, in terms of the consequences of traits for social connectedness. My specific hypothesis is that ties among family members will not be any stronger or more numerous depending on personality traits, because family ties are framed as objectively present and normatively close. Ties among friends, on the other hand, will depend on personality characteristics, because the perceived existence and strength of the tie depends more on the individuals' behaviour towards each other. Using nationally representative, longitudinal data, this hypothesis is borne out for extraversion, in terms of number of friends, closeness to them, and talking about health with them.

3. Jing Shen

**The Joint Use of Formal and Informal Channels and Job Search Success: 'Homophily' as the Premise of the Causal Effects of Contact Use**

Are effects of contact use causal? By innovatively distinguishing individuals who use contacts jointly with formal job search methods from those who rely on contact use alone, I addressed this question by putting forth three propositions: the positive proposition supporting causal effects of social capital, the negative proposition supporting the "homophily" argument, and the conditional proposition supporting the causal effect argument under the condition of "homophily". Using the 2003 China General Social Survey data, I tested the three propositions by focusing on both the job search process and outcome. Findings show that the answer to the question centered on the "causality vs. homophily" debate depends on measures of job search outcomes. Causal effects of contact use indeed exist on the amount of accessed job information. As for job search duration, while contact use in general leads to a shorter search period than the formal channel does, individuals with hireable formal qualifications access higher quality social contacts. Their use of social contacts makes their average search period the shortest. When recent income is used to measure career success, findings from the Endogenous Switching Regression (ESR) models confirm the conditional proposition. The use of the joint channel leads to significantly higher income than the use of either the formal or informal channel alone, after significant self-selection effects are controlled. Thus, for career success as indicated by recent income, the causal effect of contact use is contingent on the homophily principle.

**BREAK TIME (3:15pm-3:30pm)**

**Aging and Inequality II (SoIn5-B)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-400

Canadian seniors do not experience economic inequality equally. Rather, race and ethnicity, immigrant status and time of arrival, paid and unpaid work, gender, class and access to retirement income are some of the key factors that shape the degree to which seniors experience economic vulnerability in retirement. In this session, we encourage papers that explore the factors that precipitate economic inequality for seniors. We also seek to understand the consequences for seniors and 'near seniors' of the effects of inequality on their family lives, paid employment, community involvement, emotional well-being and social integration.

*Session Organizers:* Nancy Mandell and Nikolina Postic

*Chair:* Ann H. Kim

*Discussant:* Becky Casey

*Presenters:*

1. Deborah van den Hoonaard, Marilyn Noble

**Confronting the Lingering Identity: An in-depth interview study of retired Baby-Boomer Women**

We are at a unique point in history when an unprecedented number of women are beginning to retire. Earlier work has suggested that women have few identity concerns in retirement because they had less attachment to the labour force. In contrast, women of the baby-boom generation are the first cohort to have participated in significant numbers in the paid work force since the institutionalization of retirement.

Using in-depth, semi-structured interviews, this inter-disciplinary research explores their process of leaving the paid work force and queries what retirement means to baby-boomer women. This paper presents preliminary findings from thirteen interviews. Interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim.

Using a symbolic interactionist perspective, this paper focuses on issues of identity for the research participants. Their social identity reflects their experience of the intersection of retirement, aging, and gender. The themes that permeate the interviews include the loss of a primary identity without having a new positive identity to claim, being retired as a conversation stopper, and experiencing the invisibility that often comes with aging. The paper uses quotations from the interviews to illustrate each of the central themes. It concludes that developing a unique identity in retirement and finding new meaning in life is a challenging process for baby-boomer women as they try replace the “lingering identities” defined in their workforce lives.

2. Suzanne Cook

### **Social Engagement in Unpaid and Paid Work: Shifting Attitudes Towards Aging in Changing Times**

Society faces an unprecedented challenge of an aging demographic along with a need for their social participation and engagement. Increasing longevity means that retirement can last several decades. Older adults want to remain active and engaged and there are multiple benefits derived from social engagement. Using life-span, life-space career development theory and productive aging theory, this paper examines the paid and unpaid work of retirees through a mixed methods study of later life roles. Data was collected on a sample of 214 retirees through a survey and 12 retirees through interviews. A gender analysis demonstrates the similarities and differences between men and women in their experience of later life unpaid and paid work roles. It is argued that older adults require greater participation in society through a constellation of roles that are enabling, empowering and meaningful during this stage of life, yet they can face a culture of ageism. This can preclude older adults' vital involvement in ways that are most meaningful to them.

3. Ann H. Kim, Nancy Mandell, Nikolina Postic, Erika McDonald

### **Ambivalence as an immigrant condition: Exploring immigrant seniors' lives and relationships**

The concept of ambivalence is most often applied in studies of aging and of family relationships, and less so in research on migration. Where ambivalence has been considered, it has generally been limited to the realm of public opinion on immigration and there is a gap in understanding the subjective experiences of immigrants using this lens. Drawing from focus groups and in-depth interviews with immigrant seniors from various ethnic groups in Toronto, Canada, we discuss the relevance and importance of ambivalence as a key construct for understanding immigrant lives. We find immigrant seniors are ideally situated to discuss and reflect on their life projects. Like non-immigrant seniors, they face conflicting emotions around their family relationships, particularly with adult children. However, unique to the immigrant condition is that immigrants must live with and come to terms with the migration decision and subsequent decisions around return migration, and work, education, childrearing, and social life in places of destination. These decisions and seniors' emotional responses to them occur within a broader context of immigration policies, conditions in places of destination and origin, race relations, and cultural values. We also find that seniors grapple with and resolve ambivalent emotions in mixed ways; some expressed regret while others expressed acceptance highlighting their resilience under challenging conditions.

## **Carceral Geography & The Prisonization of Toronto Black Youth (Crim5)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-499

Employing philosopher Henri Lefebvre work on Urbanization and the Production of Space (1991) and sociologist Loic Wacquant's work *Deadly Symbiosis: When Ghetto and Prison Life Meet and Mesh* (2001). This panel examines how "prison" isn't confined to the acres where correctional facilities themselves stand, but in addition how carceral geography (and its logic) spread beyond the confines of prison walls. The session will examine (1) how the "habitus" of living in TCHC prepares and socializes these men for prison and (2) how this imprisonment and repressive living conditions weaponizes their masculinity through prisonization.

Papers will address critical research including but not limited to: racial inequality and education, demonization of Black masculinity, weaponization and prisonization of Black masculinity, school (re)segregation, the impact of Bill C-10 (the Safe Streets Act), critical gang studies, carding and racial profiling and approaches that address the intersectionality of racial injustice with policing Black & racialized masculinity.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Wesley Crichlow

*Discussant:* Livy Visano

*Presenters:*

1. Wesley Crichlow

### **Weaponization and Prisonization of Toronto's Black Male Youth**

Employing the scholarship of sociologists John Galtung (1969), Elijah Anderson's (2012), and Loic Wacquant's (2001), I argue that state structural violence and disinvestment enacted upon young Black men living in Toronto Community Housing Corporation (TCHC) prepares them for prison. This form of state structural violence forces me to ask: how do we apply meaning to the violence used by these young Black men? My central observation is that structural or state violence is learned and contributes to the reproduction of a vicious cycle of violence. Black men are victims who, on a daily basis, have their masculinity weaponized & prisonized by this violence.

2. Livy Visano

### **Ideologizing Race, Rationalizing Racism and Racializing Space: Carceral Connections**

By examining the impact of geo-political locations of racism on a "consciousness of critique", this paper highlights how the Black Youths are totally revealed while the forces of coercion are concealed when veiled in the 'natural' mechanisms of society. These youths belong to a power modality which "automizes and disindividualizes their respective power." This paper interrogates racial injustices in terms of insidious intersections. Persistent reminders of enslavement indicate how pervasive injustice is attributable to the institutional dimension of ideologies and the ideological dimensions of institutions especially in reference to "criminalized punishment". The privileged white ethos and concomitant co-constitutive horizons inherent in biopower are conceptually articulated as imbricated and contested spaces "of" and "for" challenging normalizing practices. In problematizing the relationship between the race, racializing and racism within cultures of control, pathologies of privilege and the consciousness of compliance, this hermeneutic inquiry unmasks, unravels and grapples with normative approaches that control consciousness (Mbembe 2003). This biopower subdivides the subjugated in relation to biological fields of skin, strength and sexuality which in turn subverts identity in order to generate relentless prisonization. How then do sacrifice and terror reconfigure relations of resistance surface in the toxic spectre of neoliberal rationalities?

3. Tamari Kitossa

### **Rats, Roaches, Predators and Other Vermin: The social zoological 'science' of eradicating the ghetto youth swarm**

Like rats, roaches and other vermin, poor and working class youth are framed as problems requiring pest control. Zoological metaphors are structuring narratives for the framing of youth in ghetto communities who experience the fullness of belonging and their humanity through informal social kin networks that, in popular discourse, are disparaged as “gangs”. This presentation seeks to unravel the ‘correctionalist’ semiology that implicitly and explicitly guides social ‘scientific’ inquiry of *useless* and working class youth in the internal colonial archipelagos of neoliberal society. I suggest zoological metaphors are popular conceptions generated by relations of class dominance, racial supremacy and the state in/security apparatus. Authoritarian and colonialist social ‘scientists’ are not so much generators of this discourse as they are uncritical and self-serving genuflectors to the politics of repression. I suggest the history of “youth gang” research is a well-trodden path in which ‘correctionalists’ deploy common-sense zoological vocabulary to legitimate their expertise and access to state research funds while insulating themselves through moral indifference to the repressive and genocidal practices of the capitalist, colonialist and race supremacist state.

4. Christopher J. Williams

#### **Gangs, Guns and Plenty of Pretense: The Toronto Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy**

In 2005 Toronto experienced an unusually high number of homicides involving guns, so much so that the period from June to August is popularly known as the “Summer of the Gun.” In the immediate aftermath of a high-profile boxing day shooting death that occurred during the same year, politicians and police officials formulated a “crime control” strategy which entailed specific funding for specialized police units ostensibly dedicated to the task of enhancing community safety by removing guns and gang members from the streets. From 2006 to the present, the Toronto Anti-Violence Initiative Strategy (TAVIS) has been praised for reducing violence in numerous neighbourhoods and building productive cooperative relationships with residents of marginalized communities. Upon closer examination, however, there is an abundance of evidence in support of a dramatically different perspective, one which sees TAVIS as serving (1) the practical function of enforcing race-specific social control via the grossly disproportionate targeting of black people and (2) the ideological function of buttressing the erroneous notion that crime control is the primary function of the police. Elucidating the validity of this critical perspective is the aim of this paper.

#### **Challenging settler colonialism in Palestine: Contestations, conflicts, and possibilities (Col1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-399

This session examines violence and settler colonialism, as well as the complex relations between settlers and indigenous populations. While settler colonial violence can be understood as direct forms of violence, including physical destruction and genocide, violence may also take structural forms, such as the silencing of indigenous narratives, the denial of historical and ongoing injustice, poverty and racism. The session welcomes historical and contemporary critical engagement with settler colonial apparatuses, institutions, discourses and relations in Canada and settler colonial regimes around the world. Moreover, the session aims to focus attention on challenges to settler colonialism, strategies of resistance, struggles for justice and the narrating of alternate stories and histories both by indigenous peoples and their allies. The session will, furthermore, consider justice for the victims and survivors of settler colonialism and the possibility of remaking settler colonial societies. Topics of interest may include (but are not limited to): Theorising settler colonialism; genocide; apartheid; settler-indigenous relations; the impact of ethnic/cultural diversity on settler-indigenous relations; land; forced relocation; deaths and disappearances; institutions (e.g., residential schools, criminal justice); transitional justice, including notions of “reconciliation”; indigenous social movements; and the comparative study of diverse settler colonial regimes.

*Session Organizers:* Augustine Park, Madalena Santos, and Konstantin Petoukhov

*Chair:* Konstantin Petoukhov

Presenters:

1. Michaël Séguin

**Legitimizing or Subverting Colonialism? A Structural Analysis of Palestinian Autobiographies**

Israel's colonial rule over the Palestinian nation takes not only a local and material dimension, but also an international and discursive one. The number of Israeli and Palestinian autobiographies published in original English edition between 1993 and 2012 (62 Palestinian, 319 Israeli and two in partnership) shows the intensity of this discursive struggle. Moreover, the authors' choice to write in English, rather than Hebrew (major language in Israel) or Arabic (major language in Palestine), is a gesture of great political significance. But what does this aim at?

To find out the answer to this question, I analyzed the way different authors perform their identity, especially their national identity (Smith 2009), through the narration of their life story (Jenkins 2008; Somers 1994), and how this story legitimates or subverts the "colonial situation" (Memmi 1957). Concretely, I would like to present some results of a structural analysis (Houle 1979; Piret, Nizet *et al* 1996; Van Dijk 1993) I did on three widespread Palestinian autobiographies – Izzeldin Abuelaish (2010), Edward Said (1999), and Mosab Hassan Yousef (2010). These narratives show three distinct constructions of the *self* and the *other*, and three different ways through which Israeli colonialism operates and is being subverted or justified.

2. Katie Boudreau

**Hidden in plain sight: Israeli apartheid, space, and gender**

The state of Israel has created what it claims to be an open democratic country for Jewish Israelis. Yet the country's system of apartheid, rooted in its ongoing settler colonial trajectory, discriminates against Palestinian Israelis and has established an open prison for Palestinians in the Occupied Territories. The paper brings into discussion the narrative of spatial realities of Israeli apartheid; particularly the 'invisibility' of occupation to settlers and other Israelis at the same time and place that Palestinians are experiencing a deepening of the military occupation and settlement, many aspects of which are hidden 'in plain sight' from ordinary Israelis. The paper then argues that the racialized/ethnicized power system of apartheid is also gendered and classed, and that colonial issues are women's issues for colonized women. Gendered effects of Israeli apartheid include increased burdens of violence and care at the community and family levels, and the violence of silencing resistance is gendered in the marginalization of some of the more 'public' forms of women's activism and organizing, including both grassroots as well as mass-based organizing and NGO work; economic/market segregation; and instrumentalization of the position of Palestinian women.

3. Madalena Santos

**Creatively Resisting Israeli Settler Colonialism: Narratives of Palestinian Resistance and Solidarity**

Through (re)presentations in news media, art, pop culture as well as educational and other institutional contexts in addition to our own personal storytelling, stories shape how we make sense of our lives and what matters to us. Dominant stories of the imagined nation are told and retold often without question. But narratives which counter hegemonic storytelling also exist and continue to be passed on. Despite attempts at erasure and silencing in mainstream accounts and historiographies, contesting narratives which challenge oppressive ruling relations carry on. In this paper, I consider how narratives that expose and oppose dominant settler colonial myths are practices of *creative resistance*. Echoing Barbara Harlow (1987:7), I posit creative resistance not in opposition to, but alongside other forms of resistance such as armed struggle. Through this study, I theorize the concept of creative resistance against the logics and materiality of settler colonialism to examine three modes of narrative performance as political practice in the work of Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA)-Carleton as part of the Palestinian Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, Rafeef Ziadah and Suheir Hammad's spoken word, and performances by the Freedom Theatre project in Jenin, Palestine. In exploring the stories of these creative projects, this study conceives of narratives as sites of struggle that are significant in the telling of history and therefore crucial to resistance.

4. Chandni Desai

**Thinking through Indigenous Solidarities across Settler Colonial States from Turtle Island to Palestine**

Through an anti-colonial, feminist framework, this paper seeks to discuss the importance of building solidarity across settler colonial contexts. The paper will focus on solidarity formations between Indigenous struggles of Turtle Island and Palestine. More specifically, the paper will discuss the ways in which solidarities have been forged across these two struggles. As well, the paper will underscore the complexities and challenges in forging solidarity across these groups, by considering the various debates around settler hood that have emerged in the past few years (Lawrence & Dua 2005, Tuck & Yang, 2012). The paper interrogates the debates around settler hood and will outline the ways in which discourses on settler hood are limiting and could foreclose the possibilities of solidarity across struggles. Finally, the paper will underscore the implications and challenges of forging solidarities in decolonization movements, particularly when decolonization struggles of a colonized and exiled people (Palestinians) take place from another settler colonial territory/lands (Turtle Island).

**Chronic Illness, Paid Employment and Social Location (SoHe4)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-299

This session welcomes papers about experiences of working in paid employment while living with chronic illness. Acceptable papers will contribute towards the development of a theoretical understanding of this topic that is grounded in lived experiences. Particularly welcome are papers that focus on ways that gender conditions the ability to seamlessly combine chronic illness with employment, although other social locations could also be problematized. For example: how does visible minority status affect the ability to combine chronic illness with employment; how does social location condition the likelihood that someone will remain quiet about their illness and how it affects them; to what extent is there evidence that people with a privileged social location who are also living with chronic illness are more likely to find it easy to engage in paid employment. Other issues that papers could focus on include, for example, an examination of the experience of attempting to gain access to accommodations and how that varies according to social location; an examination of relations with co-workers and how that affects the employment experience; etc.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Sharon-Dale Stone

*Presenters:*

1. Sally Lindsay, Athena Goodfellow, Bonnie Kirsh, Mary Kita, Donna Lero

**Disability and work: A review of best practices to improve the under-utilized talent of people with disabilities in the Canadian labour market**

Despite common myths, most people with disabilities are willing and able to work, yet they are among the largest source of untapped talent in the labor force. There are approximately 2.4 million working-age Canadians with a disability. Many of these people are unemployed but want to work, and their disabilities do not prevent them from doing so. Thus, people with disabilities represent a substantial under-utilized pool of qualified, capable workers to help fill a gap in Canada's labour market. There is consistent evidence showing a strong business case for the inclusion of people with disabilities in the workforce. Further, most employers report that they can accommodate workers with disabilities at little to no cost. Despite the numerous benefits of including this group in the workforce, their employment rate is approximately half the rate of people without disabilities. They continually face barriers to securing and maintaining paid employment. The exclusion of people with disabilities from employment opportunities is often linked directly to the social organization of the labour market and not to individual impairments. As a result, more efforts are needed to identify best practices to increase the participation of people with disabilities in the labour force. This scoping review highlights the most promising policies, programs, and interventions in for including people with disabilities at work. This information, gathered with the aim of improving inclusion, recruitment and retention of people with disabilities in the labour force, will be disseminated to policy decision-makers, business leaders, rehabilitation counselors, and people with disabilities.

2. Tiffany Boulton

**Negotiating In/Visible Chronic Illness in the Workplace: Experiences of People with Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS) in Canada and the UK**

Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS) is a non-visible and socially contested chronic illness. This paper is based on the findings from my PhD research on the experiences of people with FMS in Canada and the United Kingdom (UK), and it will address how FMS is made in/visible within the workplace in these two countries. Drawing on Goffman's work on stigma and passing, and based on in-depth qualitative interviews with 31 women and men who have FMS, I will discuss the identity management strategies that they engage in the context of the workplace, by examining when, where, how, why and to whom they choose to reveal their condition. In addition, this paper will explore how the perception of FMS as a "women's condition" impacts decisions around choosing whether or not to disclose FMS to employers and/or co-workers, and the reactions to this disclosure in the workplace. Finally, it will compare Canada and the UK in relation to access to disability benefits and workplace accommodations, and will examine how these different cultural contexts impact the in/visibility of FMS in the workplace.

3. Lichun Liu, Susan McDaniel, Germain Boco

**Paid Employment and Its Impact on Health Practices among Canadian Older Adults**

Older people make up an increasingly important part in the Canadian labour market. However, we know little about the influences of their work, paid or unpaid, on their healthy aging practices to avoid diseases and illnesses in old age. This paper explores the impact of paid and unpaid work on health-related behaviours and practices among Canadian older adults aged 55 years and above. In particular, this paper examines how paid employment and unpaid household work and care work interact with gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and immigration status in influencing what older people do and how they do it in order to stay healthy and to cope with challenges living with chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases. This paper uses data from the Canadian Community Health Survey—Healthy Aging (2010). A gender-based analysis will be used in data analysis by highlighting the interaction of gender, age groups, level of education, employment status/history and immigration status.

**Empirical Studies in the Sociology of Education: Education policy and curriculum (Edu2-D)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-300

This session invites papers whose research question focuses on the sociology of education. Papers submitted to this session should use quantitative or qualitative data to answer their research questions and have preliminary conclusions to draw from their analyses.

*Session Organizers and Chairs:* Karen Robson and Wolfgang Lehmann

*Presenters:*

1. Nicole Malette

**The Dynamics of In-School Youth Violence in an Ontario Urban Setting**

North American media has framed the issue of bullying among school age children as a violent epidemic. As a result, school officials have implemented new anti-violence intervention and prevention programs. However, popular media and school administrators often do not rely on research with consistent definitions for bullying behavior to inform these changes. As a result, the term bullying has become conflated with other forms of interpersonal youth violence. For this research I use a micro-social perspective to delineate between the types of violence youth engage in. I conducted in-depth interviews that asked fifteen Hamilton youth from a variety of different neighbourhood backgrounds about a single, previously resolved, violent conflict that they had witnessed or been involved in at school. I find that there are four forms of interpersonal youth

violence, consistent with American research conducted by Randall Collins (2008, 2011): bullying, scapegoating, peer-to-peer honour contests and group fights. I also note a fifth type of retaliatory violent behavior for bullying and scapegoating violence. This research can be used to better inform youth violence research methods and violence intervention policies within Ontario schools.

2. R.C. George

**Persistently Present, yet Invisible: Black Youths' Perspectives on Africentric Schooling**

Much has been said about the establishment and ongoing development of the Toronto District School Board's Africentric Alternative (Elementary) School in Toronto, which was intended to address the achievement gap for Black students and provide an alternative pedagogical approach. Currently on the horizon is the expansion of this initiative by the TDSB, through the implementation of the "Leonard Braithwaite Program", which is an extension of the existing Africentric Elementary School, which operates not as a stand alone school, but as an academic stream within an existing school on the East end of Toronto. Given, the heavy criticism from media, academics, parents and policy makers, it appears that adults are dominating the discourse about Africentric Schooling. Therefore, my research aims to give voice to the very students that the Leonard Braithwaite Program aims to reach. Using a phenomenological qualitative approach and Critical Race Theory as a conceptual frame, my study queries into how Black students between the ages of 16-22 from the Greater Toronto Area, come to understand Africentric Schooling as an academic option. This study investigates how various factors such as race, gender, media, peers and previous schooling experiences shape the thinking about Africentric Schooling of the Black youth in this study, and aims to encourage and identify new ways of understanding how youth in the GTA are taking up this issue.

3. Amir Mirfakhraie

**Expert Systems, Educational Theories, Western-Centric Knowledge, and the Construction of the Ideal Iranian Citizen: rethinking Islamic fundamentalism**

This paper explores the problematic roles of global Western expert systems and their influences in determining educational policies, curricular reform, and pedagogical approaches to teaching and learning in Iran. I examine the implications, possibilities, and limitations of how Euro-Western educational theories developed by Graham Pike, David Selby, Jerome Bruner, Howard Gardner, and Jean Piaget have influenced revisions of school textbooks and the content of Teacher Guide books. More specifically, this paper examines how the theories of Bruner, Gardner, and Piaget inform the construction of the Ideal Iranian Citizen in social studies and Persian textbooks and corresponding Teacher Guide books. I explore how through these theories Iranian educators are supposed to view the process of learning; and how such views are applied in both Teacher Guide books and school textbooks in narrating the history of nation. I ask, "Are Iranian school textbooks fundamentalist or Euro-Western-centric texts and constructions"? Or, are they both? In answering these questions, I draw upon antiracism and transnationalism as discourses of analysis through which the West-East dichotomy is (re)evaluated and interrogated within the context of Orientalism and Reverse Orientalism. I draw upon deconstruction, qualitative content analysis, and discourse analysis as my methodologies of investigation.

4. Luo Jia, Sang Ji Su Nu

**Sociological analysis of Tibetan language usage in Urban Tibetan social context**

The modernization of China has led to an extremely complex situation for Tibetan areas in China. First, modernization has brought Chinese culture and Tibetan culture into close contact, leading to a cultural mixture that sometimes leads to cultural clash, in extreme cases to loss of identity and values. This process of introduction of modern knowledge and urban Han values to rural Tibetan children through schooling, can lead to alienation of the younger generation from their hometown.

This paper attempts to take a sociological perspective on the social environment of Tibetan language use focusing on how the Tibetan language use within its home society in China is influenced by different "institutional factors" among multi-functional institutions, schools, villages, elite groups and officials. This paper interrelate reversing language shift with minority empowerment through village community-based schools and development of local knowledge.



**Feminist sociologies of care, work, and families in Canada: Histories, stories, and new challenges (SoFam2)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Concordia Seminary

In 2014, the United Nations twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, there will be a flourishing of conversations across the globe on family theories, policies, and challenges faced by contemporary families and family members. At least a decade before this international recognition of the importance of researching family lives, Canadian feminist sociologists were – quietly or loudly – making critical scholarly and activist contributions to everyday family lives, theories, practices, and policies. This panel draws together an esteemed set of Canadian voices that have made seminal contributions to feminist and family sociologies. Each panelist is invited to reflect on: key challenges they faced in their early work; positive changes they have witnessed in family theories, policies and/or lives; their view on their most important contribution to the field; and a key issue facing families in the second decade of the 21st century.

*This session is co-sponsored by the Brock University Social Justice Research Institute.*

*Session Organizers:* Andrea Doucet, Patrizia Albanese, and Kate Bezanson

*Chair:* Kate Bezanson

*Discussants:* Patrizia Albanese and Andrea Doucet

*Panelists:*

Meg Luxton, York University – Gender, Sexuality and Women’s Studies

Bonnie Fox, University of Toronto – Sociology

Margrit Eichler, OISE/University of Toronto – Sociology and Equity Studies in Education

Ann Duffy, Brock University – Sociology

**Identity and Self Omnibus (ID2)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-500

This omnibus session features research exploring identity and self.

*Session organizer and Chair:* Katie MacDonald

*Presenters:*

1. Jonathan Vaughn

**Guns, Games, and Wheels: Understanding the Factors that Hinder Female Participation in Male-Dominated Social Realms**

In recent decades, the long march toward equality between men and women has become increasingly disjointed. On the one hand, women have made enormous progress in educational attainment while gradually making inroads into workplaces that were historically dominated by men. Yet for all the gains women have accomplished in some areas, there are countless instances where parity between men and women is distressingly remote. In order to understand the mechanisms that hinder female involvement and success in male-dominated social realms, I interviewed women actively involved in one of three subcultures that have long been viewed as male domains (firearms shooting, amateur automobile racing, and video game competitions). I found that while these women approached their particular domain for a variety of reasons, the obstacles they faced often shared similarities. These obstacles included a weaker social network within their chosen subculture, starting out with far less experience than their male counterparts, and sometimes having to play by rules that inadvertently benefit male competitors. I also found that although the male participants in these subcultures often supported the notion of women joining their ranks, many of these men expressed ambivalence about how to respond to women that actually did so.

2. Etienne Meunier

**Group Sex and Distinction: How Difference and Status Influence Behavior at Gay Private Sex Parties in New York City**

Over the past 30 years in New York City, regulations have led to the closure of most gay bathhouses and sex clubs, which were gradually replaced by clandestine “private sex parties.” Commercial venues were open to all adult men, but the new private events often restrict admission on criteria like age, physical appearance, ethnicity, HIV-status, or specific sexual preference, thus creating new divisions in group sex culture. Based on ethnographic observation of these events and in-depth interviews with their participants, this study uses the “sexual fields” approach to understand how distinction and status at different sex parties affect the culture of group sex. This paper focuses on how several men distinguished themselves from the “guy with attitude”: a stereotypical young, athletic White man who was arrogant and overly selective of his sex partners. In response, the “no attitude” camp praised men who were not picky and who had large numbers of sex partners at parties. Social tensions in the divided scene of sex parties lead participants to adapt their sexual practices and preferences to match those of the group they feel they belong to.

3. Carolyn Szuter

**‘I have two jobs’: Motivations for selling traditional medicine (jamu) and managing multiple gender roles in business and the home**

In Indonesia, women are privy to special knowledge about traditional medicine (jamu) which is used for enhancing the health and well-being of local people. Requiring a limited start-up capital and providing flexible work, jamu micro-enterprises represent for women a chance of employment and an opportunity to generate income. But what are the challenges that these women face in juggling their productive and reproductive roles within the family and the community? Why and how do they manage these micro-enterprises? Based on a feminist perspective this study analyzes the motivations and management strategies of jamu entrepreneurs in the city of Yogyakarta (island of Java). Individual interviews were conducted with key informants and thirty jamu sellers operating in different locations of the city and managing different types of jamu businesses. Findings show that the work of informal jamu sellers is a highly gendered activity. Most men are usually active in supportive roles as unpaid labor while women operate and are accountable for the business. Motivations for participating in the jamu informal business involved both economic and social considerations. While some entrepreneurs sold jamu mainly to support their families, others were motivated by non-economic factors such as increasing their autonomy and social status.

**Inequality Growth and Trends in Civic and Political Participation (PSSM6)**

Schedule and Location: Monday, May 26 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-599

Some have argued that civic and political participation is waning in modern democracies. Some of the evidence given for this has included declining voter turnout and civic participation rates, reduced class consciousness and deunionization, and declining levels of trust and faith in government. With income inequality at the highest levels seen in the last 30 years in Canada and with the failure of social movements like the Occupy movement to spur political changes, questions concerning the current state of our democracies have been increasingly asked. This session will tackle these issues and include papers that critically analyze trends in public opinion and civic or political participation. Of particular interest is how these trends relate to inequality. Quantitative papers and those that look at Canada alone or in cross-national comparisons are preferred but studies using qualitative methods and that analyze other countries will also be considered.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Mitchell McIvor

*Presenters:*

1. Robert James Nonomura

## **Political consumerism, youth and adulthood: does age predict odds of boycotting/"buycotting"?**

Does age predict political consumerism (boycotting or "buycotting") among Canadian youth and adults? To what extent are educational and economic factors associated with consumerist forms of civic and political participation? Using data from the most recent (2008) Statistics Canada GSS on Social Networks, I conducted a multivariate logistic regression analysis to investigate the relationship between age and politically motivated consumer behaviour.

Findings suggest that political consumerism is less likely among youth and the elderly than it is among middle-aged and young adults; however, education—rather than income or age—is found to be the strongest predictor. These results suggest that popular beliefs/stereotypes about youths' propensity toward passive forms of "consumer-activism" distort the reality of the situation. Instead, it appears to be an individual's educational attainment that affords much of the necessary knowledge, as well as personal and economic independence, to politicize one's own consumer choices.

2. Melissa Godbout

## **Inequality, Civic Culture, and Social Trust: How Regional Contexts Matter in Italy**

Two perspectives examining the conditions under which social trust thrives have received the most attention: (a) the social capital thesis posits that civic engagement generates trust in other people, and (b) the inequality argument maintains that contexts of economic inequality and individual social class contribute most succinctly to levels of trust in a society. The current research explores the relative merits of these two perspectives, considering both individual and contextual influences. Using multi-level analysis fitted to survey data and regional-level statistics, I examine the influence of regional levels of civic engagement and income inequality, as well as individual-level social class, on the outcome of social trust in Italy. I contribute three central findings: (1) civic society is positively related to interpersonal trust, (2) regional civic context does not affect everyone equally but, rather, is an important factor of social trust only for the middle classes, and (3) regional income inequality negatively affects trust, regardless of civic context. Taken together, these findings suggest that when civic engagement is considered at the contextual, as opposed to solely at the individual, level these two perspectives both importantly contribute to our understanding of social trust.

3. Josh Curtis, Robert Andersen

## **Social Class, Inequality and the Polarization of Policy Preferences: Evidence from 24 OECD Democracies, 1990-2006**

We explore the connection between social class and policy preferences, and how this relationship is affected by nation-level income inequality, in 24 democracies. Using three waves of the World Values Survey from 1990 to 2006, we employ mixed models that consider differences in the level of income inequality across 24 democracies, and find that class awareness accounts for higher support for policy at different levels of income inequality. When inequality is low, people from the working class are more likely than others to support social policy. However, when inequality rises economic resources are less equally distributed in society, and more people stand to benefit from it. In other words, as the effects of inequality are felt more acutely across all classes, people become aware that redistribution and social policy will benefit them. We conclude that is because inequality raises levels of class awareness, as social and economic distances between groups become more apparent.

4. Ioana Sendroiu

## **Human Rights in International Fora: Global Commitment and National Differences**

In an international system characterized by uncertainty and strong normative Western influence, the need to protect human rights is no longer challenged outright, though it is often ignored in practice. While the international human rights regime lacks effective enforcement systems, states nonetheless engage with human rights in international fora. Understanding these patterns of engagement is helpful in assessing the extent of isomorphism in world society, especially when comparing human

rights protector and repressor states. I use a multiple regression model to account for variations in voting patterns on the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), using China as a reference point. I find that while the level of freedom within each country can explain some of the variation in percent voting coincidence with China, a country's geographic location and exports to China better account for voting patterns. In an international system where engagement with human rights discourse is a source of legitimacy, local cultural and economic considerations complicate any attempt to declare the uniform rise of human rights. Through the prism of China and its unique location within the world system, we can better understand the dynamics that shape state actors' preferences and actions.

### **Brock University Department Reception**

Welcome to the 2014 CSA-SCS Annual Conference!

All CSA-SCS Conference Delegates are invited to a reception hosted by the Department of Sociology at Brock University. This event is sponsored by the Department of Sociology at Brock University, the Council for Research in the Social Sciences (CRISS) at Brock University, and the Canadian Sociological Association.

Date: Monday, May 26, 2014

Time: 5:00pm – 6:30pm

Location: Jubilee Court (Beer and Wine Tent) – special section reserved for CSA-SCS Delegates

**Conceptualizing and Applying Relational Sociology I (The1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-300

For the third consecutive year, we invite papers in the field of relational sociology. In one way all sociological thinking has always been relational, while in another sense relational sociology promises a revolution in sociological thought. Yet there is no consensus on what relations are, how to observe and measure them, or how they work. From a focus on relations as one type of social action or structure among others, to the use of relational concepts as a general epistemology for understanding all social practices, relational sociology means different things to different scholars. This session brings together papers oriented to relationality in diverse ways, to push forward the state of the art through dissensus and dialogue. Therefore we solicit papers on principles, concepts, methods, applications, 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 Organizers:* Christopher Powell and François Dépelteau

*Chair:* Chris Powell

*Presenters:*

1. Hugo Neri

**Searle's Language Theory As a Possible Solution for Hidden Problems on Max Weber's Knowledge Conception and His Social Action**

The classic German sociologist Max Weber structured the foundations of a sociological theory of action. Amid nearly a century ago, many problems emerged about the epistemological status of social knowledge agents and about the intersubjectivity itself, which were not placed at Weber's time. Among them, there were important propositions about the necessity of considering language as essential human characteristic which enables social life: meaning. To solve such problems I propose to use the theory speech acts proposed by the philosopher John Searle and its implications for his explanation of social reality. Using Searle's language theorizing and epistemological indispensability of language to the social intersubjectivities constructions, it is possible to update Weber's social action theory. Thus, we obtained a consistent methodological tool to cope with the problems of knowledge related to the dichotomy between subject and object. For that, we should focus on intersubjective linguistic constructions and sedimentations as proposed by Searle. These language sedimentation, responsible for creating the social reality is caused by the weberian explanation of knowledge development, the process of intellectualization - reconstructed from his religion's studies. In sum, Weber's action and knowledge development theory would gain unity at the moment we use Searle's speech act Theory.

2. Jean-Sébastien Guy

**From relation between actors to relations between actions: the difference metric/nonmetric in Weber**

The goal in this presentation is to look in Weber's works for elements to help developing the difference between metric and nonmetric as an alternative (or an addition) to the micro/macro and structure/agency dichotomies. I concentrate on Weber's views of sociology as science of action. From Deleuze and Guattari, I borrow the opposition between tree and rhizome to move Weber away from methodological individualism. Actions are not primarily tied to actors as physical persons, but to differences between meanings delineated by ideal-types at a virtual level. Weber inspires us not to follow the fate of individual actors through their life (in terms of rise and fall, decline and renewal, challenges and resilience, etc.), but to study variations within and across species of actions. Not the actors for themselves, but the relations between them as types of meaningful actions and how these relations exist alongside other relations and how all these relations evolve from one motive to another

(e.g. from value-rational motives to traditional or instrumental-rational motives) and from one type to another (e.g. from one-time social action to long-term social order to legitimate structure of authority). The difference metric/nonmetric is mapped onto the recurring patterns revealed by Weber's analysis.

3. François Dépelteau

**Durkheim, social things and relational sociology: fundamental ontological confusion?**

Qualified readers of Durkheim mentioned there are different interpretations of his work. J. Alexander, for instance, identified four different Durkheims. In this paper, I will focus on two interpretations based on incompatible ontological views: Durkheim as a deterministic thinkers, and Durkheim as a relational thinker. I will argue that these two possible interpretations reflect some fundamental ontological confusion in the work of Durkheim. In fact, this type of confusion is one unresolved and basic issue which have characterized sociology (and social sciences) from its beginning until today. This problem will have to be resolved if we want to improve sociology as we know it, and the analysis of related Durkheim's problems offer a great opportunity to do this needed work.

**How to Screw Up in Graduate School (Edu4)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-499

This roundtable session will give suggestions to potential and graduate students on how to succeed (and how to fail) in grad school. We invite participation especially from faculty members experienced in graduate supervision. Broad themes include decisions about whether and where to do an MA or PhD, choice of and relations with your graduate supervisor, managing your program, juggling work and life, writing, collegial relations, and finishing and post-PhD plans.

*Session Organizers:* Aaron Doyle and Kevin Haggerty

*Panelists:*

Andrea Doucet, Brock University  
Aaron Doyle, Carleton University  
Karen Foster, St. Mary's University  
Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta

**Indigeneity and Inequality in Canada (SoIn4)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-399

*This session shares a time-slot with SoIn1*

There are profound inequalities within Canada between First Nations, other Aboriginal, and non-Aboriginal people. This session is open to both empirical and theoretical contributions on the relationships between Canadian settlers and original peoples. Papers might explore lingering colonial patterns of governance which perpetuate inequality, or outcomes of historical policies. Other forms of racism against First Nations and Aboriginal people could also be documented. Inequalities referred to might be in terms of economic opportunities, economic outcomes, education, cultural supports, well-being, rights, community-capacity- investments, social services, political representation, access to resources, or any other relevant equity issues. Both Sociological and interdisciplinary contributions are entirely welcome.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Mary Ellen Donnan

*Presenters:*

1. Mary Ellen Donnan

**Inadequate Housing of Aboriginal People in Winnipeg with Low-Incomes**

The quality and quantity of housing for Aboriginal people has been identified by the Assembly of First Nations as a serious and urgent social concern. This paper traces numerous ways in which continuing colonial practices are significant factors in the Aboriginal housing crisis. The Indian Act, the reserve system and the lack of culturally-appropriate psychological supports for residential school survivors are all relevant to poorer housing conditions for Aboriginal people than for other Canadians. Data from Winnipeg is presented as a case study illustrating the intersection of market, educational, employment, demographic and social service factors which impact housing choices for Aboriginal people in that city. A series of policy changes will be needed before housing inequalities across the settler/indigenous divide can be significantly diminished.

2. Carol Linnitt

**From Recognition to Affirmation: Aboriginal Rights and Colonial Decision in Canada**

This paper will interrogate the notion of Aboriginal Rights as enshrined within the Canadian Constitution and enacted through case law. Using theoretical analyses of sovereignty, decision and the state of exception/emergency I will engage what Giorgio Agamben refers to as the 'threshold of the law,' the space between law and its application which exposes the suspension of ordinary legal order in issues relating to Aboriginal rights. This suspension, interrogated as a form of colonial power, will be applied to the decision of the courts over the precedent-setting case *R v. Gladstone*. In describing the interaction of Canadian jurisprudence and Aboriginal rights as occurring within a state of emergency, I intend to demonstrate the primacy of sovereign decision over constitutional law in *R v. Gladstone*, as well as the implications of such colonial 'decisionism' for the pursuit of justice. In conclusion, I will regard the state of emergency as a site of emergence, where alternative approaches to law and justice may arise, specifically through the work of Jacques Derrida and John Borrows.

**Media/Internet and Society: A critical perspective (SoTSci5)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-500

Many Canadians use the Internet every day. Although a clearer picture has emerged about who uses the Internet and how often, 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. The intent of this session is to highlight research in this area, particularly in the Canadian context.

*Session Organizers:* Michael Haight and Anabel Quan-Haase

*Presenters:*

1. Bill Blackstock

**Electronic Dance Music: Digital Technology and Subcultural Space**

Electronic dance music (EDM) began gaining momentum as personal computers and digital sound processing equipment became affordable and widely available. EDM is defined as music that is produced or performed using electronic instruments where the focus of the composition is on those instruments. EDM ranges from artistically created repetitive beats meant for small audiences to dance music that has fully infiltrated popular culture. Analogous with this shift from margin to centre is whether or not EDM, with its reliance on technology, continues to possess subculture or postsubcultural qualities. I would suggest the nucleus of EDM since the 1990s including producers and artists have predominantly avoided mainstream media co-optation. Their lack of popular culture success is what has allowed them to continue to reverberate in subcultural and postsubcultural analysis.

Subcultural studies have tied space and culture together not dissimilar to the social. Whereas 'culture' is linked with struggle and resistance, sociality focuses on the interaction process. My aim is both a revitalization and recognition of the interrelationship between symbolic interactionism (SI) and the Birmingham school (BS) stressing their utility to sound, media, and communication studies in general and subcultural and postsubcultural analysis in particular focussing on EDM and its shift from analog to digital technology(s). This can be achieved by retrieving space as a crucial social, cultural and historical object of study. Both SI and BS either take space for granted or neglect its significance; however, it can offer a means of interrogating materiality and at the same time retrieving social practice.

2. Narges Valibeigi

### **Does the Internet Challenge Religious Authority? Analyzing Layers of Religious Authority on the Iranian Shiite Blogosphere**

The purpose of this paper is to explore how religious bloggers, specifically Shiite Persian bloggers, challenge or affirm the existing religious authority through their blogging content. This research is a new case test for Capbell's studies (2007 and 2010) in which she categorises four layers of religious authority as hierarchy, structure, ideology and texts. The main question of this study is: which layers of authority are presented in the Persian blogosphere.

Five Iranian blogs have been chosen based on their posts, which are directly related to religio-political issues of the Iranian Shiite community, and their popularity. Selected blogs are analyzed based on qualitative content analysis.

Finding shows that while early studies of religious authority on the Internet suggested that the Internet might challenge traditional sources of religious authority, the Internet can instead serve as a source for empowering existing forms of religious authority. This study provides evidence that religious users spend a considerable portion of their discourse online affirming, rather than challenging, religious leaders, structural bodies, theologies and core texts.

However, since the Internet presents a level of liberty for the discussion of sensitive topics, there is evidence that using this new technology, as a modern form of public sphere, has influenced the beliefs of the fundamentalist groups and the way they present their thoughts as well.

*Keywords:* the Internet, Shiite, Iran, religious authority, blogosphere

3. Jean-Sebastien Marier

### **From News Briefs to News Feeds: Ethical Issues Arising from the Use of Social Media by Journalists**

Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube (to name a few) have skewed the traditional relationship between mainstream media and the public. They have enabled listeners, readers and viewers to go from mere news consumers to news producers. They can now act as a newsroom in their own right and broadcast information to a vast audience – a privilege previously reserved to news organizations equipped with costly resources.

This, in turn, has forced journalists to adapt. Reporters no longer wait until the end of the day to disseminate their findings in the newscast or the paper. They now tweet as they chase their story. They can also interact more directly with the general public. Journalists can also use social media to contact sources otherwise difficult to locate (grieving friends of a murder victim, people affected by a tragedy, etc.).

But, how does one capture nuances in 140 characters or less? Should journalists allow the public to peek into their personal lives by "befriending" them online? Is it right to contact potentially emotionally distressed individuals by gathering contact information from their social media profiles?

These are questions this paper aims to discuss. It will draw upon contemporary communications theory, as well as sociologist Manuel Castells' "network society" to identify ethical issues arising from the use of social media by mainstream journalists.



4. Anabel Quan-Haase, Andrew Nevin, Veronika Lukacs

#### **Facebook Relations: An exploratory study of breakup practices and coping mechanisms**

The proliferation of online interactions and increased reliance on Facebook in everyday life may complicate the maintenance of social relationships, and specifically, romantic relationships. There has been a lack of research examining how social media complicates breakups and the coping mechanisms resulting from harmful online interactions. This exploratory study examines how people both purposefully and intuitively orient their online conduct to cope with a breakup when both parties are on Facebook. Based on qualitative interviews, we propose a typology of common breakup coping strategies on Facebook encompassing several themes: the removal of breakup reminders and digital traces, limiting online communication with the ex, emotional expression, support seeking, information seeking, information avoidance, and preventative measures. These categories comprise 23 frequent online behaviours following a breakup, including the deletion of the relationship status, online surveillance of one's ex-partner, deletion of the ex as a Friend, and the deletion of one's Facebook account. Our findings also suggest that coping strategies that are specific to Facebook tend to be more likely to be used than the online manifestations of general offline forms of coping. This study serves as a starting point to better understand the role that Facebook plays in mediating online behaviours following traumatic romantic dissolution, such that these strategies can be subsequently evaluated in terms of effectiveness for usefulness in clinical coping recommendations.

#### **Parenting Culture and Experiences III (SoFam1-C)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Concordia Seminary

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 Organizers:* Glenda Wall and Gillian Ranson

*Chair:* Glenda Wall

*Presenters:*

1. Krista Whitehead

#### **Motherhood as a gendered entitlement: Maternal ideation and injustice in the online infertility community**

Motherhood is one of the most enduring and consequential rites of passage to adult femininity for women. Indeed "motherhood changes everything" (Nelson 2009, p. 3, Fox 2009). However, not all women have access to motherhood. What happens then when women do not have access to the gender ideal of motherhood or to the cultural spaces that define it? In this paper I explore the online infertility community wherein women blog to process their exclusion, expressing incredulity about the prospect of never having a biological child of their own. I argue that women in this community understand their experience of infertility as unfair and unjust, which leads them to lay claim to motherhood via a range of techniques. The processes through which women lay claim to motherhood, I argue, provides new insight into how we understand motherhood as a gendered norm more broadly. Motherhood is *more than a pursuit of a gender identity*; it is a gendered *entitlement*. In detailing the cultural landscape of the online infertility community this research pushes analytic conceptualizations of motherhood forward, while also empirically enriching or knowledge about women's homo-social relations and the (re)production of gender identity in single gender environments.

2. Pamela Margaret White

### **Negotiating the fertility/infertility boundary: Taking the first step in the embryo disposition journey**

About one in three *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) patients have embryos in excess of their immediate reproductive needs and will decide to freeze them. Storage of cryopreserved surplus embryos provides women and couples with a 'fertility insurance benefit'. Studies have shown that making the decision about the disposition of embryos leftover from fertility treatment can be difficult. Canadians can consent to destroy or to donate their excess embryos to other persons or to research. This paper uses information collected from Canadian women and couples who have made decisions about the retention, use, donation or destruction of their excess embryos. It argues that women and couples must first answer the question about the use of their embryos in future fertility treatments before they can decide that the embryos are excess and no longer need to be retained. For many this involves negotiating the boundary separating fertility and infertility. For the previously infertile, it means letting go of the fertility security that the storage of cryopreserved embryos affords. Crossing this liminal threshold begins an embryo disposition journey marked by the signposts of fertility loss, emotional coercion and regulated altruism

3. Gillian Anderson

#### **Mothering, "mompreneurship" and precarious work**

This working paper explores the popular appeal, but often unsettling realities characteristic of a relatively new type of gendered self-employment or what has been termed "mompreneurship". Contextualized within the sociological literatures on gender, work and motherhood, empirical analyses of mompreneurial narratives featured in a contemporary west coast parenting magazine embrace mompreneurship as a means to achieve greater work/life balance (Anderson and Moore, 2014); extol the flexibility and "family friendliness" of self-employment (Taniguchi, 2002:876); and affirm the voluntary exit of mothers from standardized work (Anderson and Moore, 2014). However, most mompreneurial accounts remain silent on the precariousness of mompreneurship and the impact this has on women as mothers and as workers in an increasingly market-driven society warrants further study.

4. Ceilidh Wilson and Vivian Shalla

#### **'I Will Survive': Exploring the social and economic survival strategies of single mother recipients of Ontario Works**

The neo-liberal assault on the welfare state has pushed many individuals and families to rely on inadequate social assistance programs, and has further stigmatized and labeled as undeserving single mothers who are dependent upon public support. Using a feminist political economy perspective, this paper explores the lived experiences of single mother recipients of social assistance in Hamilton, Ontario. It examines the structural barriers and adversities they face, and the strategies they employ to improve their families' overall well-being. The paper provides an in-depth analysis of the strength and resiliency of these women, focusing on the various social and economic resources that they call upon to ensure the maintenance and survival of their families. While there exists a significant body of literature on topics such as the problems with the Ontario Works program, the struggles faced by single mothers receiving social assistance, and the marginalization of single mother recipients of Ontario Works, there has been less research delving into the social and economic survival strategies of single mothers on social assistance and the coping mechanisms and negotiation processes they adopt to navigate the Ontario Works system, a gap that this study aims to fill.

#### **Parenting, Schools and Educational Achievement (Edu1)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-299

This session examines the role that families play in schooling outcomes. Topics include by are not limited to: parenting culture, the organization of family and non-school time (e.g., summer vacations)

and competitive parenting strategies. Papers that draw from qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches are welcome.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Janice Aurini

*Presenters:*

1. Janice Aurini, Emily Milne, Cathlene Hillier

#### **Differentiating Levels of Parent Engagement: Symbolic and Learning Partnerships**

Parent engagement initiatives are premised on the assumption that it promotes children's emotional development and academic achievement. Yet, quantitative researchers have failed to consistently substantiate this relationship, often citing the varied ways it has been defined and measured. This paper asks: How do parents understand parent engagement? What actions do parents associate with these definitions, and how do these understandings inform parent engagement strategies adopted? Drawing on 118 interviews with 122 parents at two lower-income neighbourhood schools, we argue that definitional problems not only generate quantitative inconsistencies, but also qualitative differences in how parents understand "parent engagement". While all parents in our sample see themselves as "vigilant", our data finds that philosophies of parent engagement vary in three key ways: (1) Connections and Comfort Levels; (2) Roles and Responsibility; and (3) Agency and (Re)Activity. In conclusion, we articulate how understandings may inspire more "symbolic partnerships" versus "learning partnerships" that are more directly related to literacy and numeracy learning.

2. Scott Davies, Jessica Rizk

#### **The Theory that Keeps on Going: Renewing and Integrating Theories of Cultural Capital**

Pierre Bourdieu's theory of Cultural Capital has a mixed record in sociology since it was conceived forty years ago. It has been a very influential explanation of educational inequality, having generated several fruitful branches of empirical research, but has also been faulted for being conceptually ambiguous, insensitive towards important empirical matters, and having spawned contradictory research streams. We aim to renew Cultural Capital Theory in two ways. First, we identify central premises that need to be adapted to important organizational and cultural changes that have emerged since Bourdieu originally conceived his ideas, including the ongoing expansion of higher education, new accommodations for students, and the intensifying of school choice, educator professionalism, and parenting cultures. Second, to integrate empirical research on cultural capital, we identify 3 promising streams - DiMaggio's cultural resources, Lareau's family routines and Collins' ritual interactions - and argue that rather than being incompatible as often portrayed, each instead captures different elements of the emergence of educational inequalities. We review fruitful elaborations of each branch from the past decade, and suggest directions for future research.

3. Jean-François Nault

#### **Parents' Choice: Education, Identity and Religion in French Ontario - The case of Orleans**

An overview of the literature published on Franco-Ontarian identity since the early 1970s reveals an almost exclusive definition of Franco-Ontarian identity in terms of language. The strong cultural tie which once linked French Canada to Catholicism seems, at first glance, to have faded from Franco-Ontarians' cultural reference. However, a closer look at the Franco-Ontarian schooling context reveals that today, eight of the twelve French language Ontario School Boards are still Catholic, and a vast majority of Franco-Ontarian parents continue to choose French language Catholic schools for their children. This paper presents the results of research completed in 2013 based on a series of semi-structured interviews conducted with Franco-Ontarian parents choosing a French language Catholic school for their children. I present a typology of French language Catholic school choice, which I argue contributes to the understanding of the Francophone and Catholic dimensions of school choice in Ontario while providing insight into the enduring yet uncertain place of Catholicism as a cultural

religion which continues to play an important role in defining Franco-Ontarian identity. I also discuss the implications of these findings for the future of French language Catholic education in Ontario.

4. Rania Tfaily

#### **Parental Education, Gender and Children's Education**

This paper uses cohort analyses to examine how disparities in education changed over time. It specifically compares the impact of parental education on children's education for different cohorts of school-aged boys and girls and across various grades. Human capital theory predicts that inequalities based on ascribed family traits would decrease over time. In contrast, reproduction theory argues that the education system perpetuates social inequalities and that family-based disparities in education are maintained. The empirical evidence has been mixed. This paper focuses on Egypt which has recently witnessed massive protests and social unrest that were driven at least in part by worsening social and economic conditions and increasing poverty. Using Demographic and Health Survey data from 2000, 2005 and 2008, this paper models schooling as a series of grade progressions and controls for family characteristics. The results show that children's education is strongly determined by their parents' educational level. Even when using conditional grade progression ratios, the strong effects of parental education persist across various cohorts and grades. While the wide disparities in education decreased over time for girls, they were generally maintained for boys. The paper discusses these findings and their social implications.

#### **Race, Gender, Sexualities, Nation and Violence I (REth1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-400

This session explores the role of structural and everyday violence in managing and naturalizing geographical, ideological and identity borders in the context of colonialisms, imperialisms and neoliberalisms. Of particular interest are papers that complicate the targeted/random, stranger/interpersonal, public/private, collective/individual, everyday/structural, gendered violence/racial violence and local/global dichotomies that categorize legal and public framings of violence. 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 targeting Indigenous peoples.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Hijin Park

*Presenters:*

1. Emily Lindsay Jackson

#### **Rejecting Resilience in Violence Against Women (VAW) Debates**

Anti-Violence Against Women (VAW) organizations, government departments and activists increasingly advocate abused girls and women develop "resilience" to overcome the challenges of living in racist, patriarchal societies. According to the Canadian Women's Foundation (2013), this involves getting "back up after you're knocked down," "seeing solutions to problems" and "bouncing back" from trauma. This paper rejects the resilience discourse in VAW debates by identifying it as a form of neoliberal governance, originating in ecological theory and latterly functioning as an imaginary of the global economy's ability to "bounce back" from crisis or violent challenge. First, the paper argues the resilience discourse naturalizes the inevitability of women's victimization and its disproportionate occurrence for women of colour. Resilience seeks to minimize the inevitable disruptions resulting from the highly unequal wealth distribution and impacts of global neoliberalization. It is socially conservative. Disrupted neoliberal economies seek "normal function": in other words, the social status quo. Accordingly, women's security is assured not by the absence of violence but by their ability to bounce back from its occurrence. Resilience is not a move forward in VAW debates; it is a reinforcement of racist patriarchal social structures. Second, the paper explores how resilience, as a neoliberal technology of the self, individualizes and responsabilizes abused

women. Pressuring girls and women to activate their “natural resilience” and choose to bounce back from abuse and assault, displaces attention from the material conditions and systemic inequalities causing their disproportionate victimization. It also makes it too easy for organizations responding to VAW – from college administrations to social service providers - to ignore or downgrade this urgent social problem. In critiquing the resilience discourse in VAW debates, the paper points to the need for a collective response to VAW that is anti-racist, inclusive and brings men alongside women’s leadership.

2. Lauren Montgomery

### **The Rise of the Far-Right in Russia**

There have been several studies on the rise of extremism in Western and Central Europe, however the study of Russian extremism and the rise of the far right is a much smaller area of study. Extremism and the far right in Russia is based upon a conceptualization of the “other” and nationalist tendencies, and is targeted against anyone who appears “non-Slavic”, while recent extremism in Western Europe appears to be centered around the manifestation of Islamophobia. This distinction adds a specific addition to the literature and makes the study of the extreme right in Russia an important aspect of the study of the extreme right in general (Larys & Mares, 2011, p. 132). The study of far-right extremist groups in Russia is a critical topic of study, as the discrimination faced by ethnic minorities contradicts democratic principles, and it could be argued that the growth of extremism in Russia prevents further movements towards a transition to democracy or the consolidation of democracy. This paper will inquire into: the specific role of Russian state institutions in the rise of the far-right extremist groups and targeted violence against ethnic minorities. This paper will argue that Russian state institutions actively and passively create political space for the rise of far right, due to institutionalized xenophobia, this is demonstrated with: embedded xenophobia and the ineffective application of the criminal code and legislation in the police force, the ineffective application of legislation and the low rates of prosecution of hate crimes in the court system, and the indirect and direct xenophobic actions of the Russian government.

3. Natalie Azzi

### **Peacekeeping: A tool of masculine force and military influences**

Sexual violence against women is common and often normalized in war zones. In some cases, women become victims of sexual violence that seeks to degrade and emasculate the enemy. As an extension of the militarization process, soldiers deployed to handle peacekeeping operations are tasked with similar goals of subjugation and control of populations, albeit under the guise of peace. While peacekeepers’ overt mandate is to keep the peace, their training and objectives are nonetheless aligned with those shared by soldiers preparing for and during times of war. This paper identifies how violence involves not only the violation of women but also the silencing of women’s voices at home, in their neighbourhoods, and on the streets of postwar conflict zones, effectively shutting them out of the peacekeeping process. The case study focuses particularly on Lebanon, while paralleling peacekeeping initiatives in other conflict zones such as the Congo and Bosnia.

4. Amanda Watson, Corinne Mason

### **Transnational gendered violence: Racial politics of raunch in SlutWalk organizing**

The portrait of the SlutWalker, albeit unrepresentative, easily comes to mind: able-bodied, scantily clad, and “war-painted.” This paper explores what Watson (2012) has elsewhere called the “SlutWalk paradox”: the borderland between resisting the sexual policing of women’s bodies through raunch, and appealing to the (masculinist) media gaze. By analyzing SlutWalk’s use of raunch in the context of ongoing racialized sexual violence, this paper argues that while SlutWalk sustains the intersection of what Mason (2013) has termed “racist ableism” and what Gordon (2013) calls the “white activist subject,” SlutWalk also generates possibilities to shift discourses on violence against women and girls

in real ways. For example, since SlutWalk, the concepts of “slut-shaming” and “rape culture” have become mainstays in popular media accounts of girl tragedies. Raunch culture and “do-me feminism” combine what Genz & Brabon (2009: 91) describe as the “sometimes conflicting ideologies of women’s liberation and the sexual revolution by heralding sexually provocative appearance and behaviour as acts of female empowerment.” Acknowledging that SlutWalk is complicated for feminists, this paper holds together a critique of using raunch as a tool and a critique of racist ableist activist initiatives, as well as the agitation made possible by mainstreaming the language of slut-shaming and rape culture.

### **Reimagining Development Concepts: Toward Transformative Social Change (DGS1)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm – 3:15pm Vallee-599

Is development at an impasse? Despite decades of interventions and some noticeable shifts in the thinking and practice of development, transformation remains elusive for many countries. Although the reasons for this outcome are complex and numerous, the potential for development concepts and practices to exacerbate this problem must not be understated. This session sheds light on this issue by examining the ways in which current concepts and practices for development can be reimagined. It also considers new and emerging ideas and practices for development and social change. This session invites theoretical and practice-based papers that examine concepts such as, but not limited to, participation, empowerment, globalization, and development. The goal of this session is to contribute to debates regarding the usefulness of these concepts in development praxis.

*Session Organizer:* Rina Egbo, Carleton University, Sociology and Anthropology

*Presenters:*

1. Rina Egbo

#### **Can youth lead the path to social change? The case of Nigeria**

Currently, Nigeria is among many developing countries taking an interest in young people’s involvement in socioeconomic and political change. Interest in youth involvement in development is largely predicated on the notion that youth participation will naturally spur change. Taking a critical approach to participation, this paper examines young people’s experiences of development challenges and solutions in Nigeria. Observation and interviews with urban and rural youth residing in Abuja, Nigeria presents a more complex view of participation. My analysis of the study participants’ experiences suggests that while youth seek to contribute, power relations at the global and local levels and within the spaces for youth participation make it difficult for their efforts to translate into structural and institutional change. The paper concludes by reflecting on some of the broader complexities associated with people-centred development concepts.

2. Ken Caine

#### **Towards a critical institutional approach to natural resource management: Conservation and culture at Great Bear Lake, Canada**

I examine conservation and development planning through the lens of critical institutionalism, a development theory that draws upon the multiplicity of potential resources and variability in the capacity of people to act as change agents. Utilizing the findings from three years of ethnographic study of the Great Bear Lake Watershed Management Plan and the protection of Saoyú ʔehdacho Aboriginal cultural landscape in northern Canada. I challenge the notion of designed institutions and reconceptualize institutional robustness by exploring how messy rules, boundaries and processes, and people’s complex social identities and unequal power arrangements, shape resource management arrangements and outcomes.

**The Power of Mobility (SoIn1)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-399

This session shares a time-slot with SoIn4

The burgeoning body of Critical Mobilities Research has demonstrated that spatial mobility – of people, ideas, technologies and materials – is not simply a process that connects departure and destination points. Rather, it is a fundamental structuring dimension of social life. Shifts in types and degrees of mobility produce social changes that reconstitute social organisation. Moreover, as sociologists like John Urry and Mimi Sheller have emphasised, processes of movement are differentiated; they reflect and reinforce structures of power to configure inequitable socialities. Critical mobility scholars are tracing the ways in which power relations shape discourses and practices of mobility that produce beneficial movement in some cases and too little or too much movement in others.

We sought papers that foreground the mutually constitutive relationship of power and movement by (a) describing and theorising the power relations operating to produce differentiated mobilities, movements and flows; (b) explaining how mobility exclusions operate and are experienced; or (c) identifying mobility justice strategies and practices employed to negotiate inequitable fields of movement.

*This session is co-sponsored by the Social Justice Research Institute at Brock.*

*Session Organizers:* Nancy Cook and David Butz

*Chair:* Nancy Cook

*Presenters:*

1. Kristin Lozanski

**Globalized reproduction: A critical analysis of birth and citizenship**

With technological developments – in terms of communication, transportation and medicalized reproduction – families have become globalized. “Birth tourism” is a descriptor used recently in the Canadian media for the activities of women, often Chinese, who come to Canada to give birth so that their children can receive Canadian citizenship. Transnational commercial surrogacy is a practice in which Canadians hire a surrogate in another country to gestate their child. Both these phenomena turn on global mobilities, inasmuch as they depend upon individuals’ technical and normative capacities to cross borders. In this paper, I will consider the overlaps and tensions between birth tourism and transnational commercial surrogacy. In particular, I will contrast the hostility expressed towards birth tourists and the compassion expressed towards intended parents (i.e. those who hire surrogates) within the Canadian context through an analysis of media coverage, public responses to this media coverage, and current and proposed policy of the federal government. The dissonant responses to birth tourists, I argue, are dependent upon assumptions about those who are entitled to global mobility and those who are not, assumptions are that steeped in racism and Orientalism and, as a result, re-articulate a highly exclusionary discourse of Canadian citizenship.

2. Natasha Hanson

**The Long and Short of Hauling: Power Relations within the PEI Trucking Industry**

This paper explores and theorizes power relations within the Canadian, and specifically Prince Edward Island (PEI), trucking industry and how it impacts driver mobility. Larger for-hire companies or private trucking companies have the advantage of more secure customers and thus freight to haul. This is contrasted with smaller for-hire companies and owner-operators who do not have the same security in terms of customers and freight to haul. Driver routes are directly impacted by this, with drivers working for those with steady clients more likely to have dedicated runs, should they wish to, and thus consistent mobility or scheduling (time on the road and then time at home). Drivers working for smaller companies are more likely to have variable schedules. The trucking industry is one in

which mobility is part of a driver's occupation, yet the amount of variability within that mobility is connected to larger socio-economic power structures. This paper explores how deregulation nationally of the trucking industry has impacted these power structures and in turn, driver mobility. Interview data collected from PEI truck drivers and company representatives are used to provide evidence of these power relations at a case study level.

**BREAK TIME (10:30am-10:45am)**

**Conceptualizing and Applying Relational Sociology II (The1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-300

For the third consecutive year, we invite papers in the field of relational sociology. In one way all sociological thinking has always been relational, while in another sense relational sociology promises a revolution in sociological thought. Yet there is no consensus on what relations are, how to observe and measure them, or how they work. From a focus on relations as one type of social action or structure among others, to the use of relational concepts as a general epistemology for understanding all social practices, relational sociology means different things to different scholars. This session brings together papers oriented to relationality in diverse ways, to push forward the state of the art through dissensus and dialogue. Therefore we solicit papers on principles, concepts, methods, applications, 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 Organizers:* Christopher Powell and François Dépelteau

*Chair:* François Dépelteau

*Presenters:*

1. Chris Powell

**The Sovereign in a Lab Coat: A Relational Sociology of the Milgram Obedience Experiments**

Stanley Milgram's iconic obedience experiments show the capacity for normal people in an affluent liberal democracy to commit violence out of obedience to authority. In this paper I propose a relational sociological explanation for that obedience and for its normalcy. Rejecting the notion that either the individual psyche or the social system is autonomous from the other implies that emotions and habits must originate from the process of relating to others. In my work on genocide I have proposed that the sovereignty of modern states emerges from the formation of networks of deference. These networks engender and are engendered by an affective economy of shame and esteem. The hybrid personhood of the 'sovereign subject' is habituated to the use of symbolic violence as a tool of self-construction, and to the acceptance of symbolic violence as a condition of recognition by others. The disposition to violent obedience is thus a condition of the global institution of sovereign statehood, an unconscious feature of the current form of collective organization of the human species. Hope for a more nonviolent future depends on developing a more human affective economy within the shell of a sovereignty until the latter can be superseded.

2. Deborah Woodman, Cathy Denomme

**The Incompatibility of Safe Work in the Habitus of Work**

Millions of dollars are spent every year training workers to understand how to engage in "safe" work. Thousands of people are engaged daily in the work of policy making, prevention training, non-compliance reporting and safety protocols. Why then is the number of people dying at work sites continuing to rise? In this paper Woodman and Denomme apply Bourdieu's concept of habitus to articulate the challenges of the workplace. The habitus of work place culture does not include concepts of safety. These concepts remain an add-on and thwart the thousands of people engaged in



safety regulation and training. It will be argued in this paper that until workplaces adopt safety as integral to practice, safety will continue to be alluded.

3. Chantelle Marlor

### **Doing Knowledge: A Relational Understanding of Knowledge and Knowledge-Making**

This paper provides an overview of the argument I make in "Doing Knowledge," a book-length manuscript I am presently drafting. The book is a cross-cultural comparison of how four groups of experts created knowledge about clams. In it, I explore similarities and differences in the practitioners' knowledge-making processes. I explore how their conceptual frameworks, epistemological assumptions, interests, tools, skills and physical characteristics, the institutional relationships they have with their peers, the historical timing of their observations, and the practices they employ in their work result in a unique configuration of interactions and relations with their subject matter. This unique configuration ultimately influences what they come to know and how they know it. "Doing knowledge" provides a relational explanation for why such empirically-grounded knowledge on the same subject, created through culturally distinct processes, can result in knowledge that often overlaps but also differs in important regards.

### **Media Studies: The Gendering of Food Media (MeSt1)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-499

As Joke Hermes notes "the media, in their capacity of informing us about the world, and as entertainers, show us an immense range of possibilities and practices of 'doing gender'" (2007:192). Media representation is important to gender politics because gender is a crucial structuring element of power relations in society. This session will focus on gender boundaries as they are drawn in the increasingly popular realm of food media. More specifically, papers in this session will explore how the contemporary or historical production and consumption of food media legitimates or deconstructs gender boundaries. We welcome papers that address different empirical or theoretical explorations of the ways in which masculinities and femininities are represented in food media, including (but not restricted to): social media, magazines, cookbooks, television, movies or literature.

*This is a joint session co-sponsored by the Canadian Association of Food Studies.*

*Session Organizers:* Sarah Cappeliez and Alexandra Rodney

*Chair:* Sarah Cappeliez

*Discussant:* Alexandra Rodney

*Presenters:*

1. Kate Cairns, Josée Johnston

### **The "do-diet": Embodying neoliberalism and postfeminism in healthy eating discourse**

Feminist scholars have long demonstrated how women are constrained through dieting discourse. Today's scholars wrestle with similar themes, but confront a thornier question: how do we make sense of a popular food discourse that frames women's food choices through a lens of empowerment and health, rather than vanity and restriction? This paper addresses this question, analyzing health-focused food writing (blogs and magazines), as well as interviews and focus groups with women (N=100). This data allows us to empirically document a postfeminist food discourse that we call the do-diet – a term drawn from the Canadian women's magazine, *Chatelaine*. The do-diet reframes dietary restrictions as positive choices, while maintaining an emphasis on body discipline, expert knowledge and self-control. Analyzing health-focused food media alongside women's narratives of healthy eating, we demonstrate how the do-diet remediates a tension at the heart of neoliberal consumer culture; namely, the tension between embodying discipline through dietary control, and expressing freedom through consumer choice. This remediation rests upon, and reproduces idealized middle-class femininities. We conclude that the do-diet heightens the challenge of developing feminist

critiques of gendered body ideals and corporeal surveillance, as it promises a way of eating that is both morally responsible and personally empowering.

2. Sarah Cappeliez

**Constructing the place of the female foodie self: culinary personas and the rise of food blogging**

The idea of “museum of the self” has been used to examine how domestic spaces and design come to represent and define memories and personal identities. In this paper, I use and further develop this concept to consider food, and in particular, the gendered culinary identities and imagery presented in five well-known food blogs written by female food bloggers. In these cases, the museums of the self are virtual, but they are also material; these blogs constitute a carefully curated collection of foods that were prepared, eaten, and photographed by the blogger. The splashy and colourful photographs presented on blogs suggest a fascination with the aesthetic aspects of foods, as well as an interest in publically presenting a private collection of memories, moments, and other selective aspects of the self. The ‘museum of the food self’ concept is used to analyse how photographs and text construct gendered culinary personas, drawing from a sample of food blogs. Reflecting on food blogging as a gendered phenomenon, the paper concludes by arguing for a reconceptualisation of food *habitus* that provides more theoretical space for understanding mediated female food identities and food/media spaces that navigate between the curatorial/reflexive and the unconscious/habitual.

3. Alexandra Rodney

**‘Life’s too short to count calories, carbs or fat’: Contrasting healthy eating discourses on healthy living blogs with those in women’s fitness magazines**

This paper is a comparative analysis of how food is discussed on healthy living blogs and in health and fitness magazines. Using Foucauldian discourse analysis, I will show how the food discourses and the subject positions on offer in these blogs and magazines differ, as well as how these are related to ideologies of health and femininity. Health and fitness magazine discourses are in line with dominant weight-loss principles while boundaries were drawn on healthy living blogs to differentiate from weight-loss goals. Although bloggers did engage with dominant food and health discourses, their message was more in line with the principles of the anti-diet Health at Every Size (HAES) movement. Michel Foucault’s (1979) concepts of “technologies of domination” and “aesthetics of the self” are used as tools for exploring these discourses and their relationship to how power is exerted on the female body and the potential spaces for freedom to focus on the self in a way that is free from disciplinary control. Further, in emphasizing themes of body discontent, reliance on expert advice and dietary restraint, the subject position on offer in magazines is one that is flawed, out of control, and ignorant. In contrast, the themes of intuitive eating, lay expertise and the sensory pleasures of eating, in healthy living blogs contribute to a subject position that is confident and knowledgeable and attuned to one’s bodily needs.

4. Jennifer Braun

**One Thing is For Sure, It’s Mom’s Fault: Examining Childhood Obesity Discourses in Canadian News Media**

Over the last decade, childhood obesity has managed to capture the attention of scholars, health experts, and the general public across the globe: children are indeed getting fatter (Maher, Fraser, & Wright, 2010). Similar to studies done in the Australian context, this research is particularly interested in media representations of childhood obesity in Canada: how it frames public discourse around the roles and responsibilities of parents and other (feminized) care workers, and in turn how this puts women at risk for interpellation in discourses of risk and blame. Through a content analysis of Canadian news media articles on childhood obesity taken from *the Globe and Mail*, and the *National Post* in the year 2012-2013 there emerges a strong dichotomy in public discourse: mothers and care workers (teachers, primary care givers) are invested with responsibility on one hand, while institutions and public entities are divested of responsibility on the other. I find that, much like previous work done on the same topic (albeit in different geographical contexts), print news media utilizes key rhetorical tropes of parenting, responsibility, choice, and blame to discuss childhood obesity, however, unique to Canada, there is a strong suspicion of government interventions like

taxation and other regulatory measures on food items. These findings contribute to the growing literature on media discourse and obesity characterized by pervasive individual blame and the gendered roles and responsibilities of care work that extend beyond just mothers, but to women more broadly. It also highlights the complexity of childhood obesity and the conflicting views about institutional responsibility and intervention in the Canadian context.

### **Nationalism in Theory and Practice I (PSSM10-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-399

This session invites papers concerned with matters pertaining to nations and nationalisms. Contributions that discuss and/or critique current developments in theories of nationalism are welcome, as are case studies of nationalist conflict and nation-making, separatism and secession, national identity, and related themes.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Valérie Vézina

*Discussant:* Melanie Heath

*Presenters:*

1. Bojan Ratković

#### **Nations and Nationalisms: The Future of Nationalist Theory and Practice**

Tracing the complex development of nationalism through the centuries, this paper analyses the state of nationalism in an increasingly globalized world and assesses the relevance (or the lack thereof) of nationalism in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Three distinct theoretical strands of nationalism are identified: 1) ethnic nationalism, 2) civic nationalism, and 3) cultural nationalism. Ethnic nationalism presupposes a common national identity based on blood ties, while civic nationalism postulates a civic commitment to common practices and institutions. Neither purely civic nor strictly ethnic, cultural nationalism presupposes a common national culture that is not defined by ethnic ties and yet requires more than a civic commitment to common practices and institutions. Cultural nationalism requires a common moral consensus and vision for the good life among citizens; these citizens need not belong to any particular ethnic, religious, or tribal group, but they do need to accept a set of shared traditions, moral commitments, and responsibilities within the political community. Ultimately, this paper argues that cultural nationalism represents a unique theoretical strand within nationalist theory that holds both intrinsic and instrumental value for the modern state. As such, cultural nationalism remains relevant in the 21<sup>st</sup> century world and merits further consideration in the future.

2. Kathryn Barber

#### **Nation-building at the sub-national level? Contextualizing Ontario's francophone immigration target**

In 2012, the Ontario government introduced its first provincial immigration strategy. One of the major goals set by the strategy aspires to increase francophone immigration rates to 5% of total Ontario immigration flows in order to reinforce existing Ontario francophone community identities (Government of Ontario, 2012). This decision to promote the migration of a specific linguistic group is particularly interesting given the overwhelmingly economic thrust of recent Canadian immigration policy. It is also compelling that Ontario, a province not traditionally associated with francophone communities, should take such an aggressive approach to the recruitment of francophone immigrants. Currently, little is known about the characteristics of francophone immigrants to Ontario and how they interact with native francophone communities, which is a glaring omission in the scholarship of immigration in Canada. In order to understand this policy goal, I will present a summary of the basic characteristics of francophone immigrants to Ontario from 2000 to 2012 based on privileged access to the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) landings data, the Longitudinal Survey (IMDB) databases and the 2011 National Household Survey. I outline source countries, geographic distribution, occupation, skill level and labour outcomes. I will develop the linguistic minority and intercultural nationalism theoretical models in order to interpret my results (Banting & Soroka, 2012;

Blad & Couton, 2009; Forgues, 2008; Hellar, 2006; Madibbo, 2006; May, 2001). This study is intended as a baseline that examines if quantitative trends found amongst francophone immigrants in Ontario are consistent with those found within the native Ontario francophone population.

3. Scott Watson

**The Ethical Production of National Difference: Sport Nationalism and Hockey Night in Canada**

This paper examines the production of identity associated with sport nationalism, drawing on the case of hockey in Canada. Calling into question the claim that all national identities require an antagonistic relation with its others, I explore how sport nationalism produces identity and difference, and assess these differences in light of how they contribute to positive normative change, reducing conflict and asserting the moral equality of communities. On the first two criteria, I find little to suggest that hockey nationalism in Canada contributes to problematic forms of 'othering'. On the latter, I find that Canadian national identity relies on an assertion of superiority over its European and American other, and that these national markers of difference reproduce highly gendered national identity and resistance to the commodification of play, respectively. Recent practices suggest such connections are contested, though there is much room for progress.

4. Natalie Deckard

**Social Rights, Class, and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement**

This research treats the socio-economic dynamics behind the Puerto Rican independence movement, using the conceptual framework of social citizenship theory. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, the data explore how US social policy affects pro-independence nationalist sentiment among Puerto Ricans at the individual level. I find that the low level of social rights guaranteed to colonial citizens by their US citizenship fails to garner loyalty from the lowest-income members of the island population, and that reliance on these rights works to encourage pro-independence sentiment among members of the Puerto Rican working class. Use of US social benefits appears to reduce the overall legitimacy of the US sovereign state and strengthen the pro-independence, nationalist movement.

**Parenting Culture and Experiences II (SoFam1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Concordia Seminary

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 Organizers:* Glenda Wall and Gillian Ranson

*Chair:* Gillian Ranson

*Presenters:*

1. Nicole Etherington, Janette McDougall, David Dewit, Virginia Wright

**Emotional and behavioral difficulties among children and youth with chronic conditions: What role for mothers' mental health?**

Maternal mental health has been found to be a consistent predictor of children's emotional and behavioral functioning within the general population. Research has been limited, however, in the investigation of how maternal mental health might be associated with the emotional and behavioral outcomes of children and youth with chronic conditions. We use data from an ongoing Canadian study of quality of life among children and youth with various chronic conditions to examine this question. Findings indicate that maternal mental health is consistently associated with emotional problems,

peer relationship problems, and conduct problems, but not with hyperactivity/inattention, for both boys and girls. Services and programs may therefore be designed to support families with children who have both a chronic condition and emotional and behavioral difficulties, especially where the mother is also experiencing mental health problems. This study is one of the first to contribute to an understanding of how maternal factors are associated with the emotional and behavioral outcomes of Canadian children and youth with chronic conditions.

2. Bonnie Fox, Elena Neiterman

### **Embodied motherhood: women's feelings about their postpartum bodies**

This paper is based on interviews that explore the postpartum experiences of 48 Canadian women. Concern about body image was a key theme in a set of early interviews, and subsequent interviews explored women's embodied experiences -- how they perceived their changed bodies, and how they felt about them. The findings indicate that women experienced some relief from pressures about their appearance early in the postpartum but that relief was contingent upon the good functioning of their maternal bodies, and was influenced by the circumstances of their daily lives. Their identities were entangled with both.

3. Patricia Hamilton

### **Race and lactivism**

This paper examines how black mothers have confronted the 'breast is best' message that pervades contemporary mothering ideology, a message and ideology that is framed by the neo-liberal context in which it emerges. In particular, I examine the linking of breastfeeding to sexuality and consider how this link impacts black women's experiences of breastfeeding. Using seven e-interviews conducted with black mothers in the UK, the US and South Africa as my data source, I highlight the contradictions inherent in contemporary pro-breastfeeding ideology, exploring the link between black women's stereotyped hypersexuality and the rates of breastfeeding among black women in the three countries.

4. Glenda Wall

### **"Love Builds Brains": The resurgence of attachment in parental education campaigns**

Early brain development which draws on neuroscientific research has held a prominent place in expert child rearing advice over the past two decades. While cognitive enhancement through appropriate and ample stimulation in the early years was a prominent theme in this advice initially, scholars have noted a recent shift away from an emphasis on cognition and intelligence, toward a stronger focus on emotional nurturance and attachment as crucial prerequisites for healthy brain development. This shift has thus resulted in a renewed focus on the importance of attachment in parental education campaigns. Through a discourse analysis of the current Ontario educational campaign, Healthy Baby, Healthy Brain, this paper examines the extent to which the concept of attachment is drawn on and the ways in which it is framed in current brain development advice. Initial findings suggest that a renewed focus on attachment is aligned with an emphasis on the negative and permanent effects of stress and adversity on what is considered a fragile developing brain. Building secure attachment through consistently responsive and attentive parenting is framed as crucial for the development of brain pathways that result in emotional strength and resilience in children. The implications that such campaigns and advice have for cultural understandings of good motherhood are highlighted with particular attention paid to issues of gender and class.

### **Race, Gender, Sexualities, Nation and Violence II (REth1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-400

This session explores the role of structural and everyday violence in managing and naturalizing geographical, ideological and identity borders in the context of colonialisms, imperialisms and

neoliberalisms. Of particular interest are papers that complicate the targeted/random, stranger/interpersonal, public/private, collective/individual, everyday/structural, gendered violence/racial violence and local/global dichotomies that categorize legal and public framings of violence. 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 targeting Indigenous peoples.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Hijin Park

*Presenters:*

1. Amanda Marynowycz

**Canadianness is Wilderness? Violent Love with 'Wild' Bodies**

My research reveals contradictions that Canadians experience with groups attached to western construction of wilderness namely Indigenous people and wildlife. I explore these relations by drawing on Luke's (1998) concept of 'violent love,' a term that refers to how people can love and hate someone or, something simultaneously. Our attachment and love of wilderness spaces is central to Canada's national mythology. My study analyzes how the discourse of Canadian wilderness identity is played out in Algonquin Provincial Park and Bruce Peninsula National Park in comparison to non-nature/urban spaces (Greater Toronto Area). I undertake three main tasks in my research: 1) I describe how violent love is a dominant discourse at the Parks, 2) I examine evidence of animals and Indigenous people being produced relationally in Parks, and 3) I analyze how relationships are spatially organized in nature parks to non-nature/urban spaces (GTA). My research reveals that the Parks conceal practices of violence that are central to the intersections of speciesism and colonialism. I also demonstrate how violent love operates across a continuum that is influenced by spatial belonging and distance. Additionally, I show how a particular understanding and kind of progress is a White fantasy.

2. David Moffette, Shaira Vadasaria

**Uninhibited Violence: Race, Desire, and Securitization in Israel/Palestine and Spain/Morocco**

This paper explores the forms of racial violence made possible through processes of securitization in the Israeli/Palestinian and Spanish/Moroccan borderlands. Bringing a critical race analysis to the literature on securitization, our paper challenges the exceptionalism informing both mainstream and critical framings of racial violence in borderlands. On the one hand, we consider the limits of the securitization framework to account for the normality of racial violence, and argue that responses to national and global events deemed as "crises" need to be analyzed in relation to the juridico-political orderings of power formed under colonial modernity. On the other hand, we consider the extent to which the framework of racial governmentality fully accounts for the kinds of violence enacted at borderlands by petty sovereigns. Breaking away from dominant framings of borderland violence as either exceptional security measures or explicit practices of racial governmentality, we think about quotidian practices of violence in securitized contexts as expressions of uninhibited violence. That is, we consider the ways in which securitization enables the expressions of racial desires constitutive of modernity, but animated anew in uninhibited ways at the limits of liberal tolerance.

3. Paulina Garcia Del Moral

**Can Femicidio and Due Diligence come to Canada? On State Responsibility and the Murders of Aboriginal Women in Canada**

The 2013 report on the Universal Periodic Review of Canada's human rights record, which was adopted by the UN Human Rights Council, legitimized the critiques of local and international civil society organizations that have accused the Canadian government of failing to address the epidemic of violence against Aboriginal women. The invisibility and tolerance of this racialized gendered violence has been a concern of Aboriginal organizations for many decades, and it has now become a concern in the eyes of the international community. Although the Harper government rejected the criticism, the

report has raised questions that threaten Canada's image as a human rights leader. Two such questions are whether the Canadian state is responsible for this violence for failing to act with due diligence and, if that is the case, whether there is recourse to international legal institutions to hold it accountable. In light of the feminist transnational mobilization of due diligence and the concept of *femicidio* as legal and political constructs to push the boundaries of state responsibility for violence against women in international human rights law, this paper asks whether they could be applied in the Canadian context. In asking this question, the paper looks at the real implications that these developments in international human rights law could have for the relationship between Aboriginal women and the Canadian state, but also considers the south-north transfer of knowledge that has contributed to the mobilization of these concepts.

#### 4. Hijin Park

##### **Racializing gendered disability in constructs of mad and bad women**

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 Canadian context. This paper explores the difference race makes in public and judicial constructions of gendered disability through an examination of the case 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. I ask, how do racialized constructions of cultural difference shape public and judicial debates about 'mentally ill' mad women, and evil bad women?

##### **Sociology of Development I: The Big Picture (DGS3-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-599

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.

*Cross-listed with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development*

*Session Organizers:* Andrew Dawson and Liam Swiss

*Chair:* Nancy Cook

*Discussant:* Liam Swiss

*Presenters:*

1. Samuel Cohn

##### **Transformational Development Reconsidered: What Nations Were REALLY Able to Overcome The Historic Limits On Their Growth And How Did They Do It?**

Recent scholarship by Salvatore Babones and James Mahoney provides strong evidence that the relative ranking of nations in terms of economic development and standards of living remain relatively fixed over long periods of time. Nations that were rich in 1600 tend to be still rich in 1800 and 2010. The same holds for nations that were poor. The advantages that pertained to rich nations in the era of the Reformation have reproduced themselves up through the present day despite changes in modes of production and dominant technologies. There are a handful of exceptions, but they are just that – exceptions.

That said – these exceptions are of fundamental analytical importance, because they identify the key to what was essential to obtaining or maintaining core status in the various eras of capitalism. This paper identifies nations that had disproportionately high or disproportionately low economic growth from 1870-1950 – disproportionate given their level of development in 1870. Autocorrelation levels are high – and only a small set of nations show non-trivial differences in ranking from their 1870 position. Most of these tend to be nations that do NOT receive a lot of attention in traditional “grand macrosociological” histories of the evolution of the world system. England, France, Germany and Japan – traditional centerpieces of historical comparative sociological discussions make no appearance. The transformers were a very different population of nations and each have their own story to tell.

What seem to be the common themes? The rise of petroleum was extremely important. Superiority in agrarian production was of substantially greater importance than was superiority in manufacturing technology. Geopolitical factors were relevant as well. Traditional sociological theories of development fit these data poorly - but other models can be developed that are more promising.

2. Andrew Dawson

### **The Theoretical Connection between State Legitimacy and the Rule of Law: Causal Possibilities or Tautology?**

Although there is a consensus that a strong rule of law is a vital correlate of development, very little is known about how to promote it. Billions of aid dollars have been channeled towards strengthening the rule of law in weak states with little success. Recent research has pointed to a potential relationship between state legitimacy and the rule of law. The exploratory analysis considers the theoretical possibilities of a causal relationship. The conceptual independence between state legitimacy and the rule of law, the potential direction(s) of causation and the relationship between regime type and legitimacy are considered, with an emphasis on developing country contexts. The analysis suggests that state legitimacy can be considered a theoretically independent cause of the rule of law.

3. Stephen Scanlan

### **Women, the Environment and Development: The Impacts of Female Empowerment on Environmental Health and Sustainability**

In this paper I examine the connection between female empowerment, sustainable development, and environmental health. Despite the attention that climate change and sustainability attract from academics, activists, and policy-makers, there remains limited empirical and theoretical analysis of the impact of ecofeminist and women, environment and development ideas for improving environmental well-being. Using data from the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the World Resources Institute, and YCLEP/CIESIN among others I perform a quantitative, cross-national analysis of the spillover effects that gender equality and female empowerment have on environmental health and sustainability. The gender and development perspective argues that in general women’s interests are also in the national and global interest. Findings here reveal that this is equally true with regard to the environment and sustainability emphases of ecofeminist approaches to development. Empowering women and pursuing gender equality not only benefits the lives of women and girls but also extends to community, national, regional, and global impacts in the form of sustainability and enhanced environmental health in the form of basic sanitation or indoor air pollution among other components. This paper therefore contributes to and extends important research regarding impacts on ecological well-being by more fully incorporating a gender perspective on sustainability and environmental change.



**Sociology of education (roundtable): bringing face to face different perspectives on inequality (Edu3-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-299

This session will invite empirical papers relevant to advance sociological understandings of educational inequality in Canada from different theoretical, methodological and topical perspectives. Papers can be informed by a wide range of theoretical and methodological approaches and different dimensions of inequality and can focus on: historical legacies (residential schools, immigration patterns), neighbourhood effects (housing, public services, and crime), school characteristics (socialization, pedagogy, accessibility, and curriculum), family characteristics (parenting cultures, parents' level of education, and SES) or community based interventions (summer learning programs, early childcare education, extracurricular programs). The goal of this session is to present a diverse array of factors that contribute to inequality in academic achievement and to encourage a conversation between different schools of thought. A goal of this session is to bring face to face different perspectives in order to encourage mutual exchanges and a more comprehensive portrait of factors contributing to inequality in education across Canada.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Johanne Jean-Pierre

*Presenters:*

1. Christina DeRoche

**Labels in Education: The Role of Parents and Parental Cultural Capital**

The purpose of this study is to conduct a qualitative examination of the original tenets of Labelling Theory within the realm of education using a relatively new medical label, Developmental Coordination Disorder. Labelling theory, although initially proposed in the areas of Crime and Deviance, has been applied to mental illness and educational labels. However, recent social changes have prompted a renewal of its sustainability in these areas. This study empirically evaluates the original tenets of Labelling Theory and explores the role of parents in the diagnostic process. Arguably, parents play an active role in the child's well-being and educational opportunities today; this study uses one case in exploring this role and in asking four research questions. It finds that parents, from beginning to end, played an active role in acquiring formal labels and services for their children throughout the diagnostic process and afterwards. Parents drew from the considerable resources and capital in this process. This finding has implications for health care policies and educational policies which are discussed in this paper.

2. Amy Savile

**Je Me Souviens: Reflecting upon Unique Influences Within Quebec's Education System**

Although the 2012 student protests in Québec received significant media coverage, the province already had a history of protests over tuition hikes and reduction of grant funding. The frequency of these protests is noteworthy when one considers the fact that Québec postsecondary students have the lowest tuition costs in Canada. This detail hints towards underlying factors that stir frustrations amongst students not only within postsecondary institutions, but within the province's entire educational structure. Québec faces an evolving set of factors that continue to contribute to inequality within education. Shifts in Québec's educational dynamics, as well as in occupational and socioeconomic opportunity, maintain its unique educational successes and issues. This paper discusses the influences of these three components in comparison to greater Canadian contexts, while considering the distinctive characteristics of the province's religious, linguistic and cultural history.

3. Kim Smith, Laurel Collins

**Care in the Classroom: Embodied Experiences of Navigating Power**

Care is often overlooked within educational discourses, particularly for students engaged in post-secondary education. Theorists speak of breaking the silence of subaltern voices or decentering power so that the people who have historically been at the margins of educational practices are recognized and heard, but seldom does pedagogical practice fully embody radical ways of constructing care in the

classroom. In this paper, we examine care in relation to tools for expressing anxieties, concerns and emotions that arise in learning environments; for supporting vulnerability, safety and interdependence; as well as for making visible unspoken, informal, and shifting levels of inclusion and exclusion. While these tools are for educators and learners, we carefully and critically examine the concept of individualization of care, which shifts the responsibility for care onto learners. This construction of care conceals the differences of experiences in relation to gender, race, class, sexuality, age, and ability, and reinforces normative Western white-colonial boundaries and borders of care. In the context of neo-liberal educational spaces, individualization and the production of a discourse of self-care is woven into the fabric of institutional education, and we argue that incorporating a relational, co-created notion of care can create counter-hegemonic spaces.

4. Roula Markoulakis, Bonnie Kirsh

**Leveling the playing field: The intended and unintended functions of academic accommodations for university students with mental health problems**

Student mental health has been described as a crisis on Canadian campuses, with increasing numbers of students seeking services for mental health problems (MHP) of increasing severity. Postsecondary institutions are tasked with the duty to provide accommodations where necessary and ensure equal opportunity for all students. Despite the availability of accommodations, students with MHP continue to experience barriers in attaining higher education. An Institutional Ethnography, a framework that allows for the exploration of social organization, was conducted to explore the disconnect between available services and student success. This project involved interviews with students with MHP and university staff and analysis of institutional policies. Findings indicate that students with MHP experience difficulty obtaining needed accommodations for a number of reasons. Firstly, available accommodations tend not to account for the unique needs of students with MHP. Secondly, students are expected to navigate a complex system at times of illness. Finally, accommodations are presumed by many members of the institution to compromise university academic standards, and are therefore resisted. These findings contribute to an increased understanding of service delivery for students with MHP, aiding in the development of accessibility and accommodation policies that account for the changing needs of the university population.

**Technology and Society: Social Networks, Power, and Inequality (SoTSci6)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-500

We live in an era dominated by technology; its use is ubiquitous, widespread, and normalized; be it cars, cell phones, email, tablets, etc. This session invites papers that connect issues of technology with inequality, power, and social networks. It is not about technology or society, but rather about how the two come together. How then is technology leading toward social change? What is the nature of this social change? Who is being affected by the technologies? Are various social groups being affected differently? We invite empirical and theoretical papers at the macro- and micro-levels of analysis that investigate one aspect of the technology-society spectrum.

*Session Organizers:* Anabel Quan-Haase and Michael Haight

*Presenters:*

1. Arthur Gron

**Understanding the perpetuation of Foucault's biopower through the examination of free Android Smartphone health applications.**

As the technology for measuring of the self transforms through advances in personal mobile communications, biopower as a controlling force may also undergo a shift. The top 200 free Android Smartphone health applications available for download from Google Play were assessed. The vocabulary level of these applications was determined using the Gunning fog measure and a grounded methodology was applied to categorize these applications. Five categories were observed that represented core functions of the applications: i) calorie/food/weight, ii) women's health, iii) exercise,

iv) illness/cessation/stress, and v) yoga/meditation/sleep. The mean readability score of the sampled apps was 8.28 on the Gunning fog Index, with a standard deviation of 3.02. This indicates that on average the applications were described in user-friendly terms that would be understood without difficulty by a general audience of browsers. Attracting broad audiences without encouraging critical reflection about health was the overall trend in health applications. Health application developers were observed to inadvertently produce applications that promote biopower that maintain state and corporate interests over those of patients.

2. Louisa Hawkins

### **Women's Online Networks of Resistance to Socially Obedient Bodies**

Access to images of the 'ideal' female body is increasingly facilitated by various technologies, most significantly the Internet. Online space has the potential to be both a site of oppression and liberation as social networks of women actively embrace and resist cultural bodily expectations. This paper investigates online communication regarding extreme thinness and cosmetic surgical intervention, and the corresponding resistance to such potentially harmful bodily transformations. Also examined in this paper is a common desire to transform the body due to public, often technologically mediated, shame (Hartley, 2001; McDougall, 2013). Desire is discursively produced; it is relational, and it is powerful (Orbach, 2009), therefore it is women's desire rather than their action towards bodily modification that must be interrogated when addressing online spaces of embodiment. Using two illustrative case studies, this paper finds that some women who recognize the power of images and the importance of disobeying bodily norms are fighting for social change using technology to mobilize their disobedient bodies.

3. Mohammed Masoodi

### **Surveillance, Militarization and Canadian Society**

It is undeniable that since 9/11, national security measures have increased in Western nations. Such security measures often come at the senseless victimization of individuals, who become prey of social sorting, [1] where differences are constructed among populations using surveillance technologies, who are then regulated according to their assigned status. [2] To assist with this regulatory process, the use of sophisticated technologies, once seen on the 'battlefield' abroad, for purposes of warding off and/or eliminating the 'enemy', have been adopted and applied within Canadian borders in seemingly benign initiatives, aimed ostensibly at securing citizen safety. This proposed paper will examine sociologically, the adoption of surveillance systems whose software and hardware have become routine aspects of negotiating everyday life for all citizens taking on an appearance of, or becoming informed by, military criteria and operational style, essentially transforming civilian environment into a more militarized one. While government uses such risk management knowledge to seek security, social and other inequalities tend to be reproduced. The marketization and commercialization of military technologies dominating urban life is undeniable. Thus, militarization, its links with surveillance, and its effects on Canadian society will be investigated. [1] David Lyon, *Surveillance as Social Sorting: Privacy, Risk and Digital Discrimination*. New York: Routledge, 2001. Print. [2] Torin Monahan. "Surveillance and Inequality", *Surveillance & Society* 5.3 (2008): 217-226. Print.

4. Chang Zhe Lin

### **Investigating the Contextual Effects on How Americans Use the Internet**

Research on the digital divide provides invaluable insights into an emerging form of social inequality – the differentiated patterns of Internet use, which lead to unequal access to online resources. Existing theories ground their explanations in individual-level characteristics such as age, gender, race, and education. However, this approach overlooks the importance of the social contexts in which people are embedded. Using data from the 2012 World Internet Project and the 2011 U.S. census, this paper investigates the relationship between the characteristics of residential settings and how people use the Internet. Findings show that these findings indicate that people living in disadvantaged residential settings are not using the Internet for what Zillien and Hargittai (2009) categorize

*ascapital-enhancing* online activities compared to their counterparts in more affluent settings, rather they are using the Internet more frequently for entertainment. Furthermore, cross-level interactions show that residential setting disadvantage moderates the relationship between individual-level predictors (i.e., race) and how people use the Internet.

BREAK TIME (12:15pm – 1:45pm)

Several Research Cluster meetings are being held during this time and are open to all delegates.

### **Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-499

The Sociology of Gender and Sexuality are among the most significant and exciting fields in contemporary sociological research and thought. The purpose of this research cluster is to promote research, teaching and other professional activities on the organized patterns of gendered social relations and sexuality. Research on gender and sexuality as social facts motivates much of the most exciting scholarship in this area, including studying the ways that these articulate with race and class, and play out across substantive dimensions of social and cultural life. This research cluster will meet at Congress 2014 to map out its goals and priorities.

*Organizer:* Melanie Heath

### **Social Theory Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-300

Social theory is a broad field. To grapple with theoretical questions sociologists may draw on cultural theory, anthropology, psychology, politics, economics, philosophy, mathematics, or even the natural sciences. Theoretical work may interrogate how specific theories can be applied to empirical research; construct, critique, or revise interpretive accounts or structural models of particular social phenomena; wrestle with meta-theoretical questions in ontology and epistemology; or do all of these at once. This research cluster aims to bring together sociologists who identify as theorists, whose work engages with theoretical questions, or who simply care passionately about the future of social theory in Canada. This cluster will hold a networking meeting at Congress 2014 so that we can gain a greater awareness of each other's work, discuss questions of mutual interest, and consider how to raise the profile of social theory among our sociological peers, across disciplines, and perhaps even beyond the academy.

*Organizers:*

Christopher Powell, Mervyn Horgan, Jesse Carlson, Saara Liinamaa, and Marcia Oliver

### **Sociology of Development Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-599

The study of development has been one the driving forces behind the discipline of sociology since its inception. We invite all those with an interest in the sociology of development to attend our meeting concerning the formation of a Sociology of Development Research Cluster within the CSA. The overarching goal of this research cluster is to bring together scholars from all perspectives who share an interest in the sociological study of development (broadly defined) at either the international, national or local levels. We will discuss the specific objectives of the research cluster and the CSA guidelines governing its formation.

*Organizers:*

Andrew Dawson and Liam Swiss

**Sociology of Education Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-299

Sociology of education covers a wide methodological, theoretical and conceptual terrain. While research in this area is most associated with examinations of schools, inequality, and economic development, this scholarship intersects with a variety of research including studies of early child development, parenting, childhood and adolescence, and health. This research cluster will serve to enhance dialogue and networking among sociologists of education in Canada. We will meet at Congress 2014 to more comprehensively envision the goals and priorities of the cluster.

*Organizer:* Janice Aurini

**Sociology of Family Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 12:30pm-1:30pm Concordia Seminary

All conference participants interested in the development of a research cluster on Sociology of Family are invited to attend this meeting. This cluster would aim to facilitate dialogue, networking, and information sharing among researchers whose work is relevant to Canadian family sociology. The purpose of the meeting is to assess interest and to discuss potential structure and goals of such a research cluster.

*Organizers:*

Glenda Wall, Gillian Ranson, and Andrea Doucet

**Sociology of Health Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-400

The Sociology of Health Research Cluster aims to connect scholars from Canada and abroad who work or have interest in health. The cluster's main goals are to foster a sense of community and information sharing among scholars and, for those who are interested, to extend this knowledge base to the media and policy makers where possible. This newly formed research cluster will hold a networking meeting at Congress 2014 to discuss the research interests and future directions of the cluster.

*Organizer:* Sasha Stark

**Digital Media and Society I (MeSt3-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-500

Papers are sought that illuminate the role of digital media in contemporary societies. The theoretical framework of the paper should fit recognizably within the field of sociology. It may be analytical or structural in nature (eg. network analysis) or more oriented to the phenomenology of the experience of social interactions involving digital media (eg. the analysis of interactions; the presentation of the self). Ideally all the papers, while specializing in certain areas, will demonstrate an awareness of the importance of both of these dimensions in how digital media shapes and is shaped by social life. The idea is to highlight current research, to encourage intellectual community among sociological researchers in this area, and to provide an opportunity to identify and deepen shared themes of research.

*Session Organizer:* David Toews

*Chair:* Maria Frances Cachon

*Presenters:*

1. Dann Hoxsey

### **A Queer Exploration Into the ‘Authenticity’ of (Virtual) Sex**

Arguably, for many people, the most basic understanding of sex is encapsulated in the question, “Did you two *do it*?” meaning, did a penis penetrate a vagina. However, queer disability theory has raised questions about spatiality and assumptions of able-bodiedness and corporeality that challenge current notions of sex. This led me to question, if we could rethink sex *as sex* in the absence of body parts, could we then queerly rethink sex in the absence of bodies? To confound the conception of dis/embodyed sex even further, internet chatrooms and online universes (or virtual realities) point to places of inquiry where the boundaries between fantasy and reality and, in this case, between virtual and physical sex are less stable.

With this question in mind the following paper will employ queer theory to push the boundaries beyond how we currently conceptualize sex (where sexual acts are physically experienced, or sexually ‘embodyed’). More precisely, I will use the idea of virtual sex, to demonstrate how the development of recent sexual technologies have destabilized normative (i.e. corporeally-based) assumptions of what sex is. Not only does virtual sex blur the lines between what sex is but, more importantly, virtual sex now makes it harder to define what sex *isn’t*. Specifically, I will argue that, by queerly (re)thinking sex we are able to see how sex is more than a corporeal connection necessitated by spatial proximity.

2. Shelagh Ois

### **I Brought My Friends to Class Today: The Impact of the Informal Use of Ubiquitous Communication Technologies on Student Engagement in Ontario**

This paper is situated within debates amongst parents, students, educators and policy makers regarding the use, in Ontario public school classrooms, of ubiquitous technologies—mobile phones, smart phones, laptop computers, and tablets, which seamlessly integrate social media, video chat, email, texting, etc. It addresses how student engagement is negotiated when ubiquitous technologies are informally used in the classroom. Illustrated, is the way in which ubiquitous technologies act as gateways to cognitive and communicative engagement with significant others from contexts outside the classroom. This paper argues that what is required of students are behavioural strategies in order to maintain the illusion of attentiveness to learning activities expected of them in the classroom context. Through a dramaturgical analysis, it elucidates how the informal use of these technologies reinforces a state of absent presence negatively impacting cognitive attention and engagement with learning activities. The possibilities for further empirical research is considered.

3. David Toews

### **Contemporary Social Life as a Weaving of Online and Offline Threads of Meaning**

My goal has been to understand the ways in which unsociability in social media matters to users of social media sites ostensibly characterized as places for sociable participation. This required combining content analysis with life-world interviews. The hermeneutics of reading posts (eg. on Facebook) then had to be combined with the task of interpreting confidential interview transcriptions, revealing various schemes of social interaction. It became necessary to envision the research as a weaving of these online and offline threads of meaning. As increasingly social interactions incorporate social media, rendering antiquated the old etiquettes rooted in differentiating distinct times and places for socializing and for solitude, a relativity of sociability and unsociability is built into social life and must also be built into qualitative methods.

4. Derek Noon

### **Translating Quantum Computers**

The last decade has seen several attempts to turn thirty years of theories about quantum computation into working machines. The most ambitious and controversial of these is the only commercialized quantum system, *Vesuvius*, manufactured by D-Wave Systems. The ongoing debate about the nature and capabilities of this machine opens up to view the social relations needed to construct new technology. How are relations made between the diverse units of individuals, organizations, and materials that make this machine perform work? In what ways does the material machine obscure the

network it emerges from? This paper traces the development of a patented cognitive radio application for use on *Vesuvius*. It traces how institutional knowledge, practices, and people move from academic spheres into industry to assemble a new technology, and how they are changed in the process. To consider this question, I test the applicability of the notion of translation[i] to examine how these diverse actors are made to align, or assemble, and how they resist alignment. I also consider how this emerging technology is targeted at a narrow group of well-funded/computation-heavy sectors. This research draws upon interviews, document analysis, and ethnographic practices from my time placed in a quantum software development company.

[i] Latour, B. (1987). *Science in action: How to follow scientists and engineers through society*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press.

Latour, Bruno. (2005). *Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory*. Oxford University Press.

Law, J. and John Hassard (eds). (1999). *Actor Network Theory and After*. Wiley-Blackwell

Shiga, John (2006). "Translations: Artifacts from an Actor-Network Perspective." *Artifact*, 1(1) 40-55

### **Expecting the unexpected: The Failure of Neoliberal Higher Education and Research Policy and the Need for an Alternative (Edu5)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Concordia Seminary

For over three decades, institutions and systems of higher education have been remade according to the precepts of neo-liberal orthodoxy. Equipped with cutting edge quality assessment and assurance technologies, professional administrators and productivity experts, and new funding arrangements, institutions and indeed whole systems of higher education have been re-tooled so as to increase the efficiency with which they put out ready-for-work graduates and path-breaking market-oriented research. The threats once posed by the neo-liberal program are now manifest. Academic freedom; the decency and quality of working and learning conditions; public health and the public interest; and the quality of research have all been sacrificed at the altar of "efficiency" and "innovation". For mainstream commentators these manifestations of neoliberal policy are often called the, "unexpected outcomes", created by prudent, but nonetheless perfectible, policies. Through the use of immanent critique, panelists will impugn such views, and in the process clarify what have been and will remain the hard limits and devastating impacts of neoliberal higher education and research policy agenda. Panelists will also explore potential alternatives to the neoliberal program.

*Chair:* Claire Polster

#### *Panelists:*

Janice Newson, York University, Sociology

Eric Newstadt, York University, Political Science

Jamie Magnusson, OISE, University of Toronto, Adult Education,

Kelly Holloway, Dalhousie University, Sociology, Faculty of Medicine

### **Mothering Within the Borders of the "Ivory Tower" (GS2)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-499

This session examines the complex role and experience of gender, family, and work in academia. Specifically, this session explores how mothers work within the borders and boundaries of academia. How are women constructed by/within academia as mothers? How do women who are also mothers experience academia? In what ways do academic institutions provide spaces of inclusion and exclusion to women with children, how do intersections of class, race, ability and sexual orientation work with mothering identity for inclusivity and/or exclusion in academic institutions? We welcome narratives/auto ethnographies and other research papers that explore this

issue in its complexity. More specifically, this session welcomes, but is not limited to, papers on the following topics: mothering on the margins in academia; the invisibility of mothering in academia; representations of female faculty and administrators as mothers; teaching and doing mothering; inclusion and/or exclusion of female faculty members from faculty and/or administrative positions due to their mothering role; choosing/doing/balancing the “mommy track” and/or the “tenure track”; negotiating the “reproductive clock” versus the “tenure clock”; combining mothering, teaching, research, and service; attitudes entrenched in the academic environment and culture towards female faculty members who are/become mothers; accepting, negotiating, and/or resisting multiple ideologies and discourses including the “good mother” versus the “good academic” discourses, the “parent or perish” versus the “publish or perish” discourses, and the “mother guilt” versus the “academic guilt” discourses. This session welcomes papers from an interdisciplinary approach, as well as from both a qualitative and quantitative methodological approach.

*Session Organizers:* Caroline McDonald-Harker and Irene Shankar

*Presenters:*

1. Kristin Lozanski, Christine Lavrence

**Parenting princesses: Tales from with the belly of (Beauty and) the Beast**

As both feminist academics and as mothers raising pre-K daughters, we struggle daily to negotiate the tensions between princesses and feminism, the personal and the political, and theory and praxis. While princess culture has come under strong critique for the ways in which it admittedly reproduces problematic cultural norms of beauty, passivity, and heteronormativity, we argue that this critique must be situated within a context of intensive parenting, which is itself classed and gendered. Although princess culture is a manifestation of the individualism and de-politicization characteristic of post-feminism, the critiques of mothers who do not shield their daughters from princess culture reiterate highly gendered judgments that echo the deep divisions between women known as the “mommy wars.” As an alternative, we explore the possibilities, and limitations, of “benign neglect” inasmuch as this approach leaves space for the agency of children and for the disruption of the norms of motherhood.

2. Kelly Ruest

**Climbing the Ivory Tower: On Emerging Adulthood, Marriage, Motherhood and the Construction of an Academic Identity**

This paper and presentation will be based on the author's auto-ethnographic component of her current work in progress, a doctoral dissertation entitled: "Are We There Yet: Women of Generations X and Y Reflect on Pathways to Adulthood." This dissertation will entail an analysis of the process through which young women re-construct their identities and life course as they attempt to make lifestyle choices following graduation from a post-secondary education program. The substantive focus of this analysis will be women's use of the concept of "time" and their experiences of "anxiety" or lack thereof as they negotiate lifestyle choices vis-a-vis their corporeality. This is lifestyle choices for a self that is both biological and social. Theoretically, we will explore what happens to the social self when the 'adult' roles we are socialized to occupy do not exist for us to perform at the time we might expect to perform them. By calling into question the social phenomenon of the "quarterlife-crisis," the author seeks to examine whether or not discontinuities between anticipatory socialization and the experience of lived everyday-life during emerging adulthood in post-industrial credentialist society are, in large part what contribute to anxieties and a sense of paralysis relating to timing lifestyle choices. The author will discuss her personal experiences of negotiating graduate school, work, marriage and motherhood in relation to theoretical concepts provided by the works of Beck, and Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, Giddens, and Bourdieu. Substantively, this work will be discussed in relation to the works of Jeffrey Arnett, Rachel Thomson et. al. and Oliver Robinson,

3. Caroline McDonald-Harker

**Mothers in Academia: Negotiating the Discourses of the ‘Good Mother’ and the ‘Good Academic’**



The ideology of the “good mother” which permeates our current society creates compelling but often unrealistic standards for women who are mothers. Some mothers are more regulated by the ideology of good mothering than others, such as working mothers. Working mothers in academia are no exception to this. In fact academics who are mothers are also held to another ideology, that of the “good academic”, creating yet more standards for them to be held to. This paper examines the complex role and experience of gender, family, and work in academia. In specific, this paper discusses the multiple, competing and often contradictory roles, demands, and relationships between academic women’s personal lives as mothers in the private sphere, and their professional lives as academics in the public sphere. This paper pays particular attention to the interconnections between ideology, experience, and agency that structures, shapes, and influences the lives and experiences of academic mothers.

4. Irene Shankar

**Off Track: Motherhood as Impediments to the Tenure Track Career**

In this paper, using auto ethnographic accounts, I will examine the multiple implications of giving birth while on the tenure track stream. More specifically, using a Canadian university as a case study, I will highlight and discuss particular institutional policies, which serve to hinder tenure track faculty members’ progression and success within academia. I will argue that such policies inevitably privilege particular bodies within academia and further marginalize female and lone parent faculty members.

**Nationalism in Theory and Practice II (PSSM10-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-399

This session invites papers concerned with matters pertaining to nations and nationalisms. Contributions that discuss and/or critique current developments in theories of nationalism are welcome, as are case studies of nationalist conflict and nation-making, separatism and secession, national identity, and related themes.

*Session Organizer, Chair and Discussant:* Valérie Vézina

*Presenters:*

1. Frédéric Guillaume Dufour

**The Shifting Basis of Nationalism in Québec 1970-2013. The (re)Making of the Neoconservative Nationalist Class.**

This paper builds on the theory of nationalism of Rogers Brubaker and Andreas Wimmer to explore the social and international basis of nationalist movements in their global contexts. Exploring the social and international contexts of the transformation of nationalist factions in Québec since the 1960s, it starts by exploring the social conditions of a convergence of proto-bourgeois and anti-colonial social forces in Québec during the 1970s. It then turns to the social and international context which created a momentum for the convergence of a nationalist movement with a civic momentum during the period leading to the referendum of 1995. It will argue that the social and international contexts which made possible anticolonial, left wing and civic influences on the nationalist movement in Québec from the 1970s to 2005 are now gone. Corollary, it will contend that the neoconservative remaking of nationalism in Québec is here to stay due to the deep convergence of social, structural and international factors.

2. Félix L. Deslauriers

**Le nationalisme québécois dans la «société des identités» : des luttes «identitaires» entre particularisme et universalisme**

La question des tensions entre luttes économiques et politiques et luttes «identitaires» interpelle aussi bien les milieux progressistes que les milieux conservateurs. Dans le contexte québécois, elle prend une coloration particulière lorsqu’elle ressurgit dans les débats sur le nationalisme, la diversité et le pluralisme, dont la controverse sur le projet de Charte des valeurs constitue l’exemple le plus

récent. Dans cette communication, nous proposons d'examiner sur un mode critique la thèse défendue par certaines figures associées à la refonte conservatrice du nationalisme québécois, qui s'inquiètent de la fragmentation engendrée par le passage à la «société des identités». Prenant appui sur le travail de Rogers Brubaker, nous discutons d'abord des difficultés que comporte l'usage de la notion d'«identité» dans une telle analyse. Puis, nous nous intéressons à l'opposition entre universalisme et particularisme que sous-tend la critique d'une multiplication des revendications différentialistes. Pour éclairer cette tension, nous prenons comme exemple le mouvement féministe, souvent évoqué dans les débats récents sur la diversité. Nous explorons différentes contributions féministes problématisant l'opposition entre «identité» et universalisme. Nous suggérons de nous en inspirer pour poursuivre l'étude des débats sur le nationalisme québécois et le pluralisme à l'aide d'une perspective cherchant à articuler les rapports de pouvoir.

3. Dave Poitras

### **Investigating Everyday Nationhood: Methodological Issues**

My PhD project entitled *Everyday Nationhood as lived in Quebec and Flanders* examines the *experienced meanings* of nationhood as lived in the biethnic context of Montreal and Brussels. By focusing on people and their quotidian lives, my research aims to understand the enacting of nationhood and ethnicity in citizen's daily practices and expressions in order to deepen our understanding of the mechanisms behind the contemporary salience of the nation in the contested fields of multiethnic states such as Belgium and Canada.

At the CSA conference, I would like to present a paper called *Investigating Everyday Nationhood: Methodological Issues*, wherein I examine my current field work which consists of conducting shadowing experiments, group interviews and gathering diverse ethnographic observations in Montreal and Brussels. After, first, considering the methodological and epistemological aspects of this research agenda and the data it allows me to collect, I sketch out a preliminary analysis by portraying ideal types of relation value towards nationhood and ethnicity.

This method inscribed in a cognitive approach of the sociology of nationalism, I argue, allows me to observe that from routinized activities and practices, banal expressions, statements and remarks, a form of everyday human togetherness can be conceptualised around nationhood.

### **Sociological Approaches to Gambling and Problem Gambling (SoHe1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-400

This session is devoted to discussing sociological – as distinct from psychological, biomedical, or genetic – approaches to gambling and problem gambling. In this session, we focus on social, cultural, and media influences, and on the social consequences of gambling, including consequences for family, work, school life, and other social institutions. Specific themes of interest may include duty of care, promising treatment options, and new modes of diagnosis. Discussions may also explore the methodological issues involved in the study of gambling or problem gambling, 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 Organizers:* Sasha Stark and Lorne Tepperman

*Chair:* Lorne Tepperman

*Discussant:* Marc Sinclair

*Presenters:*

1. Garry Smith

### **Reflections on Canadian Trials Involving a Gambling Addiction Defense**

Gambling addiction is thought to be a significant criminogenic factor, as research shows that "gambling issues are apparent in approximately a quarter to a third of offenders, depending on study sample size and problem gambling screening tool used" (Perrone, Jansens & Morrison, 2013, 24). While gambling addiction may be an aggravating factor in the commission of a crime there is still a

debate in legal circles over whether a gambling addiction constitutes diminished capacity for the purpose of assigning criminal responsibility. This study details how and why the gambling addiction defense has gained legitimacy over the past two decades; discusses the role of the expert witness in these trials; outlines how a therapeutic justice approach could be helpful in these trials; demonstrates the complicity of gambling providers/operators in augmenting gambling addiction; and concludes with recommendations for reducing gambling-related crime.

2. Tara Hahmann

### **Conceptualizing the Beliefs of Moderate and Problem Level Slot Machine Gamblers**

It is well documented that gamblers hold beliefs in luck and superstition that account for causal explanations when playing games of chance (Langer, 1983; King, 1990). Joukhador, Blaszczynski, & MacCallum (2004) found that problem gamblers (PGs) endorsed significantly more superstitious beliefs as compared to non-PGs. Gamblers perform a variety of behavioural superstitions or other superstitions surrounding causality (Darke & Freedman, 1997; Griffiths & Bingham, 2005; Henslin, 1967). The complexity and wide array of belief types is highlighted by Toneatto's (1999) typology of gambling distortions that provides a useful conceptualization of superstition and superstitious causality. This paper seeks to use Toneatto's (1999) categorization to organize the beliefs of moderate and problem level slot machine gamblers (n=43) recruited and interviewed in Toronto, Canada. In the end, this typology captures many of the belief subtypes of gamblers, although specific beliefs held by this sample of slot machine gamblers required a revision of the typology. This study provides unique insight into the complexity of these beliefs and reaffirms the need to account for game subtypes when discussing gambling beliefs and behaviour (Raylu & Oei, 2002; Toneatto et al., 2007).

3. Mark van der Maas

### **The Social Side of the Pathways Model: Examining the importance of social support in a multidisciplinary framework of problem gambling.**

This study uses a large representative sample of gamblers in three Canadian provinces (Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan) to examine the relationship between social support and psychopathologies commonly associated with gambling problems. This study applies generalized linear modelling to the 2008 Canadian Community Health Survey to find that social support interacts significantly with mood disorders in relation to the number of gambling problems that a person experiences. The findings of the study are discussed in the context of the pathways model as described by Blaszczynski and Nower (2002). The study concludes that prominent psychopathological predictors of problem gambling in the pathways model are best understood in the contexts of the social environments in which they are found. The article also suggests that theoretical models of problem gambling more generally would benefit from greater consideration of sociological factors. The implications of the study's findings for multidisciplinary research and addressing problem gambling are also discussed.

Blaszczynski, A., & Nower, L. (2002). A pathways model of problem and pathological gambling. *Addiction*, 97(5), 487-499.

4. Sasha Stark

### **Gambling and Community: The Voice of First Nations Youth**

Rationale: Aboriginal youth are doubly vulnerable to developing gambling problems because of both their cultural background and their age. However, little research examine this at-risk group and, as a result, awareness around problem gambling among Aboriginal individuals and service providers is low. Purpose: This study explores what First Nations youth and their addiction or mental health service providers think and know about gambling and problem gambling, with a focus on community. It is part of a larger research project that intends to develop a responsible gambling action strategy for First Nations youth in Northern Ontario. Methods: Approximately 68 First Nations youth and 18 service providers from three First Nations communities in Northern Ontario participated in a two-day meeting that included various interactive sessions. Results: First Nations youth and service providers noted the positive social and economic roles of gambling in the community. First Nations youth are

exposed to gambling at an early age, participate in various types of gambling, and are aware of some of the negative outcomes of gambling. However, many service providers feel that problem gambling is only one of several challenges facing First Nations youth and communities. Implications are discussed in terms of education and prevention initiatives.

### **Sociology of Development II: Dispossession, Precariousness, & Resilience (DGS3-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-599

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.

*Cross-listed with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development*

*Session Organizers:* Andrew Dawson and Liam Swiss

*Chair:* Liam Swiss

*Discussant:* Samuel Cohn

*Presenters:*

1. Dip Kapoor, Hasriadi Masalam

#### **Development dispossession and incarceration in rural India and Indonesia**

This paper explores the manner in which development processes and actors dispossess and incarcerate rural constituencies in India (Orissa State) and Indonesia (Jambi, Sumatra) respectively while referencing responses and resistances to the same by affected social groups. Utilizing case study data/analysis pertaining to development dispossession in India shared by development-displaced/dispossessed movement actors (2009-current) focused on mining/industrial development actors (state-corporate actors and civil society/NGOs) and similar analyses pertaining to conservation and development schemes in Jambi, Sumatra (2008-current), the paper/research traces the contours of development displacement, dispossession and incarceration and related responses/resistances in these international locale with the view to expose and inform the "development project".

### **The Sociology of Morality and The Morality of Sociology (The2)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-300

As a "moral science," sociology entails not only the analysis and description of social facts but also the (intentional or unintentional) promulgation of certain normative values, ideals, principles, and perspectives to an audience. Distinctions between "fact" and "value," "is" and "ought" present a unique challenge for social scientists, who are always already embedded in the social worlds they study, and whose work is often oriented to prescribing or mobilizing some form of social change. As well, debates surrounding the increasing prevalence of "public sociology" often hinge on questions of the extent to which sociologists should be "moralizing" or engaging in normative-ethical work. This session invites papers concerned with the interrelationship between the social, the moral, and the social sciences.

*Session Organizer:* Robert Nonomura

*Chair:* Kerri Scheer

*Presenters:*

1. Robert Nonomura

#### **Is there a place for critical theory in the 'new' sociology of morality?**

In recent years, theorists such as Hitlin and Vaisey (2010, 2013) and Gabriel Abend (2007, 2010, 2011) have been engaged in a revival of sociological interest in "morality," and have sought to (re-)establish "the sociology of morality" as a distinct sociological subfield. Currently absent in these efforts, however, is an account of the role that critical theory, pragmatism, and social constructionism have played and will play in the development of social scientific inquiry into "the moral."

My paper addresses this gap in "the 'new' sociology of morality" by locating the "doing" of "moral inquiry" within a discursive, normatively *structured and structuring* double hermeneutic. I argue that a critical sociological approach to "morality" requires one to not only *describe* but to *critique* the socially interactive—and inherently overlapping—basis of "moral" norm construction and *scientific* knowledge construction, both of which are intersubjective in theory, yet undemocratic in their current practice. Drawing from Horkheimer, Habermas, Gouldner, and Giddens, I argue for a critically and pragmatically oriented sociology of morality that might allow us to imagine possibilities *beyond* the limitations and contradictions of existing moral conventions, and to (re)constructively derive new, more dialogically oriented conceptions of moral conduct and inquiry.

2. Todd Hechtman, Sean Taudin Chabot

### **From Moral Blindness to Moral Phronesis**

Although truth and consensus are never fully attainable, we share Zygmunt Bauman's concern about the tragedy of "moral blindness." Drawing on Bent Flyvbjerg, we develop the idea of "moral phronesis" as a guide for moral life grounded in the virtuosity of practical wisdom. For us, sociological morality involves perpetual seeking of concrete truths rather than proselytizing one absolute truth. However, we insist that the ultimate purpose of sociology is to take moral stances in specific situations.

The problem is that sociology tends to underappreciate everyday politics. While most sociologists recognize the "personal as political," it's equally vital to focus on the "political as personal." Failing to scrutinize how routine actions are always value-laden can unwittingly lead people to engage in "evil banality," thereby reinforcing the scourge of Arendt's "banality of evil." As Foucault emphasized, understanding institutional power is crucial for inventing and enacting forms of resistance and change through "technologies of the self."

A sociological morality is a call for sociology to engage morally, but even more, to demonstrate the necessity of sociological insight for any worthwhile morality. Our presentation offers theoretical tools drawing on ethnographic vignettes of moral phronesis in local contexts.

3. Guila Benchimol

### **The Sound of Silence: Examining the Moral Implications of the Silence Surrounding Abuse in the Orthodox Jewish Community**

This paper examines the current state of the management of sex crimes within the Orthodox Jewish community through the sociological theories of morality. It focuses on the silence that the religious group of the Orthodox Jewish community demands when it comes to these crimes. It provides possible explanations as to why the morality that is part and parcel of religious groups (Durkheim 1973) does not appear to extend to its victims in this case. To that end, Bauman's (1991) work on the Holocaust and the social production of distance is applied to this phenomenon in order to examine how distancing techniques allow community members to turn away from victims without compunction. The techniques employed in the production of social distance (Bauman 1991) are compared to the social processes used to maintain conspiracies of silence (Zerubavel 2006), such as the secrecy surrounding abuse. The actions of silence breakers and reactions to them are also explored. Suggestions as to how members of the Orthodox Jewish community can be more morally responsive towards victims and the abuse they have endured are offered.

4. Carolyn Szuter

### **Applying Ahl's Post-Structural Feminism to Gender Entrepreneurship Research in Java**

Helene Ahl is a key player in bringing post-structural feminism to the forefront of gender entrepreneurship research and theory. Her work problematizes the way researchers traditionally approached entrepreneurs through the consideration that entrepreneurship is a concept normalized

as masculine and the idea that the success of gender enterprises is often measured by such standards. She also brings to light the problem that most influential research on gender entrepreneurship is conducted within Western contexts and written by Western scholars, therefore, overlooking other cultural viewpoints of entrepreneurship.

In light of the above considerations, the goal of this paper is to explore the shortcomings of normalized concepts surrounding the research of gender entrepreneurship by focusing on informal gender enterprises centered on traditional medicine in Southern Java, Indonesia. The case study analyzed in this paper confirms the concerns highlighted by post-structural feminist theorists such as Ahl. This study emphasizes the need to consider local social institutions and gender constructions, as well as local historical and economic settings, as the driving forces which shape the phenomenon of “entrepreneurship” and “entrepreneurs”.

5. Jesse Carlson

**‘That is so Fucked Up’: Reflections on Contemporary Anti-Moral Moral Discourse**

This paper develops a set of reflections on several expressions of moral evaluation that circulate with considerable velocity within contemporary activist discourse, considering the possibility that they in some ways manage to subvert traditional moral binaries of purity and impurity. From 'calling people on their shit,' to criticizing 'slut shaming,' to judging situations to be 'fucked up,' anti-moral moral evaluation re-deploys profane language for normative purposes, performatively self-polluting in the act of making a moral judgement. Does this undermine, for instance, the ubiquitous set of structural moral binaries posited by Jeffrey Alexander and the 'strong program' in cultural sociology? Or does this language simply deploy 'organic' and 'earthy' metaphors against abstraction and detachment? This paper concludes with a discussion of the forms of solidarity that contemporary developments in anti-moral moral evaluation may constrain or enable.

**Theories of Violence and Nonviolence (PSSM3-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-299

Theories of violence and nonviolence are inextricably bound up with conceptions of social and political action, justice and the law. These theories can also provide a lens with which to examine institutional structures, language, and our relationship with others, with ourselves and with the environment. What bearings do violence and nonviolence have on the way we are and, therefore, on the world we occupy? This session invites papers concerned with broadening our conceptualization of violence and nonviolence beyond the traditional theoretical boundaries within sociology and social theory. The aim of this session is to create a conversation between papers that help us better attune ourselves to practices of violence or nonviolence in our enviroing world.

*This is a joint-session with the Society for Socialist.*

*Session Organizers:* Laurel Collins and Carol Linnitt

*Presenters:*

1. Rebecca Nelems

**The (Non-Violent) “Good Citizen”**

In contemporary Western secular education systems, we explicitly promote a range of values about how to be “good citizens” with the goal of raising “non-violent” and “engaged” citizens. However, the paradigmatic underpinnings of these values are often assumed, leaving the terms open to vague and diverse interpretations. When enacted, this curricula can be influenced by a range of other goals, such as social cohesion, hearkening back to the roots of moral education. This warrants special concern as the society into which we are rearing our children is shaped by a dominant view of “the good life”, which is premised on a tremendously violent past, present and future, and is reproduced through social inequities, the assimilation of differences, and environmental destruction. Drawing on political sociology, sociology of knowledge and social change theorists, this paper explores the interface

between the “good citizen” and the “good life” and the non-violent and violent moral paradigms underlying these concepts. To what extent do our efforts to morally educate young people promote their *participation in and/or critique of societal institutions*, and in what ways? How, when and in what contexts are we letting children in on the violence of current social, political and economic institutions and systems?

2. Carol Linnitt

### **Thinking the An-archic Animal: Metaphysics, Violence and the ‘Practical a Priori’**

The question of animal violence is often directed at those apparent scenes of visible animal brutality and abjection: the modern slaughterhouse, the poaching of endangered species, the laboratory animal, the animal labourer. Indeed these exemplars of violence have become the hallmark of animal-rights activists, used to express a form of human-animal transgression that society must not tolerate. Yet, these examples of violence demonstrate a modern preoccupation with physical and visible forms of violence, a preoccupation that often leaves the metaphysical presumptions that sanction and legitimate such violence unaddressed.

In this paper I will argue the particular brand of metaphysical violence inhering in our contemporary world has fundamentally to do with an inability to envision or give place to a reality of the animal that exists beyond the human world of use and purpose. The violence of metaphysics is enacted through the interplay of certain fundamental principles that dominate and order in advance animal becoming. In this paper I work to demonstrate how these principles perpetuate a certain *de facto* violence against the animal. I offer up a vision of the an-archic animal as a non-violent theoretical framework in which to explore post-metaphysical human-animal relations.

3. Laurel Collins

### **Theorizing Violence and Nonviolence in the context of Women’s Adult Education**

Theories of violence and nonviolence can provide a lens with which to examine educational institutions, structures, and practices, but nonviolent education is a largely under-theorized field of study. This paper looks at violence and nonviolence in relation to feminist adult education, and explores the intersections between violence against women, peace education, nonviolent communication education, and the creation of nonviolent educational spaces. My inquiry begins by conceptualizing nonviolence in relation to temporality, rootedness and singularity, and draws on theorists such as Tolstoy, Benjamin, Derrida, Arendt, Gandhi, Butler and Schürmann in order to situate this notion nonviolence within social theory. I explore the prevalence of violence in Canada, both inside and outside of education, in terms of its dimensions as collective, interpersonal, social, political, economic, physical, symbolic, and sexualized violence, and discuss the impacts on learning. Using Nancy Fraser’s conception of the redistribution of recognition, along with the feminist adult education theories of Horsman, Hyland-Russell and Groen, I introduce a theory of nonviolent education. This nonviolent education involves the recognition of the impact of trauma on learning, but also includes a radical fluidity that displaces fixed goals, enforcement and the dichotomous imposition of maximized concepts at the root of systemic violence.

### **BREAK TIME (3:15pm – 3:30pm)**

#### **Digital Media and Society II (MeSt3-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-500

Papers are sought that illuminate the role of digital media in contemporary societies. The theoretical framework of the paper should fit recognizably within the field of sociology. It may be analytical or structural in nature (eg. network analysis) or more oriented to the phenomenology of the experience of social interactions involving digital media (eg. the analysis of interactions; the presentation of the self). Ideally all the papers, while specializing in certain areas, will demonstrate an awareness of the importance of both of these dimensions in how digital media shapes and is shaped by social life. The idea is to highlight current research, to encourage intellectual community among sociological

researchers in this area, and to provide an opportunity to identify and deepen shared themes of research.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* David Toews

*Presenters:*

1. Laura McKendy

**The Democratic Potentials of Mediated Visibility: The Use of Sousveillance as a Tactic of Direct Action**

The ubiquity of mobile technology, combined with new communication spaces, has created a situation of heightened social visibility, wherein increasingly more actions and daily events are being captured and shared by ‘citizen journalists.’ In the realm of policing, the new context of visibility renders ‘improper’ forms of policing more likely to be exposed (Goldsmith 2010), as illustrated by the recent Sammy Yatim case. By constituting a form of ‘undersight,’ surveillance from below, or ‘sousveillance’ (Mann et al. 2003), can theoretically function to provide a balancing force against top-down forms of oversight (Mann and Ferenbok 2013) and therefore, enhance the transparency of policing. A fundamental issue of debate, however, is the extent to which new digital and communication technologies can serve to promote accountability and energize the democratic landscape, given, among other factors, continued asymmetries in definitional power within official media and legal contexts (Wilson 2012; Ali and Fahmy 201), as well as the undemocratic character of the virtual public sphere (Dennis 2008; Robison 2013). Conceptualizing sousveillance as a tactic of direct action, I draw on social movement theory and new media and communication research to contemplate the potential strengths and limitations of employing digital technologies to advance social justice projects.

2. Gabriel Menard

**Digital Piracy, Big Business, & The State: The Development of Canadian Anti-Piracy Legislation**

Studies of intellectual property rights (IPR) policy development are consistently approached from an Instrumental-Marxist perspective that emphasizes the disproportionate influence of corporate rights-holders in political decision-making processes. Work in this area converges on a common narrative that sees (1) IPR policies around the world as primarily driven by trans-national capitalist actors, who (2) exercise political pressure mainly through the United States government. This approach, however, struggles to account for cases in which IPR policy fails to develop in accordance with rights-holder preferences – as evidenced, for example, in recent amendments to Canada’s IPR regime regarding digital piracy and copyright controls in cyberspace.

This paper uses data from debates surrounding Canada’s Copyright Modernization Act (2012) as a case study to challenge the assertions of the dominant Instrumental-Marxist account of IPR policy development. Results indicate that – contrary to the Instrumental-Marxist narrative – interests of corporate rights-holders are poorly reflected in policy outcomes. Rather, findings suggest the state can strategically promote certain paths to capital accumulation over others, resulting in policy that reflects, in the Canadian case, a deliberate strategy to prioritize the development of an emergent digital economy over the interests of entrenched rights-holders.

4. Duncan Philpot

**‘Tits or GTFO’: Digital vigilantism and how a pornstar turned 4chan into her temporary digital army**

Digital vigilantism is a type of online social movement which has garnered an increasing amount of attention in recent years (e.g. Cheong and Gong, 2010; Herold, 2008; Huey, Nhan, and Broll, 2012; McLure, 2000; Roy, 2012; Tuovinen and Roning, 2007). While surveillance has been a part of societies for much of their existence, the significance of the shift from physical watching to the automation of surveillance is tied directly into the emerging extra-local nature of the reaction to deviance and crime. Lyon (1994; 2007) suggests that this requires scholars to explore surveillance more broadly as a phenomenon and activity that has enabling and positive effects (e.g. surveillance of patients in hospitals, self-expression, and emancipation in situations of dictatorship) as well as negative effects. Through a case study of a situation in which a pornstar enlisted the help of users of



4chan's /b/ imageboard to dig up information regarding her ex-assistant who was deleting her social media accounts, I consider the role of these movements regarding their consequences towards extra-local surveillance.

5. Frances M. Cachon

### **Ambient Intimacies: Mapping the Affective Drivers of Transnational Engagements**

Canadian migration scholars have begun to embrace the transnational optic—an analytic exploring the ways in which contemporary migrants construct their daily lives across the borders of nation states. Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) are widely understood to be facilitating transnational practices and the maintenance of transnational social networks. Yet the ICT mediation of transnational engagement is not well understood, often receiving scant attention in the transnational literature and/or evoked in abstract or vague terms. Through qualitative fieldwork among Mexican migrants in Southwestern Ontario, this article examines the novel ways migrants are utilizing technology to create and maintain transnational social spaces. The research demonstrates how the proliferation and affordability of a multiplicity of new ICT channels or polymedia, such as email, Skype, Facebook, instant messaging and cell phones, in particular cell phones with internet capacities (i.e. texting), are increasing both the frequency and intimacy of transnational connections. I argue that these connections constitute an important element of migrants' affective and intimate everyday lives. Significantly my research elucidates how the simultaneity of audio, visual and text-based contact made possible through contemporary polymedia is facilitating new transnational practices and transnational 'ways of being'.

### **Morals without panics? A session on the continuing relevancy of the moral panic paradigm (The3)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-300

"Durkheimian boundary setting ceremonies continue to be staged by the mass media. But they have become desperate, incoherent and self-referential. [...] This means that moral panic narratives have to defend a 'more complex and brittle' social order, a less deferential culture."

*Stanley Cohen, Introduction to the Third Edition of Folk Devils and Moral Panics (Routledge, 2002: p. xxx)*

What does the moral panic entail in the current cultural and political spectrum? Although the concept may have withstood criticism for its parochial position, contemporary literature suggests it has made a theoretically and methodologically varied comeback. This session intends to explore the issue of morality and moralization beyond the otherwise restrictive annals of moral panic and moral regulation in hopes of developing deep ties with classical and contemporary social theory with the intention to broaden the spectrum of morality studies.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Robert Nonomura

*Presenters:*

1. Kerri Ann Scheer

### **"Sorry for your loss": Tracing the legal appropriation of apologies from interpersonal exchange to tool of "governability": A case study of the Ontario medical disciplinary court context during the advent of Canadian Apology Act legislation**

The Ontario Apology Act allows individuals and organizations to apologize for wrongdoing without the threat of these expressions being used as evidence of liability in civil and administrative proceedings. The Ministry of the Attorney General has stated that, "The goal of the legislation is to encourage sincere apologies, saying 'sorry' for a mistake or wrongdoing is the right thing to do". The legislation provides an impetus for analyzing the socio-legal role of apologies in conceptualization and practice. The Apology Act, crafted with medical realm disputes in mind, focuses on "protecting" apologies from legal interference. However, a case study analysis of disciplinary records from the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (CPSO) reveals that the reality of the treatment of apologies in administrative proceedings involves complex dynamics of judicious decision-making and

adherence. While the legislative imagination might posit apologies as inherently "the right thing to do" and beneficial to the general social order and integration, the CPSO imposes its third-party interest of "governability" and prioritizes professional integration (regarding the medical body). The implications might be understood via Goffman's notion of "remedial work"; that is, who is empowered to appraise whether an apology mobilizes an action from unacceptable to acceptable?

2. Lawrence Hamilton Williams

### **Sexual Attraction to Non-human Animals: Reflexively Managed Desires**

This study explores human sexual attraction to non-human animals, otherwise known as zoophilia. While this topic is little researched in sociology, I argue that zoophilia provides rich terrain for exploring issues of identity and action. Specifically, zoophilia provides a case study for exploring the interplay of deliberation and habit, or conscious and unconscious processes, in both individuals' everyday actions as well as in their larger identity projects. Using content analysis of websites and documentaries devoted to zoophilia, I argue that individuals' struggles with their own attractions to non-human animals exposes the fragility of conscious and unconscious processes as distinct concepts. By possessing desires which are widely viewed as perversions, individuals experiencing sexual attraction to animals often rationalize their sexual preference as a "choice" that they can will away. In this process, zoophiles must confront their most unconscious desires and decide whether the expression of this part of their being is worth the stigma that it brings into their lives. Exploring the tensions these individuals face foregrounds both the continual involvement of their conscious thought processes in the construction of their sexual identities, while simultaneously attending to the fact that these processes are not entirely in their control.

3. Etienne Godard Flamand

### **Beyond the Naturalization of Progress and the Culturalization of Nature: Nations and the Story of the Universal**

'Are nationalisms and nations vessels for emancipation?' is an important, yet truncated question. Answering it presupposes a working definition of the intrinsic relationality of theory and history. Cornering gaps in the problematization of nations and nationalisms through the difference-unity dialectic, the position exposed here attempts to go beyond the 'liberal' and 'cosmopolitan' insights by re-evaluating and re-establishing the notions of 'progress' and 'emancipation'. It is not enough to reveal the normative moment of theory; the next step is to *assume* it. I contend that the reviled notion of 'the universal' is critical to this endeavor. Focusing mainly on Hegel's *Phenomenology of Spirit* and Walter Benjamin's *The Storyteller* I will triangulate 'nature', 'the universal' and 'the story' (as they relate to progress and the nation) to foster an ethic of 'critical nationalism'. I ultimately argue that 'progress' and 'nationalism' should be gauged according to their capacity to be anti-racist, anti-sexist and to promote sovereignty as it implies the interdependence and coproduction of communities waved into the story of the universal.

### **Parenting Culture and Experiences I (SoFam1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Concordia Seminary

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 Organizers:* Glenda Wall and Gillian Ranson

*Chair:* Glenda Wall

*Presenters:*

1. Ian DeGeer

**The involved father and gender equity project**

The study explored the positive roles that fathers, organizations working with diverse fathers, and the fatherhood sector in Ontario in general can play in promoting gender equality, healthy, equal relationships, and ending violence against women in all its forms.

Fifty-three (53) fathers took part in nine focus groups in communities across Ontario revealing distinct narratives regarding involvement with their children and how their involvement promoted gender equality.

This presentation will provide an overview of the major findings associated with this study and implications regarding service delivery and the conceptualization of fatherhood in North American Society.

2. Judy Beglaubter

**Circumstances or ideals? Understanding parental leave use by Canadian fathers**

While the consensus from the international literature is that fathers tend not to take transferable parental leave that couples can divide how they wish, little is known about fathers who do share leave time with their partners. Because of its gender-neutral policy, Canada (apart from Quebec) offers a unique opportunity to explore the interactive processes through which couples approach and negotiate the decision to share parental leave. Since the gendered boundaries where couples experience and handle conflict may indicate potential tipping points in the move towards less gendered parenting, it is important to understand when and why some couples come to share parental leave. Yet rather than simply viewing leave-taking men as the bearers of a progressive fatherhood, my research reveals that it is necessary to consider how the parenting arrangement couples choose are grounded in the material and social conditions of their daily lives. By asking more than 30 Toronto and area couples, in which fathers took at least 6 weeks paid leave, how they made the decision to share the leave time, which factors were most important in their decision-making process, and how they weighed their circumstances and ideals, my research confirms the significance of the couple's interactional context to their decision-making and provides insight into the ways some couples reproduce and resist the "logic of gendered choices" (Risman 1998).

3. Gillian Ranson

**Fathers as writers: the (global) sharing of fathering experiences through memoirs and blogs**

This paper draws on research from a larger project which investigates fathers' caregiving of very young children from a phenomenological perspective, both as (observed) practice and as lived experience. Most analyses of "lived experience" depend on fathers' *accounts* of their experiences, which are conventionally explored through interviewing. Here I review two alternative forms of such accounts: fathers' published memoirs of their fathering experiences, and fathers' online blogs. Both these sources are distinctive in that they constitute information volunteered by a particular segment of fathers wanting (for whatever reason) to make their experiences public. Because these genres are relatively new arrivals, they have attracted almost no scholarly attention – and yet their growing collective presence has the potential to challenge many conventional understandings of fathers and fathering practices. In this paper I present an overview of both genres, and a preliminary analysis of the material selected writer fathers choose to present, about themselves as fathers, and about the hands-on caregiving work they are undertaking with their children.

4. Caroline McDonald-Harker

**Without a home: The impact of environmental disasters on the family**

Environmental disasters not only result in severe physical damages and consequences for community infrastructures, but also result in serious social consequences for individuals residing in these

communities. One group of individuals who are particularly impacted by disasters is the family unit. However, in a Canadian context, very little is known about the experiences of the family following disasters, particularly in relation to their struggles, their coping strategies, and their needs. Even less is known about the techniques that parents employ in order to care for, support, and assist each other as well as their children in coping, re-adjusting and establishing a new normal post-disaster. In this paper I will discuss how the family is impacted by environmental disasters, by drawing on the specific case of the June 2013 Alberta, Canada floods, the costliest disaster in Canadian history with damages exceeding \$5 billion dollars. I will specifically focus on the small rural community of High River, Alberta which was the hardest hit by the floods. I will discuss communication, coping, and caring in family life post-disaster in order to address: 1) How family life is altered by the disaster context; 2) How experiencing a disaster influences family relationships, interactions, functioning, and parenting; and 3) How immigrant and indigenous families in specific are impacted by disasters. Findings are based on face-to-face interviews with parents of families in this community.

### **Sexual Violence on Canadian University and College Campuses (GS1)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-499

Statistics show that at least one in four women attending college or university will be sexually assaulted by the time they graduate. Recent incidents of the so-called Y-O-U-N-G orientation cheer at St. Mary's University and University of British Columbia, and ongoing evidence from other Canadian universities, point to a widespread systemic culture of rape, casual intimidation and trivializing of rape on Canadian campuses. The purpose of this session is to discuss the causes and consequences of sexual assault on campuses and to envision concrete proposals for its amelioration. The session invites both empirical and theoretical papers that address topics such as a) systemic causes and prevailing myths and misconceptions of sexual assault; b) contexts and correlates of sexual assault on campus, ranging from drugs and alcohol, varsity sport, and intersections of sexism, racism, and homophobia; and c) institutional responses to sexual assault and community and campus activism as transformative potentials.

*Session Organizers:* Elizabeth Quinlan, Andrea Quinlan and Curtis Fogel

*Chair:* Andrea Quinlan

*Presenters:*

1. Natasha Miller, Elizabeth Quinlan

#### **Sexual Assault on Campus: A Socio-historical Discourse Analysis**

Despite ongoing efforts at reform and education, gender-based violence remains a significant global problem. The rate of violent crimes against university-aged women are nearly double the rate for women aged 35-44 (stats can, 2013), making sexual violence an unfortunate reality on many post-secondary campuses. To address this significant social problem on our campuses we first need to understand the institutional discourse, and how it has developed over the past decades because professional ideological concerns instill certain discourses and beliefs, which limits change in any institution. In this study I will be utilizing Dorothy Smith's Institutional Ethnography (IE) to examine how the institutional texts associated with gender-based violence have shaped actions across sites and situations of everyday life, professional practice, and policy-making on campuses. Traditionally, IE has not been applied to historical subjects. But, because Institutional Ethnography has such a large focus on texts and discourses it should have a place in historical sociological research. In this presentation, I will address the benefits and the challenges in using IE to study historical subjects such as the evolution of discourses associated with gender-based violence on university campuses.

2. Curtis Fogel, Sarah McCullough

#### **Sexual Violence in University and College Sport in Canada**

This paper critically examines the processes involved in the continued tolerance of sexual violence perpetrated by university and college athletes in various sports, including male-perpetrated sexual violence against women off the field, coaches engaging in exploitative sexual relationships with athletes, and non-consensual sexual violence against peers during hazing rituals. The empirical basis of this research includes the examination of over 150 legal case files and documents, interviews with 59 athletes on their conceptions of consent, as well as the review of existing literature on athlete-perpetrated sexual violence in university and college sport. The central questions that guide this research include (a) why do male athletes perpetrate a disproportionate amount of sexual violence on college and university campuses according to statistical reports? And, (b) how are male athletes able to disproportionately avoid successful prosecution in cases of sexual violence?

3. Andrea Quinlan, Jessica Woollings

### **On-Campus Sexual Violence: A Critical Analysis of Post-Secondary Policies and Procedures**

In the wake of recent revelations at Canadian universities of campus orientation rituals that celebrate and normalize sexual violence, many college and university administrators are publicly asserting their commitment and sensitivity to sexual assault on campus. And yet, institutional policies for campus sexual assault at most Canadian universities and colleges are underdeveloped, and practices often appear unstandardized and ineffective. This paper critically examines existing policies and practices on Canadian university and college campuses that address sexual violence directed at university students, faculty, and staff. The unobtrusive data used in this study include sexual assault prevention policies, first responder procedure guidelines, education tools, student codes of conduct, awareness campaign materials, and other relevant documents from universities and colleges across Canada. The primary question that guides this research is: what is the efficacy of existing policies for on-campus sexual assault? In so doing this paper exposes the institutional policies and practices, or lack thereof, that have failed many post-secondary students, faculty, and staff in Canada.

### **Sociological Approaches to Substance Use (SoHe1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-400

This session is devoted to discussing sociological – as distinct from psychological, biomedical, or genetic – approaches to substance use. It covers many substances, including alcohol, prescription medication, and illegal substances. In this session, we focus on social, cultural, and media influences, and on the social consequences of substance use, including consequences for family, work, school life, and other social institutions. Specific themes of interest may include promising treatment options, new modes of diagnosis, and the legalization of addictive substances. Discussions may also explore the methodological issues involved in the study of substance use, 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 Organizers:* Sasha Stark and Lorne Tepperman

*Chair:* Sasha Stark

*Discussant:* Lorne Tepperman

*Presenters:*

1. Rebecca Penn

### **Using Workers, Using Work: Working to be the 'Good Drug User'**

Harm reduction discourse inscribes drug users with a neoliberal subjectivity, positioning them as rational and responsible. Peer harm reduction work can be thought to reposition drug users as capable of contributing to their own recovery by helping others and through work. Benefits thought to accrue to peer workers are those commensurate with the subject position of the "good citizen": a

structured day, some income, knowledge that they are helping others and are being productive and responsible. In this way, the low-threshold character of peer work expands the boundaries of social citizenship to those typically excluded from the workforce, thereby acting as a 'tool of inclusion'.

This exploratory study involves multiple in-depth interviews with two peer harm reduction workers. Digitally recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed employing a narrative technique and a Foucauldian perspective.

The stories shared by peer workers position them at times as "good citizens", as "failed citizens", and as "good clients". In the context of policies that criminalize and stigmatize drug use (and users), peer work offers, in sum, the subject position of "the good drug user", reflecting neoliberal ideals of entrepreneurship and productivity, yet tainted by use of illicit substances.

## 2. Emeka Dumbili

### **"What a man can do a woman can do better": Gendered Alcohol consumption and (de)construction of social identity among young Nigerians**

The use and misuse of alcohol and other drugs among young people, especially students are growing global phenomena. In traditional Nigerian society, different locally-produced alcoholic beverages served complex roles but were mainly consumed by adult males for pleasure. Though adult females in some communities drank palm wine, especially during pregnancy, drinking among young men and women were culturally tabooed. In contemporary Nigeria, available quantitative studies reveal changing patterns of alcohol use but fail to unravel the social variables that determine the changing roles of alcohol among this group. Drawing on interviews with 31 undergraduate students of an eastern Nigerian university, this study makes a novel sociological contribution by exploring the changing roles of alcohol in their everyday life and delineates two major areas that mediate their drinking: the gender of those that should occupy drinking spaces and drinking motives. Findings underscore a resilient socio-cultural belief because men see alcohol as "good for males" while the females interviewed in contrast believe that "alcohol does not discriminate gender" and should be drunk by males and females. Additional findings revealed that while heavy or episodic drinking is a resource for constructing social identity among males, known female drinkers though seen as feckless among some males, are recognized as masculine among some females, and thus as possessing additional social capital or resource. The influence of the media on these and other findings are discussed while it is recommended that though reorientation is necessary, alcohol policy should be formulated and implemented in Nigeria.

## 3. Kat Kolar

### **Illicit 'Cognitive Enhancement' Practices among Undergraduates: A Qualitative Investigation of Student Non-Prescription Use of Stimulant Medications Commonly Prescribed for ADHD**

The explosion in media attention on student 'academic doping' practices suggests something of a brewing panic around the non-prescription use of stimulant medications commonly prescribed for ADHD (herein 'NP-stimulant use'). Yet data on student NP-stimulant use is limited, particularly in the Canadian context. No qualitative investigations compare the acceptability of NP-stimulant use among both using and non-using students. This paper investigates NP-stimulant use through an analysis of 37 semi-structured interviews with NP-stimulant using undergraduate students and their non-using peers at the University of Toronto. Interviews are analyzed with attention to practices students engage in to assess NP-stimulant use, contextual pressures informing use, and discourses students draw from to position NP-stimulant acceptability. 'Instrumental' drug use--as contrasted with 'recreational' or 'problematic' use--is used to conceptualize this increasingly salient form of drug acceptability. This research thus marks a divergence from drug normalization scholarship which has traditionally evaluated drug acceptability in terms of the 'problem' versus 'recreational' use conceptual binary. The importance of distinguishing instrumental from problematic or recreational illicit drug use practices is discussed in terms of the distinct aims of educational capital accrual put forward by both NP-stimulant using and non-using students in their assessments of drug acceptability.

**Sociology of Development III: Transnational Development Processes & Actors (DGS3-C)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-599

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.

*Cross-listed with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development*

*Session Organizers:* Andrew Dawson and Liam Swiss,

*Chair:* Matthew Lange

*Discussant:* Andrew Dawson

*Presenters:*

1. Michael Mascarenhas

**A Necessary Global Condition: Humanitarianism, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Crisis Tendencies of Development Capitalism**

The important question of how to alleviate the crisis conditions of the world's poor is one that continues to disturb and agitate modern society. For their part, INGOs have witnessed unprecedented growth in recent years. Yet in spite of what amounts to sovereign decision-making authority to give life and take it away, we know very little about the manner in which transnational *networks of humanitarianism* are assembled, expand or are maintained. More generally, however, it remains unclear to what extent this new humanitarian complex can cope with the conflicting ambitions of human welfare and profit maximization. My task in this research project is to trace the multi-layered transnational arenas that have produced this particular form of modern humanitarianism in order to shed some empirical light on how these contradictions and tensions are first *manufactured* and then *worked out* in everyday practice. I argue that the unprecedented rise of international non-governmental organizations is a *necessary condition* of global capitalism, a condition that both constrains and enables profit and welfare.

2. Emmanuel Banchani, Liam Swiss

**The impact of foreign aid on maternal mortality**

There are concerns that developing countries may not be able to meet the health-related Millennium Development Goals, and there are calls by the international community to increase resources through foreign aid to enable the attainment of these goals. Several donor countries have pledged their support to increase funding towards the reduction of maternal mortality to these countries with the poorest maternal health indicators. Using the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) QWIDS data base, the World Development Indicators from the World Bank, and the World Health Organisation data base from low and middle income countries, the study applies random effects models to examine the effect of foreign aid on maternal mortality. Results show that overall foreign health aid has no measurable impact on maternal mortality. On the contrary, aid allocated to the reproductive health sector impacts on maternal mortality. The study provides evidence that it is important to channel more donor assistance to the provision and promotion of contraceptive use among women as it serves as a tool to empower them and leads to the reduction of maternal mortality.

3. Qian Wei

**Does Foreign Aid Promote Good Governance?**

After the cold war, the priorities of donor countries shifted from political and military strategy to social and economic development, with special emphasis on the improvement of governance. Good

governance became a frequent buzz-word linked to aid allocation in the last two decades. It has been almost 20 years since this donor interest in governance, so it is of great significance to unpack the relationship between foreign aid and governance. This article starts from the theory of institutions and governance, proposes a framework to explore the impact of foreign aid on good governance and examines these effects empirically. Longitudinal regression analysis is used to examine the aid-governance relationship and to provide a better understanding about how and where aid might be predicted to promote more effective governance in the future.

**Sociology of education: bringing face to face different perspectives on inequality (Edu3-A)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-299

This session will invite empirical papers relevant to advance sociological understandings of educational inequality in Canada from different theoretical, methodological and topical perspectives. Papers can be informed by a wide range of theoretical and methodological approaches and different dimensions of inequality and can focus on: historical legacies (residential schools, immigration patterns), neighbourhood effects (housing, public services, and crime), school characteristics (socialization, pedagogy, accessibility, and curriculum), family characteristics (parenting cultures, parents' level of education, and SES) or community based interventions (summer learning programs, early childcare education, extracurricular programs). The goal of this session is to present a diverse array of factors that contribute to inequality in academic achievement and to encourage a conversation between different schools of thought. A goal of this session is to bring face to face different perspectives in order to encourage mutual exchanges and a more comprehensive portrait of factors contributing to inequality in education across Canada.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Johanne Jean-Pierre

*Presenters:*

1. Terry Wotherspoon

**Indigenous Education in Canada: Alternative Systems and Discourses of Educational Reform**

After several decades of calls for action, persistent gaps remain in overall levels of educational participation and attainment among indigenous people in comparison with other Canadians. Beginning with an overview of recent educational patterns among both populations, the paper assesses the prospects of achieving effective educational reform. The emergence of the Idle No More movement has drawn attention to the continuing impact of colonization on indigenous people and their lands and communities, a phenomenon reinforced in the kinds of government policies and practices around which the movement initially coalesced. In contrast to holistic, integrated educational models fostered by First Nations and other indigenous communities, the field of Canadian education operates, especially with regard to delivery of services for indigenous people, in the form of several differentiated and only loosely connected subsystems. The paper explores the various factors that facilitate and impede educational reform, focusing on dynamics associated with the construction of alternative discourses and differential capacities to mobilize resources among diverse groups within these complex educational structures.

2. Gary Barron

**The University-Rankings Controversy: Public Politics and Resistance**

The University is an enigmatic institution, its activities and operations often opaque even to those involved in their execution. Rankings break down universities into simple components, transport them to distant locations, and reassemble the pieces in an easy to understand format. Rankings provide useful information for purposes of comparison, and decision making in the absence of direct knowledge. Yet rankings are reshaping how universities operate, hiring and immigration policies of corporations and countries, and furthering systems of stratification. In this paper I provide a history of the university, argue for recognition of its multiplicity, and illustrate how rankings contribute to change. Given that rankings are transforming higher education I ask what controversies are



associated with them? How do people mobilize in relation to rankings and their controversies? What does resistance look like? I examine news media from regions across the globe to document and compare issues in the rankings controversy, in order to reflect on the directions in which we might take public conversations of what the University is, or might be.

3. Darren Cyr

#### **Exploring Neighbourhood Disorder and School Outcomes in a Canadian City**

Is school achievement affected by the surrounding neighbourhood environment? Sociologists have examined the impact of SES and racial aspects of school neighbourhoods, but not other aspects such as physical disorder. To examine the effects of disorder on achievement, we create a scale from several ratings of disorder (litter, broken windows, graffiti, etc) for the face-blocks immediately surrounding all 169 publically funded schools in a mid-size Canadian city. These data are supplemented by data on demographics in each surrounding neighbourhood and by aggregate achievement scores. We find neighbourhood disorder has significant negative effects on achievement once school type is taken in account, and those effects remain significant even after neighbourhood demographics are controlled. Directions for future research are discussed.

4. Stephanie Mazerolle, Naomi Nichols, Alison Griffith, Chantel Nairne, Andy Dang

#### **Blogging as critical, multi-learning dialogue in youth informed community-based ethnography**

In this paper, we describe a community-based institutional ethnographic research project, involving community-youth researchers and researchers from the Facilities of Education and Social Work at York University. Our research project is informed by the fieldnotes/fieldwork of youth researchers and youth participants shared with the team via a private blog. This paper suggests the use of free blogging software facilitates a safe space for a critical, reflexive, and multi-directional learning dialogue. Our youth researchers inform our learning through fieldnotes, teaching “us” how things work for youth “at risk.” Our research is examining the pathways available to youth exiting mainstream school programs through expulsion, suspension or relocation processes, who enter a variety of Safe and/or alternative school programs. Our research explores the institutional routes travelled by youth who are designated as “at risk”. These youth often navigate a variety of other institutional processes related to criminal justice, mental health, child welfare and/or social assistance. Using institutional ethnography as our sociological framework, we are mapping young people’s transitions between various systems in order to identify inter-institutional gaps, service coordination/access issues, and processes, policies, and programs that undermine young people’s connections to their communities and their engagement in education. Our research objective is to develop an inter-institutional protocol for the re-integration of marginalized youth into their schools and neighbourhoods. Our methodological objective is to have our youth researchers teach our youth participants how to conduct their own research informing the research.

#### **Potentialities of Feminist Research (Fem2-A)**

*This session will be scheduled and hosted by the CASWE on Tuesday, May 27 from 3:30pm – 5:00pm (Thistle 259)*

This session focuses attention on the potentials of Canadian feminist research within the changed scholarly and political contexts of 2014. Papers bring diverse perspectives and experiences to this discussion of the contributions, challenges and relevance of feminist social analysis in varied contexts. Discussion will follow.

*Co-sponsored by:*

Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE/ACFTS)

Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education (CASWE/ACEFE)

Canadian Committee on Women’s History (CCWS/CCHF)

Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA/ACSP)  
Canadian Sociology Association (CSA/SCS)  
Women and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes (WGSRF)  
Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW/ICREF)

*Session Organizers:* Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St. Mary's University, Sociology and Criminology, CRIAW/ICREF; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa, Sociology and Anthropology, CRIAW/ICREF; Marleny M. Bonnycastle, CASWE/ACFTS; Lisa Starr, CASWE/ACEFE; Magda Fahrni, CCWS/CCHF; Tammy Findlay, Women's Program Organizer, CPSA/ACSP; Marie Lovrod, WGSRF

*Co-chairs:* Marleny Bonnycastle and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman

*Presenters:*

1. Jessica Shaw

### **Reproductive Justice as a Feminist Epistemology**

Reproductive oppression is defined as the control and exploitation of women, girls, and individuals, through their bodies, sexuality, labour, and reproduction. Women's various identities, especially their racial and socioeconomic identities, impact how they experience reproductive oppression. Many feminists believe reproductive oppression to be the foundation on which all other forms of discrimination against women are based. In a country like Canada, where colonization, industrialization and patriarchy have appropriated women's knowledge and women's rights, it is essential that feminist scholars document these human rights violations and utilise feminist research to create change. Rooted in intersectional feminist theory, reproductive justice is a theoretical framework that integrates issues related to reproductive health with social justice. By understanding how women's bodies have been controlled and their reproductive lives appropriated, this presentation is a call-to-action for scholars to attune themselves towards reproductive justice as a feminist epistemology.

2. Rebecca Godderis, Joanna Brant, Emily Finnie

### **Articulating, Promoting, and Assessing Feminist Expertise**

This presentation will explore a truly collaborative feminist research project that has been inspired by recent social and political contexts in Canada, particularly those that encourage the under-resourcing of organizations providing services to women and other marginalized groups. The specific organization we will focus on is the Sexual Assault Centre of Brant (the Centre), which has a unique and explicit feminist-informed approach to services. The Centre is highly valued in the community, and many community organizations are extremely comfortable referring individuals to the Centre. Yet those who refer also cannot seem to clearly articulate what it is about the Centre that is so valuable. We believe that a key reason for this phenomenon is because the type of feminist work done by the Centre is not typically associated with traditional forms of expertise and accreditation; thus, a primary aim of our project is to better articulate *and* promote the Centre's feminist expertise. Further, in order to receive longer term stable funding the government is increasingly requesting that community organizations demonstrate 'effectiveness.' However, the Centre is finding that conventional outcome measurements used by governments often do not align with feminist principles. Therefore, the third objective of our project is to develop innovative methods of assessing feminist expertise in ways that better align with the feminist principles of the Centre.

3. Karen Dullea

### **Challenging a limited knowledge**

This presentation tacitly challenges the disciplinary focus of social work with women in neo-liberal individualised approaches that are exported worldwide. Professional female social workers are especially strategic to the disciplinary state as we manoeuvre our way into the heart and soul of a female 'Other'. Thus, we continue to colonise, but in a more expert kind of way. Meanwhile, we ourselves are contorted and silenced in contracted employment seeking results-based value-priced human 'transformations'.

'Targeted' women, wherever their location, are not passively waiting for an outsider to 'save' them. They know their options and 'capabilities'. They mostly need tangible resources. White middle-class women are encouraged by feminists in other locations, to focus on their own oppression and their complicity with Western patriarchy in the colonisation of other women and what they know about themselves. Ours is a limited understanding based on our privileged positions reflected in sanitised linear accounts of the chaos of poverty, violence and external interventions.

Drawing on extended participatory research with First Nations women in BC and women of a weaving cooperative in Lesotho, the presentation highlights the uncertain and ridiculous. An actor-oriented perspective speaks to what women know and do without professional 'input'. Participating women in both locations, had a more astute and vehement critical analysis of power than what is allowed to be said in dominant liberal social work discourse. Ultimately, it is access to the resources needed to survive and to live free from violence.

### **Who Speaks for the Movement? Feminism's Ambivalent Relationship to its Charismatic Leaders (Fem3)**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-399

Contemporary Canadian feminism has had an ambivalent relationship to hierarchy and leadership. That said, it cannot be denied that feminism has had its leaders, and has relied upon them to articulate movement aims and be the spokespersons for people who are trying to create change. Their legacies have also been important to movement adherents. This panel attempts to complicate and think through feminism's ambivalent relationship to its leaders by looking at how they are represented by the media and utilized by the grassroots. Leaders' lives become the lens through which movements commemorate their successes and make sense of their failures. We invite those working in the areas of politics, culture, and social movements, among others, to present papers focusing on prominent feminist figures in law, health, electoral politics, environment etc. to understand the implications of this ambivalence for movement histories, goals, and trajectories. Panelists are encouraged to speculate on how these individuals come to represent eras or possibilities of feminist social change.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Judith Taylor

#### *Presenters:*

1. Jaime Nikolaou

#### **Commemorating Morgentaler? Reflections on Movement Efficacy, 25 Years Later**

Despite the key roles movement leaders play, leadership is understudied in collective action research. Of the extant work, the earliest focuses on identifiable traits leaders share. While valuable, descriptive categorizations tell us little about leaders' relationships to key aspects of movement development. More promising work connects leadership to the movement lifecycle. Within this incipient literature, the role charismatic leaders play in established movements is empirically underexplored. One such movement—Canada's abortion rights movement—is the focus of this research. Given that much of its success has been attributed to the efforts of Dr. Henry Morgentaler, his recent death becomes a sociologically interesting moment to explore how movement participants think about leadership moving forward. This project thus asks: *How do established social movements respond to the loss of a charismatic leader?* Based on interviews with eighteen Toronto-based abortion rights activists, this study finds that Morgentaler's death opened up space for them to voice their ambivalent relationship to their "leader." While appreciative of how effective Morgentaler was at garnering media attention and public support, respondents are uncomfortable about the extent to which pro-choice success is credited to him alone. Such overcrediting has led them to (a) reject narratives that inaccurately characterize present-day leadership and (b) emphasize their heterogeneity—strategy that resurrects Morgentaler historically but does not position him front and center. Rather than searching for a new leader then, respondents propose more democratic and populist strategies that decenter leadership and showcase the stories of rank-and-file activists, as well as average Canadian women.

2. Elise Maiolino

**A Feminist Politician? The First Female and Lesbian Premier of Ontario**

Kathleen Wynne is Ontario's "first female Premier" and "Canada's first openly gay Premier". Wynne's unique combination of identity and politics has stirred excitement among feminists, political organizations, and those who view her as enabling of their aims. This paper questions the extent to which a political leader speaks for the social movements that they are seen to be part of or seen to represent. Through a review of the media coverage of Kathleen Wynne's political career thus far, I explore whether the Premier claims to speak on behalf of feminist and queer communities, or whether she distances herself from them. Additionally, this paper asks in what ways do members of social movements rely on Wynne as an advocate of feminist change. This paper provides insights into the ambivalent relationship politicians have to social movements, to citizens, and to power.

3. Judith Taylor

**June Callwood: Thinking through the Sociology of Political Imperfection and Disavowal of Movement Leaders**

It's hard to be a good feminist for one's whole career without getting "caught" trespassing in the land of the inscrutable. Swedish reformer Alva Myrdal and U.S. author Alice Walker were both called out as bad mothers by their children in memoirs; French philosopher Simone De Beauvoir appears to have callously used a series of young women for her and Sartre's entertainment, professing sincerity to them absent in derisive penned accounts of the affairs. Canadian journalist June Callwood founded numerous NGOs for disenfranchised people, but was twice accused of racism, once by staff at Nellie's Place, a feminist shelter and advocacy organization Callwood herself founded. Many progressive movements expect political perfection, but feminist movements may be the most exacting among them. Additionally, feminist movements have a general trepidation about leaders, often preferring horizontal movements and rejecting the idea that one person can or should speak on behalf of such a diverse constituency as women. This paper thinks through whether feminism's ambivalence leaders has as much to do with a desire for fantastical political perfection, as it does a desire for democratic voice.

**Eroding Democracy: Canada's Public Science Policy in a New Regime of Governance**

Schedule and Location: Tuesday, May 27 4:00pm – 6:00pm Welch Hall-David S. Howes Theatre

The CSA-SCS, along with co-sponsors the Canadian Association for Professional Academic Librarians (CAPAL), the Canadian Population Society (CPS), the Canadian Society for the Study of Education (CSSE), and the Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Science (CSHPS) will collaborate with [Scientists for the Right to Know\\*](#) to assemble a panel of experts to open up an important conversation at Congress 2014 about the muzzling of scientists and decreased access to information due to the current Canadian government policies.

This cross-association, interdisciplinary panel will elaborate on the current Canadian government's science policy, access to information, the ability of government scientists to communicate freely with each other, the public, and the media, and the dangers posed to democratic engagement and participation through the erection of bureaucratic and other boundaries.

*Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.*

*\*Scientists for the Right to Know are an advocacy group for the free communication, publication, and archiving of research.*

*Panelists:*

- Dr. Janet Friskney, Past-President of the Bibliographical Society of Canada
- Dr. James Turk, Executive Director, Canadian Association of University Teachers
- Franke James, noted artist and author

**Sociology of Work, Professions, and Occupations Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 8:15am-8:45am Vallee-299

This research cluster aims to bring together scholars interested in work, occupations and professions. If you are doing research in any aspect of this broad field, and are interested in joining this research cluster, please attend our cluster networking meeting at Congress where we will discuss cluster formation, structure and goals.

*Organizers:* Tracey Adams, Karen Hughes, and Harvey Krahn

**Borderland Communities and Cultural Identities Straddling the Canada-US Border (Comm2)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-400

This session includes papers that focus on the unique social, political and cultural context across the Canada-US border to question and reconfigure the social shaping of borderland communities and cultural identities. While this area may be addressed from several theoretical perspectives, topics of particular interest include: cultural hybridity, cultures of surveillance, environmental crossings, cross-boundary tourism, migration and immigration, racialization along the border, media and cultural representation, cross-border friendships.

This session is linked to Culture and the Canada-US Border (CCUSB), a Leverhulme Trust funded international research network studying cultural representations, production and exchange on and around the Canada-US Border.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Jan Clarke

*Presenters:*

1. Rémy Tremblay, Susan Hardwick

**Academic Mobility at the Canada-US Borderland**

Migrating is a life-changing decision that academics might take because of career. But leaving a homeland is a lot more than a job issue. Many other factors and adjustment challenges are put in the line.

This paper tells the stories of a selected group of geographers who migrated to one side to another of the Canada-US border. The often emotional autobiographical testimonials of those academics go a long way toward capturing the full range of feelings and experiences related to migration and settlement decision-making, especially as personal processes play out within the larger context of North American mobility.

Common themes, issues, and questions emerge from their texts: the push-pull factors influencing their migration decision-making; the role of the department or university's reputation in their decision to relocate abroad; the potential attraction of the physical/environmental characteristics of their new site of residence; the career or personal impacts of relocation; their attachment to place, sense of belonging, or feelings of "otherness" after relocation; and other opportunities or challenges they may have faced living and teaching abroad.

As these various authors remind us, becoming a migrant is about much more than finding the right job or ending up in a particular locale. Mobility is also about seeking and finding pathways that lead to personal growth and a deepened trust in oneself and one's family.

2. Rémy Tremblay

**The lifestyle migration of Quebecers to Florida.**

In this presentation we examine the ethno-tourist community of the Little Québec in the Miami area, also known as Floribec. Drawing on fieldwork research within the last twenty years, we shed lights on the spatio-temporal evolution of Quebecers migration to Floribec within Southeast Florida from the

1930's until today. We also propose some hypotheses to explain the decline of Floribec, as its Recreational Business District (RBD) went through many changes since the end of the 1990s. We believe that the urban sprawling of Miami, the Mayor of Hollywood's decision to slowly demolish Floribec's RBD, and the growing number of affordable sunshine destinations outside of the USA are all contributing to the disappearance of this community. Finally, inspired from Floribec, we propose a model to explain the life cycle of an ethno-tourist community.

### **Globalization and new forms of body exploitation - Mondialisation et nouvelles formes d'exploitation du corps (SoTSci2)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-499

For the past 15 years, following the development of different technologies (e.g. genome sequencing), therapies (e.g. regenerative medicine) and new needs (e.g. mothers giving birth in their 40's and 50's, and private and national cell banks), the social demand for human cells has been increasing. We are now facing the so-called "capitalization of life". But what does this "biocapitalization" of the human body mean? Is the body turning into an endless source of cells from which we can speculate upon? What kind of new "cell-based economies" are emerging? What kind of issues regarding this new economy take place more particularly in Québec, one of the national leaders in regenerative medicine? These are some of the questions that this session aims at discussing.

La médecine régénératrice, le séquençage du génome humain, le phénomène des mères « âgées » ou encore les banques privées et nationales de cellules mettent en évidence l'importance croissante des cellules humaines (ex. cellules souches) et du génome dans les biotechnologies. Nous trouvons-nous face à une « biocapitalisation » du corps humain? L'individu se voit-il réduit à une source de matière première sur laquelle on peut capitaliser? Quelles nouvelles formes d'économies se développent autour des cellules et tout particulièrement au Québec, un des leaders nationaux en médecine régénératrice? Ceux sont quelques unes des questions sur lesquelles se penchera ce panel.

*Session Organizers:* Daphne Esquivel Sada, Didier Fayon, and Mathieu Noury

*Chair:* Daphne Esquivel Sada

*Presenters:*

1. Didier Fayon

#### **Technological Innovation and Research in Regenerative Medicine**

The presentation discusses the idea of technological innovation for research in regenerative medicine in Canada. While this potentially new therapy is publicly funded and at an early stage of the understanding of cellular processes, the analysis shows that it is already concerned with the marketing of the scientific work. This raises questions about how public laboratories framed by an economic conception of science and technology carry speculation and lead to a technological oriented production of knowledge. This discussion is grounded on a field work as well as on the recent theoretical thinking of sociologists and anthropologists of science and technology.

2. Kathleen (Katie) Hammond

#### **Making babies: ART and gamete markets across Canada**

Development of assistive reproductive technologies (ARTs) such as *in-vitro* fertilization (IVF) has led to growing medical service markets, and markets for embryos, gametes and surrogates. Data from the Canadian ART Register (2003, 2006 and 2007) demonstrates rising use of the technologies, and the opening of more ART centres in Canada. This paper examines the ART service market and resulting egg (or oocyte) donor market in Canada, regulated primarily through the Canadian *Assisted Human Reproduction Act, 2004*. As one of few provinces that provide IVF funding for its residents, and the only province to provide funding towards donor eggs, Quebec occupies a unique space in this economy, in effect, legitimizing this market. With reference to interviews with Canadian egg donors, intended parents, and fertility specialists, this paper looks to the primary issues raised by IVF and egg donor markets, and how they affect those involved. It focuses on those issues particular to Quebec, and how

they differ, in some cases, from the rest of Canada. This paper highlights concerns including physical and psychological risks for donors and intended parents, as well as monetary coercion, and conflicts of interests on the part of clinicians.

3. Mathieu Noury

### **The Globalization of Clinical Trials : The Case of the Nanomedicine**

The globalization of clinical trials is an important dynamic at the center of the biomedical innovation. This dynamic has important sociological consequences. It contributes to produce what I call bio-exploitation and bio-inequality. My communication aims to present those two disturbing aspects of the globalization of clinical trials from the case the nanomedical innovations.

### **Innovative Social Policies in Transitional Societies I (LSSP1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-399

Social scientists in Canada and beyond are devoting themselves for the improvement of human society in every corner of the globe. This session will include social policy studies and practices in transitional societies and fast-growing new economies in different continents. It will be a platform for the social scientists that have or will contribute to the fast changing world to exchange their thoughts and ideas; particularly those with innovative approaches to challenging socioeconomic issues at policy front, such as social security, health care, housing, pension, migration, and employment.

*Session Organizer:* Weizhen Dong

*Chair:* Harley Dickinson

*Presenters:*

1. Ivanka Knezevic

### **Power and public policy in semi-periphery: Employment and labour-market policies in the post-socialist European Union member countries**

This paper will analyse changes in employment and labour-market policies and regulations in post-socialist countries in the European Union. 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 within the EU.

Overall tenor of these changes can be summarized using Polanyi's old, but not outdated, concept of recommodification. Our focus, however, will be on complex power relations that influence idiosyncratic patterns of transposition of the EU employment and labour market policies to the new members. We maintain that the traditional tripartite model of power distribution in employment relations (state, corporate and organized-labour) is insufficient to explain them and propose a more nuanced institutionalist model, including international political and corporate actors (among them, the EU itself), power relations between elected politicians and civil service in these countries (marked by opportunistic changes to social policies), and the shifts in the distribution of power between the central and municipal levels of civil service (which receive differential support from the EU policy advisors).

Croatia, a "second-tier" post-socialist accession state, lagging behind the "star" reform states of Poland and the Baltic, but for that reason all the more receptive to transfer of both economic institutions and policy directions from the EU, provides a testing case for our analysis.

2. Dunja Miskovic

### **Golden Years may be Tarnished for Many Canadians: Pension Policies and their Impact on Elderly Immigrants**

Many elderly Canadians do not receive adequate pensions; older immigrants in particular. Prior to their retirement, they have a great deal of difficulty getting their credentials recognized, found a well

paid job, building up either private or public pension plans and saving up for retirement. Their shorter work tenure in Canada, compared to their Canadian born counterparts, affects their pensions negatively, resulting in less income to live off of throughout their retirement. Therefore, the unequal access to retirement income among senior immigrants, compared to their Canadian-born counterparts, poses a serious social problem. There is an urgent need for social and economic policies that are without barriers to this group's pension access. This study will not only shed light on the financial and social barriers immigrants face when entering retirement, but also explore innovative and fair policies to improve this group's access to retirement benefits.

3. Weizhen Dong

#### **Migrant Workers' Health: Call for an innovative strategy**

With the agricultural mechanization and the social specialization of agricultural management services, the Chinese farmers will be more liberated from agricultural production, and more active in such public affairs as business and market operation, community service, and rural governance. Therefore, social security system for rural China should reflect the trend. We propose a social security model that encourages the farmers to accumulate their assets beyond the traditional sense of income for the wellbeing of themselves, their families, and their community.

#### **Occupations and Professions: Professions and Professionalism (WPO1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-299

This session seeks papers exploring the changing structure of, and/or workers' experiences in, a variety of occupations and professions. Case studies of specific occupations and professions are welcome, as are studies of labour market shifts altering the distribution of workers across occupations, and studies of professional development and change. Also relevant are studies that explore workers' struggle to obtain employment in specific occupations and professions, the impact of working on workers, and the ways in which workers endeavor to transform the occupations and professions they work in.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Tracey Adams

*Presenters:*

1. William Silver

#### **Saying thank you and meaning it? Emotional labour, authenticity and the customer in banking work**

In this paper I examine some of the challenges related to the marketization of emotional labour for interactive service workers in Canada. This research is based on a qualitative case study of one of Canada's major banks that I undertook from the fall of 2012 to the late spring of 2013. In my fieldwork, thank you cards quickly emerged as one productive avenue to explore theoretical and empirical questions about workers' subjective experiences, emotional labour and the capacity for authenticity in worker-customer relationships. While thank you cards have long held an important place in the private domain, they now play an integral role in the construction of worker-customer relationships in the commercial sphere. In exploring the impacts of thank you cards on the experience of work for interactive service workers at the bank, I address the following questions: How do thank you cards contribute to the routinization of emotional labour? How do thank you cards challenge authenticity in worker-customer relationships? What influence does an increased emphasis on thank you cards have on career mobility for workers? My findings here are based on interviews I conducted with 45 workers from the personal and commercial areas of the bank.

2. Alla Konnikov

#### **When community becomes an asset: The labour market integration of highly-skilled FSU immigrants in Israel.**

After the collapse of the Former Soviet Union (FSU), Israel received over 1 million FSU Jews, who immediately formed 20% of the Israeli Jewish population. This wave of immigration included a high



percentage of highly-skilled immigrants who flooded into the small and saturated Israeli labor market, challenging their integration in the professional labor market. This paper examines the migration stories of highly-skilled immigrants in three main professions - doctors, engineers, and humanities - to shed light on the difficulties involved in rebuilding their careers and the variety of strategies developed to overcome the obstacles. Based on 25 in-depth interviews, this research reveals that ethnic networks within the newly immigrated Russian speaking community served as an alternative structure for professional integration. The stories highlight how ethnic ties are leveraged to compensate for the lack of other resources. With few job prospects, these professionals rely on community networks to overcome barriers specific to each profession. By understanding how ethnic resources support professional integration for FSU immigrants, this study demonstrates that even newly immigrated ethnic communities provide an asset for entering the labour market.

3. Muriel Mellow

### **The practical wisdom of rural professionals: managing dual relationships and professional boundaries**

How do professionals manage dual relationships which occur when they live and work in rural places? Dual relationships are said to exist when professionals and clients interact in multiple roles, often with differing expectations and obligations, such as employer, friend, and family member. Professional codes of conduct typically advocate limiting the personal involvement of professionals with their clients so as to prevent conflicts of interest. This paper explores the experience of teachers, doctors and lawyers who live and work in rural settings to see how they manage the dilemma of reconciling dual relationships with the professional codes of conduct which inform their work. This paper explores the way that they have developed "practical wisdom" or "phronesis" to ethically navigate social borders/boundaries as professionals and rural residents.

4. Sandy Welsh, Heather Boon, Allison Meads, Nadine Ijaz

### **Who will be left behind? The Changing regulatory status of Naturopaths, Homeopaths and Traditional Chinese Medicine/Acupuncture Practitioners in Ontario**

In 2006 and 2007, the Ontario government took the bold step of granting statutory self-regulatory status, through the Regulated Health Practitioners Act, to several unregulated and narrowly regulated professions, including three complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) occupations: naturopathy, traditional Chinese medicine/acupuncture (TCMPA) and homeopathy. Although none of these professions are well integrated into the health care delivery system in Ontario, they represent a growing segment of health care provision as the use of CAM by members of the public and the number of CAM practitioners continues to increase across North America. By granting self-regulatory status to these professions, the government effectively recognized them and brought them into the fold of health service professionals in Ontario, fundamentally changing their relationship to other health care professions and, potentially, their own internal demographics, organization and practices. Taking advantage of these changes as a "natural experiment" to investigate the effect of the regulatory changes on these three occupations, our paper analyzes practitioner demographic and practice characteristics and their attitudes toward regulation on the cusp of their respective regulatory transitions (TCMPA in 2013; Naturopaths & Homeopaths, expected 2014). Using quantitative and qualitative data from online surveys of practitioners completed in 2012, we find TCMPA hold more favourable attitudes towards regulation and Naturopaths hold the least favourable attitudes. Educational background, years in practice and employment status also influence attitudes toward regulation across the three practitioner groups. Our findings point to important fissures both within and across these occupations. These divisions highlight how the demographic profile and approach to practice of each group may change once the full force of the regulatory changes takes hold. Using insights from the sociology of professions, we discuss the potential implications for the future of these occupational groups and their status within the health care system.

## **Potentialities in feminist methodologies: challenges and innovations (Fem2-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-300

Feminists have long been known for raising new and significant analytic questions, challenges and innovations in addressing methodological issues in scholarship. The very different paper topics in this session all address the challenges of inferential methodological translations related to analytic contexts – from embodied movement into written text, from quantitative analysis into feminist interpretive frames and from interview data into racialized and sexualized social analysis that is required for interpretation. These papers all reflect on some potentialities of feminist methodologies in the addressing of both long standing and emergent research questions, as well as the innovations and challenges entailed by their use.

### *Co-sponsored by:*

Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE/ACFTS)  
Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education (CASWE/ACEFE)  
Canadian Committee on Women's History (CCWS/CCHF)  
Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA/ACSP)  
Canadian Sociology Association (CSA/SCS)  
Women and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes (WGSRF)  
Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW/ICREF)

*Session Organizers:* Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Ann Denis, Marleny M. Bonnycastle, Lisa Starr, Magda Fahrni, Tammy Findlay, and Marie Lovrod

*Co-chairs:* Ann Denis and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman

### *Presenters:*

1. Krista Banasiak

#### **On Translating Movement into Text**

Qualitative studies of belly dance by feminist scholars have relied mainly on the postmodern perspective that “dance is text” as they analyze movements, costuming, and choreography for meaning. My ethnography finds the emphasis on “reading dance” to overlook embodied experience, a fundamental mode of communication and knowledge that both shapes and defines cultural and personal identities and meanings. Thus, feminist dance research must interrogate the somatic dimension as it is a central component to any inquiry that seeks to grasp its cultural and subjective significance.

For feminist researchers, writing the dance experience poses a unique set of challenges. Because many movements take place simultaneously in dance, they are difficult to depict within the linear structure of text. Further, our ability to express corporeality is limited by the language into which we can translate it, and the lived experience of tactile, embodied sensations often eludes translation.

If we challenge ourselves to translate movement into written text, how can we make movements accessible to audiences that have little to no emic knowledge of the experience of dance? My paper outlines the debates surrounding writing embodied experience with which my work engages. Second, it explains my approach to writing movement with three elements produced in a rich, evocative writing style: an analysis of how the movement looks, an anatomical breakdown of its bodily components, and a phenomenological account of the lived experience of the movement. Finally, I discuss the advantages and limitations of this method for translating embodied experience into text.

2. Tracy Smith-Carrier

#### **Quantitative Feminist Research? Exploring the Possibilities**

Drawing upon critical feminist research conducted on social assistance participation in Ontario, Canada, I question what constitutes feminist research when employing quantitative methods. Long before Sandra Harding's interrogation of 'feminist empiricism', recognizing science to invariably be value-laden, not neutral, and the near ubiquitous embrace of qualitative methodologies as *the* feminist approach to social science, recent feminist scholars argue that quantitative methods can indeed be

helpful in furthering feminist goals for social justice. Exposing and problematizing inequality and privilege in society, feminist researchers expose power differentials in society, and explore social policies that hold potential in cultivating positive social change. I adopt quantitative methods in this study as an analytic tool, the purpose of which is to help explain empirical phenomena relevant to women's lives; data used to monitor the un/fulfillment of rights and trace the contours of discrimination in society. I argue that feminism has room to include not just research conducted through explicitly feminist methodologies, but research in which the approach to analysis and outcomes reflects feminist ideals.

3. Katerina Deliovsky

### **Reflection on Analyzing 'White' Femininity: Methodological Challenges and Dilemmas**

This paper is a reflection on some of the methodological challenges and frustrations of interviewing European Canadian women about the racialized and sexualized landscapes and the historical and contemporary practices of whiteness in their lives. These challenges and dilemmas relate to: 1) research participants' assumption of racist ideologies and 2) gendered and raced incidents of social desirability bias and impression management. This reflection illuminates how a/symmetries of power between researcher and the researched are inscribed with race and gender dynamics. This methodological journey also points to the fact that structures and relations of inequality are not only informed by culture, history and social relations of production, but are also mutually shaped at the locality of concrete experience and subjectivities—the research relationship is one such locale for these enmeshing relationships. Awareness and sensitivity toward this research relationship will provide richer insight into how gendered and raced social interactions between researcher and participant shape knowledge production. This knowledge is invaluable in the context of doing feminist social research that is directed toward transformative social justice.

### **Should Political Sociology be Political? (PSSM15)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Concordia Seminary

This event aims to address the question of whether political sociology, its teaching, study and practice, should be "political" i.e. whether political sociologists should be advocates of particular standpoints in the classroom and/or in the public realm. A panel of five scholars who identify as political sociologists and hold differing opinions on the matter will each give a short address summarizing their response to the question. These will be followed by an open discussion around matters that could include: the "boundaries" separating academics and activism; the place and legitimacy of public sociologists/intellectuals in politics and the community; and politics in the classroom.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Karen Stanbridge

#### *Panel:*

Fuyuki Kurasawa, York University

Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University

Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

### **Social Problems, Development and Policy in Africa I (DGS4-A)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-500

Development in Africa has been hampered by a myriad of problems that cripple the social structure of a number of African countries and has further delayed the catching-up process with the West. Gender inequality, poor attitude to work, corruption, religious and ethnic conflicts, food insecurity, HIV/AIDS, child malnutrition, and environmental degradation are persistent in many African countries; however, these social issues continue to receive little research attention from both the development and academic communities. Many countries are plagued with dormant policies and approaches for tackling these persistent and frequently multidimensional problems.

The overall goal of this session is to stimulate a critical discussion by academics and social researchers on case studies, approaches, and best practices related to the problems mentioned and examine the public policy implications for these challenges. Particularly, this session will situate problems within the context of potential policy intervention strategies.

Papers are invited from individuals who are working on such initiatives, especially those that center on poverty reduction, social development, gender mainstreaming, health, policy issues, livelihood strategies, and other mechanisms that seek to improve the overall quality of life in African communities.

*Session Organizers:* Godfred Odei Boateng, Western University, Sociology and Jonathan A. Amoyaw, Western University, Sociology

*Chair:* Rina Egbo

*Presenters:*

1. Pearl Sedziafa, Eric Y. Tenkorang

#### **Kin group affiliation and intimate partner violence against married women in Ghana**

The socialization of men and women in Ghana is understood as conferring either patrilineal or matrilineal rights, privileges and responsibilities. Yet, previous studies that explored the causes of domestic and marital violence in sub-saharan africa and in ghana paid less attention to kin group affiliation and how power dynamics within such groups affect marital violence. Using the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey and applying OLS techniques, this study examines the causes of physical, sexual and emotional violence among matrilineal and patrilineal kin groups. Socio-economic variables that capture feminist and power theories were not significantly related to physical, emotional, and sexual violence. Variables that tap both cultural and life theories epistemologies of domestic violence were significantly related to physical, sexual and emotional violence among married woman in patrilineal kin groups in Ghana. Policy makers must pay attention to kin group affiliation in designing policies aimed at reducing marital violence among women in Ghana.

2. Nelson Oranye, Peter Ezeah, Leanne Leclair, Augustin Onu, Blessing Onyima

#### **From Special to Inclusive Education for Children with Disability in Southeast Nigeria: A Qualitative Study**

Existing evidence shows that 80% of people with disabilities live in developing countries, but only 2-3% of children with disabilities attend school. In Nigeria education of children with disabilities is primarily seen as charity work rather than a human rights issue. Over the years, governments in Nigeria have introduced several educational policies, ranging from special education schools to integration and recent attempts at inclusive education. Yet, the barriers and challenges to inclusive education remain enormous. In this paper, we present findings from interviews with six policy makers from the ministries of Education and Social Development, who were interviewed as part of an exploratory qualitative study on inclusive education in three Southeast states in Nigeria. The interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using NVivo 10.0 software. Transcripts were coded individually and discussed during group meetings to arrive at final themes. Despite the federal government policy on inclusive education, findings show widespread disparity among the inclusive education programs in the three states. Important gaps exist between policies and actual practice across the states. In most cases the inclusive education policies and programs merely exist on paper, and have not translated into real change.

3. Collins Nwabunike, Eric Y. Tenkorang

#### **Domestic and Marital Violence Among the Three Major Ethnic Groups in Nigeria**

There is evidence that between half and two-third of Nigerian women have experienced domestic violence and that this appears to be higher in some ethnic groups than others. Yet studies that examine the ethnic dimensions of domestic and marital violence are conspicuously missing in the literature. We fill this void using data from the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey. Results indicate significant ethnic differences with Igbo women more likely to have experienced physical, sexual and emotional violence compared to Yoruba women. Hausa women were however significantly less likely to experience physical and sexual violence but not emotional violence, compared to Yoruba women. Igbo and Hausa women with domineering husbands were significantly more likely to experience physical and sexual violence, compared to Yoruba women with such husbands. Also, Igbo and Hausa women who thought wife-beating was justified were more likely to experience marital violence, compared to Yoruba women.

4. Jonathan Amoyaw, Vincent Kuuire, Godfred Boateng

#### **Safe Motherhood Behaviours of Women Enrolled under Ghana's Anti-Cash and Carry Health Insurance Scheme.**

This paper examined the impact of Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) on the utilization of maternal healthcare services, using data drawn from the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey. Negative binomial, logit, and complementary log-log models were fitted to capture the independent effects of NHIS enrollment on the frequency of antenatal visits, institutional births, and the timing of postnatal check-up, respectively. Results from the study showed that women enrolled in the NHIS made more antenatal visits and were more likely to deliver their babies at a medical institution than those not enrolled. Similarly, those who attended antenatal care were more likely to give birth in a health facility. Institutional birth was also found to be positively associated with the likelihood of attending early postnatal check-up. However, those who were enrolled in the scheme were less likely to attend early postnatal check-up if they perceived the conditions at the medical facility as problematic. These findings suggest that Ghana's initiative towards free universal health delivery through the NHIS may enhance equitable access and increased use of maternal healthcare services among pregnant women, and hence must be strengthened and resourced in order to make it an effective tool for reducing maternal mortality.

#### **Youth in Trouble: Facing the criminal justice system, cyberbullying, and substance abuse (SoCY3)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-599

The session brings together research on youth whether facing the criminal justice system, involved in cyberbullying, or experiencing substance abuse.

*Session Organize and Chair:* Christine Goodwin-DeFaria

*Presenters:*

1. Samantha Stromski

#### **Searching for Accommodations and Support for Youth with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder within the Criminal Justice System**

Current literature has found that young people with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) can sometimes be misunderstood within the justice system based on the characteristics of their disability and thus, lead to experiencing challenges within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) when accused of a crime (Fast & Conry, 2004; Henshaw & Thomas, 2012). In order to address these challenges, specialized accommodations and supports must be provided for individuals with FASD to ensure they receive equal opportunities for justice in Canada, resulting in less misconceptions and misunderstandings about this population. This study will examine the current support and accommodations that are available for young people with FASD when involved with the CJS, as well as professionals' suggestions for accommodations that are needed to assist individuals with FASD in

navigating their way through the judicial system. In-depth interviews will be conducted with professionals who work with youth with FASD, as well as participant observations during court cases where young people with FASD are involved. It is expected that the traditional, legal accommodations used to support individuals with FASD in accessing justice at the various stages of the CJS are limited and there is an increased need for unique and specialized supports to assist individuals with FASD. This research will provide new directions for the development of support programs that will assist youth with FASD in navigating their way through the justice system with more ease, resulting in more equitable experiences for youth with FASD.

2. Amanda Jones

### **Bridging the Conceptualization of Youth with Intellectual Disabilities to Sentencing under the YCJA**

The study is focused on an examination of the impact of how youth with ID and their associated risks/need are conceptualized by legal professional and mental health workers for the purposes of sentencing under the YCJA. Semi-structured interviews containing a case study were conducted with 11 lawyers and 8 mental health workers across 6 major urban areas in Ontario. Grounded theory was used to analyze data and provided the theoretical framework to look at the lack of unity between the social model of perceived disability and the “equal but different” sentencing principle. Results suggest that social barriers and accessibility issues related to counselling and other service directly impact how this population is perceived and may in some cases make youth appear to be more risky and likely to recidivate. Additionally, for crimes that are not on the lower end of severity, youth with ID do not appear to be treated significantly different than their peers. In fact, in some cases a lack of external services may keep youth with ID’s in custody facilities longer than necessary. Results highlight the need for identification programs in all courthouses, funding/services tailored to this population, and training/workshops for professionals in relation to available services and ID more broadly.

3. Graham Potts

### **From Bullying the Subject, to Cyberbullying Multiple Subject Sites: Problems for Effective School Board Cyberbullying Policies**

This paper serves as a case study test of a theoretical outline and the organizing questions from a larger study, *Discipline and Punishment for Data Flesh*, that focuses on problems in the ability to enforce school board cyberbullying policies over a fractured sense of self. I argue that our sense of self, and efforts to protect it, must recognize that we are plural (posthuman) beings, which we see when looking at the heterogeneous nature of our online bodies that are bullied. The paper - like the larger project - explores school board bullying/cyberbullying policies and their language, looking for measures that show recognition and mechanisms to incorporate an incongruent/multiple subjectivity that is bound up with growth in online technology use. I focus on the language in regulations of online technology conduct in and related to school, and how they have (or have not) incorporated the movement of bullying into the digital arena with respect to (posthuman) subjectivity. It also links to recent and ongoing attempts at the provincial and federal level in Canada to regulate digital conduct and the similar problems they will face.

4. Tara Bruno

### **Adolescents Drifting into Substance Use**

The consumption of alcohol and cannabis by youth poses both concern and ambivalence to society about the nature of the problem and how to respond. Controversy abounds when considering where consumption patterns of youth fall on a continuum from normal to deviant. Central to these debates is the social acceptability of the substances being used, their legal status, the frequency with which they are consumed, and the particular groups most often engaged in their use. To fully understand the debate about the deviancy versus the normalcy of adolescent substance use, more inclusive approaches that take into account structural, individual and situational explanations are needed; however, existing studies fail to consider all of these influences. This paper examines and tests

competing representations and explanations of adolescent substance use by re-introducing the important contributions of David Matza's Drift Theory. Using a combined sample of high school students and street youth, the findings suggest explanations for the variations in substance use must take into account both individual backgrounds and situational influences. Most importantly, individual beliefs about substances are an important and often ignored aspect of individual substance use patterns.

5. Darci Thomson

**Querying Justice for Youth: a Secondary Analysis of Interviews with Youth on Crime, Victimization and Resiliency**

Using a framework inspired by the work of Michel Foucault, this paper examines the ways that current discourses alienate criminalized and marginalized youth. There is also application of an amended version of Felson & Cohen's Routine Activities Theory, which outlines the need for stewardship of disaffected and marginalized youth. The paper focuses on how the links between crime and victimization understood by youth.

This paper draws on work for my master's thesis, which is underway. The thesis examines the issues of youth crime and victimization using secondary analysis of qualitative interviews conducted by Dr. Ruth Mann and Dr. Charlene Senn between 2004 and 2007. The focus of these interviews was youth violence and interventions. This paper provides a useful theoretical structure for this study as well as future inquiry into the linkages between crime and victimization for youth.

**Feeding the Future - Genome Canada's series GPS: Where Genomics, Public Policy and Society Meet**

*This is a Congress event scheduled for Wednesday, May 28 from 10:00am-12:00pm (South Block, 204) and is open to the general public and all Congress delegates.*

Increasing food production to provide food security to a growing population is one of the world's great challenges. Not only is food security essential for the health and prosperity of individuals and populations, it is also linked to global security as food scarcity can cause conflict and migration. Increases in food production have been achieved in the past, but now scarcity of water, land and energy and the impacts of climate change increase the challenge.

As part of Genome Canada's series *GPS: Where Genomics, Public Policy and Society Meet*, this multidisciplinary session will investigate the role of genomics in *Feeding the Future* and will facilitate a dialogue between researchers, policy-makers and other stakeholders interested in GE3LS (Genomics and its Ethical, Economic, Environmental, Legal and Social aspects), policy and genomic-based innovations. *Sponsored by Genome Canada.*



GenomeCanada

**Bodies without Boundaries: Studies in Science & Technology (SoTSci4)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-499

Emerging technologies constantly shape and re-shape the way we see ourselves. From medical imaging devices to digital and online interactions, complex sociotechnical arrangements intervene in everyday relationships, mediating understandings of bodies and identities, multiple and mobile. With new hopes and possibilities come new uncertainties about accessibility, about the unforeseen consequences of these relationships, and the emergence of new categories of exclusion. This session appeals to a growing interdisciplinary literature that invites us to question a priori definitions of humans and nonhumans, divisions between nature/culture, science/society, and the use of conventional categories of analysis to explain sociotechnical controversies. It invites papers that

explore reality-in-the-making as an ongoing process without finality, and the challenges this presents especially to technology advocates, researchers, and policy-makers.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Christian Pasiak

*Presenters:*

1. Nathan Wong

**Love in the Retrospect: Love Dolls and the Performance of the Normative Romance**

Love dolls (realistic sex dolls) constitute an ever-booming industry, and their appearance in films such as *Lars and the Real Girl* (2007) and television shows such as TLC's *My Crazy Obsession* (2012) attest to their emergent salience within popular culture. Within dominant discourse these dolls have been cast as simple masturbatory objects and sexual commodities, but my analysis of several Real Doll testimonials suggests that these dolls provide a site for working through popular assumptions and expectations about relationships. Therefore, my study challenges the assumption that love dolls are treated merely as objects to be manipulated and may lend support for David Levy's (2007) unsettling assertion that genuine relationships with, and even marriage to, robots may be commonplace by the middle of this century. I will elaborate upon the discursive complexities of love dolls suggested in the testimonials to show that, those who keep love dolls appear to be engaged in - what is for them - the mutual performance of a relationship. These relations may reinforce the existing norms that govern how we conduct ourselves within a romantic relationship and may even signal a melancholic fantasy of the chivalrous relationship.

2. Alina Geampana

**Emerging Contraceptive Technologies: Evaluating Risk Management Responses to the New Generation of Pills**

The fourth and most recent generation of hormones used in oral contraceptives has stirred a significant amount of debate regarding the safety of these compounds. Most notably, drospirenone, a new type of synthetic hormone used in widely-used oral contraceptives such as Yaz and Yasmin, has been claimed to increase the risk of blood clots when compared to the previous generations of pills. North American governmental regulatory bodies have been actively investigating the serious health risks posed to women using pills containing drospirenone. Such institutions along with most medical associations have concluded that the risk posed by the new contraceptive technologies might be greater than that of the previous ones. However, the risk has not been considered high enough to require pulling the technology off the market. The risk models used by scientific and medical communities are influenced by complex cultural and social factors. I use this recent controversy to provide a critique of these models. More specifically, I look at the risk discourses used by drug regulation bodies and medical associations in the U.S. and Canada. This paper argues that the risk models used to evaluate the safety of new generation contraceptives are heavily influenced by gendered assumptions about pregnancy and women's bodies. In addition, the professional risk/benefit evaluation does not take into consideration the importance of lifestyle marketing aspects as well as non-health related side-effects that influence consumer decisions.

3. Arielle Perrotta

**Vaginal Birth Experiences: Contemporary First-Time Mothers' Perceptions of Technology during Childbirth**

This paper examines contemporary women's experiences of vaginal childbirth and perceptions of technology. These experiences are relevant because, particularly with women's first pregnancy and birth, there is a sense of 'distrust' with women's bodies, and through popular discourse women's bodies are framed as dependent on medical expertise, care and technology. In contemporary Canada, childbirth is mediated through the use of medical terminology, the advice and the care of medical professionals, particularly within medical spaces. First-time mothers' expectations of the care they will receive during childbirth and the actualities of their experience with medical professionals reveal how spatial and personal boundaries influence women's expectations of care and impact women's performances as 'good' patients. Drawing on interviews with first-time mothers, who had a vaginal



birth within eight months of the interview in Southern Alberta, I use a feminist phenomenological framework to challenge essentialist views of women's experiences with childbirth, which often undermine the subjective experience of childbirth, and explore the actualities of women's lived experiences. This paper illuminates women's experiences of vaginal childbirth, expressed in their terms, with rich detail and relatedly shows the impact medical technology and care, within hospitals, has on women's experiences.

4. Graham Potts

**Corporate Phenotypical Intrusion into Analog- and Data-Flesh Body Boundaries: Dataveillance, Prosumption, and Capitalization**

There has been an intrusion through language of brands into our (bodily) state of (posthuman) being. This encroachment of phenotypical privatization into the body has been the result of the coterminous medical and digital breakdown, then rebuilding of the self, in both its analog- and data-flesh forms, on and by the open market. This paper seeks to explore the relationships between the dataveillance, prosumption, and capitalization that takes place in and through our various data bodies by private entities and the related yet problematically less studied and/or acknowledged overlapping relationships that are taking place in and through our analog-flesh. Currently, companies such as 23andMe will send one a home DNA test kit, which once returned will be analyzed for genetic issues and mapping, with a personalized web-interface, including "featured links," just as with a Google account. While there is growing popular concern (or at least acknowledgement) over what happens to our data-flesh and bodies, especially after the Edward Snowden's NSA leaks, similar attention is not given to the now dual role companies such as Google play: both over our data-flesh; *and* over our analog-flesh, as a key backer of 23andMe.

**Bound to Protect? Perspectives on State Responsibility in addressing Gendered Violence and protecting Women's Human Rights (Fem4)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-300

This panel examines competing interpretations of state responsibility being mobilized by state and non-state actors. Although there exists a specific legal definition of state responsibility, feminist and human rights scholars and activists have deployed a variety of strategies for expanding (and in some cases contracting or displacing) the role of states in addressing gendered violence and protecting women's human rights. These efforts have drawn from alternative understandings of due diligence – rooted not solely in law, but also in normative human rights frameworks and emerging social movement discourses. In this series of papers, we bring into conversation multiple and potentially conflicting interpretations of the limits or boundaries of a state's obligation to its citizens as well as to non-citizens in cases of gendered violence. To what extent can states be held accountable – both legally and normatively – for failing to protect, prevent and/or prosecute acts of violence against women? How are understandings of state responsibility being negotiated or reconfigured at the national and international levels? We invite papers that bring local, transnational, and/or postnational perspectives to bear on this issue.

*Session Organizers:* Salina Abji and Paulina Garcia Del Moral

*Chair and Discussant:* Paulina Garcia Del Moral

Presenters:

1. Salina Abji

**State Responsibility and Gendered Violence: a case study of efforts to address violence against non-status women in Toronto, Canada**

This research examines competing interpretations of state responsibility for addressing gendered violence. I define state responsibility broadly as the legal and moral obligations of a state for protecting, preventing, and prosecuting acts of violence against women (VAW). I offer a case analysis of how the boundaries of state responsibility are being negotiated within women's shelters and other

anti-violence spaces in Toronto, Canada. My findings identified competing understandings of state responsibility that are mobilized by state actors at different jurisdictional levels (i.e. between city and state), as well as among social movement actors (i.e. between state-centred and postnational logics of citizenship). These contradictory notions of state responsibility have implications for how acts of violence are interpreted and addressed, such as, for example, who is considered the victim/perpetrator, and in terms of policy implementation, who or what gets protected and who does the protection. I show how tensions between these competing understandings come to the fore when women with precarious immigration statuses seek or attain access to state-funded VAW spaces such as women's shelters while they are simultaneously at risk of deportation or under investigation by the immigration enforcement arm of the state.

2. Lauren Montgomery

### **Low Risk, High Gains: Sex Trafficking after the Era of the Exotic Dancer Visa. Where do we go from here?**

This paper seeks to understand the consequences and implications of the existence of the Exotic Dancer Visa and the subsequent elimination of the Exotic Dancer Visa in 2012. This paper intends to study how the specific policy of the Exotic Dancer Visa and the policy to remove the Visa could impact the issue of sex trafficking and sex work in Canada. This paper is driven by the research question: "what are the implications of the removal of the Exotic Dancer Visa, and was it the most effective way of combatting sex trafficking in Canada?" This paper will argue that overall the decision to remove the exotic dancer visa was short-sighted and did not have a good understanding of the complexity of the issue of sex trafficking, and may have led to some potential dangers for women and those who have been trafficked and for those who work in sex work in Canada. This is exemplified by the fact that gender and ethnic factors were not taken into consideration by the government, that a prohibitionist and disciplinary approach in immigration does not eradicate the issue of sex trafficking, and that this has set a potentially troubling precedent for those who work in the sex work sector in Canada.

3. Jean-Sébastien Marier

### **Revisiting the 1951 Refugee Convention: Adding 'gender' to Article 1**

Should foreign states be compelled to offer asylum to women when their home-state fails to protect them from gender-based persecution? Some observers and stakeholders, such as Amnesty International, believe so and advocate for the addition of 'gender' to the definition of a refugee offered by Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees.

But others object this amendment. Nahla Valji and Deborah Anker (in Valji, 2000), for instance, claim that the *travaux préparatoires* of the Convention show that the inclusion of the term 'particular social group' "was meant to protect groups and individuals that did not fall within the categories of race, religion, and political opinion". Thus, according to them, 'gender' was intended to be protected.

Yet, even if one accepts that the Convention implicitly intended to include women as potential members of a 'particular social group', many actors, namely states, do not accept this interpretation.

This paper borrows from international refugee law literature to argue that a substantial need exists for the inclusion of 'gender' alongside race, nationality, religion, membership of a particular social group, and political opinion as a recognized ground of persecution by the 1951 Convention.

4. Sanchari Sur

### **Neither Here Nor There : Leela's Response to Trauma in Anita Rau Badami's Can You Hear the Nightbird Call?**

In the majority of ethnographic research, Indian women are portrayed as passive victims of violence and, due to a variety of cultural taboos, many women chose not to answer back to these claims directly -though their stories of violence, strength, resistance and trauma, either to researchers or in autobiographical form- because they risk dishonor in their families and communities (Menon & Bhasin). Veena Das and Gyanendra Pandey argue that Indian women respond to trauma either through rigid silence or by creating fictionalized narratives around their experiences. These fictionalized accounts illustrate the rich and varied responses that Indian women have to trauma in the background of communal violence. Trauma, according to Leigh Gilmore, is a self-altering,

sometimes self-shattering event that is resistant to the harsh lens of detached factual disclosures that demand times, dates and locations. While ethnographic research seeks answers from traumatized victims, a fictional text frees authors from the scrutiny of factual accounts and offers a myriad of conflicting, paradoxical and, at times contested, responses to these events. I explore a fictional account of the 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Anita Rau Badami's *Can You Hear the Nightbird Call?* (2007), and argue that a woman's differential responses to trauma have to be understood in the context of their gendered upbringing and socio-historical circumstances that are temporal and contingent. Through the character of Leela, my paper shows the ways in which trauma crosses national and international borders, and opens up possibilities for envisioning changing national allegiances in the background of violence.

### **Innovative Social Policies in Transitional Societies II (LSSP1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-399

Social scientists in Canada and beyond are devoting themselves for the improvement of human society in every corner of the globe. This session will include social policy studies and practices in transitional societies and fast-growing new economies in different continents. It will be a platform for the social scientists that have or will contribute to the fast changing world to exchange their thoughts and ideas; particularly those with innovative approaches to challenging socioeconomic issues at policy front, such as social security, health care, housing, pension, migration, and employment.

*Session Organizer:* Weizhen Dong

*Chair:* Harley Dickinson

*Presenters:*

1. Daijun Zhao

#### **Healthcare Utilization in Shanghai**

Why some people forgo care when ill and others don't? Why some people seek more care while others seek less of it? What is the relationship between peoples' social economic status and their healthcare utilization behaviour? This study uses a recent survey data among Shanghai adult population to analyze the patterns, and aims to provide the decision makers with evidence for future reforms.

2. Xin Yang

#### **Elderly Care in Urban China**

Aging is an emerging societal issue in urban China. It is posing serious challenge to the Chinese healthcare system in particular and its social security system in general. Using recently collected data, this study explores ways in which elderly care needs can be met and the cost of care would be manageable.

3. Cem Utku Duyulmus, Seong-gee Um

#### **Bringing Migrant Care Workers into Familialist Welfare Regime: The Case of Turkey and South Korea**

Recent scholarship has pointed out that diminishing public care services in the neoliberal welfare restructuring process is one of the main drivers for the growing demand of migrant care labour in world's more developed welfare states. The increasing reliance on migrant care work, however, is also observed in some *familialist* welfare regimes, where the states have historically relied on the family for individual welfare and personal care with meagre public and private care options. This paper explores the case of South Korea and Turkey, the two conservative, familialist welfare regimes, on the issue of growing reliance on migrant care labour (mainly of women from China in Korea and those from former Soviet states in Turkey). Adopting a binary comparative approach (Mamadou, 2006), our

paper examines how recent policy developments, at the intersecting area of care, labour market, and immigration, have increased the flows of migrant labour into Korean and Turkish care systems. We are particularly interested in understanding 1) how traditional gendered and intergenerational care arrangement – care for children and elderly parents heavily imposed on women’s unpaid labour– has been challenged; and 2) how the two governments similarly and differently have articulated the incorporation of migrants into their care systems.

### **Occupations and Professions (WPO1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-299

This session seeks papers exploring the changing structure of, and/or workers’ experiences in, a variety of occupations and professions. Case studies of specific occupations and professions are welcome, as are studies of labour market shifts altering the distribution of workers across occupations, and studies of professional development and change. Also relevant are studies that explore workers’ struggle to obtain employment in specific occupations and professions, the impact of working on workers, and the ways in which workers endeavor to transform the occupations and professions they work in.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Tracey Adams

*Presenters:*

1. Marisa Young, Scott Schieman

### **Gender Differences in the Association between Work-Family Conflict and Job Transitions**

Recent studies show that men are reporting levels of work-family conflict comparable to their female counterparts. These trends may reflect men’s increased investment in the family sphere. Men’s growing exposure to work-family conflict begs the question: Are men adopting –or systemically constrained to use—similar strategies to deal with their conflicting work and family experiences, such as scaling back on paid work, transitioning to less demanding, more flexible jobs, or opting out of the labor force entirely? Or, consistent with gender-role theory, are men instead opting out of family-related investments to better cope with competing obligations and their consequences?

While some scholars have explored these possibilities few have done so with quantitative longitudinal data comprising information from respondents across work and family situations. We intend to do just that, using panel data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health study (N=4,423).

Preliminary findings suggest that men use similar strategies as women to reduce work-family conflict. However, the overall benefits of each of these strategies in reducing work-family conflict vary by gender. The findings from our study will contribute to debates about gender differences in the negotiation of work and family situations as effective coping strategies to alleviate conflict between them.

2. Matteo Antonini

### **Work trajectories after a spell of unemployment: description and hypotheses testing**

What happen to individual work trajectories after a period of unemployment? In this presentation, a classification of the work trajectories featured by a spell of unemployment is introduced. This classification is able to give a simplified but meaningful view on the most common situations.

The analyses are based on data from the Swiss Household Panel. The sample is representative of the Swiss population and consists in 532 units. These data provides a monthly measure of the individual working status. Once aligned the data on the first month of unemployment and cut the sequences at the 48<sup>th</sup> month, sequence analysis is used to create a typology (Optimal Matching and Ward clustering).

The results of the analysis show a set of idealtypical trajectories that describe both the paths leading back to employment and transitions to inactivity or to long-period unemployment. These results give a clear portrait of the situation following the transition to a period of unemployment and are

completely coherent with the information already available about the work trajectories of many sectors of the Swiss population.

This overview reveals the longitudinal consequences of a spell of unemployment in the Swiss context and constitutes a useful frame for deeper analyses.

3. Louise Birdsell Bauer

**Non-Tenure Track Faculty, Professional Identity, and Boundary Work in Canadian and American Universities: a Preliminary Analysis**

Universities across Canada and the United States are increasingly hiring non-tenure track faculty (NTTF). In this paper, I address three key issues that impact the working life of NTTF. First, I examine how job security impacts commitment and professional development among NTTF. Second, I explore how boundary work in the university setting contributes to NTTF experiences of marginalization. Third, I consider what constituent professional identities NTTF develop in light of their work experiences. In order to address these questions, I argue that comparative research can shed light on these three issues. Analyzing twelve interviews with NTTF in Canada and data from a pilot study of NTTF in the United States, I argue that institutional, disciplinary, and department level factors must be taken into account when researching NTTF.

4. Kyle Fraser, Jacob Plunkett-Latimer

**Between the Borders: Part-Time Military Service as Work in the Canadian Armed Forces**

In the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), Reservists are personnel that serve in the military either on a part-time basis, or for a limited period of full-time employment. Over the past decade, the CAF have experienced a high operational tempo marked notably by Canada's contribution to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and domestic missions such as the 2010 Vancouver Olympics security operation dubbed *Op Podium*. During this period, the role of Reservists in the organization has both evolved and been key in augmenting and maintaining the pace of military operations. Drawing from applicable constructs from various literatures, this paper discusses the dual professional role of Reservists as workers who simultaneously navigate both the military and civilian employment spheres, occupying both, but never residing exclusively in either. Also drawing from a recent attitudinal survey of Reservists, the paper explores the interaction between dual military-civilian employment and its impact on Reservists in the Canadian context.

5. Vivian Shalla

**Understudies of the Profession: The Employment Situation of Occasional Teachers in Ontario**

The teaching profession in Ontario has been undergoing dramatic changes over the past few decades. A growing number of elementary and secondary school teachers are employed as what are invariably referred to as supply, substitute, non-permanent or occasional teachers. The lack of permanent positions available to newly certified teachers is giving rise to a teaching workforce whose employment conditions and work arrangements are increasingly resembling those of precarious workers in various non-professional occupations. This paper examines the experiences of elementary-school occasional teachers who are working towards obtaining a full-time permanent teaching position. It focuses on three key dimensions: working conditions and work arrangements, employment and income strategies; and, career paths and professional identity. The analysis is based on qualitative in-depth interviews with occasional teachers in Toronto, Ontario, which has the largest number of occasional teachers in the province. The paper expands our knowledge of changing work and employment realities, and more particularly the transformation of public-sector work. The paper also contributes to our broader understanding of the complexities of work precariousness, and the dynamics of employment insecurity and flexibilization.

## **Social Problems, Development and Policy in Africa II (DGS4-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-500

Development in Africa has been hampered by a myriad of problems that cripple the social structure of a number of African countries and has further delayed the catching-up process with the West. Gender inequality, poor attitude to work, corruption, religious and ethnic conflicts, food insecurity, HIV/AIDS, child malnutrition, and environmental degradation are persistent in many African countries; however, these social issues continue to receive little research attention from both the development and academic communities. Many countries are plagued with dormant policies and approaches for tackling these persistent and frequently multidimensional problems.

The overall goal of this session is to stimulate a critical discussion by academics and social researchers on case studies, approaches, and best practices related to the problems mentioned and examine the public policy implications for these challenges. Particularly, this session will situate problems within the context of potential policy intervention strategies.

Papers are invited from individuals who are working on such initiatives, especially those that center on poverty reduction, social development, gender mainstreaming, health, policy issues, livelihood strategies, and other mechanisms that seek to improve the overall quality of life in African communities.

*Session Organizers:* Godfred Odei Boateng and Jonathan A. Amoyaw

*Chair:* Jonathan A. Amoyaw

*Presenters:*

1. Dozie Okoye

### **Things Fall Apart: Missions and Trust in Nigeria**

Social cohesion is increasingly being recognized for its impact on governance, economic development, and other social outcomes. However, we are yet to fully understand the reasons why social cohesion varies across different societies. This paper shows that individuals from ethnic groups in Nigeria that were historically exposed to more Christian missionary activity tend to exhibit less trust in other individuals, traditional leaders, and elected local council officials. Furthermore, within ethnic groups, individuals living in states exposed to more missionary activities also exhibit less trust. The paper argues that missionary activity has led to less interpersonal trust, because missionary activity weakened traditional institutions governing social and economic relationships, and that these institutions have not been adequately replaced. We cite extensive evidence from historical sources showing the effect of missionary activity on traditional institutions on several ethnic groups in Nigeria. The statistical and historical evidence leads us to conclude that missionary activity has been an important contributor to lower levels of interpersonal trust in modern Nigeria, and Africa at large.

2. Julie YoungMarcellin

### **Empowerment through Bottom-up Capitalism: Exploring the Role of Knowledge Transfer**

A challenging global economic climate necessitates innovative, collaborative and sustainable strategies to address social problems. Market-led approaches have been increasing in popularity. Initially pioneered by Muhammad Yunis, microfinance programs are growing in usage in the West. Government, non-profits and funders aim to increase household incomes and alleviate poverty. The idea of bottom-up capitalism, where the poor are empowered to work their way out of poverty, serves as a means of restoring dignity and hope. The poor are recast as an investment opportunity and as key stakeholders in building vibrant communities. This study addresses the following research questions: Can microfinance knowledge originating in the developing world be imported to the 'first world'? What are the means by which this knowledge is tested and legitimized? What does the flow of knowledge tell us about how expert knowledge is constructed and used? Knowledge is understood in the context of growing hegemony and a Eurocentric knowledge perspective. We explore the role of microfinance knowledge production and transfer in capacity

building with the aim to reclaim indigenous and community knowledges. This paper concludes with recommendations to foster more integrative and holistic program strategies.

3. Rita Nketiah

**Second-Generation African-Canadian Identity: Setting a Research Agenda**

This paper aims to set a research agenda for examining African youth identity and priorities in Canada. Until recently, most scholarship about African immigrant youth has been subsumed under a general “Black” or “immigrant” category, with very little attention to the specificity of the continental African immigrant experience(s). While much has been written about new and first-generation African immigrants, there currently remains a gap in the literature on the children of African immigrants, who navigate very different socio-cultural realities than their parents. Indeed, there is an increasing need to articulate and study second-generation immigrant experiences, challenges and preoccupations. This essay will begin to unpack the ways in which African youth express and lay claim to an identity in a Canadian context. My paper is guided by three questions: First, how do African youth in the Diaspora express and/or negotiate their cultural identities in a multicultural society such as Canada? Secondly, how does “segmented assimilation theory” facilitate a theoretical analysis of these negotiations? Third, what do these narratives tell us about the changing nature of “Black Canada” and globalized African identities? The paper ends with a short reflection on the way forward in this burgeoning field of New African Diaspora studies.

4. Emmanuel Banchani, Eric Tenkorang

**Timing of domestic violence in Ghana: what are the contextual factors?**

While there is extensive research on the prevalence and severity of domestic violence world-wide, little is known about the timing of the first occurrence of such violence among married women in sub-Saharan Africa including Ghana. This is unfortunate especially as some studies show that women who experienced violence earlier in the lifecourse are more likely to experience several bouts of violence in the future. Using the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey and applying log-normal models, this study fills an important gap by examining how fast or slow Ghanaian women experience their first marital violence. Results indicate that women who reported domineering attitudes by their husbands, those who justified wifebeating and women whose husbands drank alcohol experienced the event of violence earlier. Education served as a buffer especially as highly educated women experienced later onset of marital violence compared to uneducated women. From a policy perspective, it becomes not only important to educate women, but also deal with some of the cultural norms that expose women to domestic violence.

**The Impact of Deindustrialization on Canadian Communities (Comm1)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-400

The erosion of manufacturing employment across Canada has had profound implications for Canadians and their communities. Those who have managed to retain a foothold in industrial work as well as those who have transitioned into unemployment, retraining or service sector employment typically are now living very different lives in terms of economic insecurities. This session seeks researchers who are examining some aspect of this socio-economic transformation, encompassing but not restricted to the efforts of organized labour as well as community groups and organizations to shore up working-class communities, the profound shifts in family formation and familial roles and the personal/individual ramifications of growing economic precarity in post-industrial neighbourhoods.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Ann Duffy

*Presenters:*

1. Alissa Mazar

**From Manufacturing to Mega-Casino: Families in Transition**

Governments in the US and Canada have increasingly turned to casinos as an economic development strategy, hoping to transition deindustrializing cities to post-industrial economies. Despite the explosion of casino development, the social impacts of casinos on their home communities are shockingly understudied. In existing literature, casino development outcomes are two-fold. From a social-psychological perspective, growing rates of gambling addiction are a direct result of the increased presence of casinos. From a political-economy perspective, the relationship and interests between federal bodies, state/provincial actors, municipalities, and corporations are examined. I interject by synthesizing and illuminating what is currently known about outcomes and the remaining knowledge gaps. Towards alleviating these gaps, I suggest an investigation of how casino participation impacts the family economy. I aim to examine how families are impacted by participating in a local economy whose primary industry has transitioned from a reliance on manufacturing to a mega-casino. I lay-out a proposed method to examine the impact such reliance has on those who support the casino economy directly (gambling or working in the casino industry or a supplier) or indirectly (via family members). How does casino consumption and production impact resource distribution, exchange behaviour, and power dynamics within families?

2. David Galano

### **The Political Economy of St. Catharine's Illicit Taxi Trade**

The global restructuring of production has led to increasingly precarious working conditions around the world. Post-industrial work is characterized by poor working conditions, low wages, a lack of social protection and political representation and little job security. Unregulated forms of work that are defined as "irregular" or "illegal", or in some cases "criminal," are connected to sweeping transformations within the broader regulated (formal) economy. The connection between the formal and informal sectors can more accurately be described as co-optation and, as a subordinate integration of the informal to the formal. The city of St. Catharines within Niagara, along with much of Ontario's industrial heartland, has been hard hit by deindustrialization. The rise of the illegal taxi service is thus viewed against the backdrop of heavy economic restructuring, as opportunities for work in the manufacturing sector have become sparse. In addition, this research also explores the paradoxical co-optation of the growing illicit taxi economy and consequences for racialized and foreign credentialed labour in the taxi industry. The overall objective of this research is to explore the illicit cab industry as not only inseparable from the formal economy, but dialectically, how it is as an integrated and productive element of the public and private transportation industry. Furthermore the research examines what this co-optation means in the context of a labour market that is split by race.

3. Michael Courey

### **Post Industrial Neighbourhoods as 'Spaces of Hope'**

In this paper I explore the impact that deindustrialization has had for urban neighbourhoods in Canada (London, Toronto, Vancouver); particularly how these changes have led to creating new forms of social arrangements opening up spaces in cities for community organizing that is driven by collective consumption and production. Community gardens, food cooperatives, art and culture centers, and local entrepreneurship all seem to be common activities that follow the deindustrialization process. Drawing on the work of Harvey (2012), I examine various ways that post-industrial neighbourhoods lend themselves to creating 'spaces of hope' where social relations in urban environments can be organized for "an alternative kind of globalization and vibrant anti-commodification politics: one in which the progressive forces of cultural production and transformation can seek to appropriate and undermine forces of capital rather than the other way around" (p. 113). The paper ends with a discussion about the conflicting picture of local culture that is developed through the 'creative cities' perspective and the alternative economic arrangements that 'spaces of hope' and many post-industrial neighbourhoods develop in the early phases of responding to deindustrialization.

4. June Corman, Ann Duffy, Norene Pupo

### **Ramifications of Employment De-franchisement**



In this paper I explore the impact that deindustrialization has had for urban neighbourhoods in Canada (London, Toronto, Vancouver); particularly how these changes have led to creating new forms of social arrangements opening up spaces in cities for community organizing that is driven by collective consumption and production. Community gardens, food cooperatives, art and culture centers, and local entrepreneurship all seem to be common activities that follow the deindustrialization process. Drawing on the work of Harvey (2012), I examine various ways that post-industrial neighbourhoods lend themselves to creating 'spaces of hope' where social relations in urban environments can be organized for "an alternative kind of globalization and vibrant anti-commodification politics: one in which the progressive forces of cultural production and transformation can seek to appropriate and undermine forces of capital rather than the other way around" (p. 113). The paper ends with a discussion about the conflicting picture of local culture that is developed through the 'creative cities' perspective and the alternative economic arrangements that 'spaces of hope' and many post-industrial neighbourhoods develop in the early phases of responding to deindustrialization.

**The Impact of Neo liberal Ideologies on Anti Racism: Conceptual Implications and Empirical Applications (CaSo2)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Concordia Seminary

This event is to address how researchers in the area of Anti- Racism and Indigenous knowledge have to negotiate within Neo liberal discourse and organization culture. This panel of 4 scholars who have addressed these issues in their research and who collectively have data will provide theoretical responses as well as a well deserved critique to the questions raised. Theoretical reflections on race, gender, identity and how they intersect with Multiculturalism, Social Justice, Indigenous rights within Neo Liberal Ideologies in the academy.

The presentations will focus on their current research in the area of Anti Racism as well as how Indigenous knowledges in curriculum (in primarily Aboriginal/Inuit areas) as effected by Neo liberal Ideologies. This will be followed by an open discussion around matters that could include how Anti Racism and Indigenous knowledges is discussed today in the context of Neo liberal Ideologies advanced in an authentic set of Directions that do not implicate normative hegemonic perspectives that have become cliches and slogans used by well disguised (neo) liberals especially in the academy.

*Session Organizers and Panelists:*

1. Merle Jacobs

**Neoliberal governance of cultural identity**

Work environments are not stand-alone entities, but, are created out of various policy decisions which have an effect on the environment. In the selling of diversity within a Multicultural framework, employment within the health care system suggest the confirmation of discrimination between ethnic group with racism continuing as a characteristic of unequal power relationships. To debate this requires a construction of Canadian Multiculturalism not as a social contract but as neoliberal governance of cultural identity and difference. The paper will consider ethnic group hierarchies and competitive advantage within Canada and within the health care system. The discussion is intended as a wide-ranging, comparative synthesis of contemporary trends in Canada within a global context.

2. Tania Das Gupta

**Doing Anti-racism and Equity Work in the Academy – reflections, challenges, strategies in neo-liberal times**

Racism and colonialism are alive and kicking, but educational programs to understand and deconstruct them may not be. Having been involved in developing, teaching, researching and advising students on a variety of equity-related courses and programs (including anti-racism) over the last two and a half decades, the author will reflect on this area of work in the academy. Neo-liberal agendas become apparent in the over-emphasis on enrollments and the subsequent discourses of

marketability and employability. Student applicants enquire about “what kinds of jobs will they get when they graduate? Is there an internship program here?” How do equity, anti-racism, Indigeneity programs fare within this climate? What are some strategies for survival? These questions will be explored with references to concrete examples from the author’s experience.

3. Linda Muzzin

**Contradictions between Indigenous Knowledges and Industrial Development in the North**

In a study of public colleges that included colleges in remote parts of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec, it was discovered that several colleges have made it their goal to enshrine indigenous knowledges in their curriculum in areas where there are substantial Aboriginal populations. While the commitment of these colleges is firm and sustained, several challenges loom. I will talk about four contradictions: 1) between the idea of Indigenous self determination and the training of Aboriginal peoples for low-level trades as part of energy industrial megaprojects in the north which streams them into relations of exploitation with these industries; 2) between the sustainability philosophy and sacredness of land in indigenous knowledges and the extractive and otherwise environmentally exploitative approach of these industries for which Aboriginal youth are being trained; and 3) between the material situation of Aboriginal faculty and their students embedded in government-controlled educational institutions struggling for livelihood, funding and program continuity; 4) between media coverage of these issues and the knowledge and attitudes of non-Aboriginals college administration and faculty in the south.

4. L.A Visano

**Logic of multiculturalism as rationalized neoliberalism.**

Multiculturalism, as a legal instrument of governmental biopolitics, narrates “rationally” the vagaries of citizenship and civic responsibility. Critical Multiculturalism Studies exposes the coded and coded language of multiculturalism as evidence of pernicious human rights violations. This aim of this study is threefold: first, to provide the conceptual tools necessary to understand the critical multicultural studies; to demonstrate empirically the impact of culture (ideologies) in the control (law); and, to present classic and contemporary debates regarding the insidiously incremental regulation of “newcomers”. Moving beyond common sense and canonical interpretations of multiculturalism, usually based on manipulated statistics and biased media accounts, the study proffers critically a set of perspectival and substantive materials that reconceptualize the neoliberal mantra of efficiency, cost effectiveness and instrumental rationality. Both the servitude to law and the certitude of rights contribute to dangerous insecurities. Embedded in the governing of mentalities, the relationality of control is leveraged / brokered in order to institutionalize a calculated compliance, if not a consuming complacency within a culture that valorizes the secure servitude of insecure certitude. As Habermas (1974) indicates, the meanings and symbols of the dominant ideology prevent critical thinking by penetrating social processes, language and individual consciousness. But, as a sophisticated means of domination, the dominant ideology succeeds in creating processes of self subordination. Consent and generic loyalty to the Canadian values are secured by the diffusion and popularization of dominant cultural views. This prevailing consciousness is internalized and becomes part of a “common sense”. The power of normalization through “disciplinary apparatuses” produces docile, productive, hard-working, loyal conformists – people who are ‘normal’ and indeed hyphenated!

**Youth as Trouble and Troubled (SoCY2)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-599

This session will explore the ontological manifestations of the phenomena of youth crime. The mediations of culture, politics, and economics will be pursued in reference to the criminalization of youth.

*Session Organizer:* Paul Brienza

*Presenters:*

1. Andreas Georgiou

**Teaching Youth Crime to Criminology Students**

In this paper, as an instructor and student of criminology, I question, problematize, and deconstruct the reproduction of our "objective" knowledge base, within the paradox of "troubled youth" and "youth deviance", as a vicious cycle of distance to actual local experience of youth crime. The premise of this work in progress is the "experiential understanding" in teaching and learning the discipline of criminology that does not distance but includes the real-life observations and history of both students and instructors against the backdrop of normative presuppositions and orthodoxy.

2. Paul A. Brienza

**Youth, Crime and the Community**

This paper seeks to examine the relationship between youth crime and the community. I begin with an analysis of the idea of community. What is community? Is it significantly different in the modern age? In this discussion I will draw on some discussions to be found in the works of some important figures in the early history of social theory such as: Durkheim, Tonnies, Weber, and the later Chicago School. All of these thinkers began with the problematic of community in the modern age. What are the bases of community? Can we overcome the seemingly irreparable distinction between community and society? How do we deal with dominance of abstract relations?

Next, I examine the role of youth in the criminal justice system. How and in what manner can criminal and criminalized youth be integrated into the community? Do youth represent a special case of integration? Further, what aspects of modern policing and criminal justice can be adapted to the idea of community engagement?

3. Livy Visano

**Youth Crime as Conformity: Criminological Obfuscations and the Ontology of Resistance**

Informed by critical social theory and peacemaking criminology, this paper links ideological-institutional-identity foci and their concomitant mediations/interconnections and contradictions. It is argued, first, that the normative emphasis on delinquency as resistance suffers from conceptual weaknesses regarding the interplay of ideology (modernity, liberalism and capitalism) and institutions (media, schooling, criminal justice). Second, the parochial politicization of delinquency defers to the arrogance of ignorance by refusing to inquire into the conditions that constitute the ideology-institution nexus; the differential impact of ideologies on resistances; differential impact of resistance on ideologies and the manner by which ideologies and institutions appropriate delinquency to attenuate prospects for praxis. Specifically, this paper asks the following questions: To what extent do ideologies form and inform delinquencies in relation to conflicting narratives of resistance? How and why do youths talk up narratives of regulation and resistance? How does culture hegemonize resistance? How does delinquency function to mediate relations, representations and recognition? Within the larger culture, the cultural commodity of crime is a complex form of social communication that diverts attention away from the political impact of predatory ideologies.

**50th Annual General Meeting****Canadian Sociological Association / Société canadienne de sociologie**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 12:15pm-1:35pm

Concordia Lutheran Seminary

All association members are welcome and encouraged to attend.  
Refreshments sponsored by the association and Wiley Publishing.

**WILEY**

**(Un)Bounded Bodies and “Parts”: Changing body boundaries in contemporary health, life sciences and biotechnologies I - “Opening up” Bodies and Boundaries (SoHe5-A)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-499

Drawing on the conference theme of “Borders without Boundaries,” this session invites empirical, analytic or theoretical papers that examine changing body boundaries in the context of contemporary health, life sciences and biotechnologies. From tissue banking and organ donation in which material “parts” are separated from “wholes” to bioscientific phenomena such as microchimerism in which cells from one person are present in another, social scientists have shown how the assumption of clearly bounded bodies or impermeable body boundaries no longer holds. The person cannot be thought to map non-problematically and fully onto what is assumed to be a clearly bounded biological body. The separation of “parts” from “wholes” also raises important questions about new forms of biological values, movements and exchanges giving rise to new concepts and phenomena such as the bioeconomy, biovalue and biocapital. We seek papers from the sociology of health and illness, science and technology studies and any other fields of sociology that address a range of topics including: changing ideas of personhood/identity/the individual; “extraction,” movement (including trafficking) of people and/or “parts”; the hierarchical valuing of “parts”; stabilization of unstable body boundaries; the ecology/environment of unbounded bodies and “parts”; and governance of unbounded bodies.

*Session Organizers:* Jennie Haw and Matthew Strang

*Chair:* Jennie Haw

Presenters:

1. Lindsey McKay

**Knowing about Altruistic Organ Transplantation**

This paper offers a critique of how organ transplantation from deceased donors is governed within altruistic, explicit consent regimes using the province of Ontario as a case study. Medical sociologists Casper and Moores’ (2009) ‘ocular ethic,’ is used to argue that the common sense understanding of transplantation as the moral cause of organ donation deflects attention from fully ‘seeing’ and knowing about deceased donors. This is evident at the macro-scale through a critical reading of annual and special reports. An ‘other-directed’ orientation towards the needs of transplant candidates exhorts consent to donation and hospital intervention as means to resolve the organ shortage. This orientation and knowledge overshadows a persistent underlying issue: the size – and potential shrinking – of the potential deceased donor pool. For all its merits, conducting altruistic deceased donor organ transfer in this way obscures the relationality of donors to recipients and thereby inhibits public understanding.

2. Fiona Webster, Jessica Bytautas, Viji Venkataramanan, Aileen Davis

**It’s not just getting older: Embodiment, Identity and the Experience of Total Joint Replacement Surgery**

The physical body has been conceptualized as a site of meaningful experience that cannot be separated from the self or mind; this link between body and mind is known as embodiment (Gadow, 1980). For example, there is some evidence that the state of embodiment experienced by an individual can affect their satisfaction following surgery. We conducted a longitudinal constructivist grounded theory study with 35 participants who underwent total joint replacement surgery for chronic osteoarthritic (OA) pain. From these accounts we have begun to construct an analysis that links participants’ experiences of recovery to theories of embodiment that counter some of the assumptions of the biomedical literature. We theorize that OA and surgery alters a person’s sense of self in a profound way. It is possible that the nature of individuals’ recovery after joint replacement surgery is mediated by this fundamental shift in identity engendered through this progressive experience. Refusal to take pain medications or accept help from others may also be viewed as people wanting to resist this shift in their identity (rather than not wanting to ‘comply’ with medical advice or help from others).

3. Aryn Martin

### **A Sexy History of Traveling Cells**

Microchimerism is defined as small numbers of non-self cells located in a particular biological self, and it is a ubiquitous healthy phenomenon most often found in mothers and their sons. In practice, the technique for identifying traveling cells has almost exclusively relied on finding Y-chromosomes in women. Although cells from female progeny are presumed to behave in the same way as Y-bearing cells, this assumption is rarely tested because the cells of mother and daughter are more difficult to differentiate. While the Y is described as a mere instrument for proof of principle, I argue that sex is centrally embedded – and made - in the phenomenon. Since the first human chimeras were identified in the 1950's, the co-existence of differently sexed cells in a single human body has incited responses varying from explicit anxieties about sex heterogeneity and contamination, to hokey headlines playing up “the battle of the sexes”, to reification of the “maternal bond”, to instrumental appropriation for early sex identification in pregnancy. This paper brings feminist theories of sex and gender into conversation with the biological phenomenon of microchimerism. I propose that this unexpected liveliness of matter could be read as a radical challenge to the binary logic of sex, queering the material makeup of all bodies. Instead, this threat (or promise) is discursively contained when scientists and media treat microchimeric cells as matter-out-of-place, as exceptions that prove the rule of sexed being instead of exploding it.

4. Matthew Strang

### **Recycle Me: A new 'sustainable' recourse surrounding organ donation and bodies?**

The RecycleMe.Org campaign is a different form of organ donor recruitment. Using multiple modes of media and encouraging citizens to understand their bodies as renewable resources the public is directed to the campaign's website to register as a donor. Past campaigns typically pictured the body as something in relation to nature and its physical presence often absent whereas the RecycleMe.org campaign dissects the body into reusable parts. I critique historical (“the gift”) and emerging (“sustainability/recycling”) medical social discourses regarding organ transplantation by linking these discourses to theoretical concepts (governmentality, biopolitics, and neoliberalism) and critically analyzing the RecycleMe.Org campaign. I contend that the emerging discourses (re)produce neoliberal articulations of an ideal (gendered) donor subject, the self as a natural resource, and “healthism”. My paper argues that re-imagining our bodies as “renewable resources” has negative consequences. By connecting the current global contexts of illicit and licit organ transplantation, where both at home and abroad bodies that are often marginalized in specific gendered, racialized, sexualized and classed ways are “mined” while still alive both through trade and donation, I position this cadaveric donation campaigning as having dire effects on bodies.

### **Children, childhood and youth: Children and youth encountering broader structural contexts (SoCY1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-599

The study of children, childhood and youth has become increasingly prominent within sociology over the past two decades, particularly in the UK. Yet this area of study, while present, is less prominent in Canada. This session seeks to showcase Canadian scholarship in the sociological study of children, childhood and youth, with a particular focus on the following: theorizing childhood and youth as constructed, shifting, and politically charged categories; young people's participation in youth culture, decision-making, activism, consumption, production, and other aspects of the broader social arena; research on or with children and youth, and associated research methods; and intersections and inequalities in the lives of children and youth in addition to age, such as gender, sexuality, race, class, religion and disability.

*This session is co-sponsored by the Social Justice Research Institute at Brock.*

*Session Organizer and Chair: Rebecca Raby*

Presenters:

1. Edward Haddon

### **Subjectivity and Class in the Lives of Young People**

The subjective salience of class in modern society is an important part of the contemporary debates within sociology. Some scholars feel that individuals have been “disembedded” from traditional communal contexts and “re-embedded” into new modes in which the ability to create life paths is achieved through individual reflexivity; while others argue that social class remains as a significant social feature in terms of structuring life trajectories. Explanations of a “paradox of class” or an “epistemological fallacy” are constructed in an attempt to explain the continuation of class in shaping life chances as individualistic values proliferate. Data obtained from young people is relevant when analyzing individualization because it is in this group that we witness the focal point of social reproduction. This paper employs data from the UK conducted under the auspices of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) in an attempt to uncover how young people interpret the salience of class and navigate it in their everyday life, and how these subjective assessments structure various aspects of their lives. Through a Bourdieusian lens it is revealed that class continues to have an impact on young people’s lives even though this may not be interpreted by them in class terms.

2. Alison Molina Giron

### **Who is a good citizen? Conceptions of good citizenship among minority and non-minority youth**

Immigration is frequently seen as a threat to national identity and social cohesion. A question often asked is whether immigrants feel the sense of membership that promotes conscious public participation in the host country. Using Westheimer and Kahne’s (2004) good citizenship framework, this study investigates and compares the conceptions of good citizenship among immigrant and non-immigrant youth. In four Grade 10 Civics classrooms in Ottawa, I conducted observations of class instruction and interviewed 30 students. Findings reveal that immigrant and non-immigrant youth have similar conceptions of what it means to be a good citizen, ranging from the idea that one should fulfill their civic responsibilities, to more politically-oriented perspectives that emphasize acting on issues of public concern. The main difference between the two groups is that non-immigrant students tend to ascribe to the belief that Canada is a fair, egalitarian country; while these students recognize that inequalities exist, most think that they are minimal and somewhat acceptable. In contrast, immigrant students, while appreciating the rights and freedoms they enjoy in Canada, seem more concerned about the inequalities that challenge Canada’s democracy, such as poverty and racism, and underline the importance of taking action towards a more equitable and just society.

3. Christine Goodwin-DeFaria

### **Court Procedures and Sentencing: The Perspectives of Aboriginal Youth and Justice Professionals**

Policy changes reflected in the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, attempted to improve the situation of Aboriginal youth offenders, by accounting for their culturally specific needs at different stages of Canada’s youth justice system. The *YCJA*’s Declaration of Principle states all measures imposed on youth should, “respect gender, ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences and respond to the needs of Aboriginal young persons and of young persons with special requirements.” Likewise, section 38(2)(d) instructs judges that “all available sanctions other than custody that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all young persons, with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal young persons.” Yet, little is known about how these policy objectives impact the experiences of Aboriginal youth processed in court. This paper will present preliminary findings of a study that compares three youth courts in the Greater Toronto Area and their treatment of Aboriginal youth.

4. Vivian Stamatopoulos

### **Young Carers in Canada: Prevalence and Policy.**

Despite the importance of studies documenting the impact of paid and unpaid caregiving on women and families, the Canadian literature on caregiving, particularly on unpaid caregiving to the elderly, overlooks the experiences of *youths* who are increasingly taking on these responsibilities. In the UK, however, nearly two decades of scholarly and governmental attention to young carers has resulted in a national model of service delivery, with over 350 projects servicing more than 30,000 young carers across the country. Subsequently, this paper will provide a currently absent statistical portrait of young caring in Canada, as well as an overview of the policies in place to aid these youth. Should the incidence of young caring be statistically comparable to the UK, the question remains, why has this phenomenon not garnered similar policy and academic interest in Canada?

5. Meagan Minott, Patrizia Albanese

#### **Union Youth Un(der)employment Strategies**

Youth un(der)employment remains a salient issue in the current Canadian political landscape. While various government and non-government organizations offer a variety of proposed solutions to this mounting problem, the growing voice of unions and related union coalitions have emerged as increasingly important advocates and service providers in combating youth un(der)employment. There are a variety of union approaches to combating youth un(der)employment, with solutions varying from suggested policy reforms, to the implementation of youth employment programs. This project maps some of the union initiatives and provides an analysis of some of the key approaches used by large Canadian Unions in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) to address youth un(der)employment. It involved an analysis of websites outlining union initiatives, followed by key informant interviews with union representatives working to tackle this issue. The paper will present an analysis of the discourses used to frame the union initiatives, and the strengths and weaknesses that we identified in accessing the information and programs they provide. It ends by identifying best practices, providing recommendations, and outlining next steps for future research in this area.

#### **Feminist Methodologies – Reflections on the Use of Feminism, Standpoint and Institutional Ethnography (Fem1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-300

The authors of these papers reflect on some of the implications of feminist methodologies and analysis using women's standpoints, considering women's everyday life experiences, and conducting institutional ethnography. The individual papers, each based on academic experiences, address specific questions – the dilution of feminism that may result from inclusivity, the reconciliation of feminist intentions with research results, and 'relations of ruling' from the perspectives of decolonizing and queer theories. Together they address both practical and fundamental features of feminist methodologies.

#### *Co-sponsored by:*

Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE/ACFTS)  
 Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education (CASWE/ACEFE)  
 Canadian Committee on Women's History (CCWS/CCHF)  
 Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA/ACSP)  
 Canadian Sociology Association (CSA/SCS)  
 Women and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes (WGSRF)  
 Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIA/ICREF)

*Session Organizers:* Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Ann Denis, Marleny M. Bonnycastle, Lisa Starr, Magda Fahrni, Tammy Findlay, and Marie Lovrod.

*Chair:* Linda Christiansen-Ruffman

#### *Presenters:*

1. Pauline Phipps

## **Feminist Frameworks: Should Women's Standpoint Still Stand?**

Primary research by feminists often adopts women's "standpoint" and excavation to give voice to women's experiences. Feminist research therefore has and continues to challenge patriarchal-based empiricism, grounded in positivist "objectivity", by advocating language that emphasizes "participant" rather than subject, and "giving back" to the interviewee. Experiences of women and others may still be interpreted as fluid, intersectional and bifurcated; but the new perception is this focus on the experiences of women has proved to be exclusionary. I will evaluate in my presentation whether the inclusion of others' experiences – and especially those of men not necessarily with regard to women – will obscure the history of feminism and the contribution of feminist-based research. The chair of my university's research ethics board, for example, reminds my classes of the importance of feminist research; and his opinion is that feminist epistemology and methodology has dramatically changed the way he advises female and male colleagues about research ethics. Therefore, at the end of the day, the new inclusivity of others in addition to women may dilute the future potential contribution of feminist-based research and knowledge.

### 2. Krista Whitehead

#### **Intentions vs Results: Navigating Data, Methods and Findings in Feminist Research**

The notion of experience as a foundation for knowledge production was spearheaded by feminists whose critiques of the positivist epistemological tradition were groundbreaking and extremely influential in their time (Reinharz, 1992; Smith, 1990; Devault, 1999). Smith (1990) for example, argued for the creation of a "feminist sociology of knowledge" wherein women's experience the basis of knowledge and a critique of sociology altogether. She argued for the inclusion of women's experiences in sociology, but also contended that to step outside the "relations of ruling" that governed academic settings we needed to relocate the subject in our research by *taking everyday life experiences as the basis of knowledge*. My dissertation research took Smith's call seriously by starting from the assumption that everyday life experiences form the basis of knowledge. I examined the social construction of the motherhood imperative, gender identity and the production of families through an investigation of the online blogs of women facing fertility challenges. Thus, my research was always feminist-intentioned. Despite these feminist intentions, one of the most challenging moments of my academic career came during the sense making of my results and more pointedly in my dissertation defense process. In making sense of my results and defending my dissertation it became necessary for me to disentangle and understand research intention, research ethics, and research findings. This paper contemplates how I navigated these important research components as a feminist sociologist.

### 3. Alison Fisher

#### **Challenging the racial and (hetero)sexual subtexts of 'Ruling Relations': Institutional Ethnography, Decolonization and Queer Theory**

Institutional ethnography (IE) is a method of inquiry developed by Canadian feminist sociologist Dorothy Smith. Beginning with the embodied experiences of people, IE seeks to understand how our everyday lives are organized and coordinated by various institutional discourses and relations, referred to as 'relations of ruling'. Smith's (1987; 1990) initial theorizing of institutional ethnography spoke to the notion of women's standpoint. Her scholarship has greatly contributed to the development of feminist sociology and feminist standpoint theory.

In this paper, I will consider the limits and possibilities of institutional ethnography when it is examined from the lens of decolonizing and queer theories. While institutional ethnography exhibits certain "decolonizing moves" (Haig Brown, 2011), this paper will examine elements of IE that may contribute to a researcher's lack of recognition of certain ruling relations inherent in the institutional processes she seeks to reveal. I will ground this discussion by considering actual methodological practice using an IE framework, beginning with my own research on gender based violence in schools and my involvement in a study investigating the work accomplished by long-term suspension and expulsion educators working in Safe School programs in the Greater Toronto Area.



**Occupations and Professions: Work, Health and Well-Being (WPO1-C)**

Schedule and Location:    Wednesday, May 28      1:45pm-3:15pm      Vallee-299

This session seeks papers exploring the changing structure of, and/or workers' experiences in, a variety of occupations and professions. Case studies of specific occupations and professions are welcome, as are studies of labour market shifts altering the distribution of workers across occupations, and studies of professional development and change. Also relevant are studies that explore workers' struggle to obtain employment in specific occupations and professions, the impact of working on workers, and the ways in which workers endeavor to transform the occupations and professions they work in.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Tracey Adams

*Presenters:*

1.      Tim Gawley, Shane Dixon, Jeanette Pickett Pierce

**One side of the story? Examining the newspaper coverage of workplace injuries and fatalities in Ontario newspapers, 2007-2012**

News coverage in the popular media can shape public perspectives on occupational issues. Although workplace injuries and fatalities can seriously affect workers, families, organizations and states there are few studies concerning their media representations. We addressed this by analyzing newspaper articles (N=304) that reported occupational injuries and fatalities across Ontario from 2007 to 2012. We examined the portrayals of injured or killed workers. We found that the names and ages of workers were often given. However, injury contexts and workers' backgrounds such as on-the-job experience and training were rarely reported. We also found that emergency first-responders most often provided accounts of workplace injuries. Coverage was also compared with data from Ontario's Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) on the dimensions of gender, age, injury types and occupations. Although newspaper coverage partially reflected government-recorded statistics on injury types and occupational contexts, the analysis showed that injuries among women were strongly underrepresented, articles mostly focused on serious physical injury and fatalities and disproportionately recorded injuries and fatalities in sectors such as mining, agriculture and transportation compared to sales and services. This paper demonstrates how newspapers contribute to public framings of occupational injury and fatality and how they help define what occupations are dangerous, what workers are at risk and what types of injuries are prevalent.

2.      Nelson Oranye, Bernadine Wallis, Kim Roer, Gail Archer-Heese

**Workers' Experience with WRMSD and worker's Perception of Organisational Policies and Practice**

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WRMSD) are major sources of work absence and disability in industrialized countries. The high risk of WRMSD leading to disability creates a serious concern for workers, employers, insurers and policy makers. Different organizations have developed policies and programs to prevent workplace injuries and facilitate early and safe return to work. To date, few multiple workplace studies have examined workers' perceptions of these policies and programs. This study drew participants from three healthcare facilities in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The purpose was to compare workers' perception and experience of their workplace injury prevention and return to work policies and practices, job characteristics, and satisfaction with work insurance outcomes. One hundred and eighteen workers responded to an online or paper survey. Correlational statistics and logistic regression were used to determine the influence of occupational groups, demographic characteristics, and past experience of workplace injury on perception of the policies and practices. Forty-six percent of the respondents had experienced a WRMSD; low back injuries were most prevalent. Preliminary findings indicate significant differences in perception of the policies and practices among occupational groups. Results of this study will be used to inform policy changes in the workplace.

3. Arthur Gron

**National health expenditure is positively correlated with the emergence of a new workforce of Smartphone health application developers**

Smartphone health applications are a new technology. Is there a factor that can predict the success of a new category of worker, the Smartphone health application developer? Quantified-Self Meetup groups were used as a proxy for a country's innovation in programming Smartphone health applications. A Spearman rank order correlation was calculated in order to determine if a relationship exists between a nation's per capita total expenditure on health and the number of Quantified-Self participants per 100k in a country. Spearman's rho was .684 ( $p < .001$ ) indicating that countries with a high per citizen level of health expenditure also have citizens who tend to be involved in Quantified-Self Meetups. Given that these Meetup groups represent the strength of the Smartphone developer community, this correlation implies that developers are interested in monetizing symbolic capital.

4. Jason Settels

**Formal Activities as Sources of Role-Identity Supports for Older Persons**

As the industrialized world faces rapidly aging populations, researchers and policymakers have promoted efforts to increase the involvement of older individuals in productive activity, including paid and volunteer work. However, studies have produced mixed results concerning the benefits to older individuals of involvement in formal activities. While some scholars suggest that there are benefits to paid work in later life, others argue that paid employment late in life is generally detrimental to the health and well-being of older individuals. In contrast, studies of involvement in volunteer work and in religious organizations have quite consistently emphasized benefits to the health and well-being of older persons. Examination of the theoretical and empirical literature has led to the conclusion that moderate amounts of meaningful paid and volunteer work, and that strong social ties to the community in general, such as through religious involvement, can provide older individuals with the social experiences that will reinforce valuable role-identities without posing too great a strain upon their limited physical and mental endurance. Policies that allow older individuals to adapt their productive activities to their interests, preferences, and abilities can help maintain the strength of the economy while benefiting the personal lives of elderly individuals themselves.

**Political Sociology in Canada Today (PSSM14)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 1:45pm-3:15pm Concordia Seminary

This event aims to provide an overview of Political Sociology in Canada, where we've been, where we are, and where we're going. A panel of five prominent political sociologists from different generations will each give a short address, drawing on their experiences with, and observations on, political sociology in Canada. The presentations will be followed by an open discussion around matters that could include: how political sociology is defined today; how political sociologists understand themselves and the research that they do; how political sociology is perceived by others and other disciplines, especially political science.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Karen Stanbridge

*Panel:*

Douglas Baer, University of Victoria  
William Carroll, University of Victoria  
Tina Fetner, McMaster University  
Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University  
Judith Taylor, University of Toronto

**Refugees: Rights and Rightlessness (SoImm3)**

Schedule and Location:    Wednesday, May 28      1:45pm-3:15pm      Vallee-500

Albeit refugee experiences are often different than economic immigrant experiences, the examination of refugee-specific issues is often neglected in larger immigration, multiculturalism, and integration debates. Yet, understanding refugee experiences can provide critical insights into the consequences of broader immigration and integration policies and programs. This session seeks to rectify this through bringing attention to the differential refugee experiences.

This session highlights research in the area refugee children and youth, “illegal” identities and resistance, as well as national and transnational refugee policies and guidelines. The papers presented at this session are both geographically and thematically diverse. Together, they explore the most prominent themes in the scholarship and draw attention to issues of “illegality” and refugeeness in diverse geographies. From identity formation to critiques of responses to the global rise in displacement, the papers provide a critical perspective on refugees, their purported rights in the context of their statelessness, and their exceptional state of rightlessness.

*Session Organizers:* Azar Masoumi, Ishrat Sultana, and Erdogan-Ertorer

*Chair:* Azar Masoumi

*Presenters:*

1.      Dale Ballucci

**Rules for Deciding Who to Keep: The Discretionary Power and Variability in Conceptions of Childhood in Canada’s Refugee Guidelines for Children**

In Canada, cases dealing with unaccompanied or separated children applying for refugee status are adjudicated by a tribunal, who apply guidelines that outline particular procedural and evidentiary issues to consider in these specialty cases. Canada is one of the first countries to implement guidelines to deal with this vulnerable group. As a signatory of the United Nations, these guidelines aim to protect and ensure the best interest of the child. In this paper, I analyze these guidelines. I found the language and provisions in this document reflect various conceptions of (western) childhood. The extent to which the guidelines reflect the notions of both the responsible and accountable child provides both an avenue for Immigration and Refugee officers to justify almost any legal decision, and results in the inability to provide a clear interpretive framework for adjudicating cases. This paper highlights the role of conceptions of childhood in contributing to the unpredictable outcome of unaccompanied refugee child claims. Lastly, I show that not only are there multiple conceptions of childhood imbedded in these guidelines, but also that such variety actually creates more opportunities for discretion and arguably jeopardizes children’s rights rather than offering extended protection.

2.      Secil E- Ertorer

*Problematizing Refugee Resettlement and Integration Experiences in Canada*

Canada offers permanent resettlement to refugees who live in refugee camps in different parts of the world through its Refugee and Humanitarian Resettlement Program. Some refugee groups are sponsored by the government while some are sponsored by private organizations. This paper aims to identify problems experienced by government assistant refugees during the resettlement and integration process. The arguments are derived from ethnographic observations and interviews with Karen refugees from Burma and provides comparisons across time (at time of resettlement and post-resettlement) and refugee groups (government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees). The experiences of government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees vary, even when all members are coming from the same refugee camp within the same time frame. I argue that this situation creates disparities in income and social capital among refugee communities. The paper intends to provide critical insights into the implementation and consequences of Canadian Refugee and Humanitarian Resettlement program.

3. Ishrat Sultana

**Rohingya refugees: Rootless identities, statelessness and access to services**

My paper examines how Rohingya refugees access to services in the refugee camp in Bangladesh by virtue of their statelessness. Rohingya, an ethnic racial group, have been persecuted in their homeland (Burma) and denied adequate protection in the host country (Bangladesh) since 1978, and thus denied citizenship (Ullah, 2011). “There are presently 25,045 registered Rohingya residing in two camps at Cox’s Bazar in Bangladesh” (June 17, 2013). In contrast to a Bangladeshi citizen who enjoys voting rights at the age of 18, a 19-year-old Rohingya’s words indicate how his identity is questioned: “I was born in Burma, but the Burmese government says I don’t belong there. I grew up in Bangladesh, but the Bangladesh government says I cannot stay here” (Médecins Sans Frontières-Holland, 2002, p. 8). In this context, my paper explores: first, how do Rohingya refugees look at their statelessness, and has living in Bangladesh made them feel like ‘Bangladeshi’ or do they still consider them ‘Burmese’? Second, how does the statelessness of Rohingyas challenge their access to services, such as their living, health, education, and livelihoods? And third, to what extent are the youth – especially many of whom born and raised in Bangladesh – eligible to obtain Bangladeshi citizenship?

4. Marcia Oliver, Suzan Ilcan, Laura Connoy

**UNHCR and Protracted Refugee Situations: Empowering Refugees in Uganda’s Nakivale Settlement?**

Approximately 50 million persons from around the world are inhabitants of abject spaces and are qualified by the UNHCR as victims of forced displacement. Moreover, the increasing unwillingness of governments to provide asylum to refugees has led to the encampment of refugees in many protracted refugee situations. These populations face a number of specific economic, sociocultural, and political challenges. This paper focuses on recent attempts made by the UNHCR to address the protracted refugee situation in Uganda, specifically in southwestern Uganda’s Nakivale refugee settlement. Drawing on official policy documents, press releases, NGO position papers, and secondary research on the experiences of refugees in Uganda, we argue that the UNHCR’s humanitarian interventions in Nakivale both reflect and reinforce decontextualized solutions to protracted refugee situations. These situations, we suggest, violate international human rights standards and contribute to the continued marginality and precarity of life for thousands of refugees. The paper concludes with an emphasis on recognizing refugees as political actors who resist some forms of humanitarian intervention and are engaged in struggles to claim human rights and change their conditions of living.

**State Boundaries Beyond Borders (BoSt1)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-400

The literature on the displacement of borders is now vast. It covers the externalization of border controls through extensive visa regimes and international security co-operation, as well as their internalization through immigration raids and the limited access to services for people without status. Rejecting the view of borders as walls, most authors working in this field argue that borders act as filters, selecting who and what can circulate, how, and for what purposes.

Nonetheless, works in this field of research rarely engage with the boundary-making processes at play in this border work. The papers presented in this session will contribute to this field by focusing on the creation, application or questioning of state boundaries and categories as they relate to borders, mobility, and belonging.

We invite papers on a wide range of topics, including: the assessment of immigrants’ or visitors’ desirability (at the border, in visa offices), the legal and bureaucratic construction of race and nationality, the role of discretion in border and immigration control, the making of ‘national’ territories, the symbolic values of borders, competing criteria of belonging in borderlands, etc.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* David Moffette

*Presenters:*

1. Jane Helleiner

**Bordering and 'Working Holiday' Visas**

Wealthy countries use visa regimes to engage in 'off shore' or 'remote' control and/or recruitment of human mobilities. Using the lens of filtered bordering, this paper takes preliminary look at the expansion of Canadian 'Working Holiday' visas that offer privileged rights of entry, work and longer stay to youth from selected wealthy countries. Focusing on government web sites, press releases and other media related to the growing Canada/Ireland Working Holiday program in particular, the analysis looks at the boundary making (or unmaking) processes involved, and asks what may be learned from the apparently uncontroversial recruitment of growing numbers of 'Working Holiday' migrants in a Canadian context of high youth unemployment, backlash against (especially higher skilled) temporary foreign workers and new restrictions for family class immigrants and refugees?

2. Mark Munsterhjelm

**Beyond the Ban: The Subjectivity of the Karitiana Indigenous People as Abnormal Other in the Security Dispositif**

This paper analyzes the forms of agency mobilized by genetic researchers within the security dispositif (Bigo 2008) through their use of the subjectivity of the Karitiana of Brazil and Indigenous peoples from elsewhere as inbred and isolated Abnormal Other. Case studies of a number of different assemblages reveal how these racialized subjectivities define Karitiana as from beyond the ban, which define boundaries between the normal and abnormal in the exercise of state sovereignty and in sovereignty-enforcement technologies. First, the paper considers Yale University population geneticist Kenneth Kidd's expert testimony in murder cases in the US and Canada spurred forensic interest in the Karitiana; second, Stanford-based researchers' filing of forensics-related patents; third, a series of post-9/11 US Department of Justice-funded forensics-related identification research projects conducted by Kenneth Kidd and his colleagues on "Individual Identification SNPs" and racially-encoded "informative SNPs" for "lineage," "ancestry," and "phenotype" (Kidd et al 2011). The paper concludes with how sovereignty over the cell lines is contested by assemblages including Brazilian government agencies, academics, NGOs and the Karitiana, which have asserted sovereignty, moral, and legal claims over the samples but US government agencies and researchers' have refused to repatriate the samples.

3. Maritza Felices-Luna

**Blinded by the Wall: Identity Construction and Belonging in Border Communities**

Wall-building is not incongruent or anachronistic with claims of a "global society". Neither is it an ill-fitted solution to the perceived invading hordes of illegal immigrants, criminals and/or "terrorists"; as a way of claiming ownership over litigious territories; or as means of securing conflictual borders. Wall-building is more than an attempt by the frail sovereign nation-state to assert its continued existence and showcase its strength. Wall-building reproduces the underlying logic of immigration and border control policies and practices. However the "us" and "them" yielded by wall-building is not the imaginary national community with a shared identity but actual communities grounded locally and produced through the concrete forms of life made possible by the physical existence of the wall and people's tangible experiences of it. Mobility and communication renders communities permeable, yet, a wall impedes unrestricted transit, obstructs the view, blocks sound, prevents us from physically experiencing objects, geographies, people, communities and life on the other side of the wall. Wall-building as policy is unique in that it aims to conceal that from which we want to be separated, distinguished. It is a physical manifestation of our willingness to cut ourselves from that which lies beyond the wall.

4. David Moffette

**To Regularize or Not to Regularize: The Development and Assessment of Regularization Criteria as a Form of Multi-Scalar Borderwork in Spain.**

The avenues available to migrate to Spain with the proper documentation in hand are very limited. For this reason, most immigrants first enter Spain as tourists or under another precarious status, and reside and work irregularly for years before accessing a regularization program. Since Spain has abandoned its periodical “exceptional” collective processes of regularizations in 2006, most migrants access regularization through an individual path known as *arraigo*, or rootedness.

This paper discusses the multi-scalar development and application of criteria aimed at assessing integration and *arraigo*, and suggests that these practices should be analyzed as a form of internal borderwork performed by a multiplicity of actors at various levels of government. The paper discusses the role of this multi-scalar assessment of migrants’ desirability in the deployment of a form of immigration management that can be productively conceptualized as the governing of immigration through probation.

### **The Sociology of Home I (UrSo1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-399

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 especially interested in papers that incorporate the investigation of material dwellings and their immediate built environment, the meanings we ascribe to these places and the cultural, political, economic and ecological forces that shape our affect our creation and experiences of home.

Papers might address questions such as: What is the future of the house and how will this impact our understanding of home? How are homes technologies of inclusion/exclusion? 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 Organizers:* Joseph Moore, Laura Suski, and Gillian Anderson

*Chair:* Laura Suski

*Presenter:*

1. Lisa-Jo van den Scott

#### **Relocation of Family Memory: Artifacts on Display**

Family memories live through story-telling, but often also have a locus. Photograph albums may serve as triggers, mementos may contain activate memories, and souvenirs may recall special times. I examine the locus of memory in an Inuit hamlet in Nunavut, Canada. In the past, Inuit memories found their locus on drum-dancing songs and story-telling. Today, while drum dancing and story-telling persist in an altered format, primarily as a performance-based art form, families have come to rely on physical memorabilia which they can both store and display on their walls inside their homes. Small groups also rely on the physical memory triggers of names on gravestone in order to spark the story-telling and delineation of heritage and history. This paper explores the transition from a purely oral-based culture, to one where the locus of memory has shifted into physical tokens and symbols within the home.

2. Jennifer L. Robinson

#### **Private lives in Public Spaces: Experiences of youth homelessness**

Individuals who are homeless live their lives in very public settings. It is Feldman’s (2004: 10) point that under capitalism, homeless individuals are considered a “threat” as they are seen to have deliberately positioned themselves outside of the capitalist, consumerist reward system, often represented by a “home”. Further dichotomies related to the construction and treatment of homelessness include the public/private divide of public space and private property. The private

realm, Mosher (2002: 45) explains, establishes a framework for social exclusion via the legal constructs of “private property” and “exclusive rights to possession.” Unlike domiciled individuals, those who experience homelessness do not possess a territorial space which safeguards their privacy and protects their dignity. They may also be cast as the fitting targets of subjugation and control by others. To be without a “home” is particularly impactful for youth, as when they leave, by choice or by force, they leave space that not only impacts shelter, but often their family ties, friendships, education and support systems. Based on a participatory project with 30 youth who experienced homelessness, this paper explores the impacts of being “homeless” on youth in a neoliberal state, with results highlighting multiple intersecting points of social exclusion.

3. Renaud Goyer

### **More than a shelter, a home: Inequality and mobility in the experience of housing**

Each year in Quebec, in February, tenants usually receive a rent increase notification from their landlord. This simple letter raises tough questions for tenants. Even if they can refuse the increase without having to move in another dwelling, for many, it means having to choose between staying or leaving. Thus, in this assessment tenants ‘analyze’ their situation and ‘evaluate’ their possibilities of mobility. In doing so, they analyze their experience of housing. They compare their own situation through time and space, and with the people they know. This paper seeks to present this experience analyzed by tenants, and illustrating it with question regarding inequality and mobility.

Our research theoretical framework is based on the work of Dubet (1994), specifically on his concept of ‘social experience’ to understand inequalities embedded in social relations. This qualitative research is based on semi-structured interviews and hours of observations of a tenants’ association activities in Montreal. Our data, at first, was collected and analyzed inductively around three dimensions of the experience of housing: interactional, financial and spatial. For each of these dimensions, we analyzed the experience through the lens of the social inequalities linked to this experience. We identify three social relations of inequality: 1) exploitation, characterized by an appropriation by others of the capacity to produce and reproduce (as well as the value of this production); 2) segregation, characterized by the monopolistic appropriation of territories and resources (space); 3) symbolic violence, characterized by the appropriation by others of the capacity to choose and decide (McAll, 2008). These social inequalities are central in the analysis tenants provide of their possibility of mobility.

4. Joseph Moore

### **Urban Festivals and the Politics of Living Home Feelings Lightly**

This paper examines the ways in which urban festivals problematize the notion of home as haven from the public realm – a persistent theme in academic and popular literature. While Car Free Vancouver seeks to draw people out of privatized spaces, inviting people to engage in homemaking activity in neighbourhood streets amongst strangers, In the House, a home concert festival, seeks to bring the public/strangers into private homes.

We interrogate the political possibility of these festivals to extend feelings of home beyond private boundaries whilst avoiding exclusionary/reactionary home politics – to foster Jacob’s (1961) ‘trust amongst strangers’ or what Duyvendak (2011) has called ‘living home feelings lightly’.

**BREAK TIME (3:15pm-3:30pm)**

### **(Un)Bounded Bodies and “Parts”: Changing body boundaries in contemporary health, life sciences and biotechnologies II - “Shoring up” Bodies and Boundaries (SoHe5-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-499

Drawing on the conference theme of “Borders without Boundaries,” this session invites empirical, analytic or theoretical papers that examine changing body boundaries in the context of contemporary health, life sciences and biotechnologies. From tissue banking and organ donation in which material “parts” are separated from “wholes” to bioscientific phenomena such as microchimerism in which

cells from one person are present in another, social scientists have shown how the assumption of clearly bounded bodies or impermeable body boundaries no longer holds. The person cannot be thought to map non-problematically and fully onto what is assumed to be a clearly bounded biological body. The separation of “parts” from “wholes” also raises important questions about new forms of biological values, movements and exchanges giving rise to new concepts and phenomena such as the bioeconomy, biovalue and biocapital. We seek papers from the sociology of health and illness, science and technology studies and any other fields of sociology that address a range of topics including: changing ideas of personhood/identity/the individual; “extraction,” movement (including trafficking) of people and/or “parts”; the hierarchical valuing of “parts”; stabilization of unstable body boundaries; the ecology/environment of unbounded bodies and “parts”; and governance of unbounded bodies.

*Session Organizers:* Jennie Haw and Matthew Strang

*Chair:* Matthew Strang

*Presenters:*

1. Merin Oleschuk, Kat Kolar

**Tracing the Site of Appetite through Bodily Contestations: Expert Controversies, Lay Advocacy, and the Promotion of ‘Food Addiction’ as a Medical Pathology**

Food addiction discourse has emerged in popular media and scientific arenas with considerable controversy. According to those who promote the classification of food addiction as a medical disorder, this condition is broadly characterized by compulsive overeating accompanied by feelings of lack of control, guilt, or depression, as well as symptoms of 'withdrawal' and 'tolerance'. Experts are at odds over whether food addiction 'exists', while lay support groups and organizations (e.g., Overeaters Anonymous) lobby to have food addiction become a medically recognized pathology. Such groups promote food addiction as a framework for developing research and interventions to manage unruly obese bodies. Using discourse analysis, we investigate this food addiction controversy as a case with which to explore contemporary shifts in obesity medicalization and identify some of the specific interests at play in these shifts. Further, we argue that food addiction discourse makes apparent a site through which a particular character of embodied subjectivity is being simultaneously discursively demarcated and constituted through practices of research, intervention, and regimes of self-discipline. We conceptualize this contested site of knowledge, normative regulation, and self-constitution as 'appetite'. We conclude with thoughts on how this conceptualization of 'appetite' may contribute to future research on bodies and boundaries.

2. Rachael Pack

**Cancer patients and corporeal vulnerability: (Re)constructing a bounded body through cosmetic intervention**

Look Good, Feel Better (LGFB) is a program designed to teach female cancer patients cosmetic techniques to manage troubling appearance related problems associated with chemotherapy. The program promises that the correct application of beauty products will have restorative effects for both the body and the mind. Cancer patients will appear more feminine, and this in turn, will relieve anxieties and reduce depression. Since its development in 1987, in the United States, the program has expanded to 21 countries throughout the world, including 59 locations in the UK which cumulatively served 1.1 million women in 2010. The purpose of this paper is to critically consider the conditions that allow for LGFB to flourish, the anxieties it ameliorates, and the negative implications of such a framing of the “problem of cancer.” I argue that LGFB responds to the ambiguous status of cancer which straddles the boundaries self/other, inside/ outside and subject/object rendering cancer abject. Drawing from the theoretical work of Julia Kristeva and Jackie Stacey, I unpack our ambivalent reaction towards the visibly cancerous body and the ontological and corporeal anxiety that such a visual encounter produces. Situating this reaction in the context of neoliberal subjectivity, I argue that aesthetic programs like LGFB respond to the cultural imperative for a “clean and proper” body, and reinscribe the notion that the abject body is one that can and should be concealed, hidden away, and overcome, leaving no cultural space in which women can confront their corporal vulnerability.



3. Mark Munsterhjelm

**Necrovalue and the Subjectivity of Indigenous Peoples as Abnormal Other in the Genetic Dispositif**

Genetic research has constituted Indigenous peoples in racially configured assemblages that derive value from Indigenous peoples' based on subjectivities that constitute Indigenous peoples as premodern conduits to the ancient dead and/or predisposed to disease under modernity. Concepts of *biovalue* (value from life processes), proposed by Waldby (2000) or Rose (2007) do not adequately account for the pervasiveness and persistence of these subjectivities. Such value can be termed *necrovalue*, for it derives from the movement from life to death of necropolitics as letting-die and sovereignty as making-die, and reifies exposure to death due to colonial dispossession and subsequent conditions of poverty and systemic racism. I suggest that since the 1980s, a genetic *dispositif* has emerged that involves the coalescing of heterogeneous assemblages of transnational oriented capital, transnational genetics research, with settler state biotechnological industrial development, and Indigenous peoples. Within this genetic *dispositif*, genetic researchers organize assemblages based on organizing narratives which constitute Indigenous peoples as Abnormal Other subjectivities who are predisposed to disease due to having premodern genes. The translatability of these genetically deterministic organizing narratives helps stabilize assemblages within the genetic *dispositif* since it allows many disparate agents to advance their respective goals. The paper concludes by discussing how genetic researchers assemblages are vulnerable to challenges by assemblages organized by Indigenous peoples' organizations which reject this subjectivity and the right of scientists to impose such subjectivities upon Indigenous peoples.

4. Kate Hickey

**Too little, too much, and the in between: fat bodies and eating disorders.**

This paper explores how the eating disordered body and the fat body co-exist as antithesis while they differently come to form the one body in the 2013 APA, DSM-5 publication section of eating disorders. This paper draws on PhD dissertation research. Specifically, it examines the co-production of the sick body in tandem with the sick mind and variations as found in the following data: obesity and eating disorder conferences, in-depth interviews with eating disorder professionals, online self-help forums for people with Binge Eating Disorder, and an on-site visit to an eating disorder in-patient treatment hospital.

**Acts of Bordering, Boundaries of Exclusion: Canadian Perspectives on Illegality, Invisibility and Precarious Legal Status (Solmm7)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Concordia Seminary

This session examines the role of immigration borders and citizenship boundaries in producing and/or mitigating social inequality. Although precarity has always been a feature of Canada's immigration laws, the contemporary immigration landscape in Canada is undergoing a major transformation away from more permanent and humanitarian pathways to citizenship, toward increased emphasis on temporary economic migration and heightened securitization of Canada's borders through deportations, detentions, and other "acts of bordering". At the same time, the citizenship landscape in Canada is being re-shaped "from the bottom up" by political organizing around the rights of migrants with precarious immigration statuses. In 2013, for instance, Toronto city council approved a motion on Undocumented Workers that essentially re-affirmed its commitment to providing "access without fear" to city services for all residents regardless of immigration status. Papers in this session will take up the question of borders and boundaries, by examining to what extent and in what ways are the distinctions between citizens and non-citizens, legality and illegality, and belonging and exclusion, being produced, negotiated, and potentially reconfigured in the contemporary immigration context. We invite papers that examine this topic from a variety of perspectives, including both formal and de facto answers and responses to the ethical and political dilemmas of bordering and boundary-making. Topics may include scholarship that considers the multiple roles of actors across a range of sectors: policy makers at various levels of decision-

making and action, advocates in social and settlement services, migrant rights activists, and migrants themselves.

*Session Organizers:* Salina Abji and Paloma Villegas

*Chair and Discussant:* Salina Abji

*Presenters:*

1. Paloma Villegas

**Surveillant assemblages of illegalization in Toronto Canada**

This paper discusses some of the modes of surveillance precarious status migrants can encounter in Toronto Canada. My analysis proposes that surveillance is a facet of precarious status migrants' everyday lives. Interaction with police, employers, coworkers, social service providers and other institutions/actors all have the potential to be moments of surveillance and carry the possibility of questions about a person's immigration status. For deportable precarious status migrants (those with outstanding immigration warrants or who have overstayed a visa), moments of surveillance can also lead to expulsion from the nation-space. While the searching of migrants with removal orders through known addresses, workplaces and other networks is a common practice of immigration authorities to uphold the boundaries of "appropriate presence" in nation-states, less is known about how other institutions or individuals participate in the tracking, policing and possible deportation of precarious status migrants. If we imagine surveillance as not only emerging from a top-down hierarchical process involving immigration authorities, we can begin to analyze its other sites of operation. This involves not only focusing on specific locations, but also paying attention to social interactions and their potential to identify individuals as precarious and deportable.

2. Francisco Villegas

**"Access" beyond entry: The politics of (re)definition of key concepts in migrant justice work**

The value of language cannot be understated. Words and their conventional definitions determine our frames of reference as well as the range of possible actions. As a result, grassroots initiatives often engage in processes of conceptual redefinition that challenge the accepted and "practical" parameters of definitions. This process can facilitate a level of erosion of the borders imposed by hegemonic definitions. In this paper I analyze how the concepts of "access" and "membership" have been challenged, redefined, and remobilized in relation to the Toronto District School Board's "Students Without Legal Immigration Status Policy" also known as a "Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy." The policy stipulated that Board employees would not ask for, or share information about a student's immigration status. Furthermore, the policy also instructs TDSB employees that in the case that immigration enforcement should come to a school, that they be redirected to the head office. Data for this paper stems from interviews with fourteen participants, grey literature written by grassroots activists, TDSB policy, and experiential knowledge.

3. Patricia Landolt

**The Politics of Non-Citizen Rights: Public sector worker negotiations for precarious status migrant access to healthcare**

Toronto has experienced an exponential growth in the population of migrants with precarious authorized and unauthorized legal status. In the absence of guaranteed access to healthcare, healthcare workers produce a tenuous patchwork of access to healthcare for precarious status migrant workers and families. I draw on focus groups with frontline and managers in the healthcare sector to unpack how the relationship between 'access' and migrants' rights and membership is understood. I examine the cultural categories of deservingness and the understandings of migration that shape healthcare workers decisions about which precarious status migrants they can help and on what grounds.

**Children, childhood and youth: The contextual construction of childhood and youth (SoCY1-A)**

Schedule and Location:    Wednesday, May 28      3:30pm-5:00pm      Vallee-599

The study of children, childhood and youth has become increasingly prominent within sociology over the past two decades, particularly in the UK. Yet this area of study, while present, is less prominent in Canada. This session seeks to showcase Canadian scholarship in the sociological study of children, childhood and youth, with a particular focus on the following: theorizing childhood and youth as constructed, shifting, and politically charged categories; young people's participation in youth culture, decision-making, activism, consumption, production, and other aspects of the broader social arena; research on or with children and youth, and associated research methods; and intersections and inequalities in the lives of children and youth in addition to age, such as gender, sexuality, race, class, religion and disability.

*This session is co-sponsored by the Social Justice Research Institute at Brock.*

*Session Organizer:* Rebecca Raby

*Chair:* Kate Patterson

*Presenters:*

1.      Jennifer Robinson

**Youth Homelessness: The Independence and Dependence of Street Life**

In an age-stratified society, "youth" is a transitional status that straddles the categories of "childhood" and "adulthood." "Youth" are seen to be dependent and to require adult guidance, yet are denied full recognition and rights. When the adjective "homeless" is affixed to the term youth, a different set of assumptions tends to hold sway. This social position is then exacerbated by neo-liberalism. Rather than being viewed as a group that is deserving of support, "homeless youth" may be stereotyped as delinquent and/or dangerous, in need of control. Using a participatory approach with 30 youth in southwestern Ontario, this paper reports on the social construction of youth who experienced homelessness in comparison to youth who have not. While my youthful collaborators perceived themselves to be more independent and mature than their domiciled peers, this claim was countered by their reliance upon the state for basic subsistence. Their discussions of social assistance and social service agencies suggest the import of state investments in anti-poverty, anti-homelessness measures. Their experiences also highlight the limitations of extant services, and the hardships that youths confront because of restrictive social policies influenced by social constructions of age.

2.      Gokboru Sarp Tanyildiz

**Reading Queer Childhood In the Ruins of Neoliberalism**

In this paper, I explore how global economic relations provide an allegorical and material context for the regulation, representation and re-imagining of working-class queer childhood through an anti-capitalist queer reading of *Boys Village*, (dir. Till Kleinert 2011), an evocative and finely crafted short film that invites viewers to question taken-for-granted ideas about space, class, gender, sexuality and childhood in the post-war landscape of Britain. In particular, I analyze how Kevin, the queer-child protagonist of the film, re-creates an alternative world in the ruins of neoliberalism through his queer aesthetic labour. I examine how Kevin negotiates his queer desire through a constant process of ordering and re-ordering his surroundings, and forming and deforming their meanings. I argue that Kevin's ways of constructing a non-normative world offers an alternative mode of social relations to heteronormative capitalist social relations. To illustrate this alternative, I juxtapose mainstream economists' appropriation of Robinson Crusoe as the normative bourgeois subject and origin myth for (heteronormative) capitalism with Kevin in ways that reveal the continuities of the violence of heteronormative capitalism on those who do not embody normatively gendered, racialized and sexualized subjectivities.

3.      Rebecca Raby, Mary-Beth Raddon

**Can a Child Speak About Economics? The Multiple Responses to Victoria Grant**

In 2012, some large Canadian news organizations carried a story about a 'viral' YouTube video of a speech on banking reform by a twelve-year-old girl, Victoria Grant. The stories and comments

following the appearance of this video, however, were as much about the speaker, as they were about her message. Can children be taken seriously when they are contributing to political or economic discussions? Answers depend significantly on people's mixed beliefs about children's capacities and their role as social participants. Through a variation on qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2000; Altheide and Schneider, 2013), we examined over 2000 comments to identify their dominant, frequently contradicting representations of childhood, including socialization and education, competence and exceptionality, and incompetence and exploitation. Grant is an effective claims-maker in that "even a child" can grasp this message, or children can see through adult duplicities, but her position is also undermined by narratives of child- and girlhood that emphasize incompetence, inexperience and vulnerability (to being used by others). Conflicting yet emotionally charged narratives of childhood illustrate the concept's elasticity, and the power and flexibility of these narratives as rhetorical strategies. Many of these adult-centred narratives also undermine the idea of children as legitimate social participants, particularly around economic analysis.

4. Deborah Woodman, Cathy Denomme

#### **'I can sleep tomorrow' Young Workers and Safe Work; Mutually Exclusive Categories**

After completing many years of surveys about the work that young people do and discovering that young workers are exposed, and expose themselves, to danger in their workplaces, many questions arose. In particular, what is it about the circumstances of work that young workers do that exposes them to more danger in locations of work? Denomme and Woodman hypothesize that the social act of constructing the young worker is what continues to expose this worker to levels of danger greater than other workers. In this paper they will explore the social construction of the young worker and the expectation of dangerous work as part of the experience of being a young worker.

#### **Feminist Methodologies: media and discourse (Fem1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-300

Using a feminist lens, each of these papers addresses issues of the raced, gendered and sexualized discourses transmitted by the media, and the media's difficulty in articulating the complex intersectional nature of gender, equity and rights.

#### *Co-sponsored by:*

Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE/ACFTS)  
Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education (CASWE/ACEFE)  
Canadian Committee on Women's History (CCWS/CCHF)  
Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA/ACSP)  
Canadian Sociology Association (CSA/SCS)  
Women and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes (WGSRF)  
Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIA/ICREF)

*Session Organizers:* Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Ann Denis, Marleny M. Bonnycastle, Lisa Starr, Magda Fahrni, Tammy Findlay, and Marie Lovrod

*Chair:* Ann Denis

#### *Presenters:*

1. Funke Oba

#### **Feminism Advancing Masculinities Evolution: A Critical Theoretical and Discursive Analysis of Black Masculinity Discourses**

This paper is part of a broader exploration of contributions of Afrocentric feminists to deconstructing the social construction of black masculinity. Using Afrocentric feminism and critical race theory I contend that feminist discourses render race invisible by obfuscating intersecting oppressions of

gender and race. Both traditional masculinities studies and feminism fail to adequately interrogate worldviews and power relations shaping hegemonic discourses. Black males in Canada face a crisis of identity between the benefits they ostensibly have as males and the realities of their lived experiences. White feminist discourse produces incongruous stereotypes of all males on one hand and all Blacks on the other. I argue that the lack of differentiation is detrimental to the feminist cause; it promotes ambiguous conflicted identities among Black young males, fostering their yearning for a traditional masculinity whose benefits relentlessly elude them. I theorize that a feminism that interrogates the complexities of raced and gendered discourses can mitigate frustration and confusion among Black males, thereby reducing their resistance to new ways of being men. Re-envisioned feminist methodologies focused on power relations have potentials for rethinking the essentialization and reductionism of Black masculinity and addressing contemporary and future challenges.

2. Rishma Johal

### **Feminists and the Image of Women in the Media**

A mass consumer culture influences decisions that we make on a daily basis and insinuates messages about sex, race, and gender particularly through the sexualized depiction of women. This raises an important issue in regards to the media's depiction of women today as agents of sex. Many women argue that this is empowering but others oppose these depictions by highlighting the fact that the media still characterizes women as thin, white, provocative, and sexually objectified beings. Many feminists argue that the media perpetuates very particular notions of beauty and sex on women, which are both sexist and racist in character. Some recent media projects have responded to criticism from feminists about propagating beauty myths and ideals through a number of endeavours. They have included images of racialized men and women in their advertisements, launched empowerment campaigns for women, and adopted advertisements that convey women's real bodies. This paper argues that feminist methodologies, discussions, and discourses are necessary to facilitate change within media outlets that produce a highly sexualized image of women, despite inconsistencies among women's views. Feminist agreements and disagreements produce a forum for discussion, which creates a space to enact change. Thus, this paper will explore how various feminist discourses have influenced the media to respond to their concerns about the image of women in the media.

3. Rebecca Collins-Nelsen, Julie Gouweloos

### **Feminist Intersectionality Meets Public Discourse: York University and the Balance of Rights**

Intersectionality's capacity to unearth the complex nature of social inequality resonates with many feminist scholars. Since its birth in critical race and black feminist thought, intersectional analyses continue to illuminate the shortcomings of unifocal examinations of oppression, and demonstrate the need for a multifaceted and interwoven approach. Yet despite the fecundity of intersectional analyses, the authors question whether conceptualizing issues of equity as multifarious and interwoven has resonated beyond the realm of academia and into public discourse. Using content analysis to examine national print media portrayals of a recent rights-based challenge at York University, our case study investigates how tangled issues of equity and rights are articulated in public media coverage. We find that rigid media reporting formulas, coupled with austere approaches to bureaucracy, are ill-equipped to communicate the complicated nature of rights-based matters. Our study identifies the barriers inherent in media framing techniques and suggests more adequate applications of intersectionality are necessary within public discourse. Furthermore, our findings have implications for expanding the public relevance of intersectionality as an analytic tool that aids in our collective understanding of social inequality.

### **Human Rights: Myth and Reality (LSSP2)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-400

This session seeks to explore the global contradictions of human rights discourse in light of emerging securitization, neoliberal economic hegemonies and the retreat of the welfare state.

Session Organizers: Yasar Bukan and Paul A. Brienza

Presenters:

1. Sirvan Karimi

### **Globalization, Securitization and the Decline in Immigration and Refugee Rights**

With the advent of globalization which has been accompanied by upward and downward diffusion of the state power, securitization has been elevated to the top of the state agenda in the western countries. The heavy accentuation on securitization has provided a logical ground for states to regain some of their eroded power under globalization. States have utilized securitization to translate certain policy issues such as immigration and refugee into security issues which have in turn paved the way for tightening their control over these areas. Securitization has thus facilitated the ability of states to employ various means and devices in order to restrict the rights of migrants and refugees recognized in international and regional conventions.

2. Paul A. Brienza

### **On the Concept of Human Rights: On the Origins of Liberalism**

This paper seeks to explore the intellectual origins of liberalism through an interrogation of the idea or concept of human rights. I begin with an analysis of the Christian heritage of the idea and ask whether or not this is the metaphysical source of our modern idea. Can we disengage our justification of human rights from a metaphysical foundation? Next, I examine the thought of John Locke as a source of insight into the development of human rights as a dominant discourse at the heart of liberalism. Rights are seen by Locke as a grounded set of relations to be found in the work of humans in interaction with nature. Human work in nature creates the important element of property. I ask if human rights can be conceived without this idea of property. Lastly, I spend some time examining the contemporary attempts to both justify and discount human rights. Can human rights become a practice with material effect? Or, is it simply a metaphysical discourse beyond the pale of *real* human existence?

3. Yasar Bukan

### **The Boundaries of Human Rights in Al-Shatibi's Legal Theory**

This paper attempts to critically interrogate the concept of human rights in the legal writings of the 14<sup>th</sup> century jurist Al-Shatibi. I begin with the examination of Al-Shatibi's distinction between the rights of humans and the rights of God. Next, the relation of human rights to the self-interest of humans and to their duties to the lawgiver, God, is explored. Third, I examine the boundaries of "will", "freedom", "justice", and the "right of the other" in relation to the overall content of human rights. Fourth, the relation of human rights to custom and the everyday on the one hand, and to the revelation on the other is discussed. And lastly, the key concepts of "rights of", "rights over", and "rights for" are discussed. In conclusion this paper will state the innovative thought of Al-Shatibi's ideas in relation to his predecessors, and the limits of his interpretation of human rights in light of the contemporary understanding of it.

## **Sociology of Organizations (SoOrg1)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-299

The sociology of organizations is marked by a number of popular theoretical frameworks including, but not limited to, new institutionalism (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983), resource dependency (Pfeffer & Salancik, 1978), population ecology (Hannan & Freeman, 1977) and network theory (Uzzi, 1996). These theoretical frameworks have had a significant influence on both theorizing within sociology as well as the fields of management, political science and economics. This session invites papers that

employ theories from the sociology of organizations for the purposes of understanding processes both within organizations and across organizational fields. This includes papers that adopt qualitative, quantitative or mixed method approaches to illustrate how these organizational theories can be used to understand organizational processes.

*Session Organizers and Co-chairs:* Roger Pizarro Milian and Nikki Marie Brown

*Discussant:* Stephanie Howells

*Presenters:*

1.      Guang Ying Mo

**Does diversity guarantee diverse ties in networked organizations? A multilevel model analysis with GRAND NCE**

The rhetoric of diversity argues that diversity is beneficial for organizations and widely accepted by organizations. However, empirical studies have found that diversity produces various forms of difficulties that lead to negative outcomes. Aiming to understand the complexity in networked organizations, I argue that diversity in composition should be differentiated from diverse ties in organizations. Using the social network and interview data of the GRAND Network Centre of Excellence, a Canadian research network, this article conducts mixed methods to investigate the dynamics of cross-disciplinary interactions among researchers. The findings show that in research collaborations an organizational design composed of multiple disciplines both fosters and hinders interactions across disciplinary boundaries – it facilitates such interactions by creating the opportunities to expand a multidisciplinary network, but causes barriers between researchers by exposing them to the differences in their disciplines. Furthermore, some disciplines exhibit greater level of motivations in multidisciplinary collaboration than others, which is associated with greater interactional diversity. Therefore, an organizational design of multidisciplinary may reach its maximum effects if accompanied by other measures such as developing networks among researchers, promoting motivations in multidisciplinary, and fostering common ground among disciplines.

2.      Anne-Julie Houle

**Organizing the fight against cancer in the province of Québec, 1920 – 2010**

Throughout western countries, the fight against cancer has been organized through the combination of policies that promote healthy living and screening habits, as well as the creation of oncology centers and cancer agencies – i.e. facilities that provide and manage cancer services and promote cancer research. Using a socio-historical approach, we explore the organization of cancer services and their transformation in the province of Québec throughout the 20th century.

The study triangulates interview data and archival documents. Interview data consist in a purposefully constructed sample of 60 oncologists and archives were provided by various healthcare organizations and public archives.

Using Scott and al.'s (2000) approach, the analysis identifies organizational forms present during the 20th century. These forms are: 1) French institute, 1920-1940, 2) cancer institute within a general university hospital, 1941-1987, and 3) network, interdisciplinarity and collaboration, 1988-2010. Moreover, the analysis suggests that competition between organizations, the lack of interest of the health ministry toward cancer for most of the century and a strong professional ethos are social forces that contributed to shaping the fight against cancer in Québec.

3.      Holly Campeau

**'Police Culture' in Unsettled Times: Examining the Impact of Police Oversight**

Within police studies, "police culture" has been defined in two ways – 'broadly' as an organizational ethos through which officer behaviour is presumably explained, and 'individually' as officer typologies. In both definitions, culture is depicted according to a series of police values and attitudes, largely attributed to the threatening and isolating nature of the job. This paper argues in favour of an alternative conceptualization of police "culture" which draws on the central tenets of cultural sociology and institutional theory. Assessing culture at the level of meaning, police culture is viewed as a resource which actors draw on within particular organizational constraints. Drawing on data

gathered from interviews and participant observation in the police department of a medium-sized city in Ontario, this analysis examines how officers negotiate meaning in a changing occupational environment – specifically, how unprecedented levels of police oversight impact their sense of solidarity and mission. This case study highlights how organizational cultures are socially and historically embedded, and must be analyzed as such in order to avoid either a monolithic or narrow application of cultural practice.

4. Roland Stuerz

#### **Imprinting and Inertia – Density Delay Revisited**

The study builds on previous research in the domain of organizational ecology and derives hypotheses about delayed effects of the competitive intensity at the time of founding of a new organization on mortality rates. It is argued that on the one hand, old incumbent organizations with more industry experience exert more competitive pressure than younger ones. On the other hand, a situation at founding where incumbents have to spread their competitive efforts among different entry cohorts should be favorable for new organizations. Data on four populations of motorcycle producers in Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Australia are used to test these predictions. Empirical results provide support for the hypotheses in the first three populations. Conflicting results in Australia might be explained with the special evolution of the industry there. As it is known, estimated effects of the density at founding in the literature usually can explain only part of the observed declines in population numbers (Carroll/Hannan 2000). However, the implemented measures in this study yield larger effects than the estimated classical density delay effect alone in three of the populations. Hence, the study extends the existing theory helping to explain generally observable evolutionary patterns more fully. It yields important theoretical insights on historical path-dependency in the evolution of industries and on firm survival.

#### **The Green Agenda of Bioeconomy - La face verte de la bioéconomie (SoTSci1)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-500

Through the development of GMOs, synthetic biology, nanotechnologies, or geoengineering, bioeconomy promises us to survive climate change, to make up for fossil resources, to feed the growing world population. By presenting itself as a solution for the ecological crisis, it opens up to the promise of a world of plenty, one in which the call for degrowth (décroissance), that follows the idea of a limited world, becomes irrelevant. This interdisciplinary session wishes to bring to discussion the tenets of the “green innovation”. Be they sociocultural, epistemological, ecological, political, or others, what are the blind spots? How biodiversity, nature, living organisms, as well as communities and individuals are transformed, conceptually and materially, under the principles of the “green” bioeconomy? To what extent it constitutes a real(istic) alternative? More locally, what forms are taking such issues in Quebec and Canada?

Que ce soit par les OGMs, la biologie synthétique, les nanotechnologies, ou la géoingénierie, la bioéconomie promet de nous faire survivre aux changements climatiques, de suppléer aux ressources fossiles, de nourrir la population mondiale en croissance. En se présentant comme solution à la crise écologique, elle ouvre à la promesse d'un monde d'abondance, permettant de dévier le regard de l'injonction à la décroissance qu'impose l'idée d'un monde fini. Cette séance à visée interdisciplinaire veut mettre en discussion les fondements de l'« innovation verte ». Du point de vue socio-culturel, épistémologique, écologique, démocratique, ou autres, quels en sont les angles morts? Comment sont transformés, théoriquement et matériellement, la biodiversité, la nature, le vivant, mais aussi les communautés et les individus sous les principes de la bioéconomie « verte »? Dans quelle mesure est-elle une réelle alternative? Plus localement, comment se placent le Québec et le Canada face à ces enjeux?

*Session Organizers:* Daphne Esquivel Sada, Didier Fayon, and Mathieu Noury

*Chair:* Didier Fayon



*Presenters:*

1. Petra Hroch

**The Socio-Technics of the 'Green' Bioeconomy: Economic 'Growth' and Cutbacks to the 'Commons'**

This presentation focuses on design as a technology of "sustainability" in a "green" bioeconomy. More specifically, I examine the shift in sustainable design theory and practice toward what Ezio Manzini has called "design for social innovation" and its role in the movement toward ecologically, economically, and socially sustainable cities. Drawing on Manzini's work, as well as Deleuze and Guattari's critiques of design as a "discipline of communication" (1994), and, also, Deleuze's observation in "A Postscript for Societies of Control" that technology is always "social before it is technical" (1992, 40), I will discuss the socio-technics of design (in other words, design as a *social* technology) and its connection to "sustainability" and the "green" bioeconomy as contested terms. Using design examples from fieldwork in Toronto, and with reference to examples from other Canadian cities, I will explore the potentials and the limitations of "the social" as a material and medium for "green" ecologies and economies. In doing so, I invite us to rethink the way in which the imperative to "grow" the economy is becoming naturalized and, drawing on Hardt and Negri's argument in *Commonwealth* (2009), the way in which this "growth" limits the possibility (as idea and reality) for an ecological, economic, and social "commons."

2. Kathleen Herzog, Kevin Jones, Rob Shields, Yun-Csang Ghimn

**Discovering Innovation through a Public Research Model**

The language of innovation has become increasingly present in urban discourses, in attempts to respond to the uncertainties of development, growth, and sustainability in our ever more global and competitive world. However, there is a lack of understanding of how innovation can support community needs and values for the future, and a need to understand the places, cultures, and communities that support technological innovation.

Consequently, since 2011, members of the University of Alberta's City-Region Studies Centre (CRSC) have worked together to develop a critical understanding of what it means to be an innovative city. Specifically, this research has targeted the identification and development of Edmonton, and the Alberta Capital Region as a centre for innovative nanotechnologies and associated industries. We aim to put forward strategies for scientific innovation that are responsive to local needs and contexts, that contribute to collective prosperity, and that are thereby socially robust.

We provide background on our research and discuss the public research model undertaken during the Nanotechnology and the Community project, which emphasizes public research as well as partnership and civic capacity building. In particular, we elaborate on two key research activities that exemplify this model – a Citizens' Summit and the Futurescape City Tours.

**The Sociology of Home II (UrSo1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-399

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 especially interested in papers that incorporate the investigation of material dwellings and their immediate built environment, the meanings we ascribe to these places and the cultural, political, economic and ecological forces that shape our affect our creation and experiences of home.

Papers might address questions such as: What is the future of the house and how will this impact our understanding of home? How are homes technologies of inclusion/exclusion? 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 Organizers: Joseph Moore and Laura Suski, and Gillian Anderson

Chair: Joseph Moore

Presenters:

1. Alan O'Connor

**Condo: The New Structure of Housing**

Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's study of housing in the Paris region, this paper examines condo-living in the Toronto area. It contrasts marketing and media images of condo life with the experience of living in these buildings, with a particular emphasis on noise problems caused by poor construction.

2. Elizaveta Polukhina

**Rurbanisation in contemporary Moscow: from "dacha" to "suburban home"**

Traditionally the Russian term *dacha* means a summer country house for urban families. Dachas (from the Russian meaning "give") started appearing in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, issued ("given") by the State for the aristocratic part of society. In the 1950s due to macroeconomic problems, the plots of land were given to ordinary civil servants for self-sufficiency (with strict limitations on building constructions). After 1990s these plots became private and land proprietors gained extended possibilities to build house, as well as ability to sale or buy properties. According to a national survey, taken in August 2013, 30% of Russians owned dachas and 28% have the intention to keep it.

This begs the questions: how did the dachas owners, who received land in the 1950s, reclaim this territory? And what are the prospects for its development in the context of a metropolis like Moscow? The case study research was conducted from August 2010-2011, 30 km to the north of Moscow in a dacha community. The data analysis used GT method and INVIVO10 software.

This study highlights the beginning of rurbanization and dacha transformation to a "suburban home", convenient for year-round living. This phenomenon is mainly a result of reduced standards and high cost of living in Moscow and the attraction of dacha lifestyle as well as the infrastructure development.

3. Heather Rollwagen

**The impact of dwelling type on perceptions of safety in the home and in the neighbourhood**

Urban sociologists and criminologists have maintained housing's importance in providing individuals with a sense of security and well-being within their neighbourhood. Yet it remains unclear whether all types of housing provide this sense of safety in the same way. This paper provides an analysis of the relationship between housing and sense of safety from crime by examining how dwelling type influences perceptions of safety both within the home and in the neighbourhood. To answer this question, data from the 2009 Canadian General Social Survey are analyzed using logistic regression. Results suggest that individuals living in high-rise buildings feel safer while at home, but are more fearful in the neighbourhood. Conversely, individuals living in detached homes feel safer in the neighbourhood, but are more fearful while inside their homes. One possible explanation for these findings is the fortress effect: high-rise buildings isolate individuals in physical space, providing security in the home, but creating physical distance from the rest of the neighbourhood. This physical distance may create social distance, resulting in increased feelings of vulnerability while outside the home. The implications of these findings for urban sociology and planning are discussed.

**Children, Childhood and Youth Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 5:00pm-6:30pm Vallee-599

The study of children, childhood and youth has become increasingly prominent within sociology over the past two decades, particularly in the United Kingdom and Australia. This research cluster aims to bring together, and encourage dialogue between, Canadian scholars in the sociology of children, childhood and youth, with a particular interest in scholarship prioritizing the experiences and perspectives of young people within broader social structures and inequalities. This research cluster

will meet together at Congress 2014 to more comprehensively envision the goals and priorities of the cluster.

Organizer: Rebecca Raby

**Feminist Studies Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location:   Wednesday, May 28      5:00pm-6:30pm      Vallee-300

The research cluster provides an institutional base within the CSA to develop feminist research within sociology. In addition to working with feminist sociologists, we also plan to work with other clusters within sociology on shared interests and to reach out to feminist scholars working in related fields and disciplines.

This year the organizers have worked with feminists (including non-sociologists) in six other associations and research institutes to co-sponsor four interdisciplinary sessions at Congress, 2014. Three will be hosted by Sociology and one by Social Work Education. We welcome you to these sessions on May 27 (one in Social Work) and May 28 (three in Sociology). And we invite you to consult the CSA program and website <http://www.csa-scs.ca/files/webapps/csapress/annual-conferences/category/sessions/feminist-sociology> for the full list of sessions that have been included by CSA under 'feminist sociology'. For information on other Congress sessions of relevance to feminists that have been suggested by our co-sponsoring organizations, please see the website of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women at [www.criaw-icref.ca](http://www.criaw-icref.ca) after May 10 (check under the heading 'billboard' on the home page).

A meeting of the Feminist Studies Research Cluster will be held to formally establish the cluster. We invite you to join us – we welcome your input to discussion about the research cluster's future. You can also join our mailing list by sending an email to [adenis@uottawa.ca](mailto:adenis@uottawa.ca) indicating Feminist studies research cluster in the subject line.

Co-organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman and Ann Denis

**ISA World Congress 2014 in Japan and 2018 in Toronto Meeting**

Schedule and Location:   Wednesday May 28      5:00-6:30pm      Vallee-500

Please join us for a meeting to discuss the CSA's presence and participation at the 2014 ISA World Congress in Yokohama, Japan. This is an important World Congress for us as we will be promoting our hosting of the 2018 ISA World Congress in Toronto. Join us at this meeting to share your thoughts and/or to volunteer to help showcase the 2018 World Congress at our booth in Yokohama. EVERYONE is welcome.

**Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location:   Wednesday May 28      5:00-6:30pm      Concordia Seminary

The Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Cluster connects political sociologists and social movements researchers working in Canada and beyond.

Building upon the 10-year long affiliation with the CSA of the Canadian Network for the Study of Identities, Mobilization, and Conflict (also known as "the Network"), the PSSM-RC welcomes sociologists who engage with issues pertaining to the state and politics, broadly defined.

If you are interested in becoming a member of the PSSM-RC, or are already a "POSSUM," please join us for our general meeting on Wednesday 28 May, 5:00-6:00pm at the Concordia Seminary.

Organizer: Karen Stanbridge

### **Social Policy Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 5:00pm-6:30pm Vallee-400

Social Policy is concerned with promoting the well-being of human lives. The cluster of Social Policy aims to bring together the scholars who share same interest for more effective scholarly exchange and collaboration. Social policy studies is interdisciplinary, which concerns social security, healthcare, education, housing, environment, and social services.

This new research cluster will hold a networking meeting at the 2014 Congress to communicate the research interests of our members and discuss the activity plans of the cluster. All interested researchers and graduate students are welcome.

Organizer: Weizhen Dong

### **Sociology of Organizations Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Wednesday, May 28 5:00pm-6:30pm Vallee-299

The Sociology of Organizations research cluster is looking to connect scholars in Canada working within the subfield of organizational sociology/studies. The research cluster will serve as an institutional base within the CSA for this growing area of research. It will do so by helping to coordinate Sociology of Organizations sessions at the annual meeting of the CSA and developing a community of organizational researchers. The cluster will aim to establish an online forum to showcase ongoing organizational research within Canada and allow researchers to discuss emerging trends and topics within the subfield. We hope that this cluster will facilitate the advancement of organizational sociology within Canada.

Organizers: Nikki-Marie Brown and Roger Pizarro

**Sociology of Migration Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 8:15am-8:45am Vallee-400

Members of the CSA are invited to attend this brief but important meeting to discuss the formation of a CSA cluster on the sociology of migration. The objective is to develop a cluster that promotes information sharing, networking and research around the many topics found in the field. These include diverse theoretical perspectives, the collection and analyses of qualitative and quantitative data, and manifold areas of research, including but **not limited** to the political sociology of policy formation; internal migration; international labor migration within the context of globalization; global migration management; migrant detention, deportation and trafficking; transnationalization of social relations and identities; return migration and remittances; social, economic and political integration processes; enclaves and ethnic economies; precarious legal status and livelihoods; the gender, racial and ethnic stratifications and differential inclusion of migrants in destination areas; the pathways of the 1.5 and second generations; altered, hybrid and transformed identities; and the circumstances of temporary migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

Organizers: Monica Boyd and Patricia Landolt

**Student Delegate Social**

Join us for a morning meet and greet on Thursday, May 29 from 8:30am – 9:00am in Gordon and Betty Vallee Residence Room 500. Student Concerns Subcommittee Chair, Katie MacDonald, will be on hand to answer your questions about the association and Conference. We hope you take advantage of this opportunity to network with your peers from institutions across Canada. Light refreshments will be served.

**Celebrating and Defending the Commons (1-3)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Schmon Tower-103

*This session is hosted by the Society for Socialist Studies and co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association. Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.*

For at least the last decade, a number of Marxist scholars have celebrated the commons, which is typically employed as shorthand to refer to modes of social co-production and value practices that emerge in response to capitalist processes of both material and immaterial enclosure (De Angelis, 2007; Hardt & Negri, 2009; Harvey, 2003; Harvie, 2004; Perelman, 2000). Yet as Caffentzis (2004) has pointed out, the concept of the commons, and indeed commons projects, can be subject to appropriation by capital. This panel seeks to interrogate contemporary practices of both material and immaterial commons, including the problematic of capitalist appropriation.

*Session Organizer:* Wilhelm Peekhaus

*Panelists:*

**Jessa Reitsma**, OISE, University of Toronto, “Food Commons”

**Mary Jean Hande**, OISE, University of Toronto, “Challenging the Financialization of Healthcare and Disability through ‘Commoning’”

**Peter Donnelly**, University of Toronto, “Who Owns Sport? Some Implications of Considering Sport as a Cultural Commons”

### **Contemporary Sociology**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-500

*This panel is presented by the Student Concerns Subcommittee of the Canadian Sociological Association. Come early at 8:30am to enjoy light refreshments and meet fellow student delegates!*

This panel is intended to open a discussion with student members of the Canadian Sociological Association about the contemporary moment in Sociology. While we are encouraged to not “commit sociology”, and as the tenured professor dream becomes less attainable, graduate are wondering about the future of sociology in Canada, as well as their future in sociology. We invite presenters to talk about the job prospects in Sociology, the direction of Canadian sociology, the changing nature of employment at the university, and other related themes to the contemporary moment in Sociology. Potential questions to explore include: what is the future of Canadian sociology? What does public sociology look like in Canada? How is Canadian sociology growing differently than American or other sociologies?

*Session Organizer and Moderator:* Katie MacDonald

*Panelists:*

Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University  
Josee Johnston, University of Toronto  
Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University

### **Defending the Indefensible? Power, Society and Critical Discourse Analysis (MeSt2)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-499

As George Orwell pointed out over 60 years ago in *Politics and the English Language*, political speeches are oftentimes about “defending the indefensible.” In politics, difficult policy decisions invariably have to be made but it does not necessarily follow that the decisions made represent the correct and proper course of action. This session is meant to re-focus attention to this fact. What is the connection between language use and the social and political contexts in which it occurs? How do social actors use language to defend their position? What effect does language use have on marginalized groups? How are power relations created and re-created through language use? These are just some of the questions that this panel hopes to address. I am looking for papers that analyse talk and text from a variety of perspectives and using a variety of methodologies. Papers that focus on newspapers (or media in general), political speeches, blogs, editorials, etc. as well as other key genres is especially encouraged.

*Session Organizer:* James Baker

*Chair:* Stephen Halrold Riggins

*Presenters:*

1. Daniel Burnier

### **‘Can’t you at least die with a little dignity?’ The Right to Die Debates and Normative Dignity**

Au cours des dernières décennies, le droit de mourir est apparu dans les pays dits développés comme une des questions sociales et politiques les plus controversées, mobilisant un nombre important d’activistes et d’acteurs sociaux, sollicitant les politiciens et les tribunaux. Au Québec, la législature provinciale a formé la « Commission spéciale sur la question de mourir dans la dignité » dont les membres ont été chargés d’examiner cette question. Dans leur rapport de 2012, la Commission a recommandé la légalisation de l’ « aide médicale à mourir » comme un soin approprié en fin de vie. À partir de quelques exemples provenant des témoignages écrits et oraux récoltés par la Commission à différents endroits de la province, cette présentation s’intéresse aux batailles sémantiques, aux

énoncés prescriptifs, aux diverses stratégies discursives visant à imposer une vision de la dignité en fin de vie. Cette présentation remet également en question la supposition normative que « mourir dans la dignité » soit nécessairement synonyme d'une « bonne mort ».

2. James Baker

### **Narrative and Mythopoesis: Canadian Conservative Storytelling in the Age of Crimmigration**

As George Orwell pointed out over 60 years ago in *Politics and the English Language*, political speeches are oftentimes about “defending the indefensible.” In politics, difficult policy decisions invariably have to be made but it does not necessarily follow that the decisions made represent the correct and proper course of action. This paper is meant to re-focus attention to this fact.

While the Conservative Government argues that Bill C-31: *Protecting Canada's Immigration System Act* is aimed at refugee reform and designed to target “criminal middlemen,” I argue that their approach is actually aimed at restricting refugee asylum, despite the fact that it is an internationally recognized treaty right. Expanding upon Theo van Leeuwen's (2008) mythopoesis, I argue that the Conservative defense is wholly illegitimate and designed to portray asylum seekers as criminals.

### **Embodiment, Pedagogy and Decolonization: Critical and Materialist Considerations I (Edu6-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-300

These sessions will feature contributors to an edited collection entitled *Embodiment, Pedagogy and Decolonization: Critical and Material Considerations*. The intention of this book is to consider how embodiment and embodied learning are taken up in pedagogical and decolonization theories and practices. This volume explores whether and how to develop and express embodied ways of teaching, learning and knowing in educational contexts; it features work that critiques educational frameworks from beyond academic settings as a way to re-think western liberal education. Attention to the material aspects of the topics addressed, particularly decolonization, pushes forward a key concern in embodiment scholarship; that is, the importance of addressing more than solely discursive approaches to experience and knowledge production. Just as knowing is more than solely cognitive, and decolonization is not simply a metaphor [1], the contributors to this collection take up the symbiotic relationship between discursive and material observation and meaning making.

This collection was initiated by Roxana Ng and Sheila Batacharya. On January 12, 2013, Roxana tragically died from cancer. Sheila has been joined by Renita Wong as co-editor. This book honours the important contributions that Roxana Ng made to embodied learning and critical feminist, anti-racist and anti-colonial approaches to embodiment studies.

1[1] Tuck, E. & Yang, K.W. (2012). Decolonization is not a metaphor. *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education and Society*. 1(1) pp.1-40.

*Chair and Co-organizer:* Dr. Sheila Batacharya

*Co-organizer:* Dr. Yuk-Lin Renita Wong

*Presenters:*

1. Temitope Adefarakan

### **Decolonizing Education: Indigenous Approaches to Identity and Embodiment through the Yoruba Concept of Ori (Destiny)**

While Canada is often imagined as a sanctuary for progressive politics and ‘multicultural’ social institutions, it nonetheless is also an inequitable space where especially educational institutions are c/overtly anchored in Euro-dominant hegemonies. This paper involves discussion of how Yoruba Indigenous knowledges are exemplary of empowering African-Centred approaches which resist and subvert conventional practices of teaching and learning in education. Cartesian informed pedagogies (which have been normalized in too many educational settings) dichotomize the mind and body, thereby rendering spirit untenable because such models are fixed in the hierarchical binarized model

and therefore limited. In contrast to narrow Cartesian models of education, this paper asks educators to consider spirit, and spirituality as fundamental to one's teaching practice, and offers contributions from the development of African-centred theory as a relevant approach to diversity and socially just pedagogy.

As a site where spirit and matter are interdependently merged, the Indigenous Yoruba concept of *ori* (head/destiny/purpose) is a salient multilayered element of Yoruba worldsense (Oyewumi, 1997) where it is believed that one's identity is shaped by alignment with their *ori*. This paper discusses *Ori* as a counter-hegemonic entry point for decolonizing pedagogical practices which fragment the body from the mind, and, instead provide an affirming space for conceptualizing oneself as the purposeful fusion of body, mind and soul in order to heal from the dislocation and oppression prevalent in mainstream teaching and learning. The central focus of this theoretical discussion is the articulation of Yoruba (African) Indigenous spirituality and cosmology as foundational to particularly African students' self-esteem, awareness and success, and can also offer empowering decolonizing possibilities for *all* students' learning.

2. Susan Ferguson

### **Embodied Writing and Decolonizing Knowledge Production: The Social Production of Pain in Lata Mani's Interleaves**

This paper explores the possibilities of embodied writing for social research and its implications for decolonizing knowledge production about and of the body. While there has been considerable interest in issues of subjectivity and embodiment in social research, much academic writing about the body, health, and subjectivity maintains the normative orders of Western academic knowledge production through its reliance upon dominant understandings of embodiment and writing practices that (re)produce disembodied relations to text. Beginning with the understanding that writing is a key, but contested, site of knowledge production in Western society, I treat writing as a social and bodily practice. Using an examination of the social production of bodily pain to exemplify my approach, I bring together disability studies, feminist autobiography, and phenomenologically-informed interpretive sociology to develop an understanding of embodied writing and consider how it can support a project of decolonizing knowledge production through the recognition of embodied difference and the cultivation of different ways of knowing. In particular, I am interested in exploring how our epistemological locations shape knowledge production about and of bodies in pain, and, how a conversation between disability studies and transnational feminist theory can disrupt the material and discursive boundaries which discipline and contain knowledge production about pain, disability, and embodiment. Through a close reading of Lata Mani's memoir of pain and disability, *Interleaves*, I explore the potential for transnational health knowledge to shape embodied knowledge production that treats the experience of pain as a social activity mediated by discursive and material processes. I argue that through her use of mindfulness meditation, embodied narrative strategies, and textual practices which disrupt Western academic writing conventions, Lata Mani's work represents the possibility of writing through pain and disability towards a space of decolonizing and liberatory praxis.

3. Stephanie Moynagh

### **Class and Embodiment: Making Space for Complex Capacity**

This chapter aims to discuss the importance of valuing emotional and spiritual ways of knowing. In delving into some of the complex roots that condition and strengthen these forms of intelligence, I examine how social class experience relates to somatic knowledge. The discussion explores the embodied experiences rooted in poverty-class cultures and speaks to how these knowledges are devalued by white supremacist, capitalist and hetero-patriarchal structures, which define and privilege dominant presentations of knowledge. Though emotional and spiritual capacities are shaped and mediated by a myriad of factors, this chapter looks at the ways that class-based experiences give rise to particular competencies. It is recognized throughout that systemic and interpersonal traumas stemming from conditions of poverty can result in both embodying and disembodied experiences. I



place this reality in conversation with the complexity of honouring survival, valuing the existing array of poverty-class knowledges and calling for counter-hegemonic change at the same time.

4. Devi Dee Mucina

#### **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 embodied race, colonialism, sexism and politics anew. I hope re-entering this social space, through an Ubuntu philosophical framework of relational dialogue, will leave us all with new stories that will help us all matter to each other beyond nice political words.

5. Sheila Stewart

#### **Poetry: learning through embodied language**

My paper will explore how I use poetry to dwell in the complex space of connection and disconnection between body and word. I write poems to inquire into the relationship between body, mind, emotions, and spirit, as an invitation to integration and healing. The fragmentary, imagistic nature of poetry allows me to work with material beyond the rational, such as the unconscious and the partiality of memory. Poetry draws on the visceral, emotional, and a sense of spirit and uses rhythm and experimentation attempting to take language to and beyond its usual limitations. In this way the process of writing poetry can work with more fluid thinking- feeling states and embrace embodied forms of learning. Writing poetry helps me reclaim disembodied parts of myself.

I draw on poetic inquiry (Thomas, Cole, & Stewart, 2012; Guiney Yallop, 2010; Prendergast, Leggo, & Shameshima, 2009), a form of arts-informed research (Knowles and Cole, 2008), to inquire into the ways that shame, grief, and silence can permeate learning. I examine threads of my experience with church, family and school to understand more about the dynamics between learning and authority.

6. Wendy Peters

#### **Embodied Learning, Decolonizing Experience: A Student Reconsiders Illness and the Western Body**

The course, "Embodied Learning and Qi Gong" taught by Dr. Roxana Ng, introduced me to Qi Gong, Traditional Chinese Medicine, and the imperative to consider the body as a social construction and a source of knowledge. While these ideas are not new, they were new to me in 2001. Dr. Ng's course was instrumental in making salient Western knowledge and ways of knowing that I implicitly rely on inside and outside the classroom. Learning about embodied ways of thinking and knowing provoked a deeply personal final paper in which I revisit my own experience of having a pituitary tumour surgically removed from my brain in 1997. In my paper, I return to the only journal I have ever kept in my adult life; one that documents my experience of learning that I had a brain tumour, up until my post-surgery recovery.

In light of the course material I re-read my own illness narrative, examining how Western constructions of the body – previously beyond question in my mind – informed my experience, emotions, and actions. To illustrate, at the time of my diagnosis, I felt particularly shocked and terrified that I had a *brain* tumour and would be having *brain* surgery. There was something distinctly and – to my mind – self-evidently ominous about these word combinations. After Professor Ng explained that within Traditional Chinese Medicine the brain is conceived of as "a gelatinous mass" that is not of particular importance relative to other organs, I realized that my sense of having a brain

tumour was constructed relative to Western discourses. It was only through learning about Traditional Chinese Medicine that I could re-read my fear as steeped in Western conceptions that place the brain as the seat of personality and cognition, while simultaneously elevating these faculties above other abilities. Encountering differing conceptions of the brain – its meanings and consequences – highlighted how Western knowledge imbued my experience with certain emotional and experiential effects while ruling out other outcomes. Learning about differing paradigms enabled me to examine my original illness narrative as a constructed and embodied text.

### **Encounters between aboriginals and recent immigrants and refugees (Solimm8)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-400

Research on aboriginals and immigrants and refugees are much separated areas, and studies on relations between aboriginals and immigrants are rarely seen. Yet, in some cities such as Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Regina, which has a relatively higher proportion of aboriginal population, there seem increasing encounters between aboriginals and recent immigrants and refugees, especially in the poor neighborhoods of downtown areas. What are the uniqueness of interactions/relations between aboriginals and recent immigrants and refugees? Does this imply emerging mixed ghettos of aboriginals and poor immigrants and refugees? This session aims to explore social, political, economic and residential encounters between aboriginals and recent immigrants and refugees in Canadian cities.

*Session Organizer:* Wei Xing

Chair: Weizhen Dong

*Presenters:*

1. Laura Murphy

#### **There's No Place Like Home – Housing Realities and Strategies for Newcomer Immigrant and Indigenous Families in Edmonton, Alberta**

Regarding housing inequality in Canada, it is well documented that two of the more vulnerable populations are urban-based Indigenous peoples and newcomer immigrants. Both groups experience high poverty rates and chronic low-income when living in urban centers. Newcomers experience higher housing insecurity than their Canadian-born counterparts, while Indigenous people tend to be over-represented among urban homeless populations. However, while these two groups share many housing outcome commonalities, they diverge with respect to inclusive experiences as newcomers are encouraged to integrate into Canadian society, whereas Indigenous people face forms of exclusion. Both groups face similar housing challenges, and while each may have different resources at their disposal, many newcomers overcome housing issues after being in Canada for a few years. The purpose of my research is to compare and contrast experiences of housing vulnerability for low-income Indigenous and newcomer immigrant families in Edmonton, Alberta, over time. The city of Edmonton is an ideal case study due to its sizable urban Aboriginal population of 5.2%, and comparable newcomer immigrant population of 5.7% (in Canada less than 5 years) (Statistics Canada 2013). Housing vulnerability, or inadequate housing and propensities to homelessness, will be evaluated quantitatively through cost, crowding, and/or repairs needed. Further, mobility and social capital will also be assessed to see if they have an influence on housing vulnerability. Qualitatively, case worker notes will be analyzed to understand the lived realities of housing for families, as well as to examine housing strategies. My study will analyze the University of Alberta's Community-University-Partnership (CUP) longitudinal dataset, 'Families First Edmonton' (FFE). This dataset is part of a community-based research project that looked at 1168 low-income families living in Edmonton, Alberta from 2006 to 2011. The project aims to demonstrate whether housing policies may be more effective as overarching, or as group specific.

2. Yun-Csang Ghimn, Manisha Khetarpal

**Ethnics helping First Nations (look) cross-border**

Maskwacis Cultural College is a post-secondary institution at Hobbema which grants certificates and diplomas on reserve. University Studies courses are offered e.g. SOCIOLOGY 2560 Inequality & Social Stratification where registrants "trace the experiences of Aboriginal, Chinese, Ukranian [sic], and Japanese people during the development of the Canadian state." Brown researched about Mexican co-workers in Alberta, with whom he shared enduring discrimination as looking non-white. Some indigenous youths are mistaken racially for Asian or Latino, which previously upset them; now hopefully Soci 2560 taught by Ghimn of Korea will help to expand students' perspectives. Khetarpal from India is a librarian who finds coordinating with First Nations population very satisfying and fulfilling. The principle of her community-led library service philosophy is that "usage increases appreciation and (more) library use in our registrants' learning journey." The library service and information literacy gets embedded in classes where she attends early sessions and works with the instructors. Students are required to consult with Khetarpal for referenced sources; they also visit the library for a place to connect. This relationship developed from sociology directs registrants to use online databases for other courses. She hosted a library showcase in July '13 and Ghimn participated in that event.

3. Samantha Spady

**Whitening "The Heart of the City": Citizen Surveillance in McCauley**

Canadian cities are racially contested spaces, none more so than the Prairie City. This paper investigates recent urban renewal in downtown Edmonton, Alberta within the framework of an ongoing settler colonial project. I argue that the revitalization has redefined the neighbourhood of McCauley to be organized through propertied relationships to land, and has produced 'citizen' homeowners who know their place in the settler city through the policing and removal of Indigenous and homeless bodies. The 'encounter' between the homeowner and the Indigenous body becomes a moment of this redefinition, and allows the settler to emplace himself as the legitimate resident of the "white city". These practices of encounter and removal produce and maintain the boundaries between community membership and 'dangerous outsider' and highlight the colonial project at the heart of the recent revitalization. Unmapping the ways in which this space has been presented as a welcome outcome of a progressive urban movement allows us to begin to understand how we are each called upon to participate in white supremacy. Making connections to how displacement is inextricably linked to projects of renewal and safety, this paper attempts to illustrate the consequences of naturalizing spaces as inevitable outcomes of development and community improvement.

**Media and Cultural Industries in the 21st Century: Digitization and Technology (SoCul1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-599

This panel invites papers that reflect on the changing nature of media and cultural industries in the 21st century. In many ways, we are far less constricted by borders and boundaries in the production and consumption of media and culture; social media outlets such as Twitter have enhanced our ability to connect and stay informed about social movements happening worldwide. Social media has also made it easier for consumers to affect change through fundraising sites like Kickstarter. At the same time, many traditional borders and boundaries persist; the music and film industries in North America remain oligopolistic, and women and visible minorities working in media and cultural industries still confront many invisible boundaries.

*Session Organizers and Chairs:* Kim de Laat and Shyon Baumann

*Presenters:*

1. Debra M. Clarke

## **The Digitalization of News Production: Implications for Journalistic Labour and News Audiences**

Contemporary discussions of professional journalism almost invariably address one or more of its current “crises.” There can be little question that the profession is presently under siege, although not by citizen journalism or user-generated content, nor by the decline in newspaper readership. Those most besieged are journalists themselves, throughout many Western societies, as a direct result of aggressive cross-media ownership convergence and radical cuts to newsroom labour forces. Journalists who remain confront heavier workloads and other significant changes in the conditions of their labour associated with digitalization. This paper traces the implications of these social conditions for both journalists and their audiences. There is abundant European and North American evidence that most journalists are keenly attuned to the underlying political economy of news production. Moreover, most journalists lament the decline of investigative journalism and the increasing inability of the journalistic field to fulfill its own established standards. Also evident, however, is a set of misperceptions regarding audiences and their news interests that is incompatible with the results of qualitative reception research. Through integrated analysis of news production and reception, the paper is concerned to specify the social conditions which prohibit the satisfaction of journalists’ professional needs as well as the informational needs of their audiences.

2. Nathan Thompson, Chris Tatham

### **‘Masc only’: Technologically mediated gender reflexivity and the re-assertion of hegemonic masculinity**

Gay geo-social hook up applications are on the rise and Grindr, the most popular app, has more than 4 million users in over 192 countries around the world. We collected 50 in-depth qualitative surveys in both Ontario and New Brunswick to analyze gay men’s engagements with geo-social apps (Grindr and Scruff) and how they express, perceive, and use masculinity in their relationships with themselves and others. Through our analysis we found that many of the gay men demonstrated reflexivity in understanding their own gender presentation and that of others using the apps. However, even though the men expressed an understanding of masculinity as unfixed, changeable, and plastic, they simultaneously and contradictorily continued to link their preferences and desires with heterosexuality and hegemonic masculinity thus re-asserting a naturalized and fixed idea of genuine masculinity. Our research demonstrates that while technology may facilitate greater reflexivity around traditional views of masculinity, it does not necessarily mean that those “boundaries” have been dismantled.

3. Lance Stewart

### **Beyond Piracy: The Materiality of Digital Objects and the Consumption of Copyright**

With the growing use of digital technologies in media consumption, companies have developed new methods of providing goods and services to consumers online. Despite the elevated success of digital distribution of music, film, video games, and books, the issue of illegal access and distribution of copyrighted materials has become a widely identified social problem. Economic, legal, and criminological perspectives have largely dominated research on the topic of digital piracy, perpetuating assumptions in how these practices are explored and explained. In identifying this limitation in the literature, this paper sets out to create a conceptual model in approaching the study of digital piracy. Bridging the perspectives of cultural sociology with science and technology studies, this approach explores online media consumption through the properties of digital objects. The conceptualization of digital objects as “dematerialized” dismisses important sociocultural dynamics of both the attributes of digital objects and the architecture of online services. A ‘digital materiality’ perspective on digital piracy explores how the form and structure of online goods and services results in the development of expectations and preferences resulting in illegal consumption practices. The resulting conceptual approach speaks to a number of possible consequences regarding how we define and understand Internet technologies.

**Social Movements Case Studies I (PSSM8-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Concordia Seminary

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 comparative works.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Mark Stoddart

*Presenters:*

1. Christine Montgomerie-Mione

**The Quebec Student Movement and the Crisis of Leadership in Ontario**

One of the largest movements in Canadian history, the Quebec student movement emerged in resistance to proposed austerity measures and tuition increase which feared to yield a lowering of students and workers standard of life. The student led struggle in Quebec produced many successes and exemplified the importance of leadership throughout the movement. This paper will explore why the Quebec student movement did not spread to Ontario. Examined is the role of the student unions leadership in the Quebec Student movement which the Canadian Federation of Students was unable to replicate in the context of Ontario. Building from a Marxist framework, this case draws on contemporary social movement theories and discusses the significance of adequate leadership in sustaining a successful social movement.

2. Debra Mackinnon

**Criminalization of Political Dissent: The Regulation of Space and People During Occupy Vancouver**

Since 2011, discussions of social movements and protest control have examined many aspects of the Occupy Movement. While some have explicitly discussed this movement as a response to pacification, few have discussed how its dismantlement is part of the same pacification process. Drawing on Access to Information releases, Freedom of Information releases, legal documents, and media sources, this critical discourse analysis examines how state power and space came together during Occupy Vancouver. Focusing on the interoperability of state and private entities, preliminary findings demonstrate the "scripted" multiscale scope and multivalent application of formal legal control. This paper, as part of a larger project, serves to map out pre-emptive control tactics in Canada between 2011 and 2014.

3. M. Reza Nakhaie, Ali Dadgar

**Political Ideology and Voting Behavior: A Case Study of the 2009 Presidential Election in Iran**

After the presidential election of June 2009 in Iran, when incumbent president questionably was re-elected, a series of street demonstrations were aroused in the Iranian major cities. The movement labeled *Jonbesh-e Sabz* (Green Movement) and its motto was "where is my vote"? The protesters claimed that their votes to the reformist candidate, *Musavi*, have been "stolen" by the hardliner re-elected president, *Ahmadinejad*. However, a scholarly counter-argument, rooted in several surveys, rejects the claims on the invalidity of the election's results. This paper endeavors to shed light on some aspects of post-election disputations on "validation" of the election's results, drawing on a secondary analysis on the *World Public Opinion* data gathered during the 2009 election. The findings confirm the accuracy of the 2009 election results. In addition, it shows that the primary force for the success of Ahmadinejad election is rooted in the world views of the voters whose traditional, religious and conservative ideology helped to seal the election outcome.

## **Sociology of Religion I: Boundaries and Liminality (SoRel1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-399

In the past couple of years there has occurred a re-emerging interest in the sociology of religion. This session aims to explore the various ways in which religion is being researched, discussed, analyzed and interpreted in our current economic, political, and cultural climate. The main aim is to re-introduce the importance of religion back into sociological inquiry.

*Session Organizer and Discussant:* Agata Piekosz

*Chair:* Dana Sawchuk

*Presenters:*

1. Barbara Hanson

### **Medieval Christianity in Current Social Theory: A Reflex to Mechanism and A Holistic Alternative**

This paper looks at how medieval Christian politics and modes of thought have led to a reflex toward mechanism in social theory. Social theoretical activity of the past 75 years has criticized conceptions of modernity, science, objectivity, and reason as artifacts of European or Western thought in the 1500s to 1900s. However, these critiques have failed to address how these ideas grew out of dominant monotheistic religion in the Medieval or Middle Ages (400s-1400s) in territories that later became Europe. They were carried via religious scholasticism into the formation and maintenance of academia. This mechanistic reflex persists and can be transformed by alternative holistic epistemology.

2. Jason Jean

### **Challenging Boundaries: the challenge of critical history and theoretical innovation in the sociology of science and religion**

Sociologists presently engaged in the study of Creationism and Intelligent Design have been forced to engage with and develop theoretical constructions concerning how science and religion can or cannot be related to each other. Critical histories developed by academics such as John Hedley Brooks, Steven Shapin, and Ronald Numbers are presenting the public with alternative histories of scientific development where there was never a definitive break between religious and scientific activity and in which the 'scientific revolution' never occurred. Also, experts in the field of science and religion like Ian Barbour have recommended utilizing Thomas Kuhn's paradigmatic epistemology to interpret both scientific and religious knowledge and activities, providing a theoretical framework which puts both on equal epistemological footing.

For this article, I formulate and defend such a theoretical framework as it is very useful for both interpreting and respecting religious knowledge when placed in relation to fundamentalism, as well as scientific knowledge and activities. This approach to the intersection of religious and scientific interaction provides a much more historically honest approach, bypassing the whig histories commonly found within science textbooks, and does not belittle or incorrectly restrict religious knowledge to the supernatural realm.

3. Robin Willey

### **Liminal Practice: Pierre Bourdieu, Madness, and Religion**

This presentation uses conceptions of liminality as found in the works of French social theorist and philosopher Georges Bataille, sociologist Emile Durkheim, and anthropologist Victor Turner to resolve limitations in Pierre Bourdieu's functionalism. Concepts of "restricted" religious fields (e.g., rationalist, institutionalized), and "liminal" religious fields (e.g., charismatic effervescence) help one account for the affective, irrational, heterogeneous, and/or sacred aspects of social life, while

maintaining the explanatory power of Bourdieu's theoretical framework. In particular, this critical revision to Bourdieu allows one to account for certain religious events, such as the Toronto Blessing, that obscure the lines between religious practice and madness, and makes it possible to better analyse and explain the boundaries and intersections that exist between restricted religious fields and the liminal.

### **Visual Research Methods: Practice, Politics and Ethics I (VisSo2-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-299

Gillian Rose, a leading visual researcher, recently observed that "(o)ne of the most striking developments across the social sciences in the past decade has been the growth of research methods using visual materials" (Rose, 2014). Sociologists are part of this 'striking' development, as more and more researchers are turning to visual methods as ways of enriching research practices and as routes towards presenting "a more visual sociology" (Pauwels 2010); yet at the edges of this methodological explosion lie questions about visual history, purpose, practice, politics and ethics.

This panel is guided by several questions: What do visual material and visual research methods do within our research practices? What is the epistemological status of visual data; are they representational? performative? How do visual research methods and/or visual materials reframe or reconfigure our research relationships – and with what effects? Do visuals enable us to see more and know more and if so, how do we theorize this seeing/knowing? Do visual research methods enhance social justice objectives and outcomes in research – and if so, how?

We invite papers that reflect on epistemological, methodological, ontological and/or ethical issues when deploying visual research methods in projects that aim to "make a difference in the world" (Haraway, 1997). *This session is co-sponsored by the Social Justice Research Institute at Brock.*

*Session Organizers:* Andrea Doucet and Nancy Cook

*Chair:* Andrea Doucet

*Presenters:*

1. Nancy Cook, David Butz

#### **Autophotographic Narratives of Social Change**

Sociologists have recently been exposed both to critiques of an epistemology of vision and calls for the increased use of visual methods. In response, qualitative researchers are searching for new visual techniques that allow them to avoid the spectres of objectivism and appropriation that haunted earlier approaches. In this paper we make a case for one of those emerging techniques: autophotography. We recently used autophotography in a study of the impacts of road accessibility on social organisation in a village in northern Pakistan, and found that the technique allows us to access and construct spatial knowledge in ways that address epistemological concerns about visibility. It does so by locating the process of representation with participants, making them the subjects rather than objects of vision. In this context, participants' narratives about their photographs constitute local, subjugated knowledge produced by an 'unseen' community whose lives and struggles remain largely invisible. These narratives highlight participants' editorial decisions about what they photographed and why, thereby providing important insights regarding the social construction of visual knowledge.

2. Gloria Nickerson

#### **Champions for Social Change and Photovoice Ethics**

In response to the enduring 'crisis of representation' many researchers have sought out research projects collaborative in design to share knowledge and shift traditional researcher-subject relationships. Photovoice, developed by Wang and Burris (1994) offers a research design that

requires a positive and engaged audience to affect this desired change. Within the aims of photovoice to elicit social change, critical conscious raising and social action mobilization will be ineffective if the study is negatively received by the wider public or those in positions to commit to change. There are many researchers who have commented that photovoice also has the potential to raise false hopes as efforts to rally public concern or inform public policy fail (Wallerstein and Bernstein 1988; Tanjasiri 2011; Mitchell 2011). Claudia Mitchell has asked “Why is finding the solution to a social issue always the responsibility of those most affected by the issue (Mitchell 2011p. 14). Wallerstein and Bernstein argue that people cannot assume sole responsibility for creating a healthier environment. Individuals alone are not responsible for enacting and changing complex multiple categories and issues. This paper explores the ethical issues of photovoice in terms of the rarely discussed research design that has an imbedded pressure for the participants to be the champions of social change?

3. Natasha Saltes

### **Seeing disability through a different lens: Epistemological and ethical issues in applying visual methods in disability research**

Although visual methods have the potential to provide a candid and unscripted account of a participant’s subjective reality, the use of images in the research process raises questions concerning how to contextualize “seeing” and “being seen” (Chalfen 2011). Similar issues concerning portrayal, representation and interpretation have had a significant influence on disability scholarship. Yet, there remains a paucity of research that incorporates visual methods when documenting the experience of disability. A concern with disability research is that it often excludes disabled people from the process (Shakespeare 1996) by relying on a limited and inaccessible range of methods. This presentation examines how visual methods can be used as a means to access “subjugated knowledge” (Foucault 1980, 2003) by providing an alternative and inclusive means of participation. In doing so, this presentation draws from a qualitative study on disabled people’s experience using mobile devices to examine the epistemological and ethical issues involved in collecting and analyzing participant-generated photographs. In particular, this presentation outlines how incorporating photographic images in the research process might challenge and redefine the context of how we know and what we know about the lived experience of disability.

4. Terry Trzeczak

### **Investigating Photography as Process through Somaesthetics, the Soldier and War: an Interdisciplinary Inquiry**

My inquiry examines the viability of the *process* of photography as a somatic aesthetic (*somaesthetic*) strategy to assist military veterans returning from deployment as part of a journey towards well-being. The *process* of photography is the conscious act of photographing. Somaesthetics, coined by Richard Shusterman, is based in contemporary pragmatism and grounded in philosophical aesthetics, frames this inquiry. Anchoring the *process* of photography in somaesthetics extends the conversation between Humanities and Social Sciences thus accentuating somaesthetics’ inherent interdisciplinarity. In situating the *process* of photography the camera acts as a tool or prosthesis aiding the military veteran by enhancing somatic consciousness, facilitating a heightened sense of awareness. Through heightened sensory awareness of the body, the act of mindfulness, defined as living in the present moment, becomes more accessible and conceptually easier to replicate. For the returning veteran, living in the present moment could be key in minimizing inevitable life stressors that accompany transition back to civilian life.

Employing Lincoln and Guba’s naturalistic inquiry, photographic exercises, journaling, emergent interviewing and grounded narrative provide the methods needed to investigate the viability of the *process* of photography as a somaesthetic strategy to assist veterans, returning from deployment as part of a journey towards well-being.

**BREAK TIME (10:30am – 10:45am)**



**Comparative-Historical Sociology (DGS2)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-500

Comparative-historical sociology is a research tradition with particular methods that generally explores the unfolding of major social processes over time. This session invites papers that either offer comparative-historical analyses or that review some aspect of the methods underlying the research tradition.

*Session Organizer and Discussant:* Matthew Lange

*Chair:* Andrew Dawson, Glendon College

*Presenters:*

1. James Lannigan, Neil McLaughlin

**Professors and Politics: Noam Chomsky's Contested Reputation in the United States and Canada**

There is an extensive literature comparing the politics, sociology and economics of the United States and Canada, but very little work comparing the role that public intellectuals play in the space of public opinion binationally. Noam Chomsky provides a theoretically useful example of an established academic and public intellectual whose reputation is deeply contested in both countries although somewhat less so in Canada. Our comparative case study offers leverage to contribute to debates on the sociology of reputations, intellectuals, and the politics of professors using data from six major Canadian and American newspapers from 1995-2009 and an innovative coding of marginalization and consecration. In earlier work it has been shown that Chomsky is discussed as a public intellectual more prominently in Canada than in the United States (Townsend and McLaughlin 2011). Here we examine the comparative construction of "public intellectual" reputations in the context of the political context of post 9-11 America and the Harper era in Canada. We document small but theoretically important and substantively interesting differences between the Canadian and American receptions of Chomsky, show change in the patterns of portrayal and number of publications over time, and offer an analysis of differences between political attacks and consecrations.

2. Anisha Datta

**The Ideology and Politics of 'Caste as Race': A Comparative-Historical Analysis**

Using a comparative-historical lens, the paper will examine the ideological and political implications of defining caste as race. The nineteenth century colonial discourse had conceptualized caste as race in British India. The rise of professional Oriental scholarship, located in European universities, began to generate new forms of colonial knowledge. This knowledge had a lasting impact in the budding field of anthropology, a field which conceived 'race' as a central framework. Drawing on anthropology, the colonial administrators propounded the 'official view' of caste, by conceiving the latter in terms of European race theory. In this view, caste became reduced to a number of physical characteristics, and enumerable census identities. *Did the colonial discourse of racializing caste, play a role in defining and ruling India? Secondly, what is the relationship of this colonial discourse to the recent demands made by dalit activists that caste based discrimination should be included in the agenda of the UN Conference against Racism? For sure, the internationalization of caste based injustice is a worthy endeavor, in particular if it envisions the annihilation of caste. But, can caste be annihilated by defining it in terms of race?* The paper will attempt to answer these three historically intertwined questions.

3. Rick Helmes-Hayes, Emily Milne

**The Institutionalization of Symbolic Interactionism in English-Language Canadian Sociology, 1922-2000**

This paper examines the establishment and growth of symbolic interactionism (SI) as a disciplinary specialization in English-language Canadian sociology, 1922-2000. Nicholas Mullins (1973) and others have studied the institutionalization and development of SI in the United States, but no equivalent work has been undertaken in Canada. We fill this gap by documenting the establishment and growth of SI in English Canada in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in terms of some basic indicators of *institutionalization*:

faculty members hired, literature published, graduate programs established, annual conferences held, and the like. Data sources include: university calendars, interviews, correspondence, and secondary literature. We divide the institutionalization of SI into three periods: 1920-59 (“gaining a foothold”); 1960-79 (“becoming mainstream/ mission accomplished”); and 1980-2000 (“winning the battle/ losing the war”). We offer a three-pronged theoretical ‘framing’ of our findings using Mullins’ *Theory and Theory Groups in American Sociology* (1973), Anthony Oberschall’s *The Establishment of Empirical Sociology* (1972), and Gary Alan Fine’s “The Sad Demise, Mysterious Disappearance and Glorious Triumph of Symbolic Interactionism” (1993).

### **Diaspora and Identity I (Solmm2-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-400

Upon migration, one’s identity is challenged due to environmental and cultural changes. The session will be focused on the formation process of diasporic identity based on cultural, spatial, and social circumstances in modern Canadian society.

*Session Organizer:* Shirin Khayambashi

*Chair:* Afsana Tabibi

*Presenters:*

1. Shirin Khayambashi

#### **Minorities among Minorities: Deconstruction of Diasporic Identity**

Diasporic community development is tainted with the preconceived notion of cohesion and homogeneity. This assumption overlooks the internal social hierarchy and power struggle existing in each diasporic community, which falsify the cultural equilibrium. Consequently, minority members within a diasporic community are confronted with multiplicity of discrimination from both diasporic community and dominant society of receiving nation. In addition, being in diaspora is in an unbalanced state of unacceptability and longing to belong. Since life in diaspora is dwelling in the unstable state of “in-betweenness” (Bhabha 2004), diasporic identity develops and flourishes in this spatial and temporal location. For a minority member of a diasporic community, this unstable state is sullied with cultural unacceptability and communal oppression. In this paper, I will ask: how does multiplicity of oppressive factors affect one’s identity development in diaspora?

2. Afsana Tabibi

#### **The Impact of Culture and Experience: An Examination of the Educational *under-Achievements* of the Afghan Diaspora in Canada**

In 2008 the Toronto District School Board in Toronto, ON, Canada published a report based on a census conducted in 2006. This report indicates academic achievement patterns of various student groups in intermediate (i.e. 7-8) and secondary (i.e. 9-12) school in the Greater Toronto Area. This report suggests that Dari and Pashto speaking (i.e. Afghan) intermediate students within the GTA are at the *lowest* levels of reading, writing, mathematics and science. Furthermore, Dari and Pashto speaking secondary school students are located in the *higher-at-risk* level and are more likely to be *lower-performing* in all subject areas measured: English, math, science and geography. These results indicate that Afghan youth are in fact struggling in intermediate school and high school. While this report is very useful in presenting and describing the various student groups’ academic achievements, it does not provide reasons why such disparities exist. In this paper I investigate such disparities by attempting to answer the question: What are the obstacles that are causing Afghan youth living in the Canadian diaspora, to be rated among the lowest achieving groups in high school? I suggest that Afghans face many pre-migration and post-migration determinants that not only affect their identities, but also impede their academic success in the diaspora.

3. Negar Pourebrahim Alamdar

### **The Differential Impact of the Dominant Canadian Culture on Identity: Race, Gender and Diaspora**

Conceptually, this examines how diasporic women experience the conditions, contexts and consequences of transmigration in terms of the dialectical interplay, the tensions and contradictions (attraction and repulsion) between tradition and western values (the juxtapositions between home and host). The process of transnationalism encourages the development of hybrid identities, a focus of this proposed study. To remedy the essentializing character of identity this paper offers fruitful theories that explore the fluidity and hybridity of identities. The emphasis on culture (values, beliefs, knowledge and customs) as a source of identity and signification and representation of diasporic social life in Canada is long overdue given the post 9/11 climate decades where contemporary biopolitics and the regulation of population is a political problem for transnational communities in Canada. This paper will investigate what it means to be a diasporic woman in the Canadian milieu in relationship to the common characteristics of Canadian identity and the pervasive "othering".

4. Catherine Ruth Holtmann

### **Contesting the Boundaries: Gender Roles and Immigrant Women in the Maritimes**

The recent proposal of a charter of secular values in Quebec has raised the question of the equality of religious women and men in Canadian society. With the charter, the state assumes that gender inequalities are beyond the agential capacities of religious groups and warrant public intervention yet does not provide evidence for this assumption. In the media Muslim women are placed at the forefront of this debate however, the question of women's equality within Catholicism is also far from settled. Research indicates that gender relationships within patriarchal religions are not static but in dynamic relationship with wider societal influences (Moghissi et al 2009; Gallagher 2003). Based on qualitative data collected from 31 Muslim and 31 Catholic women immigrant women in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, this paper will outline the similarities and differences between the two groups in terms of the social construction and lived experiences of gender roles. The analysis is based on an intersectional theoretical framework and incorporates contemporary social scientific literature on immigrants, gender and religion.

### **Dynamics of Change in Rural Labour Markets and Communities: Poverty, Exploitation and Inequalities (RuSo1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-499

These sessions focus on the creation of better sociological understandings of the dynamics of change and continuity in rural labour markets and the communities involved in the labour supply. Papers will be considered which focus on the ways in which labour is being sourced through new patterns of temporary and permanent migration, issues associated with lower levels of training and education opportunities of Canada's rural population, the dilemmas facing potential workers and communities in areas where jobs are in short supply including the problems of investing in skills training in the face of economies with boom and bust cycles; gender and ethnic equity issues; and local/global conflicts over labour sourcing.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Jennifer Jarman

*Presenters:*

1. David Calnitsky

### **Basic income in a small town: Eroding stigma though universal eligibility**

This paper is part of a dissertation examining the impact of an understudied quasi-experiment from the late 1970s called the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment, or Mincome. For three years, participants in the program were able to access guaranteed incomes equivalent to \$18,950 for a family of four. While Mincome took place in three sites, I focus on the "saturation" site located in the town of Dauphin, Manitoba, where all town residents were eligible for Mincome payments.

Using qualitative survey data I analyze subjective assessments of stigma among Mincome participants; as a contrast I analyze similar surveys from traditional welfare participants. Participants willing to

join Mincome were not willing to go on welfare, even if necessary, because relative to welfare, Mincome was not perceived as degrading and invasive. In contrast to welfare, Mincome was seen as “more normal” and helpful “for everybody”, not just the very poor. I argue that by blurring lines of demarcation between low-wage workers, unemployed workers, and social assistance recipients, basic income can reduce the barriers to forging solidarities across social categories. This analysis places the erosion of stigma at the explanatory core of the association between the universality of a program and its resilience.

2. Regina Bellosso

**Conceptualizing poverty and vulnerability in Thunder Bay: The Case of the New Directions Speakers’ School**

This paper will discuss the major themes and findings made in a graduate thesis research project on the New Directions Speakers’ School in Northwestern Ontario. Originally created as an avenue for injured workers to get together and share their experiences with each other, this initiative has opened up to assisting individuals living in vulnerable situations which include: lone parents, those who are aboriginal, disabled, low-income, and/or those who have had limited education. The program has evolved on a much wider scale to combat poverty by giving participants the tools necessary to ‘speak out’ on social justice issues in their communities. Additionally, students gain skills that can be applied to various community engagement opportunities. As a result, this paper will use an intersectional analysis to explore how gender, race, class, as well as (dis)ability have contributed to vulnerability and poverty in Northwestern Ontario. Building on the work of Pierre Bourdieu and Robert Putnam, it will be argued that poverty is not simply about economic measures, but rather a lack in the social and cultural capital that an individual can rely on in times of long-term financial uncertainty.

3. Isaac Gray

**Great Village, a Community in Crisis: the Political Economy of Staple Industries, Labour and Social Policy in Rural Nova Scotia.**

This paper will focus on the case study of Great Village, Nova Scotia (population: 300) and the ways in which the Temporary Foreign Workers Programme and changes to Employment Insurance have affected the community.

The paper will be divided into two sections. The first section will use the work of Neil Brenner and Rianne Mahon to examine the historical and contemporary socioeconomic reality of Great Village. It will show that liberal ideology has been institutionalized in the community, and as local industries were forced to close by market forces, the local population has been unable to conceptualize collective forces and have tended to migrate away from the community, rather than imagining new possibilities that would enable them to remain in Great Village.

The second section will specifically address the impacts of the TFWP and the recent changes to EI on the community. Inspired by previous work by Jane Kelsey, the section will conclude that the goal of social policy in rural Nova Scotia is not, nor has it ever been to make the Nova Scotian countryside self sustained, but rather to maintain a complacent workforce, capable of servicing the province’s staple industries. With that in mind, the TFWP has allowed the state to effectively outsource social services, as the migrants are denied access to Canadian services and thus remain dependent on the services provided by their home countries. Thus, the Canadian state no longer is required to provide social services in order to maintain a rural workforce. Hence the recent changes to EI, which no longer effectively supports seasonal workers. Sadly, the Nova Scotian is now experiencing the most significant outward migration in Canada.

4. Miya Narushima, Janet McLaughlin, Jackie Barrett-Greene

**Migrant Farm Workers in Niagara: Knowledge and Attitudes of HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health**

Every year over 30,000 migrant farm workers (MFWs) are employed as temporary foreign workers in rural areas of Canada. The Niagara Region hosts one of the largest concentrations of MFWs. The workers, who hail primarily from Mexico and the Caribbean, are predominantly married men with dependents or single mothers, who leave their families to work as temporary labourers for months at a time, often multiple years in a row. This study was conducted as a part of community outreach to

these workers. Using a mixed method approach—survey (n=103) and four focus group with both male and female workers from Mexico and the Caribbean—this pilot study investigated: 1) MFWs' knowledge about HIV/AIDS and sexual health; 2) attitudes toward condoms and their use; and 3) their preferred sources of information about sexual health. The results suggested that MFWs face specific vulnerabilities to sexually transmitted infections due to various structural and cultural factors, and revealed notable differences between male and female as well as Caribbean and Mexican workers in terms of areas of knowledge and belief, condom use practice, and preferred information sources. The results of this study call for further collaborative research and culturally-sensitive health promotion interventions among these groups.

5. Satenia Zimmermann

**Ring of Fire mining exploration: An opportunity to learn from past failures and ensure Matawa First Nation communities are provided with the skills needed to succeed in the mining sector and beyond**

Why do the majority of working age members of First Nation communities involved in mining exploration areas remain uneducated, unskilled, and unable to compete for well-paid jobs, despite Duty to Consult and subsequent Accommodation agreements that include provisions for the employment and training of First Nation peoples? An examination of the research conducted on the Voisey Bay Nickel Project and the Lutsel K'e Dene's in the development of BHP Billiton's Ekati mine demonstrates how previous agreements fail to provide First Nation peoples with the skills necessary to sustain employment in the mining sector. Current research and studies conducted by the governments of Canada and Ontario support the argument that the Ring of Fire mining exploration possibilities provide Ontario with the opportunity to become a leader in the development of a comprehensive plan, which recognizes the importance of working with Matawa First Nation communities to ensure that a comprehensive plan of action is developed; which will not only provides the skills needed for community members to work within the mining sector, but to succeed for life.

**Embodiment, Pedagogy and Decolonization: Critical and Materialist Considerations II (Edu6-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-300

These sessions will feature contributors to an edited collection entitled Embodiment, Pedagogy and Decolonization: Critical and Material Considerations. The intention of this book is to consider how embodiment and embodied learning are taken up in pedagogical and decolonization theories and practices. This volume explores whether and how to develop and express embodied ways of teaching, learning and knowing in educational contexts; it features work that critiques educational frameworks from beyond academic settings as a way to re-think western liberal education. Attention to the material aspects of the topics addressed, particularly decolonization, pushes forward a key concern in embodiment scholarship; that is, the importance of addressing more than solely discursive approaches to experience and knowledge production. Just as knowing is more than solely cognitive, and decolonization is not simply a metaphor [1], the contributors to this collection take up the symbiotic relationship between discursive and material observation and meaning making.

This collection was initiated by Roxana Ng and Sheila Batacharya. On January 12, 2013, Roxana tragically died from cancer. Sheila has been joined by Renita Wong as co-editor. This book honours the important contributions that Roxana Ng made to embodied learning and critical feminist, anti-racist and anti-colonial approaches to embodiment studies.

1[1] Tuck, E. & Yang, K.W. (2012). Decolonization is not a metaphor. *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education and Society*. 1(1) pp.1-40.

*Chair and Co-organizer:* Dr. Sheila Batacharya

*Co-organizer:* Dr. Yuk-Lin Renita Wong

*Presenters:*

1. Jamie Magnusson

**Fighting Out: Fractious Bodies and Rebel Streets**

Fighting Out is a program in downtown Toronto offering qigong and civil self-defense to the lgbt community. The collective practice of civil self-defense can be an effective political strategy to build social movements and transform social relations of political violence, including state violence. From practicing civil self-defense in a community centre, lgbt collectives can organize 'take back the streets' marches and Pride events, work toward decriminalizing homosexuality, create programs and forum that challenge colonial histories, and act in solidarity with movements that challenge capitalist imperialism. In this chapter I present a description of the Fighting Out praxis as an example of embodied social movement learning.

2. Alannah Young Leon, Denise Marie Nadeau

**Embodying Indigenous Resurgence: All My Relations Pedagogy**

Since our articles of a few years ago, we have been intentional in enhancing the use of embodiment practices within Indigenous methodologies as a decolonizing framework. We create spaces that centre Indigenous ways of teaching and learning with respectful engagement with Indigenous knowledge systems of the particular community or nations in which we are working. We see the intention of decolonizing the body as an entry point into Indigenous ways of knowing and as one way of revitalizing Indigenous knowledge. We include dance, story and theatre, song, drumming, and ceremony, and in all of these the embodied self engages in exploring his/her connection to and with an interdependent world. Our purpose is to restore a felt sense of interconnection with all our relations in the process of the transmission of histories, teachings, and cultural values.

The format of this article will combine a dialogue between ourselves with an examination of some of the ways we have worked in the past few years. We describe our own decolonization process from our different locations and we share some of the insights we have gained in applying various embodiment practices with Indigenous epistemologies.

3. Randelle Nixon, Katie MacDonald

**Being Moved to Action: Micropolitics, Affect and Embodied Understanding**

This paper will explore the Kony 2012 video, as demonstrative of the pedagogical and political potential of affect. More specifically, we will examine the complicated relationship between embodiment and politics in a (colonial, capitalist, heteronormative, patriarchal) sociohistorical context that relies on emotional responses for profit. Contrary to the commonly held belief that people are rational actors who deliberate on decisions, people act primarily based on how they feel. Thus, how we feel has become a recognized target for political and economic action. Why do some issues and not others move people? What makes one be moved by an issue and into action? What are the ethical implications of (the West) witnessing the pain and suffering of others? Can bodily energy be harnessed into meaningful dialogue that recognizes the issues of poverty, exploitation and colonial legacies at home and abroad?

A long legacy of Western thought has trained us to divide thought and feeling, and that feeling can be quarantined from "rational" thought. This division has left us sorely unequipped to do the necessary work of understanding the complex and social interconnectedness between our bodies, thoughts and actions. The question thus becomes how to use the initial energy and urgency of bodily feeling such as those the Kony video evoked to make informed decisions based on ongoing dialogue with those whose suffering "we" claim to be concerned about, and to better understand how oppression and privilege are embodied processes and experiences.

4. Yuk-Lin Renita Wong

**"Please Call Me by My True Names": The Decolonizing Pedagogy of Mindfulness in Critical Social Work Education**

In this paper, I will discuss a graduate course I taught using a mindfulness-based pedagogy to engage students in embodied critical reflection for social work practice and social justice work. I show that mindfulness can facilitate a process of decolonization: a decolonization from the Eurocentric consciousness that separates and elevates the mind above the body, heart and spirit; as well as a decolonization from the essentialist, dualistic, and individualist construction of self, separate from others, all things and all relations. Furthermore, feedback from students illustrates how mindfulness promotes the healing of body, heart and spirit that many anti-colonial scholars and educators have increasingly been calling for in recent years in our efforts of decolonization. Transforming from within, students experienced the restoration and burgeoning of the creative inner life force of wholeness that went beyond the binaries and hierarchy of identities. When the students were grounded in the physicality of their being through mindfulness, they also began to recognize their interbeing and interconnectedness with all things and all their relations. This deep inward seeing not only supported them to reclaim who they were in their history of relations, but also invigorated them to extend outward and act in the world from the center of their being based in a consciousness of relations and interconnectedness.

**Media and Cultural Industries in the 21st Century: Representation and Reception Across Lines of Race/Ethnicity, Ability, Gender, and Sexuality (SoCul1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29

10:45am-12:15pm

Vallee-599

This panel invites papers that reflect on the changing nature of media and cultural industries in the 21st century. In many ways, we are far less constricted by borders and boundaries in the production and consumption of media and culture; social media outlets such as Twitter have enhanced our ability to connect and stay informed about social movements happening worldwide. Social media has also made it easier for consumers to affect change through fundraising sites like Kickstarter. At the same time, many traditional borders and boundaries persist; the music and film industries in North America remain oligopolistic, and women and visible minorities working in media and cultural industries still confront many invisible boundaries.

*Session Organizers and Chairs:* Kim de Laat and Shyon Baumann

*Presenters:*

1. Casey Scheibling

**'Honey, I Got This': The Representation of Fatherhood in NBC's *Guys With Kids***

Research on the representation of families in American situational-comedy television has found that character portrayals are often reflective of greater social, cultural, structural and historical phenomena. In contemporary North American society, with women rising to prominence in various sectors of the public sphere, men are increasingly more active in their involvement with their children. As new parental identities develop as a result of shifting gender roles, television characters are likely to be inspired by the increase of stay-at-home dads, breadwinning wives and "power couples". Images of more involved, nurturing fathers have been appearing in newly syndicated television shows such as NBC's *Guys With Kids* (2012). In conducting a qualitative thematic analysis, I will expose three themes that elucidate this show's representation of fatherhood. First, it will be argued that the father characters in *Guys With Kids* are portrayed as choosing and valuing involved parenthood. Second, these fathers are often seen as the more reasonable parent than the mothers. Third, these fathers are still "guys" and thus, fatherhood does not require the sacrificing of one's masculinity. These themes mark a notable fracturing of long withstanding stereotypes surrounding depictions of fathers and fatherhood in American television.

2. Ben Barry, Rebecca Holland

**Internalizing the Gaze: Exploring the Sexualization of Men in Fashion Media**

Though the harmful effects of consuming sexualized images of women in the media has been thoroughly explored by feminist researchers, the effects of the increase of such imagery of men has

received limited attention and supporting empirical research in academia. However, these images have equal potential to cause harm to the men who unavoidably consume them.

We found that the increase in imagery of idealized male bodies has caused men to internalize these unrealistic standards of attractiveness, in what has been called “the female gaze”, a reversal of Mulvey’s male gaze (1975). In a time where masculinity is in flux and traditional masculine norms are sharply criticized, men seeking new models of dress and behaviour are increasingly influenced by these media portrayals.

One-on-one interviews were conducted with 42 men who consume fashion magazines and online content. These men ranged in age from 20 to 75, and represented a range of ethnicities and sexual orientations. From these interviews we developed a new understanding of how men think about their bodies, physical beauty and their perceived inadequacies. Key differences were uncovered in contemporary men’s attitudes that contradict previous research in this area.

### 3. Margaret Campbell

#### **Disabling Portrayals? Exploring popular depictions of sexuality and (dis)ability.**

Media portrayals of persons with (dis)abilities are often cast in stereotypical and stigmatized ways. From D.H. Lawrence’s controversial novel *Lady Chatterly’s Lover* to *The Sessions*, a 2012 film that chronicles sex surrogacy, portrayals of differently abled bodies, sexuality, and sexual relations have changed over time and can vary widely. This paper presents an overview of a content analysis that examines a range of popular media representations that depict disability and sexuality and presents a detailed analysis of how these images in popular culture work to construct, reflect, and challenge sociocultural assumptions and norms regarding disability and sexuality.

### 4. Merin Oleschuk

#### **Foodies of Colour: Ethnicity and Culinary Cultural Legitimation in the 21st Century**

Despite their professed openness and tolerance towards cultural difference, foodies eat within a culture infused with racial inequalities. Johnston and Baumann’s (2010) research lays the foundation for conceptualizing how foodies navigate the tension existing within North American food culture today between democratic tolerance and exclusive distinction; a tension purportedly navigated through the frames of ‘authenticity’ and ‘exoticism’. This scholarship is nonetheless positioned from a normative (read white) foodie lens. The contribution of this paper is therefore in bringing the voices of diverse foodies into the literature on foodie culture, doing so with the intention of interrogating the appropriateness of exoticism and authenticity as frames for foodies from diverse ethno-racial backgrounds. This paper argues that while previous research situates exoticism and authenticity as ‘settling’ the foodie tension between democracy and distinction, interviews with foodies of colour highlight that these tensions are not equally settled for everyone. Foodies of colour in this study highlight how historic relationships between power and ethnicity lead to contested and ambivalent meanings for those who simultaneously utilize such terms but also see themselves reflected back in them. It therefore works to develop sociological understandings of how contemporary culinary culture becomes legitimized in an ethno-racially diverse world.

#### **Social Movements Case Studies II (PSSM8-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Concordia Seminary

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 comparative works.

*Session Organizer:* Mark Stoddart

*Chair:* Judith Taylor



*Presenters:*

1. Hilton Bertalan

**What's Left of the Body?: Medics, Trauma, and Practices of Care**

Contemporary social movements have often been cast as having exposed the limits and ideological presuppositions of neoliberalism, articulated new modes of governance and sociability, and reconsidered the affiliation of bodies in parks and squares as both the expression of a demand for justice and a challenge to the temporality that often typifies protests. However transformative the co-presence of bodies and their actions might be - or precisely because of it - there is the potential for physical and psychical trauma. This paper explores the role of 'action medics' in Toronto and New York, their discourses and activities as they relate to the health of the activist body, and the ways in which they contribute to the culture and practices of the activist groups and events with which they are affiliated. Thinking beyond medics as simply material support for actions, this paper will suggest a number of ways in which they illustrate the contemporary conditions of protest. For example, medics bear witness to protests as potential sites of violence and as a reminder that social movement actors are vulnerable, interdependent bodies. Relatedly, memory is brought forth, insofar as the very presence of medics is a reminder of past violence and trauma. Medics also tell us something about efforts to discourage and prohibit protest; that is, the ways in which police and other state authorities perceive protesters, their pain and corporeal thresholds, and their value, or lack thereof. By studying medics and the prolonged indignation and occupation they make possible, we gain a clearer picture of the contemporary conditions of protest and the alternative social arrangements activists are trying to create.

2. J. Rangel

**Mobilizing expertise: Discourse strategies in physician's political work on behalf of the vulnerable in Canada and Spain**

The literature on health-driven social movements has illustrated the emergent political and market value of biological life in Western societies. It has also shown that despite the evolving democratization of expertise, high profile health causes obscure the plight of those without the economic, cultural and political capital to mobilize for less marketable health causes. The health care needs of immigrants and refugees are paradigmatic examples of those unaccounted for by this political order. A shortcoming in the current literature is that it has under-explored the role that experts, in particular physicians, continue to play on the political economy of health. This presentation begins to illuminate the role and strategies physicians utilize to promote the health care rights of refugees and undocumented immigrants in Canada and Spain.

Specifically, it analyzes the discursive strategies deployed by the Canadian Doctors for Refugee Health Care (CDRC) and the Spanish Doctors of the World's campaign Derecho a Curar (The Right to Cure). By viewing these organizations as social movements, the author discusses the ways in which physician's mobilize medical ethics and their professional expertise against the exclusionary managerial logics of the state in both Canada and Spain.

3. Jason Settels

**A Study of Teacher Labour Activism Through the Lens of Symbolic Struggle**

Traditionally, studies of labour activism have focused on job action strategy and deployment of resources. The present study reveals how teacher labour activism can be profitably investigated through Pierre Bourdieu's concept of symbolic struggle, defined as struggle "over the power to produce and to impose the legitimate vision of the world" (1989:20). Because schools play a crucial role in social reproduction, and because public school teachers are located within a triangulated relationship involving school boards/governments and parents, the concept of symbolic struggle is especially relevant to teacher labour activism. In an educational labour dispute, success is largely based on the ability to garner the sympathy and support of members of the community, especially that of parents. Acquiring this sympathy and support requires effective influence work based on the promotion of values and principles, as well as of particular perspectives of the purpose of education and of the role of teachers therein. The present study investigates recent educational labour disputes

in North America. In particular, the 2012 teachers' strike in Chicago is analyzed through the lens of symbolic struggle, and it is used to offer arguments for why this neglected aspect of labour struggles can enrich our understanding of labour disputes.

Bourdieu, Pierre. 1989. "Social Space and Symbolic Power." *Sociological Theory* 7(1):14-25.

4. Michael Graydon

**"If You [Talk About It] They Will Come": A qualitative study of Gays of Ottawa, 1971-85**

This presentation considers a qualitative study of the Gays of Ottawa (GO) organization, 1971-1985. One of the earliest lesbian & gay rights-, social service- organizations, Gays of Ottawa played an essential role Canada's struggle for rights-recognition and social service provision. Theoretically grounded in Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and habitus, we consider GO from its formation through to its creation of Ottawa's Pink Triangle Services. Committed to forming and fostering a multifaceted community in Ottawa, from the outset, GO worked simultaneously on three fronts; political action; social services delivery; and community development. Drawing on the skills of a membership grounded in activism, the civil service, labor organizing, etc., GO exerted a strong influence at municipal, provincial & federal levels. Additionally, GO was pivotal in the establishment of the NGRC, CGRO and the AIDS Committee of Ottawa. A driver of, and witness to, key moments in this country's lesbian and gay rights movement, GO was an essential voice in a struggle too often assumed to have been fought and won in major centers like Toronto.

**Sociology of Religion II: Difference, Diversity and Institutions (SoRel1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-399

This session presents a series of case studies that examine how individual or religious difference and diversity are expressed within a variety of contemporary North American institutions. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are used to illuminate such issues in settings such as universities, churches, and the mass media.

*Session Organizer:* Dana Sawchuk

*Chair:* Agata Piekosz

*Presenters:*

1. Kathleen Steeves

**"Playing the Part" – Lived experiences of Female Pastors in the Christian Church**

The entrance of women into leadership and clergy positions within the evangelical Christian church may be one of the most salient transformations in religion in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A significant body of literature exists that focuses on understanding this inequality, its changing shape and its implications for the institution of religion today. However, it is also becoming important to consider, at an interactional level, how women are experiencing, negotiating and transforming the pastoral role. This paper presents a qualitative analysis of women's experiences in positions of leadership within the Christian church in central Canada. Goffman's theory of dramaturgy is used to discuss women's front and backstage negotiations as they balance the sometimes conflictual "three in one" role set of pastor, woman, and mother/care giver.

2. Dana Sawchuk, Juanne Clarke

**Representations of Children's Mental Health Issues in the Roman Catholic Church**

Despite a dramatic increase in the number of children diagnosed with mental health issues in recent years, and the corresponding increase in attention paid to how such issues have been represented in mainstream culture, little research has been done on how these issues have been framed in specifically religious circles. This paper thus first examines how children's mental health issues, and specifically autism, are represented in the documents of the Catholic hierarchy. We then move to examine how the same issues are represented in the popular Catholic media (drawing from six high

circulating North American Catholic magazines and newspapers). The nature and implications of two competing themes that can be found in these literatures – autism as a tragedy and autism as hope (i.e., autism as potentially linked to deeper spiritual awareness or redemption) – are explored.

3. David Feltmate

**Subtle Sedimentations and Religious Diversity Debates: Sitcoms and the Sociology of Religion**

Is entertainment television relevant to discussions of religious diversity in the modern world? In this paper I will use Berger and Luckmann's sociology of knowledge to argue that the way that three American sitcoms—*The Simpsons*, *South Park*, and *Family Guy*—present religious diversity and evaluate different traditions is important to scholars who study religion in the modern world. I will demonstrate how each program frames moral issues, religious claims' validity, and religion's social merits and demonstrate how these presentations are entrenched in larger debates about religion's place in the modern world. I will also demonstrate how this information is conveyed in ways that audiences can easily understand, even if they are not particularly subtle or nuanced. I conclude with a discussion of why sociologists should pay attention to fictional mass-mediated representations of religion and include this as part of mainstream sociology of religion alongside traditional qualitative and quantitative approaches.

4. Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme

**How Unreligious are the Religious 'Nones'? Religious Dynamics of the Unaffiliated in Canada and the West.**

Increasing rates of religious non-affiliation have been a fundamental mutation characterizing Canada's religious landscape since the 1970s. Such increases, present across the Western world, have received much attention from researchers, and sparked much debate. Two competing frameworks identify differing mechanisms behind the rise in individuals declaring having no religion. Secularization theories see this trend as a sign of a decline of all things religious. By contrast, individualization theories argue that it is only institutional indicators of religion that are on the decline, and that we are now entering an age dominated by individually constructed belief systems and personal spiritual practices. Yet, little systematic empirical testing has been done on this subject, especially in the Canadian context. How religious are the unaffiliated? Although not identifying with a religious institution, do these individuals still assign importance to beliefs and religious practices? Do more personal indicators of religiosity decline as non-affiliation grows? Using single- and multi-level regression techniques with recent data from the Canadian GSS and the ISSP, we address these questions regarding religiosity levels among the unaffiliated by means of a novel comparison between Canadian provinces as well as between a number of Western nations.

5. Samantha Feder

**Taking Education at Face Value: Examining Ontario University Policies on Issuing Student Identification Photos of Niqab-wearing Women**

Current debates about the presence of the niqab in Canada are often associated with the Quebec government's proposed Charter of Values, which seeks to restrict 'ostentatious religious signs' in the public sector. However, it is also important to consider how other state and non-state actors have responded to full-face veils. This paper examines Ontario university policies on issuing student identification card photos of niqab-wearing women. Given that student cards are required to obtain access to a number of university services, they offer an interesting way to study how university administrators and niqab-wearing women negotiate full-face veils in public spaces. Working across theoretical frameworks of critical race feminism and political theory, this paper aims to broaden discussions about full-face veils and the visibility of the face in Canadian public institutions.

**Visual Research Methods: Practice, Politics and Ethics II (VisSo2-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-299

Gillian Rose, a leading visual researcher, recently observed that "(o)ne of the most striking developments across the social sciences in the past decade has been the growth of research methods

using visual materials” (Rose, 2014). Sociologists are part of this ‘striking’ development, as more and more researchers are turning to visual methods as ways of enriching research practices and as routes towards presenting “a more visual sociology” (Pauwels 2010); yet at the edges of this methodological explosion lie questions about visual history, purpose, practice, politics and ethics.

This panel is guided by several questions: What do visual material and visual research methods do within our research practices? What is the epistemological status of visual data; are they representational? performative? How do visual research methods and/or visual materials reframe or reconfigure our research relationships – and with what effects? Do visuals enable us to see more and know more and if so, how do we theorize this seeing/knowing? Do visual research methods enhance social justice objectives and outcomes in research – and if so, how?

We invite papers that reflect on epistemological, methodological, ontological and/or ethical issues when deploying visual research methods in projects that aim to “make a difference in the world” (Haraway, 1997). *This session is co-sponsored by the Social Justice Research Institute at Brock.*

*Session Organizers:* Andrea Doucet and Nancy Cook

*Chair:* Nancy Cook

*Presenters:*

1. Anton Oleinik

#### **Who are these (wo)men in the picture? On content analysis of images of mass protests**

The article discusses the methodological issues related to the content analysis of visual records of mass protests. Two categories of visual records are differentiated and compared: media coverage (documentary photography) and images from private collections (street photography). A sample of 382 images taken of the December 24, 2011 demonstration in Moscow, Russia is used for the purposes of the content analysis. The outcomes are compared with results of a survey administered among the protesters ( $N=791$ ). It is argued that street photography produces a more valid visual account of the protest. The content analysis of visual records can complement the other methods for studying mass protests (survey research, qualitative in-depth interviews, participant observation, and network analysis of the social networking sites), particularly if no other data is available.

2. Jennifer Elizabeth McWhirter, Laurie Hoffman-Goetz

#### **Using visual data in sociology of health research**

Society and culture influence health in a number of ways, including in connection to attitudes and behaviours regarding skin cancer. Many young women voluntarily expose themselves to harmful, cancer-causing radiation from the sun and indoor tanning beds in order to achieve the cultural beauty ideal of suntanned skin. Information about skin cancer, as well as cultural norms of beauty, is often gleaned from mass media content. While such information is conveyed both visually and textually, most health research favours studying text over visuals; this comes at the cost of ignoring influential media content. We analyzed visual and textual content about skin cancer and tanning in 30 popular Canadian and U.S. magazines over the past decade to compare text and visual image messages in connection to social and cultural determinants of health. The images and text often conveyed discordant messages, with text discouraging – and images encouraging – unhealthy tanning behaviours. Drawing on examples of these differences, we highlight the significance and importance of using visual data, explore the challenges of applying traditional text methodologies to images, including managing the inherent subjectivity of image content, and discuss key issues around reporting on findings drawn from visual data in non-visual mediums.

3. Wendy Chappel

#### **Can you judge a book by its cover? The use of visuals in sociological research**

“The cover of a book is often the reader’s first interaction with it – the consumer’s initial reading of the text” (Yampbell 2005: 348). Having asked the questions does the cover of a book influence what is

read, and if books are chosen based on the cover? I describe a step-by-step research approach that questions the role of book covers in how young readers choose what they read and will demonstrate how “visuals” can be utilized in research to collect data and present findings in an engaging way. I propose that the use of photos as a methodological tool can enrich both data collection and representation of data providing a rich visual context for both the research participant and researcher. The employment of graphs and charts to visually represent the findings of the research demonstrates an alternate way (to the text-based approach) to present and analysis data that is included in the research report.

4. Jocelyn Murtell

**Presenting and reading self-portraits: authority, meaning and the agency of data**

This study is an exploration into the politics of self-representation, specifically the practice of self-portraiture, now commonly referred to as the selfie. Media coverage of the proclaimed ‘selfie phenomena’ has proliferated over the past year with a focus on the practices of teenage girls. Popular discourse on the practice of taking and sharing self-portraits is associated with dominant notions of female ‘otherness’; vanity, self-centredness, naivety, sexual deviance and risk. Girls actively negotiate the risks associated with the creation and dissemination of their own image. As a researcher I also negotiate when, if and how I collect and present participant images. Ethics review boards are concerned with protecting participant identity and gaining consent, while issues of context, framing, and stigma are often grappled with on a theoretical level by the researcher. Some have argued that visual data is not superior to or more revealing than other forms of data but has the capacity to both open up (Back, 2004, Holliday, 2004) and close down meaning (Prins, 2010). This paper seeks to explore the effects of presenting portraits in a research text and the possible ways that presentation can open up meaning and de-centre the researcher as the sole author or interpreter of the research narrative.

**Globalization and social movements for global justice**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29  
Dining Hall

11:15am-1:00pm

Lowenberger

This session addresses the phenomenon of growing interconnectivity across borders of nation states, but also across the North-South divide in global politics, and across linguistic, ethno-cultural, and class difference and inequality in social movements for global justice operating in different places and at various scales. Contemporary globalization has ushered in extraordinary possibilities for exchange and collaboration across historic divides while also creating new shared risks and intensifying inequality and conflict. The panel will address this contradictory global condition of borders without boundaries from the point of view of diverse social justice movements, rooted in particular contexts and concerns but actively building intelligibility and alliances across distance and difference.

*Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences*

An inter-disciplinary session sponsored by:

Canadian Association for Studies in International Development (CASID)

Canadian Sociological Association (CSA)

Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG)

Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA)

The Social Justice Research Institute (SJRI), Brock University, is also a co-sponsor of this event.

*Presenters:*

Dr. Manisha Desai, Professor of Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies and Sociology, University of Connecticut;

Dr. Philip McMichael, Professor of Development Sociology, Cornell University

Dr. Janet Conway, Canada Research Chair in Social Justice, Brock University

Dr. Katharine Rankin, Professor of Geography, University of Toronto

### **Outstanding Contribution Lecture**

#### **Dr. John Myles: Inequality and the Fading Politics of Income Redistribution**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 12:30pm – 1:30pm Concordia Lutheran Seminary

For decades, social progressives in Canada focused almost exclusively on the ups-and-downs of the poverty rate to press their case for policy innovation. As in most Anglo Saxon countries, anti-poverty rhetoric has a long history in Canada and governments have had a quasi-mandate to take action in the face of poverty surges.

But there is no parallel political foundation or historical legacy for addressing the Canadian experience of the past three decades: an inequality surge driven by rising incomes at the top with no corresponding rise in poverty rates. No government agency has responsibility for taking action when the Gini coefficient goes up.

The upshot, I conclude, has been a fading of both redistributive policy and of redistributive politics in Canada. A revival of the egalitarian impulse in Canadian politics will require both a new political rhetoric and new political coalitions to move it forward.

*Dr. John Myles, Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Senior Fellow, School of Public Policy and Governance at the University of Toronto, is the 2013 recipient of the Canadian Sociological Association's Outstanding Contribution Lecture Award.*

### **Rural Sociology Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-499

The purpose of this research cluster is to support and publicize the work of researchers whose interests encompass a broad range of topics relating to rural sociology. Congress 2014 will see six sessions of papers exploring the dynamics of change and continuity in this area. Additionally we will be hosting the first networking event at the CSA 2014, to determine priorities and activities for the coming year.

Organizer: Jennifer Jarman

### **Visual Sociology Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-299

Visual Sociology, a relatively new discipline and methodology within sociology, including newly formed sub groups of the International Sociology Association and the British Sociology Association, attracts growing numbers of scholars and students who are using visual methods, and/or interested in the production, use and dissemination of the visual.

The purpose of this research cluster is to promote and support research, information and offer an opportunity to share, exchange and develop ideas which are relevant to Visual Sociology. To expand on the dynamic range of papers in the Visual Sociology panels at Congress 2014, this new research cluster will meet during Congress to provide an overview of potential activities and provide a space for all interested in Visual Sociology.

Organizers: Gloria Nickerson, Andrea Doucet, and Nancy Cook

**Bio-luddites, bio-hackers, low tech: Communautés critiques: études de cas" ("Case studies of critical communities") (SoTSci10)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-399

What are the main characteristics of contemporary groups criticizing technoscience? Terms such as "neo-luddism" or "low-tech" seem to apply to heterogeneous practical concepts (simple living, hacking) and critics (degrowth, bio-conservatism) in spheres as diverse as economy, ecology and the arts. This cross-disciplinary panel will explore the possibilities of a categorization, detail the justifications of the actors of such movements, particularly in Quebec and Canada, and more generally try to understand whether the alternative solutions those communities propose allow to view modern technosciences through a relevant eye.

Quelles sont les caractéristiques des groupes contemporains critiques de la technoscience ? Des vocables comme celui de "néo-luddisme" ou de "low-tech" semblent s'appliquer à des formes de pensée pratiques (Simplicité volontaire, Hacking...) et de critique (Décroissance, Bioconservatisme...) hétérogènes, dans des domaines aussi vastes que l'économie, l'art ou l'écologie. Ce panel à vocation interdisciplinaire cherchera à explorer les possibilités d'une catégorisation, les justifications des différents acteurs de ces mouvements, et, plus largement, à comprendre si les solutions proposées par ces différentes communautés, notamment dans leur déclinaison québécoise, permettent d'éclairer les technosciences contemporaines sous un jour pertinent.

*Session Organizer:* Sebastien Richard

*Chair:* Michael Noury

*Presenters:*

1. Friederike Landau

**Artistic Articulations In Cultural Policy-Making**

«Poor, but sexy» – this slogan has described Berlin's rise as creative city in the past two decades. After the fall of the Wall, the city developed into one of the most vibrant places for contemporary art production worldwide attracting artists, creative workers and tourists. City-marketers are using this image to promote Berlin as an international tourist and art hotspot.

On the other hand, the majority of Berlin-based artists face increasingly precarious living and working conditions. Ironically, as these artists argue, it was exactly them who enabled Berlin's cultural diversity in the first place. In the past years, various artist initiatives emerged seeking to assure and improve the (financial) support systems for independent project spaces and initiatives.

I will explore the strategies artist initiatives apply in fighting their own marginalization, and how they interact with cultural policy-makers. I analyze the example of *Koalition der Freien Szene (Independent Scene Coalition)*, a multi-disciplinary alliance of Berlin-based artists requesting support for the independent scene. From a post-Marxist perspective, I apply Laclau/Mouffe's «articulation» to analyze their principles of organization and political expression, ranging from lobbying to artistic interventions and cross-disciplinary co-operations.

2. Sebastien Richard

**A sociological analysis of the logic of recognition of critical discourse of technoscience**

Current debates around the techno-scientific progress have a range of perspectives from the blind enthusiasm of transhumanists to a complete rejection of the supporters of alternative lifestyle. If the first instance, for nebulous it may be, has received much attention from sociologists (Koch, 2010; Lafontaine, 2012), the study of critical discourse of technical progress remain, and groups of individuals behind these discourses, almost invisible in the intellectual debate. What characteristics distinguish and reconcile these groups and what arguments they bring to break the equivalence between technical and social progress association? We propose here to present a portrait of three critical groups ( Pièces et Main d'Oeuvre [ France ], the ETC Group [ Canada] and the Luddites 200 [UK] ) and to develop a classification of their speeches. We will apply around the theory of social

recognition developed by Axel Honneth, the idea that the consequences of technological progress are primarily normative, causing social contempt and creating inequalities.

3. Amanda Peters

### **Science vs. the Caveman? An Examination of 'Paleo' Health as Emergent Knowledge/Regime**

I am conducting a case study of supporters of the Ancestral Health Perspective (AH), who constitute a contemporary group that is critical of technoscience, particularly in their rejection of genetically modified foods, pharmaceuticals and other medical interventions. Supporters espouse the virtues of "natural" human engagements with the lifeworld, especially in terms of eating foods that our genetically similar, hunter-gatherer ancestors ate. However, being 'Paleo' in a moment of rising health consciousness and health pluralism is achieved through a) a careful consideration and interpretation of risks, and b) choices of consumption. Such a blending of pre-modern and post-modern social activity is also evident in the movements' creative cooptation of the resources of science and technology, in order to legitimize the perspective and undermine established systems of production and consumption. Assuming that genomics is currently regarded as a panacea for life improvement in the West, AH arises as both complement and challenge. Broadly speaking, my research objective is to broaden existing theoretical understandings of the relationship between emergent health knowledge and regimes and social change, while situating actors as change-agents; that is, as the source of the ongoing (re)constructions of "health" and "illness", within a political and cultural context.

4. Daphne Esquivel Sada

### **Biohackers as Critics of Technoscience? On Pitfalls of Being Critic and Amateur of Biotech**

The recent phenomenon of DIYbio (Do-It-Yourself biology) aims to turn "biology" into a citizen and amateur science, allowing societies to exploit the full potential of biological innovation. Bio-hackers, as the adepts of DIYbio are known, are generally portrayed as critics of the authorities, cumbersome bureaucracies, academic norms, and commercially-driven research designs that have shaped the biotech industrial-complex. However, the question as to why fundamentally they may oppose to these conditions remains an open one. In this communication, I'll sketch the array of colors their critical discourse may present, drawing both on qualitative field work and secondary sources (social media Websites, blogs). Through this discussion, the pitfalls of bio-hackers' standpoint, at once critic and amateur, shall be brought to light.

5. Nicolas Le Devedec

### **Les bioconservateurs et la critique du "human enhancement"**

Condamnant l'usage des biotechnologies visant l'amélioration de l'humain, les penseurs dits bioconservateurs ont développé au seuil du 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle une réflexion critique à l'endroit des progrès technoscientifiques et des discours technophiles qui les soutiennent. Créé par Georges W. Bush en 2001 et dissout en 2008 par Barak Obama, le *President's Council on Bioethics* a rassemblé plusieurs penseurs bioconservateurs – parmi lesquels le philosophe et bioéthicien Leon Kass. C'est toutefois moins un cadre institutionnel précis qui rassemble les bioconservateurs qu'un ensemble de normes et principes relatifs à une certaine conception de la nature humaine. À travers un examen critique de ces concepts et principes, cette communication se donne pour objectif de mieux comprendre ce mouvement critique des technosciences. Il s'agira en particulier de se demander si la conception, sinon religieuse, pour le moins dogmatique de la « nature humaine » qui soutient l'argumentation bioconservatrice permet véritablement de penser et mettre en œuvre une *politique de la vie*, capable de s'opposer aux nouvelles formes d'exploitation bioéconomique des corps et de la vie en soi.

### **Diaspora and Identity II (SoImm2-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-400

Upon migration, one's identity is challenged due to environmental and cultural changes. The session will be focused on the formation process of diasporic identity based on cultural, spatial, and social circumstances in modern Canadian society.



*Session Organizer and Chair: Shirin Khayambashi*

*Presenters:*

1. Elena Neiterman, Lisa Salmonsson, Ivy Lynn Bourgeault

**Navigating through Otherness and Belonging: A Comparative case study of IMGs' Professional integration in Canada and Sweden**

This paper explores the othering processes and feelings of belonging among international medical graduates (IMGs) who strive for professional integration in Canada and Sweden. Building on the theoretical conceptualization of the status dilemmas, we explore how IMGs in Canada and Sweden negotiate their professional identity and re-establish their professional status. Analyzing qualitative interviews with 15 Swedish and 67 Canadian immigrant physicians, who are practicing medicine or are in the process of professional integration, we demonstrate that the construction of professional identity among IMGs necessitates constant comparison between the differences and similarities among "us" – immigrant physicians, and "them" – local doctors. In this process, one's ethnicity, gender, and professional status are intertwined through the meaning of being seen as the 'Other'. We also show that negotiating their professional status, IMGs are actively interpreting the meaning of being a Canadian/Swedish. We conclude that feelings of belonging to a professional group (Canadian or Swedish) does not seem to be static but rather fluid, ephemeral and changing depending on the context. Our findings suggest that more attention should be paid to the social context in which the sense of belonging is being constructed and interpreted by individuals.

2. Virginie Mesana

**The Indian Diaspora On Screen: The Mise-en-scène of an Imagined Community**

Emic and etic discourses about Diaspora formation, consciousness and heterogeneous trajectories are often found to be associated conceptually with the condition of a hybrid individual experiencing forms of alienation, where belonging to various places at the same time may result in belonging to none. This paper examines how emotions, narrated and portrayed in Diasporic filmic narratives, emerge from the imbrication of various power relations as social "rapports" (Kergoat, 2009) structuring a "Diaspora space" (Brah, 1996) around the interrelation of gender, race and class. Based on a study of six women filmmakers from the Indian Diaspora living in Canada and the US, through interviews with each of them and film analysis of their work, we address the use of emotions as "cultural politics" (Ahmed, 2004) as these feelings contribute to "imagination as social practice" (Appadurai, 1990). Acts of imagining real-life and imagined heroines in Diaspora as well as blurring reality and fantasy as represented on screen by these filmmakers will be explored, in particular as it relates to the use of auto and fictionalized biographies as preferred format of storytelling, such as in the work of Montreal filmmaker Eisha Marjara.

3. Matthew F Hayes, Jesse T Carlson

**Good Migrants and Ugly Americans: Distinction Narratives in the Context of Residential Migration**

The paper looks at how residential migrants to Cuenca, Ecuador construct distinction narratives and practices, stratifying their community of new arrivals to Latin America. Working with 69 qualitative interviews of North American (Canadian and US) migrants conducted between 2011 and 2013, this paper performs a Bourdieu-inspired discursive analysis of the tactics used by interviewees to distinguish themselves from bad migrants, especially the notorious 'Ugly American.' After examining a number of the 'Ugly American' prototypes deployed by interviewees, as well as the 'good migrant' constructed in contrast to these prototypes, the paper turns to the 'strong program' in cultural sociology associated with Jeffrey Alexander, discussing claims concerning the reductionism of approaches based on processes of distinction, and developing an analysis of interviewees' discourses with respect to meaning.

### **Durkheimian Analysis of Vulnerable Persons (CNDS5)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-500

The papers in this session productively draw on Durkheim's work to explain how social forces render certain contemporary groups and individuals more susceptible to harm than others, especially as concerns suicidality and suicidogenic social currents. The concern for vulnerable persons and groups was a main factor motivating Durkheim in the development of his programmatic sociology. His most famous book, *Suicide: A Study in Sociology* (orig. 1897), offers both heuristic and explanatory models to account for how rapidly changing social conditions can adversely affect various groups, frequently rendering them more vulnerable to further harms. The analyses in *Suicide* are anticipated in Durkheim's discussion of the abnormal forms of the division of labour in *The Division of Labour in Society* (orig. 1893). The concern with vulnerable persons and groups is retained in his lectures on socialism, writings on education, analyses of antisemitism and political commitment to struggling for humane and just social conditions facilitative of human flourishing.

*Session Organizer:* Ronjon Paul Datta

Chair: Ariane Hanemaayer

*Presenters:*

1. Ali Dadgar

#### **Youth Suicide: A Test of Durkheim's Thesis**

The issue of suicidality among Iranian adolescents has not been as thoroughly considered as it should be. Current statistical reports on mortality rates show a steady increase in suicide among younger age groups in Iran. Inspired by Durkheim's seminal theory of suicide, this study uses family integration and family regulation as predictors of suicidality. We have endeavored to figure out to what extent these two variables can explain variation of suicidality across adolescent children in Tehran, the capital of Iran. The contribution of this study is to bring forward a synthetic dimensioning for these two variables in familial organization. Using probability Proportionate to Size sampling, data was collected from survey questionnaires with 300 single youth who live with their parents. The data provided support for effects of both family integration and regulation on suicidal attitudes among adolescent children. Emotional and material support, density of relationship, parental monitoring, and norm consensus are major contributors, data indicate, to suicidality. The findings also indicate a strong correlation between suicidality and loneliness, self-control and external control, as what we have called mediator variables. Briefly, we argue that family integration and regulation are capable of explaining a considerable portion of suicidality variance among adolescents in Tehran.

2. Steve Rose

#### **Reintegrating The Morally Injured: Using Durkheim to Understand Veterans in Transition**

This paper demonstrates Émile Durkheim's continued relevance to sociological theory and the contemporary issue of moral injury. Durkheim's conception of "homo duplex" and the social constitution of "persons" is complimentary to contemporary psychological research on moral injury. His concepts of social integration and moral regulation are valuable because they go beyond currently popular post-structural discursive critiques of morality to offer means of understanding the deep human suffering produced by social disintegration. Contrary to the idea that Durkheim is empirically and theoretically detached from the micro-contexts of meaning for particular subjects, I contend that Durkheim's sociology is valuable for understanding shame-based suffering in individual persons. The suffering experienced by individuals afflicted with moral injury is explored in an analysis of memoir accounts by military veterans who document their experiences in combat and the social barriers they face upon reintegrating into civilian life.

3. Timothy Kang

**Suicide in South Korea: Revisiting Durkheim's Suicide**

The suicide rate in South Korea has been steadily increasing for the past twenty years and has become a major societal issue. Accordingly, the phenomenon has drawn the attention of researchers from a variety of perspectives that have looked to a variety of causes. Efforts to understand the trends from a sociological perspective, however, are scarce. One notable exception is Ben Park's (2012) cohort theory of "collective cultural ambivalence." Drawing from Durkheim's concept of anomie, Park argues that in Korea, the simultaneous and competing existence of traditional Confucianism and Western Individualism is causing pathological cultural ambivalence, a state of anomie, and increasing rates of suicide. The theory of cultural ambivalence, however, conflates Durkheim's conceptual distinctions between social regulation/integration and anomic/egoistic suicides. By revisiting the original formulations in *Suicide*, this essay will attempt to offer a Durkheimian interpretation and explanation for suicide trends and patterns by drawing from Park's cohort theory of cultural ambivalence, examining current research on suicide in Korea, and data from the 2005 World Values Survey. Along with Park's emphasis on anomie, I argue that egoism and social integration are important considerations distinct from social regulation for understanding the increasing rates of suicide in South Korea.

**Dynamics of Change in Rural Labour Markets and Communities: Competing Industries, Mobility and Cultural Change (RuSo1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-499

These sessions focus on the creation of better sociological understandings of the dynamics of change and continuity in rural labour markets and the communities involved in the labour supply. Papers will be considered which focus on the ways in which labour is being sourced through new patterns of temporary and permanent migration, issues associated with lower levels of training and education opportunities of Canada's rural population, the dilemmas facing potential workers and communities in areas where jobs are in short supply including the problems of investing in skills training in the face of economies with boom and bust cycles; gender and ethnic equity issues; and local/global conflicts over labour sourcing.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Jennifer Jarman

*Presenters:*

1. Howard Ramos, Mark Stoddart, David Chafe

**Is Culture Enough? Assessing the tangible and intangible benefits of tourism around Labrador's Battle Harbour Historic District**

Literature on rural tourism critically questions the commodification of culture and landscapes, showing that replacing rural resource based industries with tourism often leads to a mummification of culture and questionable economic payoffs. Using new survey and qualitative data from three communities in surrounding the Battle Harbour Historic District in Labrador, this paper explores how rural communities view the benefits of tourism and interactions with tourists. The paper finds that people living in the communities value the cultural showcasing of their communities and history but are ambiguous of the economic rewards of tourism. We conclude by questioning whether the intangible cultural rewards of tourism, around meaning making, outweigh the tangible rewards around promoting economically and socially viable communities.

2. Jillian Smith

**When petro-capitalism comes knocking: Rural resilience and the Gros Morne fracking controversy**

The modern world's appetite for fossil fuels remains insatiable. With the depletion of conventional oil and natural gas sources, the world is, with increasing frequency, turning to unconventional resource

extraction processes. This includes the high-energy pursuit of what John Urry terms “tough oil,” with hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, being a prominent example of this. Situated within a sociology of petro-capitalism framework, I explore how environmental dimensions of fracking near Newfoundland’s Gros Morne National Park are understood from the perspectives of local community members depending upon their own environmental ethics. By studying proposed fracking projects in communities such as Sally’s Cove, we can better understand how rural communities negotiate the relationship between petro-capitalism and democracy. Faced with the question of whether to accept the risks and benefits that fracking projects entail, the Sally’s Cove controversy raises questions as to what environmental justice means for rural communities of Newfoundland. Further, the controversy also provides insight into rural resilience, the dynamics of urban privilege, and how these privileges are expressed and manifested in rural communities that are at the fringes of global flows of capital and oil. Understanding how petro-capitalism is navigated in rural communities is theoretically valuable, as knowledge of the nuances and dynamics of the local controversy illuminates global petro-capitalist flows.

3. Natasha Hanson

**Where have all the truckers gone? Rurality, agriculture, and the changing PEI trucking industry.**

This paper explores the historical connections between rural communities and the trucking industry, within Canada and specifically Prince Edward Island. There have long been connections between trucking and agriculture in particular, such as the transportation of agricultural goods, as well as labour market connections. Agricultural workers in particular, having familiarity with heavy equipment and trucks, have historically transitioned to truck drivers when looking for alternative work. This group of workers has diminished over time, with changes to Canadian agriculture and the economy. The trucking industry is also experiencing a labour shortage. This paper examines these linkages and how changes to rural labour markets and the trucking industry have impacted this labour shortage. Part of the changes to rural labour markets explored is the trend towards interprovincial migration or commuter migration. The specifics of the PEI trucking industry are detailed using interview data collected from truck drivers and company representatives.

4. Junrong Du

**Synthetic Effects of the Structuring of Rural Labor Markets in the Pearl River Delta, China**

With the dramatic driving force of institutional change and regional development in the last three decades, labor markets in the PRD region have changed significantly. Labor markets for labor migrants in the PRD region differ in terms of the disparity of regional development. In this research, various social mechanisms that affect labor markets of labor migrants will be examined. By comparing the different structuring of labor markets in the core and peripheral regions, I explore how regional disparity results in diverse rural labor markets in the PRD.

I found that the structuring of local labor markets follows different patterns. A synthetic analysis on rural labor markets in the PRD region has been examined. The transformation of labor markets in the PRD region in the last 30 years will be reviewed to illustrate that the evolutions of local labor markets are based not only on regional economic growth, but also on institutional change and cultural legacies in historical development. By introducing various economic and social elements into the regression models, the different structuring of local labor markets on the basis of regional disparity will be compared to reveal the significant associations between local labor markets and labor migration in the region.

**Gender, social movements and care (SoCare2)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Concordia Seminary SoCare2

Through mobilization efforts, Canadian social movement actors have highlighted issues in care provision for those dependent on others, including the gendered nature of caregiving, in the hopes that this complex issue would be meaningfully addressed. However, the provision of high quality care

services remains limited, care work continues to be marginalized and the supremacy of the market persists. This session seeks to bring together researchers studying links between gender, social movements and care from theoretical and empirical perspectives as well as those considering various socio-cultural and political contexts. The session aims to assess where we are at and how we can move forward in the development of a society in which the flourishing of those dependent on others is its most important task.

*Session Organizers:* Rachel Langford, Susan Prentice, Patrizia, and Brooke Richardson

*Chair:* Susan Prentice

*Presenters:*

1. Elizabeth Adamson

**Competing pressures, actors and interests in ECEC: Comparing the origins of in-home child care in Australia, the UK and Canada**

Since the 1960s pressures for and against the expansion of early childhood education and care (ECEC) services have been explained by reference to economic, social, cultural and political factors. However, we know little about the specific pressures surrounding different *forms* of ECEC. Support for in-home child care (i.e. nannies) can be attributed to both actors' promotion of home-based forms of care, however support is also gathered through shared resistance to centre-based care.

This paper forms part of my PhD study, which examines the origins and policy legacies of in-home child care in three countries – Australia, the UK and Canada. Informed by theories of institutionalism and comparative welfare regimes the concept of 'care culture' is adopted to explain variation in in-home child care policy in liberal countries. Findings are based on analysis of primary and secondary literature and policy documents and interviews with 20 stakeholders in each country.

In all three countries ideas about the responsibility of the family for the care of young children inhibited the success of advocacy for regulated, centre-based early childhood education and care. However, a closer examination of the details of the debates, pressures and actors reveals contrasting attitudes and policy toward in-home child care specifically.

2. Rachel Langford, Brooke Richardson, Susan Prentice, Patrizia Albanese

**Reclaiming Care as a Motivation for Child Care Advocacy in Canada: Benefits, Challenges and Problems**

The Canadian early childhood education and care (ECEC) workforce, a highly gendered sector, has sought professional legitimacy by heightening a focus on education while downplaying care in the early years. Our larger study has analyzed the impact of ECEC professionalization on the Canadian child care movement over the last decade. This paper will draw on the ethics of care literature and link findings from our broader study (document content, critical discourse and interview analyses) to examine how care is understood and used in Canadian child care advocacy. Two preliminary findings will be explored: 1) advocacy which uses a social investment rationale, stressing early education as future-oriented economic strategy, devalues the immediate, necessary and complex care of young children; 2) child care advocacy which does not embrace gender equity overlooks the burden working women continue to face in terms of finding accessible, affordable and high quality out-of home child care. The paper will then examine the benefits, challenges and problems with reclaiming care as a motivation for child care advocacy in Canada.

3. Andrea Doucet

**Genealogies and choreographies of care: Re-thinking gender divisions of domestic labour as a conceptual configuration**

This paper argues that many studies of parental caregiving have been informed by a conceptual configuration of gender divisions of domestic labour and care that rely on particular ontological, theoretical, epistemological and methodological concepts of care, subjectivities, gender relations,

measurable units of care time, invisible embodiment, and divisions of relational identities and practices. Working with genealogical sensibilities and Margaret Somers' historical sociology of concept formation, this paper focuses on what Somers and Ian Hacking refer to as "making sense of how we think and why we seem obliged to think in certain ways" as well as a process of 'how to begin the process of unthinking". Rooted in a twenty-year research program on changing practices of mothering and fathering and a wide spectrum of relational theories and ontologies, ethic of care scholarship, and new feminist materialisms, I argue for a radical re-thinking of this conceptual configuration of gender divisions of care. This rethinking of concepts which are linked, as Somers notes, "like a point and a line in basic geometry", leads me to an approach that moves from divisions of care to intra-active relations between carers-and-cared-for, from gender divisions within households to more sustained attention to divisions and relations between households and between social institutions and households and the multiple classed, raced and transnational connections and inequalities around gendered care, work and consumption.

4. Olga Savinskaya

**Private preschools in Russia: new movements versus new policies**

The presentation is about the development of the new sector in preschool education and care - the private preschool centers. In the first part of the presentation, the situation on the macro-level is analyzed: why the private sector is demanded, what role in the preschool education and care they are playing now, and what kind of the new practices they propose, and how government perceives them. The last decades have shown a significant shrinkage of the governmental preschool network. From 2006 to 2013, the cumulative birth-rate has grown from 1.3 till 1.7. But the network of preschool centers shrank in post-soviet 90's by almost one third. It is unable to respond to the expanding needs of families in preschool education, and more importantly, in baby-care. One of the ways to solve this problem is the development of nongovernmental preschools. They respond to needs of such parents which family situation doesn't fit the governmental pre-educational standard, for example under 3's, handicapped child etc. The analysis of qualitative interviews with the private center leaders is presented in the second part of the presentation. Motives of center running, opportunities and necessities in the governmental/municipal support are in the focus of analysis and reflections. The perspectives and ways of the further development are in the conclusion.

**Social Movements in Theory (PSSM9)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-300

The session invites papers concerned with conceiving, critiquing, synthesizing, extending, and/or elaborating upon social movement theory. Macro and micro perspectives are welcomed, as are comments on recent debates in the field, including those surrounding emotion and social movements, cultural approaches, and transnational action.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Lisa Kowalchuk

*Discussant:* Jim Conley

*Presenters:*

1. Omar Faruque

**Confronting global capital: Transnational Advocacy Networks and National Civil Society Movement in Bangladesh**

Drawing on Tarrow (2005, 2012) and Keck and Sikkink (1998), this paper will examine the Phulbari Action Network (PAN), a coalition of various civil society organizations from global North, which mobilizes strong campaign against a British mining corporation that is working to build a open-pit coal mine in Bangladesh. The movement against this coal mine has begun by a national civil society organization, popularly known as the National Committee, which successfully forced Bangladeshi state to put a moratorium on the project. I will focus on the formation of this network, its objectives,

strategies and tactics to highlight two critical issues: the role of what Tarrow calls 'rooted cosmopolitans,' and the effects of national activism on domestic targets. The literature on transnational activism suggests that local/national activists in global South are influenced by their connection with transnational actors, which produces both positive and negative outcomes and often creates tension between these two levels of activism. I will show how the National Committee avoids pitfalls of transnational activism. I will argue that its unique nature of as a radical, anti-imperialist social movement, which aims to resist plunder of mineral resources offers important materials to understand this strategic activism.

2. Leticia Paulos

### **Feminist and Women's Movement Organizing at the Transnational Level**

The proposed paper is about power and transnational feminist organizing. By reviewing the conspicuous body of theoretical and empirical literature on transnational feminist and women's movement organizing, I seek to understand how this literature can shed light on some of the main power-imbalance "problems" that transnational social movements face when they seek to forge and maintain transnational alliances around a diversity of issues and political agendas in a geopolitically "complex world". In the first part, Mapping out the theoretical terrain of transnational feminist organizing, I provide an account of the main theoretical approaches to transnational women's and feminist organizing with an emphasis on clarifying the main conceptual differences among: Global sisterhood; Global feminism; Transnational feminism; and Transnational solidarities. In the second part, by drawing on a wide range of theoretical and empirical examples, I analyze the "impact" of power differentials on feminist discourses, political dynamics and practices. I do so by conceptualizing three major power-imbalance "problems" that seem to undermine the "possibility" and "desirability" of building and maintaining alliances among women at the transnational level: 1. The problem of speaking for others: power imbalances and transnational feminist discourses; 2. The problem of representing others: power imbalances and transnational feminist political dynamics; and 3. The problem of acting on behalf of others: power imbalances and transnational feminist practices. For each "problem", I discuss some of the main strategies, suggested by this literature to deal with issues of power imbalance. I conclude by arguing that the way the feminist literature on transnational women's organizing has addressed issues of power differentials, diversity/difference, representation and internal democracy provides valuable conceptual tools for a better understanding of key social movements' alliance-building dynamics.

3. Michael Graydon

### **Gays of Ottawa 1971-85: The application of Pierre Bourdieu's work to social movements**

This presentation considers the application of Pierre Bourdieu's *Logic of Practice* to a social movement organization. While not a social movement theoretic per se, the utility of Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and habitus as a means of analysis is clear. In my qualitative study of the Gays of Ottawa (GO) organization 1971-1985, I employed Bourdieu's concepts as a kind of theory-method hybrid in considering its dual role in the establishment of, and work in, the nascent field of lesbian & gay social services in Canada. Past studies of social movements have applied Bourdieu's work, notably by Nick Crossley, however such work employed but two of his three key concepts. The research presented here makes the case for utilizing all three Bourdieuian concepts, namely, field, capital *and* habitus. Through Bourdieu's theoretic lens I establish how Gays of Ottawa became an essential player in Canada's struggle for lesbian & gay rights. Here I consider the emerging *field* of lesbian and gay rights and social services; through the application of what skills and techniques (*capital*); and employing what social practices (*habitus*).

4. Michael Courey

### **Neighbourhoods as a Site of Social Movement Activity: Linking Localized and Large Scale Social Movements**

Localized social movements have received relatively sporadic attention from social movement researchers over the past 30 years. When they have become the object of investigation they are often framed within a NIMBY context or are seen to be limited by their regional scope. Recently however

several calls have been made to develop a greater articulation of the mechanisms and processes that link social movements across scales (Castells, 2006; Miller and Nicholls, 2013). In this paper I develop a model linking localized social movements to large scale social movements by building on Stoecker's (1995) structures of neighbourhood based social movements' model and incorporating concepts of: formal and informal links, diffusion, and framing processes. Further, in order to fully appreciate the extent to which localized and large scale social movements are linked one must study the everyday life practices in a given community and the types of ideologies individual participants bring to their own understanding of what they are trying to achieve. After developing the conceptual model I present some preliminary results of ethnographic and interview data of community building in a London, Ontario neighbourhood. The paper ends with a discussion about the possibilities that localized social movements might play in creating large scale social change.

### **Sustainable Creative Economies (SoCul2)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-599

The creative economy rhetoric has arguably reached the saturation point. It is accepted as common sense by policymakers, citizens, and cultural workers as an important piece of our post-industrial future, spurring economic development and making our cities "liveable." Cheered on by scholars and consultants, governments everywhere are attempting to engineer creative clusters and vibrant, cosmopolitan neighbourhoods. But the question remains open whether these interventions can produce sustainable creative economies—ones that can survive independently, foster meaningful cultural activity at the grassroots level, and provide stable and fulfilling jobs.

Papers in this session will address tensions arising from top-down approaches to cultural management:

- \* How is culture being used strategically in contemporary policy and practice?
- \* What is the fate of artistic autonomy under these frameworks?
- \* Can cultural industries or scenes be conjured from nothing?
- \* Whose culture counts as "creative"?
- \* And, finally, is the creative economy a just one?

We seek papers which engage with these debates and other questions related to the politics of cultural production and cultural planning, local cultural scenes, and the role of the creative economy in place-making, both within and across borders. A range of theoretical and methodological perspectives is encouraged.

*Session Organizers:* Benjamin Woo and Danielle J. Deveau

*Chair:* Chantelle Marlor

*Presenters:*

1. Matt Patterson, Daniel Silver

#### **Turning the Post-Industrial City into the Cultural City: The Case of Toronto's Waterfront**

How do we explain cultural planning's widespread popularity among urban and regional policymakers, despite prevailing uncertainty over how well this strategy has achieved its intended goals – goals which are themselves subject to intense debate? To answer this question, we examine the adoption of cultural policy in the redevelopment of Toronto's post-industrial waterfront. Not traditionally a centre of cultural production, by the 21st century Toronto had adopted cultural planning with particular zeal, funding new museums, cultural districts and festivals. At \$13-billion, waterfront redevelopment is the centrepiece of the Toronto's strategy to become a global cultural centre. Drawing on archival research, we attribute the rise of cultural planning to three factors: (1) rapid social and economic changes at the end of the 20th century that threw existing planning regimes into question, (2) the emergence of a "creative city" discourse among a marginal group of policymakers, and (3) the formation of a coalition of cultural organizations, knowledge workers, and downtown residents who identified with this discourse and had the capacity to put it into practice and



codify it in municipal policy. These factors allow us to explain how cultural planning has been politically successful, even if its success as a sustainable social and economic policy is still subject to debate.

2. Dennis Soron

### **Culture, Class and the Creative Economy in Niagara**

In recent years, “culture” has become big news in Niagara. Long prior to its designation as a Cultural Capital of Canada for 2012, “culture” had been acquiring an increasingly central importance in strategic discussions about the future of this economically and socially struggling region. This is reflected in the development of local cultural plans in which the arts and culture are portrayed as central to a wide range of community aspirations, from rejuvenating declining urban centers, to increasing community cohesion, encouraging civic engagement, spurring tourism, jump-starting economic growth in the emergent “creative economy”, enabling youth retention, and fostering ecological sustainability. This paper examines the limits and possibilities of arts-led urban regeneration plans in the Niagara Region, paying particular attention to ongoing initiatives in St. Catharines and Niagara Falls to harness arts and culture as a means of rejuvenating their downtown cores after decades of sprawl-induced decline. While addressing the troubling class dynamics involved in the effort to rebrand these struggling urban centers as upscale cultural destinations ripe for gentrification and private sector investment, this paper also attempts to salvage the promise of “culture” by identifying complexities and counter-tendencies in this process that are sometimes lost on critiques that adopt an overly rigid and reductionist class-based approach.

3. Miranda Campbell

### **Towards a Theory of Unpaid Labour**

As creative cities are increasingly championed as a means towards economic revitalization and growth, much of the rhetoric around creative economies has focused on large-scale, industrialized, and profitable creative activities. At the same time, in discussions and debates about unpaid internships and unpaid creative work that is compensated only by promises of “exposure,” we are also seeing the increasing visibility of the difficult realities of creative industries work for labourers. This paper will argue that the attempt to produce sustainable creative economies must grapple with these realities, and that creative economies research needs to develop adequate theoretical frameworks to engage with unpaid labour in the creative industries. While some Marxist frameworks foreground the exploitation – or self-exploitation – of creative workers, others highlight the emancipatory possibilities of immaterial labour, or forward utopian views of gift economies that celebrate the value of culture beyond its market value or status as a commodity. This paper will explore the tensions between creativity, commerce, and community-building, and forward a theory of small-scale creative labour that highlights the intersection of unpaid and paid work in the development of creative careers and communities.

4. Benjamin Woo

### **‘Comics Will Break Your Heart’: Fan Identification and Self-Exploitation in Creative Work**

The notion of self-exploitation has been central to recent scholarship on work in the culture sector. On this view, commitment to a value-rational end (e.g., “creative fulfillment”) distorts formally rational evaluation of means (e.g., pay, job security, work–life balance, etc.). But without a specific conception of where these distortion comes from, we risk simply accusing people of false consciousness for making different decisions than we think they should.

Drawing on the first systematic survey of creative workers in the field of English-language comics production – including both professionals and serious amateurs – this paper examines one potential source of self-exploitation: these creative workers’ fan identity. While by no means unique to comics, this “small world” has been marked by a particularly tight integration – and even “complicity” – between creators’ occupational subculture with the leisure subculture of comics readers.

Despite seventy-five years of cautionary tales about exploitative contracts and bad working conditions, comics continues to draw a committed creative workforce, most of which now come from

the ranks of comic-book fans. Creators' fandom furnishes many of the motivations and commitments that lead them to pursue creative work in comics despite the lack of material rewards.

### **Transcending Boundaries of Sociological Vision I (VisSo1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-299

Visual Sociology is a diverse field of study which gathers sociologists involved in visual studies and studies of the visual. As a relatively new discipline and methodology within sociology, including newly formed sub groups of the International Sociology Association and the British Sociology Association, Visual Sociology attracts growing numbers of scholars and students who are using visual methods, and/or interested in the production, use and dissemination of visual knowledge. This session invites papers that seek the opportunity to share, exchange and develop ideas which are relevant to Visual Sociology to generate further discussions concerning the collection of visual data in the field (in archives, photo albums, media, websites etc.) as well as the production of visual materials by the researcher (photography and documentaries) with an emphasis on methods of analysis of these data. With analysis of the socio-cultural locus of the visual, the key concern is how the visual is produced, used and disseminated, and how it intersects with the verbal and other means of communication and sensory experience.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Gloria Nickerson

*Presenters:*

1. Golshan Golriz

#### **Political Activism through the Arts**

This project uses visual sociology to interrogate the effectiveness of art as a form of political activism. The research seeks to explore the ways in which various art forms can serve as tools for the dissemination of knowledge in politics as well as vehicles for mobilization. In what ways do the arts differ from traditional forms of political activism? To what extent does art help define activism? In other words, is the very meaning of activism put into question when it is contextualized in art and used by artist?

The project consists of a documentary (and accompanying research paper) that follows and interviews the work of activists who engage with various art forms as a form of political resistance. Such forms include, poetry/rap/spoken, film, photography, painting/drawing *et cetera*... The interviews will address two main questions: (1) In what ways does art challenge (and not) the traditional understanding of political activism? (2) In what ways is art effective in/for political activism and social change?

The dissemination of the results through film is itself a form of political activism. At the heart of the project lies the argument that visual sociology can be an effective tool for social change.

2. Rima Wilkes

#### **How do images of political conflict change?: Reading one image, over time**

How and why photographic meaning varies over time is not well understood. Time is important because publics shift how they 'read' images, including those of the past. Those studies that do consider temporal changes in meaning associated with images of political conflict either consider changes in the images selected to represent particular events or consider how particular images are culturally appropriated via art and iconography. The assumption, if implicit, is that in order for there to be a change in visual meaning, the image must change. Yet experimental research shows that the image-text relationship also matters. Most images are accompanied by headlines and captions that shape readers understanding of the story itself as well as the image. That is, textual framing can also affect how the same image is understood.

Drawing on this point this paper traces the media's textual framing of a single image of political conflict over time. In so doing, this paper bridges content analytic and rhetorical approaches to the study of visual meaning. The image considered, Face to Face, was taken on September 1, 1990 at the height of the Siege at Kanehsatà:ke/Oka crisis, pitting Mohawk Warriors against the Canadian army in a dispute over the expansion of a golf course. The image has made repeated subsequent appearances and has continued to be the subject of written discussion

within Canadian newsmedia outlets for more than two decades. It therefore provides an ideal case with which to analyze temporal changes in visual-text framing.

3. Deborah Davidson

**Our Commemorative Tattoo Community Project: Creating a Digital Archive for Commemorative Tattoos**

The cultural significance of tattoos is well established. Tattoos research is a study of important aspects of culture, discourses within it, and social relations. While tattoos have long been used as marks of deviance, tattoos have also been used for spiritual and decorative purposes, sacred art, and as a part of sacred ceremonies marking social position, power and strength of character. Through scholarly and community collaboration, an interdisciplinary group of researchers and community partners are developing a digital archive for commemorative tattoos. A commemorative tattoo is one in remembrance or honour of a living or deceased person, animal, place, relationship, or key life event. The archive will be a repository for photos and accompanying narratives. It will provide a rich source of data for researchers engaged in a broad span of work, including in visual narrative and computer-assisted data collection methods. The importance and contributions of this project lie precisely within the intersections between the public and the private in terms of providing a valuable resource for the collection and sharing of memorial tattoos and the stories that are embedded and embodied within them.

4. Kyler Zeleny

**484 Manifestations of the Ordinary**

The Materiality and Morality of Found Polaroids

*484 Manifestations of the Ordinary* explores the discovery of 484 banal and aging Polaroid images. These Polaroids are the accumulated moments of another man's life. Documented are his friends and family in familiar poses, their birthdays, drinks, pets, laughs and private spaces. The paper outlines the process taken to deconstruct the lot with the anticipated goal of making sense of the chaotic batch from the position of the uninitiated outsider.

At times the images are highly conventional, appearing as if they belong to not one family album but many, to mine and to yours. Building upon the literature in the field (J. Hirsch, M. Hirsch, P. Holland, M. Langford, Jo. Spence, V. Williams), I look to explore the relevance and sanctity of both the family album and the physical image. I will discuss the transmissions and transactions that occur when private images enter the public domain. The article, acting as a detailed case study, is a platform for the discussion of morality in relation to private images in public view. Durkheim's views on what is sacred and profane are used to establish a moral connection. As well, relevant and contemporary photographic publications will be discussed including the work of Arianna Arcara, Luca Santese and the prolific Erik Kessels.

**Creative Workers and Cultural Fields (SoCul5)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-599

We invite papers on creative workers and/or cultural fields. Case studies, qualitative, quantitative, or comparative papers are all welcome. Theoretical and methodological papers will also be considered.

*Session Organizers:* Allyson Stokes and John McLevey

*Chair:* Allyson Stokes

*Discussant:* Nikki Brown

*Presenters:*

1. Diana Miller

**Gender and the Field-Habitus Complex**

Two of Bourdieu's main concepts, habitus and field, are deeply connected; Bourdieu argues that as individuals participate in cultural fields, their habitus adapt to the fields' internal logics. Yet, he did not consider how this field-habitus complex might be shaped by gender. Using evidence from two cultural fields, the heavy metal and folk music scenes in Toronto, I argue that fields produce explicitly gendered forms of habitus, and that the gendered nature of these dispositions reproduces the fields themselves. The metal field produces a "metalhead habitus" focused on a narrow range of masculine traits, while the folk field produces a "folkie habitus" that blends masculine and feminine dispositions. A specific, feminine folkie disposition—a willingness to do unpaid support work for others—is crucial to supplying the vast amounts of volunteer labour on which folk festivals, a major organizational form in the folk field, depend. I also show that a masculine metalhead disposition—playful, boasting games of one-up-man-ship between men—is crucial to reproducing the stylistic conventions of heavy metal music. Taking a gendered lens to the field-habitus complex provides a clearer picture of the gendered mechanisms through which fields of cultural production are reproduced and maintained.

2. Andreas Hoffbauer

### **Defining Innovation: Developing a Multivalent Typology for Tracing the Evolution of Ideas in Various Cultural Fields**

Innovation is a readily used concept for evaluating cultural ideas and processes. Whether looking through scholarly or popular texts, the concept of innovation is inevitably invoked. Yet the myriad of things described as innovative makes it a particularly difficult concept to define. From explaining creative organizations (*artistic*, Crane 1997), partisan control strategies (*political*, Padgett and Ansell 1993), manufacturing processes (*entrepreneurship*, Fishman 2013), to constituency outreach (*social advocacy*, Economist 2013), and beyond, the concept risks becoming a black box. Understanding what innovation is and parsing out its dynamics is important to understanding how new ideas are generated and in turn how they contribute to the evolution of their respective cultural fields. Moreover, a multivalent definition makes explicit the varying criteria for evaluating cultural objects and process. Using original data on how artistic, political, entrepreneurial, and social advocacy come to define innovation, this paper empirically demonstrates that there is great diversity in the way innovation is described, as well as important differences between fields.

3. AnneMarie Dorland

### **The Practicing Audience: Towards New Methods of Research and Collaboration in the Design Studio**

How is the creative process of graphic designers altered when audience-inclusive research methods such as collaboration and observation are integrated into daily studio practice? This paper will challenge traditional notions of creative practice through an examination of cultural production within the creative field of the design studio. It will share findings from an ethnographic and interview based study of graphic designers in major Canadian studios engaged with methods of audience-collaboration and audience-inclusive production. The findings from this study suggest new ways of understanding the relationships between producers and audiences, contributing to existing scholarship regarding cultural production (Tunstall, 2010). This paper will propose that through the use of sociological research methodologies such as participant observation, designers are actively assuming proxy audience membership – complicating the role of the 'cultural intermediary' as proposed by Bourdieu (1984). By modifying existing models of the 'circuit of culture' formulated by du Gay et al., (1997) through the addition of active audience/collaborators within the stage of production, and by employing Giddens's theories of practice (1979) as both a methodological and theoretical framework, I will question how new forms of creative practice complicate traditional understandings of the work of cultural workers in the design studio setting.

4. Saara Liinamaa

### **The Future of the Imagination: Negotiating creative research and education at Canada's art and design universities.**

This paper will present a section of research from my larger study of Canada's three independent art and design universities as research institutions and key training grounds for Canada's creative workforce. Drawing on planning and policy documents as well as advertising and recruitment

initiatives from these universities, this paper will discuss how creative research, training and work becomes defined and negotiated at these schools in light of conflicting notions of what constitutes creative work as well as creative research and education. While these universities make serious claims about the future necessity of creativity as a pillar of social and economic health, my discussion will examine upon what sort of ideal creative workforce this future promise depends.

### **Education Omnibus: Schools and Inequality (Edu7)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-300

This session features research in the area of education, school environment and student success.

*Organizer and Chair:* Janice Aurini

*Presenters:*

1. Dip Kapoor

#### **Sociology of caste/ism, education and inequality**

Developed from a current review of the theoretical and empirical literature on caste/ism, education and inequality in India, this paper proposes a need for a different theoretical-analytical approach to caste/ism, education and inequality research which considers both structural and agency-related concerns. Empirical studies are referenced in relation to the same to illustrate the contemporary manifestations of caste/ism in schooling in India and its socio-educational impacts and the implications for re-thinking approaches to sociological research/studies of casteism, education and inequality.

2. Naomi Nichols, Alison Griffith

#### **Youth "At Risk," Safe Schools, and Educational Inequality**

This paper describes emerging findings from year one of a five-year community-based research project on schooling and community safety. Building on our previous institutional ethnographic research on mothering for schooling, alternative education for homeless youth, and the social organization of Safe Schools processes, our current project highlights the policies and processes through which young people become systematically disconnected from/within their communities and disengaged from school. Specifically, our research seeks to document and analyze the inter-institutional work processes, policies, and procedures for promoting community safety from the standpoint of young people who live in the neighbourhood and who have been institutionally designated as "unsafe" through dove-tailing youth justice and safe schools processes.

In this presentation, we will describe the project's objectives and central research questions; explain how this project builds on findings from previous institutional ethnographic work that we have done together and individually; outline our research activities to date; discuss emerging methodological and theoretical insights; and then share key findings from our first year of research. We will end our presentation with a description of current and future work to use project findings to carve out and initiate an agenda for change.

3. Stephany Peterson

#### **There may be no 'I' in Team, but there is in Time: Queer Temporalities**

The research seeks to consider the notions of queer and heteronormative temporalities, relative to socially constructed aspects of sex and gender. These perspectives are contextualized within the frameworks of the field of critical thinking, further positioned within Dewey's microcosm of society: the school.

Employing value-laden language calls for finding a vernacular that makes accessible these concepts so that priority can be placed on problematizing the concept, not the term of reference. Orienting oneself within the research by considering the vernacular that surrounds it is a method by which to begin developing a comprehensive perspective of the topic.

In a sea of 'isms', the word feminism has become a pivoting point of reference; similarly with critical thinking, the root of the problem with the lack of concrete definition is that notions of oppression defined and examined without contextual reference to the other systemic forces at work fail to recognize the aspects of power and dominance that function to perpetuate the oppression. Isolating the 'female problem' positions people in a within - or without - dichotomy.

It is in the spirit of problematizing something as taken for granted as language designations that this research considers sex, gender, critical thinking, and the school.

4. Wendy Chappel, Paul Ferraro

#### **Inclusivity, equity and the public school system: Challenges from non-normative gender and sexual identities**

The public school system is under continual public and political scrutiny to define and execute their mandate of inclusivity and equity. Most recently challenges to this mandate have been centered on the discrimination of non-normative sexual orientations and gender identities. Characterized by the sensitive nature and public discomfort surrounding the area of children's sexuality, these challenges are further complicated by increasing incidents of homophobic bullying occurring within the school environment. The recent highly publicized case of Coy Mathis, a 6-year-old MTF transgender, who won the right to use the girls bathroom at Eagleside Elementary School in Oregon, Colorado (2013) demonstrates the contentious and complex nature of these issues. This essay will argue that these limited accommodations mandated by the courts substantiate the resistance by the school system and public to acknowledge unique identities and exposes the heteronormative legacy that continues to limit the way equity policies are interpreted and enacted. What appears to be an accommodation is in fact an institutional strategy to contain, regulate and silence a small population that challenges the heteronormative logics of gender and disrupts the way the education system operates.

5. Stephen H. Riggins

#### **The Dilemmas of a Bureaucratic Intellectual: Memorial University's First Sociologist**

Memorial University's first sociologist, Donald Willmott, was cross-appointed in 1956 to the provincial government's Department of Public Welfare and the university. In addition to introducing undergraduates to the discipline of sociology he was expected to work as a part-time researcher and advisor for Public Welfare. His main dilemma as a bureaucratic intellectual was choosing between the role of a fact finder, who tended to substantiate Welfare officials' perceptions of reality; and the role of a policy advisor who defined the job in a more ambitious manner and took the initiative of offering uninvited remedies along with "the facts". The first option was consistent with a satisfying university career. The second option could potentially lead to a more insecure career because the role of a policy advisor at Public Welfare was not institutionalized in a manner which encouraged serious thinking about policy. The experiences of Donald Willmott and his wife Elizabeth tell us about the nature of faculty appointments which blur the distinction between discipline research and policy research; the way liberal Americans reacted to Newfoundland society in the 1950s; and about academic mores at Memorial university, especially the lingering influence of religion at a secular university.

#### **Methods workshop: new data and approaches for comparing across time and space**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm – 5:00pm Concordia Seminary  
*This session is sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association's Research Advisory Subcommittee.*

*Session Organizers:* Sylvia Fuller, Neil McLaughlin, and Janet Siltanen

#### *Presentations:*

1. Nadia Guiliano, CPD Project Manager, York University

#### **Introducing the Comparative Perspectives on Precarious Employment Database**

This presentation will introduce researchers to a new cross-national database examining precarious employment in thirty-three countries including Australia, Canada, the United States, twenty-seven

European Union member countries and three non-EU member countries. Developing out of the Gender and Work Database, the Comparative Perspectives on Precarious Employment Database (CPD) is directed by Dr. Leah Vosko, Canada Research Chair in the Political Economy of Gender and Work, and funded by the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Research Fund and York University. The CPD provides access to multidimensional statistical labour force data from seven source surveys and featuring over seventy harmonized variables. Included are data from the Canadian Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (Statistics Canada), the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (Melbourne Institute), the European Community Household Panel, the Survey on Income and Living Conditions, and the European Union Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), and the United States Current Population Survey (Minnesota Population Centre). The cross-national comparative statistical tables enable researchers to focus on aspects of precarious employment in relation to the three module themes: forms of precarious employment, temporal and spatial dynamics, and health and social care. The database also brings together a library of relevant sources in the field and a thesaurus of concepts, which are designed for researchers and students, and can be used as interactive classroom teaching tools. This presentation will provide information on the CPD's conceptual approach to precarious employment in a comparative perspective, an explanation of CPD methodology, and an outline of the design principles behind the creation of harmonized variables used in the statistical tables. The CPD is a living database that is regularly revised and updated, so audience feedback is sought after.

2. Kate Laxer, PhD Candidate, York University

**Cross-National Mapping of the Division of Labour in Health and Social Care: A Portrait of Personal Care and Support Providers**

This presentation will outline health and social care labour force data available from statistical sources in Europe and North America with particular focus on the understudied providers in personal care and support work in four countries: Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. Based on the presenter's thesis research, this presentation compares health workforces cross-nationally with attention to developments in long-term care, labour migration, and unpaid care. This research emerges from involvement with the SHRCC-funded Re-Imagining Long-term Residential Care: An International Study of Promising Practices and with the Comparative Perspectives on Precarious Employment Database (CPD). The data presented provide an original portrait of workforces in health and social care using harmonized occupation classifications designed for this study along with other CPD harmonized indicators. The comparative approach considers the differing occupational care configurations within the four countries and finds an association between context and pay, benefits, skills, and working conditions for care providers. Methodology and key findings will be described, such as the shifting industrial division of labour in health and social care, along with continuities in gendered and racialized segregation. This presentation will complement that of co-panelist Nadia Guiliano on the development of the Comparative Perspectives on Precarious Employment Database by demonstrating how the data available through the CPD can be applied.

3. Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

**Single year data just doesn't make the grade: How and why sociologists should capitalize on repeated cross-sectional datasets**

Single year datasets tell us about where we are at any given moment. What they don't tell us is where we have been or where we are likely going. In essence, they tell us a lot about not that much. Repeated cross-sectional datasets, on the other hand, ask different respondents the same questions year after year. In so doing they allow us to think about trends. These kinds of datasets are publicly available: the World Values Survey, Environics Canada, and the United States General Social Survey just to name a few. But how can we best take advantage of this kind of data? In this presentation I will discuss the latest innovations in multi-level modelling that will allow you to fully realize the possibilities offered by these kinds of datasets.

## **Parenting and Care Omnibus (SoCare4)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-500

This session features research in the area of Care with a focus on parenting.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Patrizia Albanese

*Presenters:*

1. Patty Douglas

### **Mothering and the Global Autism Crisis: An Interpretive Sociology of Care**

Drawing from interpretive sociology and disability studies, I examine care practices in the lives of Toronto autism mothers against the backdrop of today's ever-expanding global autism "crisis". Through their "natural" identity as caregivers, mothers are typically the primary target and agent of a developmental version of care that locates "progress" in the achievement of normalcy for their child. This approach to care implicitly assumes autism is an undesirable biomedical difference that needs to be remedied. I draw on two focus group conversations with autism mothers in Toronto as occasions to "re-vision" care outside the bounds of dominant biomedical regimes and social science research often concerned with issues of coping and stigma. Through an exploration of the tension between mothers' complicity in and contestation of expert medicalized forms of care, I suggest that alongside developmental versions of care, mothers practice a pedagogic form of care that offers an alternative to institutionalized practices animated by biomedical understandings. This approach contributes to recently emerging work that crosses the borders between interpretive sociology, disability studies and feminist approaches to care to challenge oppressive patriarchal and ableist structures that marginalize mothers and autistic individuals alike (Fisher and Goodley 2007; Ryan and Runswick-Cole 2008).

#### **Citations**

Fisher, Pamela and Dan Goodley. 2007. The linear medical model of disability: Mothers of disabled babies resist with counter-narratives. *Sociology of Health and Illness* 29: 66-81.

Ryan, Sara and Katherine Runswick-Cole. 2008. Repositioning mothers: Mothers, disabled children and disability studies. *Disability & Society* 23: 199-210

2. Natalie Carrière

### **Caring for my Daughter: A Mother's Journey through Childhood Cancer**

This autoethnographic narrative examines my changing relationship with my daughter and two sons as we journey through childhood cancer. In this vignette which tells of our experience with febrile neutropenia, I reflect on how some of my ways of knowing as a mother collude and collide with medical ways of knowing. I also illustrate the contrast between my experience with persisting grief and trauma, and the medical and (social work) discourses we encountered that urged us to get back in the community and rebuild and resume our 'normal lives' at the end of treatment. Through the telling of our story, I argue for emotion and vulnerability, alongside a clinical contextualization, as essential methodological tools to providing sociological and anthropological understandings of parents' experiences of childhood cancer.

3. Phyllis Rippeyoung, Shannon Russell

### **Is Breastfeeding only Women's Work? Exploring Portrayals of Men in Breastfeeding Discourse through the lens of a Sociology of Care**

Breastfeeding has been traditionally seen as inherently "women's" work considering that men's bodies are not typically able produce enough milk to nourish a child. This embodied difference then becomes intertwined with culturally constructed images of men's limited capacities as caregivers more generally (Doucet 2007). These beliefs have real material implications for how all work is divided. Past research has shown that fathers of breastfeeding infants do less infant care work than fathers of infants not being breastfed (Rippeyoung and Noonan 2012). Further, there is clear evidence



that gendered divisions of unpaid labor have significant implications for gendered divisions in paid labour, and vice versa (Gerson 1993; Hochschild 1989). Understanding the larger socio-economic patterns of gender inequity today, requires an understanding of the kinds of cultural messages about caring labor in our society.

Our research will examine the portrayal of me in breastfeeding discourse, through the lens of a sociology of care. We will examine popular, government, and breastfeeding support websites to understand how men's roles in the care of babies is presented. We argue that the issue of breastfeeding helps to shine a light on the boundaries of discourses that is simply "women's work."

4. Robyn Lee

#### **Human Milk Exchange and Care Work Practices**

Breastfeeding is universally acknowledged as having many important benefits for children, leading many parents to attempt to obtain breast milk through alternative means, including wet nursing, cross-nursing, and the use of donated human milk. Rhonda Shaw suggests that nursing children who are not your biological offspring challenges the perception of breastfeeding as "work that is not shared" (Shaw, 2004, pp. 287-8). Human milk exchange can have a significant impact on LGBTQ families in particular since it allows gay fathers to feed their children breast milk and may eliminate or reduce divisions between birth and non-birth mothers in lesbian-headed families (Zizzo, 2009). But sharing human milk also has the potential to challenge and redefine gender roles in families generally. Milk exchange may make breastfeeding more compatible with paid employment; and for some women, payment received for their milk can be used to offset the financial costs involved in staying home to take care of their children. This paper will explore some of the effects of human milk exchange on gendered care work practices.

#### **Transcending Boundaries of Sociological Vision II (VisSo1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-299

Visual Sociology is a diverse field of study which gathers sociologists involved in visual studies and studies of the visual. As a relatively new discipline and methodology within sociology, including newly formed sub groups of the International Sociology Association and the British Sociology Association, Visual Sociology attracts growing numbers of scholars and students who are using visual methods, and/or interested in the production, use and dissemination of visual knowledge. This session invites papers that seek the opportunity to share, exchange and develop ideas which are relevant to Visual Sociology to generate further discussions concerning the collection of visual data in the field (in archives, photo albums, media, websites etc.) as well as the production of visual materials by the researcher (photography and documentaries) with an emphasis on methods of analysis of these data. With analysis of the socio-cultural locus of the visual, the key concern is how the visual is produced, used and disseminated, and how it intersects with the verbal and other means of communication and sensory experience.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Gloria Nickerson

*Presenters:*

1. Heidi Bickis

#### **Lines of the Body: Betty Goodwin's Dark Drawings**

In *Ghostly Matters*, Avery Gordon writes: "Literary fictions play an important role [...] for the simple reason that they enable other kinds of sociological information to emerge. [...] [Literature] often teaches us, through imaginative design, what we need to know but cannot quite get access to with our given rules of method and modes of apprehension" (1997: 25). This paper will explore the possibility for "other kinds of sociological information" by means of an engagement with contemporary visual art. To elaborate on this claim, the paper will focus on a selection of drawings by Canadian artist Betty Goodwin. Through an analysis of notes I collected while viewing an exhibit at Oakville Galleries, I argue that the distinct way the drawings visualize bodies in lines, and the encounter this visualization compels, offers a new way to approach bodies by drawing attention to bodily outlines. A focus on the

latter creates a means to explore what I am calling the virtual lines of the body, lines that are not visible but deeply affecting. With this discussion, I aim to demonstrate how a practice of writing and thinking-with art can be a potentially rich and productive mode of engaging in social research.

2. Christine Ensslen

### **Exploring Visual Records: Credibility and Responsibility**

This paper addresses ways in which inclusion of visual data is shaped by respondents' personal motivations, as a desire to create a record of their accomplishments or a forum to voice opinions that they have only recently become comfortable sharing. This archival collection was generated in response to a call in the 1980s to retired women teachers to participate in a study by providing written responses to open-ended questions. Some women, additionally, chose to craft autobiographical accounts of their lives by submitting personal photographs, student valentines, their own report cards and employment contracts, among other documents.

The time-lapse between the collection of data and their teaching experiences 50 years prior, positioned them to reflect back upon and reinterpret their past behaviour from a changed socio-cultural context. Furthermore, the visual data played a crucial role as memory prompters of these long ago experiences. This paper explores the complicated layers of interpretation of these visual archives, both the interpretation of the women respondents as well as the researcher's. In addition to examining the production of these visual materials, I reflect on the epistemological and ontological issues in using this collection to address questions pertinent to the sociology of education.

3. Susan Cake

### **(In)Visibility of the Canadian Labour Movement**

With the growth of visual methods it is surprising to see gaps in workplace sociology. Not only are visual methods not commonly used but the field also lacks a well-rounded visual representation. Photography in particular should be significant for workplace sociology considering the legacy of corporate photographs. Building from Barthes' concept of myth in relation to semiotics, this paper examines a selection of popular photographs from the Canadian labour movement to understand the work done by these images. Most of these photographs provide extremely restricted representations of labour. The mobility and history of images across Canada speaks to the limits, expansions, and value of the Canadian labour movement. Overall, Canada lacks a strong visual history of its labour organizing partly because of practices in photojournalism, research, history and archive development, government documents, and cultural works. The limited visual documents of this movement also relate to struggles within the movement such as regional divides and control of cultural narratives. Although the labour movement in Canada spans over a century, the limited visual representation including sociological research is cause for concern. Moving forward, the role of visual methods and visual documentation could unite workers and profoundly affect the Canadian labour movement.

4. Carolina Cambre

### **Developing visual sociological models of analysis**

How does visual sociology defend against vigorous critiques offered by scholars such as Dr. Fuyuki Kurasawa (2013) who accuse its methodologies of being either too descriptively oriented or too anecdotal; either too content focused and guilty of visual determinism, or too centred on the networks of production and political economy of images and thus omitting the meaning potentials of the visuals themselves. How can the lack of systematicity, lack of balance, and a tendency for the anecdotal in visual sociology particularly when it comes to analysis of large image collections be attended to productively? This paper takes some of the well-known concepts proposed by Kurasawa, and points to areas where such an approach might be refined.

**Welcome to Canada...Temporarily!: Implications of Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker Programs and Policies (Solmm6)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-400

As many nation-states encourage their citizens to seek employment abroad or champion for quicker means by which to attract foreign workers, temporary migration has become a prevalent, yet concerning part of the global immigration landscape. In Canada, arrivals of temporary migrants now outpaces arrivals of permanent residents. Temporary migration is an evolving phenomenon, implemented and managed by the federal government to expediently address labour shortages in myriad sectors and localities. Despite being a central part of Canada's immigration system and a periodic subject of media and public debate, temporary migration is often misunderstood. There is a need to better understand the policies and processes that allow it to occur, its impact on individuals, communities, and labour markets, and the experiences of its participants. Sociologists play an important role in addressing this information gap by revealing the implications that temporary migration presents for institutions, social structures, and communities.

The goal of this session is to draw attention to the diversity of temporary migration by encouraging papers focused on any of the multiple temporary foreign worker programs in Canada. Temporary migrants are not a homogenous group; they have various skill levels, are entitled to different sets of rights and opportunities, and have diverse experiences and challenges. This session will expand our knowledge of the multifaceted nature of temporary migration and the issues presented by this non-permanent labour market strategy.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Jill Bucklaschuk

*Presenters:*

1. Jill Bucklaschuk

**"It's like winning the lottery": Experiences of temporary migrants in Manitoba**

In 2002, the Stream for Lower-Skilled Occupations was implemented by the federal government, allowing employers to hire lower-skilled temporary foreign workers in an effort to address labour shortages. In Manitoba, employers that hire temporary migrants have the added advantage of being located in a province with an active Provincial Nominee Program that allows nominations of foreign workers, contributing to a more permanent labour force. Most nominations are successful and result in the pursuit of permanent residence and family reunification.

This presentation focuses on the experiences of those migrating to Manitoba via the Stream for Lower-Skilled Occupations as they pursue permanent residency. The majority of individuals hired through this program face few prospects of immigrating by any other means and view this as a life-changing event equivalent to winning the lottery. So desperate are they to leave the circumstances in their home country that they accept gruelling work, loneliness, and other challenges as necessary obstacles on their path to permanent residency and the eventual settlement of their families in safe and relatively prosperous Canadian communities. Such two-step immigration is not without its significant problems, but it represents a rare immigration option for lower-skilled temporary migrants.

2. Leanne Dixon Perera

**Effective Collaboration at the Front-Line: examining the role of civil society organizations in improving the working and living conditions of migrant farm workers in Niagara**

The Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program is regularly criticized for rendering migrant farm workers (MFWs) vulnerable to an array of risks: physical, emotional, and psychological health problems, social exclusion, and isolation. MFWs are often unaware of labour standards and unable to access and exercise their rights in Canada. In recent years, civil society organizations (CSOs) have emerged to mitigate these vulnerabilities; however, little is known concerning how CSOs engage with one another, and how their collaborative work, or lack thereof, impacts the MFW's experience in Canada. If well-intentioned CSO initiatives are unwilling to recognize other actors, or worse, compete

with one another, this could foster an unaccommodating environment for MFWs. With an objective of filling in this gap, this study evaluates CSO activity in the Niagara region of Ontario within the conceptual framework of *effective collaboration*, and finds that the benefits of effective collaboration outweigh the costs of operating independently. Our findings are drawn from extensive documentary research and interviews with key representatives from relevant CSOs in the field.

3. Salimah Valiani

### **Temporary Migration and the Global Integration of Nursing Labour Markets**

Linking growing employer demand for temporary migrant registered nurses to the restructuring of nursing work post-1970, this paper traces historically the increased demand, supply and circulation of temporary migrant nurses internationally. In greater detail, nursing labour process in the USA and Canada will be traced from the 1960s onward to demonstrate how, in different ways, the undervaluing of nursing work led to increased use of temporary migrant nurses by the 1990s in these two countries. Canada and the USA are argued to be global trendsetters as the first countries in the global North to begin employing significant numbers of internationally educated registered nurses on temporary work permits. This paper draws from my research monogram, *Rethinking Unequal Exchange: the global integration of nursing labour markets* (University of Toronto Press, 2012).

### **Documentary Film-Making Meets Social Justice: A Feminist Journey (Fem5)**

Schedule and Location: Thursday, May 29 3:30pm – 5:00pm Thistle 325

Kum-Kum Bhavnani (Professor of Sociology, Global Studies and Feminist Studies at University of California, Santa Barbara) describes herself as “a university professor by day and a filmmaker by night”. In this public lecture, she reflects on her journey as a feminist scholar who addresses global social justice issues through scholarship and documentary filmmaking. She also discusses the making of her two films, “The Shape of Water” and “Nothing like Chocolate”. Both films - which Bhavnani wrote, directed, and produced - have won multiple international awards and both are narrated by Academy-award winning actor Susan Sarandon. “The Shape of Water”, filmed over four years and across three continents, weaves together issues of female genital mutilation, rainforest protection, biodiversity, and opposition to military occupations. “Nothing Like Chocolate” exposes industrial chocolate with its reliance on the enslaved labor of children in West Africa and spotlights the Grenada Chocolate Co-operative, which produces chocolate in an ethical and sustainable way.

A reception, hosted by the Brock Social Justice Research Institute [SJRI]), will follow this event. (Reception venue: Beer and Wine Tent, 5:00-6:30).

This event is made possible by the generous support of:

- Congress 2014
- The Canadian Federation of the Humanities and Social Sciences
- Canadian Sociological Association (CSA)
- Brock University Social Justice Research Institute (SJRI)
- Canadian Association for the Study of International Development (CASID)
- Society for Socialist Studies (SSS)
- Brock University Council for Research in the Social Sciences (CRISS)
- Canada Research Chair in Gender, Work and Care

Session Organizer: Andrea Doucet

Web sites:

<http://www.theshapeofwatermovie.com>

<http://NothingLikeChocolate.com>

**PRESIDENT’S RECEPTION (5:00pm – 7:00pm) Walker Complex**

**A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries of Care in Families and Filial (SoCare1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Concordia Seminary

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 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 at the intersections of public and private boundaries. 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 in global and local contexts. A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries calls us to explore the possibilities and limitations of care. It raises 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, political, and global process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

*Session Organizers and Chair:* Rachel Barken

*Session Organizer and Discussant:* Suzanne Day

*Presenters:*

1. Samantha Hudyma

**Young Adult Carers in Canada: How caregiving shapes their educational and work opportunities**

Young adults comprise an invisible caregiving population. In Canada and throughout world, many young adult caregivers provide informal unpaid carework to their family members and others in need. Yet, both the efforts of this population and the challenges that they face remain unacknowledged in society and largely absent from academic literature. For these caregivers, obligations of care provision come at a critical point in the life course. Often coinciding with educational and workplace demands, caregiving can constrain young adults' age-related opportunities which can pose long term consequences over the life course.

This study uses a mixed methods approach to investigate the negative impacts of caregiving on young adults' abilities to work and attend school in Canada. Using the 2006 Canada Census, a demographic portrait for this group is established. Then, multinomial logistic regression is employed to analyze educational and employment outcomes in relation to caregiving and relevant socio-demographic variables for young adults. Lastly, five in-depth interviews are conducted with young adult carers to explore their subjective experiences of caregiving. The results confirm that caregiving is associated with restricted educational and employment opportunities for young adults.

2. Lichun Willa Liu, Susan McDaniel, Germain Boco

**Care Work and Its Impact on Health and Health Practices among Canadian Older Adults**

Baby boomers make up an increasingly important part of Canada's aging population. However, we know little about the influences of their unpaid work on their healthy aging practices. This paper explores the impact of unpaid work on health status and healthy aging practices, especially in physical activities and social participation among Canadian older adults aged 55 years and above. Based on data from the Canadian Community Health Survey—Healthy Aging (2010), this paper uses a gender-based analysis to explore the weekly hours and types of unpaid care work older adults performed and the challenges and barriers they encountered in providing caregiving and in keeping healthy or in self-care by highlighting the interaction of gender, age groups, level of education, employment status, and immigration.

**Art-making as transformative politics: altering communities, staging critique I (PSSM4-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-500

The meaning of citizenship in Canada continues to narrow for marginalized groups, especially for people living in poverty whose identities intersect with gender, racialized ethnicities, disability, GLBT identities, and Aboriginal peoples. One response has been for people faced with social exclusion and privation to transform the social field of political activity by finding new means of expression, including locally situated, and artistic modes of engagement. This panel examines art production as a site for exploring renewed possibilities for agency and for generating alternative knowledge in community spaces. In marginalized spaces and through resistance efforts, the arts take on social and political relevance. Arts interventions through dance, digital story-telling, creative writings, painting, and theatre create ephemeral sites of agency, resistance, and community. These interventions are vital for increasing belonging and civil society participation within the current neo-liberal citizenship regime. This panel welcomes papers that discuss how arts activity contributes toward resistance, and generates alternative political subjectivity, meaning, and practices for social and political change, paying attention to the limits of such interventions. The impacts of such community-level agency and knowledge production suggest this kind of creative action as social change needs to be better understood. *Cross-listed with the Society for Socialist Studies*

*Session Organizers:* Nadine Changfoot, Chris Beyers, Ingrid Mündel, and Andrea Lamarre

*Chair and Discussant:* Nadine Changfoot

*Presenters:*

1. Ingrid Mündel

**Necessary Storytelling: Neoliberal Recasting in Community-based Performance**

In this paper, I use the notion of “storytelling for social change” as a starting point to explore the complicated links between identity-based and oppositional social movements in Canada and the current neoliberal capitalist framework. I give particular attention to the centrality of dominant ways of knowing not only to producing classist, racist, and sexist constructions of subjectivity, but also perhaps to defining the very avenues and methods through which resistance itself is enacted. This paper asks, how do we use stories to remember injustice when perhaps *too much* knowing is the new kind of active forgetfulness within global capitalism? How do we anchor attempts to “make change” to an awareness of all the fraught ways that front-line efforts to, for example, alleviate poverty or racism, can often unwittingly participate in perpetuating power disparities? In order to think through the complex terrain of resistance within neoliberalism, the first part of my discussion will focus more generally on instrumentality and the arts, on the conceptualization of culture as resource. The next part will talk more specifically about stories as advocacy and intervention—looking at two Canadian community-based performances specifically—and the implications of these performances for imagining alternatives to neoliberalism.

2. Asko Kauppinen, Berndt Clavier

**Art, Migration and Governmentalization**

Since the turn of the 20th century, there has been a shift in terms of how art functions vis-à-vis governmental practices in Sweden. In the late 19th- and early 20th centuries, artistic practices were made to establish and represent a sense of national identity and coherence. In contemporary, post-migration settings in Europe, art is an important avenue for the empowerment of marginalized groups. However, art is also increasingly co-opted for the management of those groups. Artistic practices are adopted by “actor-networks,” which dissemble global discourses into a multitude of local and regional, often city-based governmental practices. This shift in function reflects the way in which art is apprehended: whereas the nationalist era produced an art focusing on spectatorship that engaged people as audiences of the nation, we now see a shift towards artistic practices that engage people as individuals through “participation,” frequently understood in terms of “co-production.” In this paper, we will discuss how artistic practices work as a domain of strategies, techniques and procedures both for the empowerment of migrants and the management of migration in the city of Malmö, Sweden.

3. Andrea Lamarre

### **The Embodied Graduate Student**

What possibilities for engagement emerge when we step out of our offices and into our bodies? Arts-based methods provide a unique opportunity for reconceptualizing the community-academy relationship. Using the arts in research presents a key moment for the recognition of physicality, unpredictability and process in understanding individuals and how we live our lives in isolation and in interaction. This paper presents a reflexive account of a graduate student's experiences in using various arts-based methods toward community engagement and social justice aims for issues ranging from political processes to experiences of disordered eating. Framing my experiences using theories of embodiment, I explore the possibilities of arts-based approaches including dance and digital storytelling. These possibilities include deeper connections with participants through mutual participation in artistic processes, stronger commitments to sharing stories and giving voice, and new ways of reaching audiences within and beyond the academy. As our bodies tell stories about our lives that may be different from our told stories (Krieger, 2005), arts-based research presents an avenue for accessing stories that transcend the written or spoken word. I conclude by exploring implications for the graduate student experience, focusing on the relationship between researcher and "researched" and different forms of "scholarly output."

Reference:

Krieger, N. (2005). Embodiment: A conceptual glossary for epidemiology. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 59(5), 350-355.

4. Chris Beyers

### **Let's face it! The politics of community in a collective art project**

This paper reflects on a collective art project that culminated in a book entitled *Let's Face It!* (2011), which compiled creative writings and paintings collected over some ten years at PARC, a community centre in Toronto. At PARC people who find themselves on the streets and in rooming houses not only can access shelter and basic services, but also establish a sense of place and sometimes of belonging. The paper asks in what sense 'community' comes to be possible in conditions of social exclusion and privation? It draws on the work of Jacques Rancière, who theorizes political 'subjectification' as the active inscription of equality within a received social order characterized by hierarchy and domination. He claims that by reconfiguring the realm of the perceptible, art can create novel 'polemic sites' of communication as the very instantiation of community. However, by restricting the meaning of the political to momentary acts of dissensus, Rancière forecloses an effective analysis of the realization of community in practice as a socio-political construct. To do justice to what is at stake in projects such as *Let's Face It!*, insights gleaned from Rancière need to be integrated within a wider account of community as socio-political struggle.

5. Nadine Changfoot

### **Feminist Aesthetic Community: Multiple Political Possibilities**

In April 2012, through Project Re\*Vision (a four university feminist arts-based research project bringing to light the experiences of women living with disabilities and differences), I created a digital story (3-4 minute reflexive film) that recounted my first memory and experience of being racialized as a child. This paper reflects upon the experiences from the digital storytelling workshop in which I participated and argues that what the experience produced was the sensation of a feminist aesthetic community. Aesthetic community, following from Jacques Rancière, refers to a transformation of sensations and (dis)identifications that weave together a fabric of ordinary experience. This creation becomes a community of multiple connections and disconnections that positions itself against the present, simultaneously becoming both of the present and resistance to it. It also creates a glimpse of the future that does not yet exist, however, what it does not create is a tangible alternative "outside" that can imaginatively coexist with the present. In this way, the community proceeds as a new "vibration," moving into new spaces where new fabrics are woven. The feminist focus of the research opens the concept of Rancière's aesthetic community especially to the affective dimension of politics. Working within this conceptual frame of aesthetic and affective community, connections and disconnections of resistance continue in surprising ways. This paper argues that the aesthetic

dimension of the feminist arts-based research spaces creates political possibilities and explores their limits.

**Border Crossing: Forms of Diasporic and Transnational Engagement I (Solmm4-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-499

The diasporic and transnational movements of people in an era of globalization and neoliberalism have tremendous impact on im/migrants, their countries of origin and the host societies. In recent years, there has been increasing interests in the social, cultural, economic and political relations of these im/migrants and their sending states/societies. This session invites papers which address various forms of transnational engagement. These forms may include but are not limited to the following: political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, business/entrepreneur endeavours, matrimonial arrangements, and familial networks. The im/migrants may be involved in different levels of political associations (local, regional, state), may have various citizenship status (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), and may conduct circular or return migration practices.

*Session Organizers:* Guida Man and Rina Cohen

*Chair:* Guida Man

*Presenters:*

1. Evangelia Tastsoglou, Serperi Sevgur

**Transnational Familial and Ethnic Networks and Immigration in Atlantic Canada**

This paper derives from a Metropolis-funded study examining the role of transnational familial and ethnic networks of immigrants from the Middle East (broadly defined) in facilitating mobility to and from Atlantic Canada. In the paper we focus on the ongoing links between immigrants in Atlantic Canada and transnational families and ethnic networks, by analyzing relations in the areas of travel, information, employment, community participation, settlement, friendships and social network formation, transnational care, identity and belonging with a gender-based and intersectional analysis. The role of Atlantic Canada as an “immigration corridor” in the context of Canada is discussed. Our data consist of 46 qualitative interviews from major urban centres in the four provinces of Atlantic Canada and Ontario (Toronto and Ottawa). Findings and theoretical implications pertain to how transnational familial and ethnic networks operate and their significance for migration, settlement and citizenship for immigrant men and women, as well as their role in societies serving as “immigration gates” where settlement is seen as possibly temporary, conditional and exploratory. Our focus on immigrants from the Middle East derives from the fact that they constitute the largest immigrant and ethnic communities of Atlantic Canada.

2. Mabel Ho

**Transnational Practices and Identity: A Comparative Case Study**

People often maintain ties to their ancestral home country while settling in a new country. This is done through transnational practices, such as celebrating holidays, investing in property, or raising funds for social movements based in the ancestral homeland. Research has identified that individuals participating in ethnic organizations are more likely to engage in transnational practices (Kasinitz et al., 2008), however the processes and relationships whereby organizational involvement facilitates these practices remains unclear. This research compares ethnic organizations that differ along two key dimensions. First, I compare four organizations based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada that differ in their organizational foci (either political or cultural). Second, these four organizations are formed around different ethnic groups that have varying immigration histories in Canada and are established in Canada to different extents. I examine the influence of participating in four different organizational settings using in-depth interviews, participant observation, and archival information. Involvement in organizations can foster social ties and connections that channel a particular sense of self and



belonging in different communities. I argue that the organizations can facilitate the transnational practices of individual members and their sense of identity and belonging in both Canada and their ancestral country.

3. Caitlin Thompson

### **Transnationalism among Irish-Canadian Immigrants ñ A study of Transnational Practices**

Canada has long been known for its multicultural population, with members of many ethnicities, cultures and races. Due to this, many immigrants are involved in various practices, which keep them connected to their homelands, also known as transnationalism. Studying transnationalism can teach us much about immigrants, and the various relationships and implications of their transnational practices. This paper has focused on the transnational connections Irish-Canadian immigrants have with their unique homeland. Various observations on the social, economic, political and cultural connections were explored through face-to-face interviews. It was found that four shared themes and four differentiating themes were observed among the subjects. The subjects in this study truly exemplify the notion of being 'here and there', and all participate in a variety of transnational practices, which are explored in this paper.

### **Contentious mobilities: Exploring contested human and non-human movement (Envi2)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-400

This session will explore the contentious politics of mobilities in the context of ecological change. Mobilities become contentious when they involve the exclusion of others, advance unconventional practices, or challenge existing power relations. Increasingly, mobilities are becoming contentious in relation to a rapidly changing global environment. We invite abstracts that explore the theme of contentious mobilities in the context of environmental issues, such as climate change, energy use, and urban sprawl. Construed broadly, this includes human mobilities, mobile elements of the non-human environment, and intersections of human mobilities and the non-human environment. We welcome papers that explore contentious mobilities from diverse theoretical and methodological perspectives.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Stephanie Sodero

*Session Organizer and Discussant:* Nick Scott

*Presenters:*

1. Eva Bogdan

### **Flooding discourse: Perceptions and practices of the 2013 flood management in High River, Alberta**

Alberta's 2013 floods - one of the most devastating and expensive natural disasters in Canada's history - revealed the vulnerability of the Province to such events, which are predicted to intensify with climate change. A barrier to innovative responses is an over-emphasis on top-down governance and technical strategies whereas highly effective approaches include public engagement, value-deliberation and systems-thinking. As national and international debates about climate change and links to oil sands development in Alberta heat up, will the 2013 floods serve as an opportunity to re-examine approaches to flood prevention and mitigation, and result in change? What are the implications of the provincial land use and watershed management plans currently being developed for determining the pace and direction of industrial development on surfaces crucial for capturing precipitation and draining waters, and subsequently for the occurrence and severity of flooding? Most of the scholarly literature on flooding in the Prairie Region focuses on the chronic flooding in Manitoba, while flooding in Alberta has not been well examined. My research goal is to examine how perceptions of, and responses to, flooding are shaped in the context of climate change.

2. Max Chewinski

### **Whither the State? Globalization, Citizenship Regimes, and Canadian Mining as Nation-Building**

Utilizing Jenson's (2001) notion of citizenship regimes, this paper will account for how nation building and national identity are worked out through state discourses (namely Speeches from the Throne and official CSR policy) in support for an ideal citizenship type that is corporate in nature. In examining mining as a historically consistent practice of nation building, it appears that Canadian political economy has expanded its terrain from internal developments to increasingly globalized practices. This expansion of scale is significant for two reasons: it generates conflicts in host country communities and consequently allows for the articulation of citizenship regimes that are in contradistinction to its current manifestations. By examining the alternative discourses and practices of MiningWatch Canada (MWC), it becomes evident that there is a movement from below that not only contests, but also seeks to redefine the substance of citizenship regimes. The citizenship regimes loosely articulated by MWC include a sustainability citizenship that is rooted in "resistance work" (Barry, 2006). The argument made throughout the paper is that the state does not recede to the shadows of entrepreneurial citizenship, but actively constructs (and engages in) economic formations, practices, and "legitimate" forms of citizenship through its policies and governance documents.

3. Luca Berardi

### **'Just Follow the Code': Violence and Altered Mobility in a Toronto Public Housing Development**

Based on two years of ethnographic research in a Toronto social housing development, this paper examines the tactics that residents use to remain mobile in their community and to avoid falling victim to gun-related violence at the hands of outsiders. A combination of deep-rooted neighbourhood rivalries and poor urban design have created a perilous environment for young Black men, who – irrespective of criminal involvement – constantly find themselves at risk of violent victimization as they navigate their neighbourhood. Despite this precarious situation, all residents (including the most vulnerable) must traverse and interact with this physical space on a daily basis. Findings suggest that, to remain mobile, the most streetwise residents have adopted an unwritten and informal "street code", which governs every facet of interaction with their built environment. Interestingly, this code not only provides the young men with techniques to avoid getting shot as they navigate their spatial world, but also provides some semblance of emotional stability and control where the threat of gun-violence is both random and ever-looming.

4. Cathryn Sprague, Emily Huddart Kennedy

### **"I'm an advocate, not an activist": Distinguishing between movements and communities of practice in a case study of alternative food networks**

Positive accounts of local food initiatives position them as a diverse networks that has developed into a cohesive movement (Koc & Macrae, 2008; Wakefield, 2007) that is "one of the most important social movements of the twenty first century in the global north" (Morgan, 2009, p. 343). Others are more cautious, questioning the effectiveness of a collection of special interest groups that do not directly challenge existing power relations (Lynch & Giles, 2013) and rely heavily on consumers to create change through shopping (Johnston, Rodney, and Szabo 2010; McIntyre & Rondeau, 2011). Taking up this debate, we consider whether local food initiatives fit existing definitions of a social movement. To do so, we draw upon interviews, and participant observation from Edmonton, Alberta, in concert with an extensive literature review. Our empirical findings indicate that while many members of local food initiatives in Edmonton have taken on the roles of developing networks and relationships (weavers), and presenting alternatives to current systems (builders), few have taken on the role of engaging the state or protesting (warriors) (Stevenson, Ruhf, Lezberg, and Clancy, 2007). Building upon examples from other North American food initiatives (Allen, FitzSimmons, Goodman, & Warner, 2003; Gibb and Wittman, 2013) as well as global food and agricultural movements (Latta & Wittman, 2010; Wittman, 2009), we question whether the North American food movement could be considered a community of

practice instead of a movement. Building on this debate we explore the implications for food system change and for other environmental social issues.

### **Developments in Canadian Science Policy (SoTSci7)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-599

Canada's national science policy has been in the news more frequently and visibly in the last couple of years than it has been in a long time. However, this greater media attention has not focused on government supports for science and scientific research. Instead, it has largely addressed Stephen Harper's alleged war on science. This session aims to critically explore recent developments in Canadian science policy and to assess their actual and potential implications for our national science system and Canadians more generally. Papers may be analytical, empirical, strategic, or a combination of these. They may also focus either on current science policy in general, on policy related to particular scientific institutions (universities, government labs, etc.), or on policy related to particular kinds of science (water, climate change, etc.).

*This is a joint session co-sponsored with the Society for Socialist Studies.*

*Session Organizer:* Claire Polster

*Chair:* Eric Newstadt

*Presenters:*

1. Claire Polster

### **Stephen Harper's War on Science: A troubling metaphor**

This paper argues that while the work of those who are exposing the muzzling of government scientists and the cuts to government science is timely and valuable, the widely adopted metaphor of a "war" on science is problematic. On the one hand, this metaphor limits our understanding of the ongoing transformation of public science, by leading us to focus on evidence of attack, rather than on the more fundamental transformation of public science from a resource for social development into an instrument of industrial competitiveness. This metaphor also limits the nature and effectiveness of our responses to these developments, and may lead us to adopt strategies that are ineffective if not counterproductive. Rather than a war on science, this paper calls for a more robust exploration of the ongoing reorganization of public science. Tools to conduct this kind of analysis and strategies that flow from it are also addressed.

2. Kelly Holloway

### **Canadian Science Policy Movements: The Politics of Science**

In this presentation I explore the public debate over science policy in Canada today. I attended the Canadian Science Policy Conference in November of 2013, endorsed by Stephen Harper, where the organizer began sessions by stating "this is not just a conference, this is a movement." I contrast this so-called movement with another movement of scientists to oppose Harper's science policy. Evidence for Democracy and the CAUT's Get Science Right have organized public meetings and rallies across Canada as a response to siphoning resources away from research on public health and the environment and towards "economic growth." In this presentation I will compare how different formations of social actors have framed their goals for science policy in Canada. While these movements vary considerably in their political leanings, they share a tendency to create a dichotomy between 'science' and 'ideology,' and 'evidence' and 'politics.' My paper analyses the discourse of this dichotomy and offers a challenge from the field of social studies of science. Ultimately I argue that there is a need for a movement to challenge neoliberal science policy, and this requires that scientists re-evaluate the interrelationship between science and politics.

3. Robert Ramsay

**Get the Science Right Campaign**

In May of 2013, the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), the national federation of university faculty unions, launched its Get Science Right campaign in response to an aggressive restructuring of how science is done in Canada. Traits of this restructuring include the transformation of the National Research Council into a "concierge service" for industry, the depletion of funding for basic research, the obsessive focus on commercialization, the decimation of science libraries, and the muzzling of government scientists, to name only a few. Through its campaign, the CAUT calls on Canadians to demand a science policy that puts the public interest first and builds upon the proven strengths of government and academic research.

**Durkheim Studies- textual and historical analyses focusing on the Durkheimian corpus. (CNDS1)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-299

La séance sera l'occasion pour les chercheurs de présenter leurs travaux visant à clarifier le sens de la théorie et des concepts durkheimiens par l'étude du contenu ou du contexte de l'œuvre. Les écrits d'Émile Durkheim occupent une place privilégiée dans l'appareil référentiel des sociologues contemporains. Cette sur-utilisation des théories du premier sociologue universitaire français laisse place à nombre d'écarts et confère une certaine ambiguïté à plusieurs de ses éléments. L'étude du contexte intellectuel, politique, culturel ou institutionnel dans le cadre duquel se développe la sociologie durkheimienne éclaire le sens des concepts et les préoccupations partagées par Durkheim et ses contemporains. L'analyse textuelle du corpus, quant à elle, est fondamentale en ce qu'elle rend possible la description lexicale nécessaire à la circonscription d'un objet d'étude particulier au sein du vaste corpus durkheimien et l'analyse de sa place dans la logique théorique qui se déploie. Cette double appréhension de la théorie durkheimienne (textuelle et socio-historique) s'inscrit résolument dans l'histoire sociale des sciences sociales en ce qu'elle sonde sociologiquement le passé théorique de manière à éclairer la théorie sociologique contemporaine.

Conformément à la coutume des Études durkheimiennes, les présentations et discussions auront lieu tant en français qu'en anglais.

This session will provide an opportunity for researchers to make contributions focusing on rigorous interpretations of Emile Durkheim's concepts, theory and empirical research, cognizant of its socio-historical context. As such, submissions will be attentive to the social history of the social sciences in France, reflexively using it to inform contemporary sociological practice. Durkheim's writings occupy a privileged position in sociology. The extensive use of Durkheim (both acknowledged and unacknowledged), has highlighted ambiguities, aporias and lacunae in his oeuvre. Studies of the intellectual, political, cultural and institutional context in which Durkheimian sociology emerged and developed, helps illuminate the meaning of technical terms used by Durkheim, ones important to contemporary Durkheim scholars. Careful textual analysis of the Durkheimian corpus plays a fundamental role for contemporary sociologists by making possible lexical descriptions of how specific objects of study in Durkheimian sociology are delimited. Lexical elaboration thus can be used to help sociologists better understand the implications of Durkheim's theoretical logic and methodology. As is customary in Durkheimian studies, participation in either French or English in this session is most welcome.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* François Pizarro Noël

*Presenters:*

1. Frederic Legault

**Tempérance de certaines critiques élaborées à l'égard de la pensée durkheimienne**

En prenant comme point de départ certaines critiques élaborées à l'égard de la pensée de Durkheim, ce travail aura comme but de tempérer ces critiques par le biais d'outils conceptuels tout en se

rapportant aux écrits durkheimiens de première main. Il sera tout d'abord question d'inscrire la perspective durkheimienne dans la distinction entre émique et étique, dans le but d'éclairer le rôle que Durkheim attribuait aux faits empiriques dans sa démarche scientifique. Ensuite, de manière similaire et complémentaire, la position de Durkheim sera mise en lien avec les approches compréhensive et explicative, dans le but de préciser son approche sociologique et ainsi raffiner les critiques qui s'y opposent. Finalement, certaines critiques faites à l'encontre de la position de Durkheim par rapport à l'individualisme seront présentées pour ensuite être tempérées.

2. Xavier Lefebvre Boucher

### **Constance épistémologique et importance interprétative du « dualisme dynamique » d'Émile Durkheim**

On a beaucoup parlé du centième anniversaire de la publication des *Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse* (1912). Or, sa postérité tient aussi à ce que Durkheim en ait défendu la thèse dans les années suivantes, dont à travers un article publié deux ans plus tard dans la revue *Scientia* au sujet du « dualisme de la nature humaine et ses conditions sociales ». Posé comme une défense de son opus sur la religion, ce texte ne mentionne cet objet qu'à titre démonstratif, il expose plutôt un aspect central de la théorie durkheimienne : la distinction constitutive des consciences individuelles et des consciences collectives. Distinction, mais aussi articulation historique, à travers une posture que Wolfgang Schluchter (2013) qualifie de « dualisme dynamique ». Loin de toute métaphysique ou de réalisme naïf, Durkheim synthétise dans ce texte une riche pensée épistémologique dont les prémisses sont annoncées dès ses premières publications.

Cette présentation propose de remonter le fil biographique du dualisme durkheimien à travers une analyse textuelle pour démontrer la centralité qu'il devrait occuper dans l'interprétation de l'auteur. Le concept d'anomie, marqué par l'ambiguïté et largement débattu dans la littérature secondaire, sera utilisé à titre exemplaire.

3. Lysandre Champagne

### **Les pratiques culturelles et la morale dans les écrits de Durkheim**

À travers la littérature durkheimienne je recherche à établir le pont entre la production de la morale et les pratiques culturelles. À savoir si l'apprentissage des arts rend favorable l'émergence d'un sens moral chez les individus.

4. Maxence L.Valade

### **Financiarisation, désencastrement et religion.**

En nous inspirant du schéma durkheimien et maussien qui caractérise le fait social total et symbolique que sont les religions, nous tenterons de démontrer que l'économie monétaire de marché contemporaine constitue le centre névralgique d'une nouvelle représentation religieuse. La société serait structurée autour du pôle *sacré* de la richesse, caractérisée par la solvabilité, et celui du *profane*, le paupérisme qui s'exprime dans l'endettement. Le profane peut progressivement atteindre le sacré par le biais des mécanismes de subjectivation et d'assujettissement reliés au crédit (Lazzarato) et par la dynamique d'*entrepreneur de soi* (Foucault). Nous ancrerons notre raisonnement au sein d'un régime d'accumulation néolibéral *désencastré* (Polanyi) (Mauss): l'économie financiarisée et autoréférentielle est arrimée à la logique du Capital et de la forme idéale de l'Équilibre général décrit par nombre d'économistes néo-classiques.

5. Julien Ezziani

### **Pragmatisme et éducation: la potentialité critique chez Durkheim**

Près d'un siècle nous sépare de l'oeuvre de Durkheim, pourtant à certains égards elle reste d'une virulente actualité. Nous estimons que la reconnaissance d'une ontologie sociale normative à travers le réalisme social de Durkheim donne accès à une dimension analytique et critique originale qui

échappe à la tendance actuelle de ramener toutes pratiques sociales ou dysfonctionnement social à un simple problème de gestion et de mise en conformité par l'opérativité technique. En prenant appui sur le réalisme social et la sociologie de l'éducation de Durkheim, nous proposons de mettre en lumière le potentiel critique durkheimien de l'éducation contemporaine.

### **Limits of Violence and Nonviolence (M-2)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am location to be confirmed

Bringing together commentary on the philosophies of Arendt, Agamben, Benjamin, Butler and Marcuse, this session explores the limits, ambiguities and tensions within theories of violence and nonviolence in a variety of contexts. Papers either explore violence or nonviolence on their own terms, or critically examine tensions in the relationship between the two. Key topics and concepts covered include consensus decision-making processes, the phenomenology of desire, the concept of law, and the construction of affect, responsibility and killability

*This is a joint-session between the Society for Socialist Studies and the Canadian Sociological Association. The session will be scheduled and hosted within the Society for Socialist Studies Conference.*

*Session Organizers:* Laurel Collins and Carol Linnitt

*Presenters:*

1. Dustin Zielke

#### **From the Repression of Historical Novelty to Violence Turned back on the Self: Marcuse and a Phenomenology of Desire**

This paper begins with Herbert Marcuse's famous diagnosis of late, Capitalist culture in his *One-Dimensional Man*. Marcuse argues that late capitalist culture has been able to undermine authentic resistance, because it has been able to circumscribe the desires of the once-revolutionary working-class within the historical horizon of capitalist culture. In *Eros and Civilization*, using (while also critiquing) Freudian psychoanalysis, Marcuse displays how this occurs through a form of 'socially constructed' repression. This paper seeks to offer a phenomenological analysis of desire that supports Marcuse's thesis. I will show that what Marcuse calls the 'performance principle' leads to a violent repression of the expectation for novel experiences beyond the historical bounds of what the social apparatus can itself provide. Yet, by its nature, desire is infinite in scope. Without a qualitative change on the transcendent horizon, desire quantitatively expands capitalism from within, leading the contemporary subject into what Hegel called a bad infinity, but which we might call addiction and overconsumption.

2. Jen Wrye

#### **'Deep Inside Dogs Know What They Want': The Construction of Affect, Responsibility and Killability in Commercial Pet Foods**

Humans exhibit significant moral ambivalence toward animals. On the one hand, some animals, including companion or 'pet' animals, are pampered and lovingly cared for. At the same time, billions of others are exploited - used for human ends with little attention to their welfare or well being. Significant scholarship has tackled this incongruity, paying particular attention to the practices that subjugate nonhuman animals for economic gain. Yet little work has been dedicated to understanding how other nonhuman animals are figured in these oppressive processes. This paper considers the ways in which the pet food industry normalizes the violence and deaths experienced by livestock and 'prey' animals. Drawing on the work of Judith Butler (2004; 2009), my analysis will show how pet foods make consumed animals expendable and killable through representations that concurrently anthropomorphize and animalize pet cats and dogs. By depicting pets as both family members for whom their human companions have the responsibility to care, as well as natural carnivores who require animal flesh to survive, pet foods companies situate humans as innocent intermediaries in otherwise natural relationships. However, these discourses simultaneously create and obscure

economic modalities that justify the slaughter of millions of livestock, primarily for human consumption.

3. Matthew Hayter

**The Violence of Nonviolence? – Membership and Exile in Consensus Decision-Making Processes**

My presentation will deal with the connection between power and violence within Consensus Decision-Making (CDM), a mode of political deliberation deeply vested in a “traditional nonviolence theory [which] holds that the use of power to dominate is violent and undesirable.” (Butler and Rothstein, 2006:6) CDM is a “nonviolent” and “antiauthoritarian” method, so how does it deal with intransigent dissent, conflict, and internal strife? Subjecting a set of CDM guides and manuals to discourse analysis, I will argue that “the Block” works as a specially authorized site of social power and conflict, a renewal ritual and a trial for establishing the (potentially violent) boundaries of group inclusion/exclusion, membership and exile. Analyzing the Block as a limit test of group unity involves recognizing it as an authorized form of “nonviolent social violence.” To make this point I will draw from the theories of Agamben (for reference to the limit-function of homo sacer) and Arendt (for defining the connection between power and violence). Questioning the way we deal with “power and violence” specifically within a project of “empowering nonviolence” reveals some very interesting dialectic contradictions in the power-violence relationship.

**Sociology of Memory, Nostalgia and Belonging: Social History/Collective Memory (SoCul4-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-300

After Maurice Halbwachs began considering memory as a social and collective process, memory entered into Sociology as an object of study. How and what we remember emerge out of social processes that are constitutive in the structuring of families, communities and nations. For this session, we are interested in papers that pose questions about the production, circulation and representation of social and collective memories. Both theoretical and empirically-based papers are welcome. Relevant themes include: memory and trauma, postmemory and prosthetic memory, cultural screen memories, the relationship between personal memory and social history, as well as the various forms of collective nostalgias: imperial nostalgia, redemptive nostalgia, restorative nostalgia. Submissions may also focus on representations of memory in art, architecture, film, literature, and other forms of popular culture. Reflections on the relationship between collective memory and questions of nationalism, gender, race, and other aspects of our social identities will guide this panel.

*Session Organizers:* Tonya Davidson and Pamela Sugiman

*Presenters:*

1. Mervyn Horgan

**All Adam and No Eve? Genesis Myths in the History of Canadian Sociology**

Conventional histories of sociology in Canada gives the status of founding father to Carl Dawson. Dawson received his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1922 before founding the nation’s first sociology department at McGill. Like Dawson, Annie Marion MacLean was born on PEI and did undergraduate studies Acadia University in Nova Scotia, and, like Dawson, she received her PhD from the University of Chicago. There is one important difference: MacLean’s PhD predates Dawson’s by 22 years! As far as I have been able to discern, MacLean is actually the first Canadian to qualify as a sociologist, yet histories of the discipline in Canada give the accolade of first Canadian sociologist to Dawson.

While institutionalization is central to the emergence and development of an academic discipline—and so Dawson’s work was important—we should not mistake the founding of the first department with actually being the first Canadian sociologist. Both *how* and *who* we remember are significant in the constitution of the discipline’s memory. By reconstructing the story of MacLean’s early educational experiences in Nova Scotia, this paper problematizes conventional stories of Canadian

sociology's origins in the hope that different memories can facilitate new kinds of identification with and belonging to the discipline.

2. Veridiana Cordeiro

**The collective memory and individual memory notions in the Halbwachs' theoretical writings**

The theme of memory was asleep in Sociology until 1980, when there was a strong resumption of studies, which considered the memory, in its different forms, as their central object. However, the great majority of those studies were empirically oriented, leaving, thereby, some theoretical aspects of Halbwachs' work (who introduced the topic in Sociology) still unsolved and obscure.

In light of a Durkheimian sociology, Halbwachs aimed to explain the phenomena of memory and remembrance in a sociological way. His main issue was to explain the ways in which a phenomenon like memory, (classically considered as a purely subjective issue) can be shared by other individuals. The key explanation for this question might lie on the notion of *group* which works as a central concept in his work. This notion however suffers conceptual slips over his writings even though its definition, interpretation and developments are essential to understand the relationship between *collective memory* and *individual memory*. Thus, the aim of this paper is, from developing the concept of group, to clarify the differences between individual and *collective memory*, and the degree of influence suffered by each other.

**The State of War in Sociology (PSSM13)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am Vallee-399

As we commemorate the 200th anniversary of the end of the War of 1812, and 100 years since the start of the First World War, it is appropriate to reflect on the contributions of sociology to our understandings of war. This session welcomes papers concerned with matters pertaining to war, the roots of conflicts, its human repercussions, and its continuing prevalence in world affairs.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Randy Haluza-Delay

*Presenters:*

1. Ori Swed

**The Rise of NGOs in Conflict areas**

The past thirty years witnessed the NGO sector's exponential global growth. Along with it emerged an expanding body of literature empirically tracking the augmentation of this sector as a whole, describing its trends. A complimenting bulk of literature examined the sectors sub-sections, emphasizing regional context and type of services while attempting to identify and understand the forces at work for each sub-field in accordance to the general trend of expansion. In this process the role of conflict areas' NGOs has been neglected and did not receive an empirical description. Conflict areas are unique setting of operation that presents an entire different array of challenging conditions significantly curbing NGOs' ability to operate within them. This papers' main contribution is with addressing this gap and illustrating the rise of NGOs in conflict areas. I argue that conflict areas present a distinct trend of NGO expansion, one that corresponds with the dynamics of violence and security challenges presented in a given setting.

2. Thomas Crosbie

**Autonomy After Monopoly: U.S. Army Media Management, c. 1975-1991**

The concentration of legitimate state force in military organizations poses a threat to democratic polities, usually resolved by balancing that force through competition, regulation and oversight. In the American context, the services have traditionally divided the state's monopoly on force according to areas of specialization. The period following the end of its involvement in Vietnam was marked by the U.S. Army's sudden recognition that its traditional monopoly on conventional ground force had ended. Drawing on original archival research and interviews with journalists and officers, this presentation



makes the case that a new paradigm for organizing force emerged within the institution as it sought to justify its continuing share of the monopoly on force. This paradigm, composed of media relations, public affairs and strategic doctrine, is oriented to assuring institutional autonomy. The preference for autonomy over monopoly helps unlock some of the seemingly contradictory movements in contemporary Army strategy, and this in turn suggests a post-Weberian model for understanding the state's monopoly on force.

**BREAK TIME (10:30am - 10:45am)**

**A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries in Caring Occupations (SoCare1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Concordia Seminary

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 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 at the intersections of public and private boundaries. 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 in global and local contexts. A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries calls us to explore the possibilities and limitations of care. It raises 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, political, and global process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

*Session Organizers:* Rachel Barken and Suzanne Day

*Chair:* Rachel Barken

*Discussant:* Alisa Grigorovich

*Presenters:*

1. Maureen Kihika

**Reproductive labor as alternate framework for understanding Care in the context of Migrant Black Female-caregivers: Engaging the racialized transfers of care**

The expectation that female family members would provide care as unpaid work has historically been part of the ideology of capitalism. That this systemic labor segmentation is increasingly confronted by rising labor force participation of women coupled with higher numbers of populations needing care has created a potential 'care deficit'. In responding to the predicted health labor shortages, immigration and labor market policies are in pursuit of agendas such as those enshrined within Temporary Worker Programs such as the Live-In Caregiver Program, to facilitate the recruitment of "Other" women as a means of filling positions otherwise difficult to fill. Although research has been conducted on the gendered nature of care - in the context of nurturance and emotion labor as 'women's work', little reference is made to the seemingly racialized transfers of care - especially care within the realm of social reproductive tasks e.g. cooking, cleaning etc., or the racialized women that are (re)assuming these "back-room" jobs. Broadly conceptualizing care as multifaceted, overlapping relational and non-relational service, this essay considers the experiences of paid migrant Black female caregivers in institutional and home settings, and the inequalities embodied within multiply layered and complex client-care provider relationships, as factors that influence care.

2. Andrea Campbell

**Exploring care worker resistance on the front lines of long-term residential care**

This paper begins with an analysis of the state to highlight the ways in which the process and politics of production intervene and shape the organization of care work alongside the labour process in the

context of neoliberal health policy reform and restructuring. Using the lens of feminist political economy, this paper also considers the various ways frontline care workers negotiate, influence, challenge, resist, reinforce and/or reproduce ruling discourses, social relations, practices, and conditions of their work as they engage in their every day and every night care activities. In doing so, my analysis aims to make visible the ways care workers on the frontlines of long-term residential care shape the conditions of their work.

3. Karen Kobayashi, Amy Cox, Ruth Kampen, Denise Cloutier, Heather Cook, Deanne Taylor, Gina Gaspard

### **From the Individual to the Relational: Reframing Conceptions of Person-Centred Care in LTC Facilities**

Long-term care (LTC) delivery is becoming an increasingly important issue as the Canadian population continues to age. Despite this demographic shift, research indicates that there are high levels of dissatisfaction among stakeholders – residents, family and staff – with the care provided. Recently, in response to the perceived shortcomings of existing models of care, a ‘person centred’ (PC) approach has been taken up in research and policy discourse. Such an approach promotes care as holistic, moving beyond biomedical understandings of the body.

Using the implementation of a care delivery model in a Western Canadian health authority as the context for our study, we examine recent restructuring in LTC facilities to address quality of care issues. We find that growing expectations of providing PC care, coupled with the realities of health care management’s limited resources, create a chasm for staff to bridge in their work environment. Staff in these cases occupy the middle ground, and are left to bear the brunt of conflicting expectations.

This unique collaborative project, undertaken in partnership with researchers and practitioners, challenges the way we think about care in LTC organizations. We argue that conceptions of care should go beyond PC care, to underscore the importance of a relational standpoint in LTC delivery. That is, policymakers need to address the issue that dichotomising individual stakeholders in discussions of care undermines our understanding of the interdependence of relationships, the webs of ‘nested interdependencies’ (Fine, 2005) in which individuals are enmeshed in the LTC delivery system.

### **Art-making as transformative politics: altering communities, staging critique II (PSSM4-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-500

The meaning of citizenship in Canada continues to narrow for marginalized groups, especially for people living in poverty whose identities intersect with gender, racialized ethnicities, disability, GLBT identities, and Aboriginal peoples. One response has been for people faced with social exclusion and privation to transform the social field of political activity by finding new means of expression, including locally situated, and artistic modes of engagement. This panel examines art production as a site for exploring renewed possibilities for agency and for generating alternative knowledge in community spaces. In marginalized spaces and through resistance efforts, the arts take on social and political relevance. Arts interventions through dance, digital story-telling, creative writings, painting, and theatre create ephemeral sites of agency, resistance, and community. These interventions are vital for increasing belonging and civil society participation within the current neo-liberal citizenship regime. This panel welcomes papers that discuss how arts activity contributes toward resistance, and generates alternative political subjectivity, meaning, and practices for social and political change, paying attention to the limits of such interventions. The impacts of such community-level agency and knowledge production suggest this kind of creative action as social change needs to be better understood. *Cross-listed with the Society for Socialist Studies*

Session Organizers: Nadine Changfoot, Chris Beyers, Ingrid Mündel, and Andrea Lamarre

*Chair:* Andrea Lamarre

*Discussant:* Ingrid Mündel

*Presenters:*

1. Elizabeth Quinlan, Roanne Thomas, Shahid Ahmed, Pam Fitchner, Janice Bloch, Linda McMullen, Natasha Miller

**Staging Critique with Breast Cancer Survivors: The Aesthetic Rationality of the Popular Expressive Arts**

This paper reports on a research project employing the expressive popular art forms of collages and everyday-objects installations with breast cancer survivors in order to create an ethnodrama - a dramatic performance of their lived experience - for subsequent presentation to other survivors and health care providers. Participants constructed new personal and collective illness narratives while lobbying for more accountability and patient/citizen participation in clinical and health policy decision-making. In this paper, Jurgen Habermas' theory of aesthetic-expressive rationality is enlisted to elucidate the emancipatory potential of these non-institutional arts forms, which are neither commodifiable nor require technical training or artistic 'talent'. Our findings suggest that the popular art forms can be harassed to offset expert medical knowledge, revitalize patients' lifeworlds, and expedite discursive democracy within patient groups. The paper contributes theoretical insights regarding an under-developed area of Habermasian theory of communicative action and to the burgeoning literature on arts-based methods in social scientific research.

2. A.W. Lee

**Brokeback that As(s)ian Up**

Within a lineage of gay camp (Sontag 1964), the aesthetic of my creative work, under the hip hop moniker ManChyna, could be described as parody. Such characterization, however, elides the political implications of my creative challenge to the boundary dividing urbanity/rurality (Herron 2011) within contemporary LGBT politics. The uncertain ontology of a 'gay, rural, Asian-Canadian rapper' provides a launching pad for discussion of complicated citizenship (and exclusion) of queer and diasporic persons-of-colour on traditional Algonquin land in the Ottawa valley. In the music video for "Brokeback That Ass Up," a kitschy, gay rap song recalling both Juvenile's "Back That Ass Up" and "Brokeback Mountain," I boisterously superimpose my racially marked body on 'Canadiana' landscapes. Such scenes, filled with the pallid whiteness of settler colonial re-imagination, animates the transformational photographic work of Montreal artist Tseng Kwong Chi. Both Chi and ManChyna activate and disturb registers of Canadian citizenship by re-orientalizing, and thereby rendering hyper-visible, our bodies in rural, Group of Seven-style settings. I frame my queer intervention into urbanity/rurality with the queer performance theory of 'disidentification,' (Muñoz 1999) which opens space for simultaneous identification with and counteridentification against dominant racist ideologies.

3. Christine Kelly

**Exploring the transformative potential of art within Canadian disability movements**

This paper considers how disability artists transform, expand and challenge existing frameworks that delineate the "disability movement in Canada." In American contexts, Rosemarie Garland-Thomson argues disability artists participate in "visual activism" where people with disabilities put "themselves in the public eye, saying, 'look at me' instead of 'don't stare'" (p.193). Garland-Thomson sees disability art as ripe with transformative potential. Yet, existing accounts of Canadian disability movements lack attention to the role of art and disability artists in Canada. Instead, these accounts focus on the activities of non-profit organizations and individual advocates working collaboratively with governments to enact policy change, such as the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, or working through legal channels and backing challenges under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Drawing on examples of Canadian disability artists including, Propeller Dance, artists working at Artbeat Studio, and photographers Kyla Harris and Sarah Murray, this paper explores the challenges and potential of seeing art as an integral element to multiplying and complicating accounts of Canadian disability movements.

## **Border Crossing: Forms of Diasporic and Transnational Engagement II (SolImm4-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-499

The diasporic and transnational movements of people in an era of globalization and neoliberalism have tremendous impact on im/migrants, their countries of origin and the host societies. In recent years, there have been increasing interests in the social, cultural, economic and political relations of these im/migrants and their sending states/societies. This session invites papers which address various forms of transnational engagement. These forms may include but are not limited to the following: political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, business/entrepreneur endeavours, matrimonial arrangements, and familial networks. The im/migrants may be involved in different levels of political associations (local, regional, state), may have various citizenship status (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), and may conduct circular or return migration practices.

*Session Organizers:* Guida Man and Rina Cohen

*Chair:* Rina Cohen

*Presenters:*

1. Jane Ku

### **'Temporalities of Struggle': Exploring the Conditions of Immigrant Women's Activism**

This paper explores how activism changes over time and different social and political contexts by focusing on interview narratives of activist immigrant women in Toronto. The paper will examine the spatial and temporal possibilities and limitations on their activism. I categorize these women's activism into three 'temporalities of struggle' (Mohanty) – a short hand term to refer to a way of understanding activism as unique and interpretive so that individual activists stylize their own activism but are nevertheless subjected to the particularities of specific socio-political contexts and group experience. Thus activism is forged through a history of experiences that are individual responses to structural conditions. In other words, the logic of their present activism can be traced and mapped out by exploring their temporalities of struggle, allowing us to explicate both the conditions of activist possibilities and activist agencies (both organizational and individual). This understanding of activism opens up the space for investigating the transnational and local limits and possibilities of multiculturalism and how it structures political and social spaces for immigrant activism here in Canada.

2. Felipe Rubio

### **Shifting Spaces: Chinese-Peruvian Transnational Migration**

Nineteen ninety-nine officially marked the 150th anniversary of Chinese migration to Peru. Similar to Canada's west coast and California, the majority arrived - after the abolition of slavery in Peru and in the Americas - in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as indentured workers to labour in the gold mines, railroads, and sugar and cotton plantations.

With a socio-historical and socio-spatial focus, this paper will concentrate on the creation, expansion, and strength of Chinese transnational social networks beginning in Hong Kong and Macao with Lima (Peru), San Francisco (USA), and Toronto (Canada) through three time periods. First, Chinese workers began arriving in Lima, Peru, from Hong Kong and Macao following the 1849 "ley general de inmigración", dubbed the Chinese laws - viewed as a way to allow (controlled) Chinese migration. By 1874, when the "coolie trade" ended, approximately 100,000 indentured workers had entered Peru. Second, beginning in the late 1860s, Chinese "pioneer" migrants from San Francisco arrived and set-up shops in Lima's burgeoning Chinatown. These networks would prove long lasting since Peru, after the USA and Canada became the country with the third largest Chinese diaspora in the Americas. Lastly, this paper will connect Chinese-Peruvian migration to Toronto, which began following the 1968 coup d'état in Peru. This event, which brought forth fears of communism, led many to flee with Toronto as a main destination.

3. Rehanna Siew-Sarju

### **Discursive Erasure: Indo-Trinidadian Refugees**

This presentation is a part of my larger doctoral project, which explores the controversies around the migration of approximately fourteen thousand Trinidadians of East Indian origin (Indo-Trinidadians) who sought refugee status in Canada in the late 1980s, claiming ethnic persecution. Although many of their claims were denied, and called bogus by Canadian and Trinidadian media, no study has focused on the rationale for and responses to this migration. My presentation begins to think through my doctoral work into how projects of national inclusion in Trinidad and Canada jointly shape this migration. Specifically, I consider what the mobilization of a refugee identity can tell us about the configuration of race and class in Trinidad, and how the decision to migrate was based on imagining Canada as a safe and inclusive space. To add to the discussion around national inclusion, I interrogate the discourse of multiculturalism in both countries to consider how forms of consciousness, state policies, and public perception define this refugee movement.

4. Catherine Lamaison

**Political Resistance and Identity Formation in Contemporary Black Diasporic Music: Looking at the French Context.**

This presentation will highlight some of the findings of a research in progress. Considering black popular cultural productions as transnational formations that connect, intersect and interact across national borders, this study tends to retheorize Gilroy's notion of the Black Atlantic in the context of the French Empire. Focusing on black popular music in France and in francophone Canada, this study asks: how do colonial and postcolonial relations in France and the social condition of black people affect, inform and shape the condition of people of African and Caribbean descent across the Atlantic and among the diaspora? What are the resonances of the old colonial empire in francophone black Canada? How does the diaspora and black popular culture react and cope with persistent oppression and anti-blackness rooted in the Enlightenment and the French colonial project? What practices of resistance, identification and political mobilization are articulated in these diasporic cultural productions?

Focusing on specific artists on both sides of the Atlantic, I will observe how their self-portrayal, performances, lyrics of their songs and musical production circulate among the diaspora and constitute a counterculture enabling marginalized youth to counter discourses of exclusion and to deconstruct the internalist and essentialist notions of the West.

**Durkheim and Contemporary Social Theory (CNDS2)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-299

This session will focus on critical and creative appropriations of Durkheimian discourses in contemporary social theory. Given the recent attention to Durkheim's cosmopolitanism, the session would welcome in particular, papers addressing contemporary critical cosmopolitan theory, and the Congress focus on borders and boundaries. Papers may also discuss: metatheoretical issues of epistemology, ontology and normativity/axiology (e.g., Public Sociology; Social Justice); and critical syntheses of Durkheim and contemporary theory (e.g., Durkheim and: Luhmann; feminist theory; postcolonial theory; post-Marxism; psychoanalysis).

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Ronjon Paul Datta

*Presenters:*

1. Matt Patterson

**Toward a New Materialism: How the Sociology of Culture Killed Culture and Why That Might be a Good Thing**

Following Durkheim, sociology has traditionally divided the social world into three analytic spheres: objective social structure, subjective human consciousness, and inter-subjective culture. This "three-part analytic" has led to seemingly endless debates over whether particular phenomena are "structural" or "cultural", and whether or not culture can be considered "real". In this presentation, I explore Durkheim's formulation of the three-part analytic and argue that it is based on two false

premises that are still widely accepted in contemporary sociology: First, that social facts are distinct from other facts. And second, that human cognition occurs only postperceptually through an abstract cultural framework of concepts and categories. Rejecting these premises brings us closer to a “two-part analytic” that dispenses with the need for an inter-subjective sphere distinct from the objective structures of the material world and the cognitive structures of human consciousness. I call this perspective the “new materialism” and argue that its roots can be found in the sociology of culture and related paradigms such as neo-institutionalism, Bourdieusian theory, and cognitive sociology.

2. Katy Maloney

**On the elementary forms of religious life: durkheimian influence on Robert N. Bellah's sociology of religion**

Durkheim's *Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, which celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2012, has had an enduring legacy in the sociological as well as in the religious studies field. For the sociology of religion, it is almost certainly an inescapable read, at least one that Robert N. Bellah didn't omit, as students often do. Once studying under Talcott Parsons at Harvard, and then exiled for a brief period at McGill University's Islamic Institute during the McCarthy era (after being questioned about his undergraduate Marxist sympathies), Bellah came to be considered a leading figure in the sociology of religion. He is most well known for his theorizing of civil religion and for his work on religious evolution, but also worked on New Religion Movements in the wake of the Cultural Studies revolution. Bellah also wrote extensively about Durkheim, and while his influences are diverse and multidisciplinary, one can retrace Durkheim's influence in Bellah's sociology of religion, at least this is my pretention with this exposé. A contextualizing of both works and both authors within their respective social environments is not only essential to establishing a dialogue between the two theories, but also to let similarities between two theoreticians emerge: both knew important moments of “collective effervescence” in their respective times and states, both were willing to challenge and redefine the divide between science and religion, and both dedicated a large part of their late academic lives writing about the “primitive” forms of religious organisation.

3. Jean-Sebastien Guy

**Durkheim on homo duplex and individualism: from medium/form to metric/nonmetric**

This presentation is part of a wider intellectual project aiming at replacing (or else complementing) the micro/macro and structure/agency dichotomies with the difference between metric and nonmetric. I search in Durkheim's works for conceptual elements compatible (after modification when necessary) with this new difference in an effort to ease its introduction into sociology. I focus on two points: Durkheim's homo duplex and his reflection on individualism as an outcome of the division of labor in society. Among other things, the difference between metric and nonmetric is a difference between two conceptions of human being, one reversible and one irreversible. My suggestion is not to privilege one conception over the other, but to rise above the opposition by admitting both conceptions as contingent forms within a medium. I develop a reading of Durkheim's ideas on the basis of which the existence of such a medium can be legitimately inferred, thus operationalizing the difference between metric and nonmetric. The result is a general framework accounting for social phenomena (at least in part) by linking them with distinct conceptions of human being without being tied itself to one conception in particular.

4. Bernard Bertrand

**Durkheim and positivism : myth or reality ?**

This presentation reviews associations that have been made between postivism and Durkheim's early work. Through a searching and critical analysis of Gehlke's and Parsons' responses to Durkheim, and of Durkheim's own writings, it seeks to understand, comment on, and question the association of Durkheim's early work (DTS, RMS) with a positivistic epistemology. The intent of this questioning is to deconstruct an 'American' way of reading and understanding Durkheimian theory.

**Innovation in Social Research: a New Era for Social Science Data? (ReMe1)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-399

The changes to the long form Census and the discontinuation of key Statistics Canada longitudinal datasets have caused concerns for the availability of Canadian social data. At the same time, ideas about “big data” and new forms of data from administrative records are seen as a potential alternatives. This means that social researchers are increasingly asked to link information across sources and share them with multiple stakeholders (researchers, government agencies, community groups and NGOs). This situation has emphasized the importance of the need for methodological innovation in how social scientists engage issues and policy. This session calls for papers that engage with new forms of data, such as “big” data and administrative data, new analytical techniques, and new ways of reporting information.

*Session Organizers:* Yoko Yoshida and Martin Cooke

*Chair:* Yoko Yoshida

*Discussant:* Martin Cooke

*Presenters:*

1. Michael Haan

**Old Data, New Potential: The New Brunswick Institute for Data, Research and Training.**

This presentation will describe the establishment of the New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data, and Training, and highlight some of the research initiatives underway within the institute. Details about training, data transfer, and the establishment of research priorities will be detailed, as will the funding arrangement.

2. Ann H. Kim, Reem Attieh

**Shifting the data landscape for immigration studies in Canada: The ADMIG Project**

National level public data sources do not provide sufficient data on the different classes of immigrants and temporary residents within Canada for detailed analyses. Due to the lack of large scale and longitudinal data sources on immigration class, there are very few studies that examine differences among migrant status groups or the status trajectories and transitions of migrants and consequences for individuals and families. Currently, we have very limited knowledge about temporary residents and the impact of legal status on integration despite annual numbers that show temporary in-migrants outnumber permanent in-migrants. Yet, given the scale of Canada's settlement industry, particularly in Toronto, there may be an opportunity to address this limited understanding of all classes of migrants using agency information systems. Set in the context of contemporary immigration programs, trends, and data availability and accessibility, this paper describes the Agency Data on Migration (ADMIG) Pilot Project, a two-year study that explores agency data as a potential source of knowledge.

3. Yujiro Sano

**Understanding Labour Market Integration in New Immigrant Gateways: A Case Study from Atlantic Canada**

Despite growing interest in new immigration gateway research across North America, quantitative analyses on the economic integration among immigrants in this context are limited. As a case study from Atlantic Canada, this study addresses this gap by evaluating the effects of urban size, foreign educational credentials, and racial minority status on income level among immigrants, using the 2006 Census Canada. The analyses with ordinary least squares (OLS) find that larger urban size is a positive factor for higher levels of income. Additionally, while racial minority status is not statistically significant, foreign educational credentials explain income inequality among immigrants in Atlantic Canada. This research underscores the importance of regional immigrant integration patterns, and thus provides implications for regional policies as well as future new immigrant gateway research.

**Sociological Perspectives on Climate Change: Climate Risk, Mitigation and Adaptation (Envi1-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-400

The social interpretations, causes, impacts and solutions to climate change have increasingly been the study of sociological analysis. In this session, we will share research that furthers our understanding of the sociological dimensions of this key environmental issue. We welcome papers that focus on a range of climate change-related topics such as: adaptation, public opinion and behaviour, media representations and climate discourse, policy-making and governance, social inequality, climate justice, corporate responses, or social movements. We welcome papers that use a diversity of methodological and theoretical approaches to advance the sociology of climate change.

*Session Organizers:* Mark Stoddart and David Tindall

*Chair:* Stephanie Sodero

*Discussant:* Randolph Haluza-DeLay

*Presenters:*

1. Manoj Misra

**Environmental Changes, Markets and Smallholder Farming in Bangladesh: Questioning the Technological Optimism**

Climate change presents a grave threat to agricultural communities in Bangladesh, a tiny, low-lying and geographically precarious landmass that is home to more than 150 million people. This paper offers an in-depth sociological analysis of how the intersection of markets, institutions and nature – both the immediate ecosystem and the broader climate system – shape peasant livelihoods in Bangladesh. The underlying objective of this paper is to question the technological optimism inherent in mainstream policy discourse by highlighting the systemic vulnerabilities of smallholder peasants in Bangladesh. I posit that these vulnerabilities emanate from the specific configuration of the market, institutions and agricultural practices, and the way in which these factors, individually and collectively, act upon environmental variables. I conclude by demonstrating the need for a fundamental rethinking of and an eventual departure from the current rice monoculture pivoted on chemical dependence and an unsustainable use of natural resources. This paper is primarily based on qualitative fieldwork conducted in early 2012 in three Bangladeshi villages.

**Sociology of Memory, Nostalgia and Belonging: Representations of Collective Memory (SoCul4-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm Vallee-300

After Maurice Halbwachs began considering memory as a social and collective process, memory entered into Sociology as an object of study. How and what we remember emerge out of social processes that are constitutive in the structuring of families, communities and nations. For this session, we are interested in papers that pose questions about the production, circulation and representation of social and collective memories. Both theoretical and empirically-based papers are welcome. Relevant themes include: memory and trauma, postmemory and prosthetic memory, cultural screen memories, the relationship between personal memory and social history, as well as the various forms of collective nostalgias: imperial nostalgia, redemptive nostalgia, restorative nostalgia. Submissions may also focus on representations of memory in art, architecture, film, literature, and other forms of popular culture. Reflections on the relationship between collective memory and questions of nationalism, gender, race, and other aspects of our social identities will guide this panel.

*Session Organizers:* Tonya Davidson and Pamela Sugiman



*Presenters:*

1. Gokboru Sarp Tanyildiz

**A Queer Feeling: Nostalgia**

In this paper, I argue that nostalgia provides a deepened spatio-temporal understanding of queerness by demonstrating how queer-social-change requires serious engagement with the past, and how queerness implies a radical utopianism. My investigation focuses specifically on *Boys Village*, (dir. Till Kleinert 2011), an evocative and finely crafted short film that invites viewers to question taken-for-granted ideas about space, class, gender, sexuality and childhood in the post-war landscape of Britain. Nostalgia permeates not only to the film's content, but also to the very form of the film itself. In *Boys Village*, I examine how nostalgia contributes to the creation of queer times and spaces by evoking non-normative spatio-temporal arrangements. In particular, I illustrate how longing, belonging and nostalgia are crucial to constituting queer times and spaces through the aesthetic labour of queer working-class children. I also investigate the ways in which nostalgia enables a sense of queer futurity in working-class children's struggle against normative sexual and economic regimes. In so doing, I *queer* the notion of nostalgia itself, which is often understood as an anti-modern sentiment.

2. Tonya Katherine Davidson

**Canada Lives Here: Domestic nostalgia as a form of nationalism**

Michael Billg (1995) describes banal nationalism as "a form of life in which 'we' are constantly invited to relax, at home, within the homeland's borders" (127). In this definition, nationalism is understood as both intimate and domestic. In this paper, I am interested in what I have termed "domestic nostalgia": modes in which we are compelled to feel longing for specific understandings of Canada's past in a way that produces specific present nationalisms. These nostalgias produce comfortable and intimate relationships to white-settler colonial logic. First, the domestic is often in political discourse contrasted with the foreign, domestic interests being those of national concern. Following this use of the term domestic we can understand geopolitical borders as "affective contact zones" (Ahmed) in which memories of belonging or exclusion are felt. Domesticity also refers to a more specific, insular interiority; this domesticity implies norms of familial relations which include heteronormativity, insularity, and private property. Domestic interiors, or the "family home", have been a salient site for producing ideas about the Canadian nation. This happens through the production and circulation of familial metaphors to describe domestic politics, specifically English-French Canadian relations. Secondly, domestic nostalgia is produced through the CBC which is both where Canada "lives" (in its slogan 'CBC: Canada Lives Here) and is a media largely consumed in the intimacy of individual homes. I am interested in how both forms of domestic nostalgia either contribute to or contest pervasive understandings of Canada as a "white-settler society" (Razack 2002).

3. Elise Weinstein Dintzman

**Longing and Belonging: The Representation of Gender and Collective Memory in a Museum Exhibition**

Since the 1990s museums have faced some challenging questions by various community groups. These questions pertain to the politics of representation and the kind of relationships museums should form with community groups. These questions are further related to the general issues that are the forefront of contemporary societies, which include problems of social inclusion and collective identity in multicultural societies. The questions that guide this paper pertain to the role museums play in the implementation of multiculturalism policy in representing and integrating immigrant minorities' cultural heritage. I explore a Canadian case of a community-based exhibition that relied on personal stories and memories to illustrate the complexities of translating multiculturalism policy into the practice of museum working relations with immigrant communities. This exhibition raised issues of power-sharing and control over the exhibition process which highlight the contested notion of collaboration. I discuss the production process of the exhibition, the presentation and the ways in which it was received by the visitors.

4. Alan Sears

**Memory and Activism: The Role of the Infrastructure of Dissent**

The collective memory of past struggles is a crucial component in the development of activist repertoires that build counter-power. This paper looks at ways activist memory was sustained through much of 20<sup>th</sup> century by the infrastructure of dissent, a range of networks and organizations that mobilized folk knowledge and formal learning to keep alive the experiences of resistance over time. The period of neo-liberal restructuring has undercut the foundations of this infrastructure of dissent, posing the threat of activist amnesia or nostalgia. The development of effective approaches to sustaining and working through activist memory is a crucial component in the development of a new left that is neither captivated by earlier forms of radical organizing nor casually dismissive of the experiences of the past 150 years.

**What are 'Canadian' and 'Quebec' values? A conversation on (conflicting) rights.**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 12:30pm-1:45pm Concordia Seminary

As a multicultural and liberal democratic society Canada promotes diversity and protects it through its constitution. At the same time, however, the country also protects the interests of individuals and has laws and policies that recognize the rights of all Canadians irrespective of their differences. In recent years concerns have emerged as groups have pursued accommodation of their rights, which some believe challenges “Canadian” and “Quebec” values. This has led to a number of high profile controversies around the issues of values, religion, and gender and has even sparked a provincial inquiry into reasonable accommodation and proposed legislation of values. This panel will examine these issues through an interactive conversation among panelist seeking to engage moderated questions and will open discussion to questions from the floor. The goal of the panel is to promote a nuanced conversation on values, diversity, and rights.

*Financial support for this session was provided by the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences*

*Panel Organizers:* Equity Subcommittee of the Canadian Sociological Association  
Elke Winter, University of Ottawa, Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University, and Carl James, York University

*Panelists:*  
Dominique Clément, Assistant Professor, Sociology, University of Alberta  
Fuyuki Kurasawa, Associate Professor, Sociology, York University  
Doreen Fumia, Associate Professor, Sociology, Ryerson University

*Moderator:*  
Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University – Chair of Canadian Sociological Association Equity Subcommittee

**Canadian Network of Durkheim Studies Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-299

The Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies/Réseau canadien d'études durkheimienne (CNDS/RCED) was formed in the Spring of 2012. It became a research cluster of the CSA in the Fall of 2013. Its activities are also closely tied with those of Laboratoire d'études durkheimiennes de L'Université du Québec à Montréal (LED, UQAM) which hosted an international conference, *Durkheim et Le Politique* in August 2013. The organising committee consists of, in alphabetical order: Drs. Ronjon Paul Datta, Tara Milbrandt, François Pizarro-Noël, Frank Pearce and William Ramp. The creation of CNDS/RCED was stimulated by longstanding collaborative Durkheimian research in Canada and the desire to institutionalise this activity. The initial objectives of the Network are to:

encourage broad-based Durkheimian sociological research (theoretical and empirical); further studies of the history and development of Durkheimian social science; provide a venue for dialogue, exchange and collaboration; share resources for teaching Durkheimian sociology; and coordinate broader research programmes. CNDS/RCED is officially affiliated with: The British Centre for Durkheimian Studies, Oxford University; the recently formed Brazilian Centre of Durkheimian Studies, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, at Porto Alegre, Brazil; and La Société Française d'Études Durkheimiennes, Paris. The research cluster has organised five sessions for the 2014 Congress and will meet to discuss planning and welcome interested researchers and students. The network welcomes activity in English and French.

Co-Secretary: R. Paul Datta

Co-Secretary: François Pizarro-Noël

### **Environmental Sociology Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-400

Sociology can play an important role in understanding the causes of environmental issues, as well as helping us transition towards ecological and social sustainability. Since its launch in 2011, the Environment Research Cluster has become a vibrant epistemic community that helps bring together accomplished environmental scholars and graduate students in the area. This research cluster will meet together at Congress 2014 to provide an overview of recent activities, and also provide space for open discussion of potential next steps. New and returning participants in the Research Cluster are welcome!

Co-organizers: Ken Caine and Mark C.J. Stoddart

### **Sociology of Culture Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-300

This cluster will bring together sociologists of culture and cultural sociologists. We welcome scholars with a wide variety of substantive interests, theoretical perspectives, and methodological approaches. The first meeting of this research cluster will be held at Congress 2014 at Brock University where we will set our agenda and priorities.

CSA Liaison: Allyson Stokes

### **Sociology of Science, Technology, and Knowledge Research Cluster Meeting**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 12:30pm-1:30pm Vallee-599

This research cluster will bring together scholars interested in the sociologies of science, knowledge, ideas, and technology, as well as related interdisciplinary fields like science and technology studies, information science, scientometrics, and digital media and society. We welcome scholars with a wide range of substantive interests. We will meet at the 2014 Congress to set the agenda for the research cluster.

CSA Liaison: John McLevey

### **A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries in Problematizing Care (SoCare1-C)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Concordia Seminary

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 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 at the intersections of public and private boundaries. 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 in global and local contexts. A *Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries* calls us to explore the possibilities and limitations of care. It raises 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, political, and global process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Suzanne Day

*Session Organizer and Discussant:* Rachel Barken

*Presenters:*

1. Christina Sinding

**Vote, and Walk Me There: Images of (Better) Care**

This presentation draws from a study that highlighted the range of ways women with cancer respond to the call to ‘take charge’ of treatment decision making and care co-ordination. It aims to extend critical dialogue about patient involvement, and professional disengagement, in contemporary healthcare contexts. The presentation is premised on the idea that the metaphors used by lay people in their efforts to articulate good (or better) care can deepen our understanding of the limitations of current care relations, and help us imagine and justify new ones. The metaphors that are the focus of the presentation – ‘vote’ and ‘walk me there’ – emerged as one research participant reflected on her meetings with physicians (and, especially, as she reflected on what she wished had been different about those meetings). I show how these metaphors can be used to raise critical questions about the ideals of patient autonomy and choice that dominate Western cancer care contexts; sharpen our attention to practices of care obscured by these ideals; and suggest alternative value frameworks for the knowledge, identities and practices enacted between health professionals and patients.

2. Louisa Hawkins

**Compromised Care: Contesting the ‘Robot’ Substitution Opportunity in Elder Caregiving**

Despite the incredible importance and relevance of care both to the individual and to the collective, the activity of caregiving is consistently and systematically devalued, and in many cases dehumanized. This paper examines different theories of care (Held, 2002; Tronto, 1993) and frames care as a critical category of analysis. The gendered nature and invisibility of care work is investigated in the context of a social hierarchy of caring that devalues elder care. Further, this paper questions what is communicated about care when it becomes primarily a commodified activity, bought and sold within a global market that prioritizes efficiency and affordability. The assessment that care is compromised when it becomes mechanized is informed by examples of ‘robot’ care and a common presumption that elder care can be robotically mediated (Parks, 2010). Understanding care as an active and ongoing process, this paper argues that the care needs of elders (as determined by elders) be prioritized, and that a shift in social attitude towards aging and elder people is a vital element in the development of a society that is able to provide uncompromised and equitable care to elders.

3. Katie Aubrecht, Janice Keefe

**Wasted or Well Spent: Temporalities of Intimacy in Person-Centred Dementia Care**

Within discourses of person-centred dementia care emphasis is placed on developing more finely tuned instrumental relations to dementia and often at the expense of a consideration of the social, political and economic conditions that shape the meaning and purpose of person-centred dementia care. Both dementia and care are made meaningful in the form of questions concerning people’s capacity and competency to seek diagnosis and intervention in time, and thus to be positioned and

empowered to recognize 'abnormal aging' in intimate relations and everyday life. Drawing on disability studies theory and governmentality studies and a critical review of the literature on person-centred dementia care, this presentation explores the bureaucratic (dys)organization of intimacy in nursing home settings. Particular attention is paid to processes of responsabilization (Burchell, 1996; Rose, 1996), the role that unexamined notions of personhood play in ordering the relations between individuals with dementia diagnoses that live in nursing homes and their family and friend caregivers, and the authorization of psy-knowledge and expertise.

#### **Works Cited:**

Burchell, G. (1996). Liberal government and techniques of the self. In A. Barry & N. Rose (Eds.) *Foucault and political reason: Liberalism, neo-liberalism and rationalities of government*. London, University College London.

Rose, N. (1996). *Inventing ourselves: Psychology, power and personhood*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

#### **Boundaries, Discourse, and Practice: Cultural Concepts in Recreation and Sport (SoCul3)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-300

Arts and media have historically been central areas of inquiry for cultural sociologists. Yet, core cultural concepts are clearly relevant to the equally rich fields of sport and recreation. In this session, we take up questions like: how are sport and leisure bound up with social processes of differentiation and distinction? What are the foundations and consequences of boundary work in sport and recreation? How do sport and leisure as fields intersect with, or depart from, other fields (e.g. those centred on education, or cultural production)? How do discourses, schemas, and frames operate in fields of sport and recreation? By applying and extending insights from cultural theory, we begin to build a rich, meaning-centred understanding of sport and leisure.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Diana Miller

#### *Presenters:*

1. Christine Carey

#### **Pounds are Seconds: The Cult of Thinness in Women's Distance Running**

Within contemporary Western culture there is a great deal of value attached to health, slimness and leanness. This is especially true for women, who are judged highly on appearance. Idealized leanness has spurred a widespread pursuit of thinness among women that Sharon Hesse-Biber (1996) refers to as "the cult of thinness." While pressures to be thin affect women in many social milieus, the cultural imperative to lose weight is especially pronounced in women's distance running. This paper draws on semi-structured interviews with nineteen female runners to examine how their sport promotes the pursuit of thinness through structural mechanisms and interactive processes. Because female runners face performance-related pressures to be thin in addition to social pressures, it is argued that *the cult of thinness* is intensified in female distance running subcultures.

2. Joshua Brisson

#### **Sports and Symbolic Boundary Making: A Test of the Highbrow and Cultural Omnivore Theses**

The question of how cultural practices and lifestyles count as status markers is a topic of much debate in cultural sociology. The aim of this paper is to contribute to this debate by examining whether the dominant trend towards cultural omnivorism (inclusivity) and away from highbrow patterns (exclusivity) of 'elite' status consumption, which has been observed in many cultural fields, has carried over to the field of sports. I use Correspondence Analysis techniques and nationally representative survey data from 2010 in order to visualize the structuring principles of the Canadian field of sports. First, I explore whether the nature of the distribution of sporting practices and social class positions in the Canadian field of sports bear resemblance to 'exclusive' highbrow and/or

'inclusive' omnivore structuring principles. Second, I explore whether the structuring principles of the field of sports vary for different social cleavages such as gender and race. This paper shows that Canadians' sporting practices generally reflect principles of exclusion, while principles of omnivorousness are most prevalent among women and visible-minorities.

3. Michele Donnelly

**'This is the women's workshop': Establishing and Maintaining the Boundaries of Women Onlyness**

Drawing on ethnographic research of two women-only leisure groups/activities – a women's flat track roller derby league and a women-only home improvement workshop – this presentation explores the various ways that organizers and participants established and maintained the boundaries of women onlyness. In both cases, women participants served as the primary producers of women onlyness, and the culture of the group/activity. As such, they took the lead in maintaining the women-only boundaries of their groups/activities. In both the women's flat track roller derby league and at the women-only home improvement workshops, gender boundaries were established in formal and informal ways. Women participants (and organizers) employed two main boundary maintenance strategies. The first is a "common sense" strategy that worked from the assumption that if a man understood this was a group for women; he (or any man) would not want to join. Using humour is the second strategy that women participants (and organizers) used to maintain boundaries. Women's joking revealed concerns about preserving women onlyness, while maintaining a good-humoured atmosphere, and avoiding confrontation with men. It also effectively contributed to a feeling of bonding among the women. Establishing and maintaining boundaries not only demonstrated investments in women onlyness, it also revealed the ways that women onlyness – as a defining characteristic of the emerging culture of these groups/activities – is produced and, in some situations, institutionalized at the organizational level of these activities.

4. Hye Jin Kim

**From a dragon from a small stream to my mom's friend's daughter: Case study of figure skater Yuna Kim.**

In this paper, through the help of Bourdieu's social theory, I provide a reading of the media portrayals of figure skater Yuna Kim as *umchinttal* (my mom's friend's daughter), and situate them in the educational discourses that accompanied the social and cultural changes in South Korea. Yuna Kim increasingly was portrayed through the notion of *umchinttal*—a neologism that refers to a new ideal student who tends to be more active, willing to succeed, and not exclusively in the traditional academy but also in the more "creative" areas. Yet, a closer look at the text suggests a changing field. The newly arising *umchinttal/umchinah* are born into families that can support the acquisition of a globalized educational capital and fluency in the cosmopolitan culture—a cosmopolitan habitus. This means that students from "small streams," families with not much educational, cultural, or economical capital, will likely have a more difficult time to acquire upward class mobility through education, as the parents' cultural or economic capital becomes more significant for their children's educational success in the current education model.

**Heterodox Solidarities: New Directions in Radical Durkheimianism (CNDS3)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-299

The work of Émile Durkheim is a rich and vital resource for theorizing solidarity sociologically. Readings that build upon the more creative and radical implications of Durkheimian social theory open up especially interesting avenues for exploring diverse permutations, sites, and sources of solidarity across our social landscapes. This session invites radical Durkheimian-influenced analyses of solidarities that go off the beaten path, from underground cultural spaces and effervescent nocturnal scenes, to subterranean currents, revolutionary formations in apparently tranquil communities, or even global, mediated forms of solidaristic engagement. Contemporary case studies

that build upon the radical tradition within Durkheimian social theory, from Bataille and the Collège de Sociologie, to the writings of Gane, Pearce, Stedman-Jones, and Tiryakian are encouraged. Theoretical papers that develop dialogical exchanges between radical Durkheimianism and other social theory traditions (e.g. critical, cultural, interpretive, feminist) are very welcome.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty, Social Sciences

*Presenters:*

1. Ronjon Paul Datta

**Collective Consciousness Rising: The Women's Liberation Movement and Heterodox Solidarity**

The Women's Liberation Movement in North America offers radical Durkheimian sociology an opportunity to theorise the conditions under which heterodox collective political subjects and social forces emerge to problematise and transform people's normative frameworks and conditions of existence. Crucial here is the Third National Conference on the Status of Women, 1966, Washington D. C. at which NOW (the National Organization for Women) was formed and from which spread "Consciousness Raising" as collective discursive tactic. This paper sketches a five-dimensional model (Connective Dialectical Theory - CDT) informed by the main analytical axes of Durkheimian sociology, to navigate the emergence of a heterodox solidarity in the Women's Liberation Movement. The provisional analysis offers means for generating strategic knowledge about the constitution of a heterodox solidarity with enduring power on a now global *conscience collective*. The research aims to contribute to recent work on Durkheim and the political, theories of power, mobilities studies, and aleatory materialist axiology.

2. Julien Laberge

**Révision de la configuration politique organique de Durkheim**

Le projet durkheimien peut se lire ainsi : reconnaître et établir l'architecture symbolique propre à chaque type de société. Considérant l'existence de rationalités propres aux deux grands types de société, organique et mécanique, chacune d'elles va élaborer une physiologie symbolique propre. La question de la morale n'est pas en reste et Durkheim distingue la morale professionnelle et la morale étatique. Toutefois, il semble qu'il faille reconnaître l'existence d'une morale de type mécanique au sein de la morphologie organique, afin d'assurer une cohésion d'ensemble, par la similitude des individualités. Cette morale par similitude s'oppose toutefois à la logique proprement objective de la rationalité organique. Comment dépasser cette contradiction et penser la place et la forme d'un idéal moral mythologique au sein d'une société pluraliste?

3. William Ramp

**Majesty, commonalty, contradiction: working through political ambiguity with Durkheim**

As many commentators have noted, Durkheimian sociology is marked by ambiguity and duality. Durkheim named these qualities explicitly in identifying certain topics (the labile duality of the sacred and the 'dualism' of the human person), but in other instances, they haunt his work, contrasting with and subverting the definiteness of its semantics and manifest intent. Rather than treating these instances as problems that must be resolved if a Durkheimian model of social inquiry is to be 'fixed', this paper seeks to work with dualisms in Durkheim's accounts of sovereignty, politics and identity, as a path toward understanding how shreds of past political identities and communities may be re-woven, in a post-political context, into 'impossible' but nonetheless mobilizing representations.

**Immigration and Immigrant Settlement I (Solimm5-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-499

Canada is a nation of immigrants. Given the national demographic trends of an increasingly aging population and decreasing birth rates, immigration has also provided a vital tool for addressing Canada's labour market and demographic challenges. Notably, the 2011 National Household Survey reveals that Canada was home to 6,775,800 foreign individuals, representing 20.6% of the total population. Among the recent immigrants who arrived between 2006 and 2011, the largest share,

56.9% or about 661,600 individuals, came from Asia (including the Middle East) (Statistics Canada, 2013). Regardless of their origins, immigrants arriving in Canada must deal with a multitude of complex and challenging tasks to settle and integrate in a new multicultural and multiethnic milieu. The multifaceted social, economic, and emotional costs of migration and integration into a foreign place are very often underestimated and may not be borne by individuals and families alone. This session invite papers that explore the settlement experiences of recent new immigrants in Canada, especially those that focus on immigrants residing in smaller cities.

Statistics Canada. (2013). 2011 National Household Survey: Immigration, place of birth, citizenship, ethnic origin, visible minorities, language and religion. The Daily, May 8.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Henry Chow

*Presenters:*

1. Aisha Birani

### **Toward an Inclusive Islam? A Comparison of First- and Second-generation Muslims in Canada**

Canadian immigration policies are increasingly admitting Muslims from almost every part of the 'Muslim world' as migrants to settle in Canada (Statistics Canada 2003). Between 1991 and 2001 the Muslim community in Canada nearly doubled in size (Bramadat 2005). Evidently, the proportion of the children of Muslim migrants has also substantially risen. These second-generation *Canadian* Muslims, however, have to define Islam and its practices for themselves in juxtaposition to the ethnic and cultural values that they have received from their parents. The religious identity of both first- and second-generation Muslims living in Canada, therefore, are necessarily entwined with issues of nationalism, belonging and citizenship that are too often ignored. Accordingly, this study examines the integration and acculturation experiences of first- and second-generation Muslims in order to understand how closely these groups derive a sense of belonging from Islam and/or their religious communities. This study will present preliminary qualitative data from my current doctoral dissertation on second-generation Muslims, who were born and grew up in Canada, and their first-generation Muslim parents. The data presented illustrate the intergenerational differences in the religious expression and involvement of Muslims living in Canada, and how Muslims construct their personal and Islamic identities as Canadians.

2. Murshed Hussain

### **Adaptation in a Small City: The Bangladeshi Immigration Experience**

In recent years, the usual hubs for immigrant settlement, such as Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver (Nazneen 2000, Statistics Canada 1996), saw a budding trend of immigrants leaving for new opportunities in small cities such as, Regina. As provinces introduced programs to attract people to compensate for their labor shortage (Bureau of Statistics 2012a), immigrants took advantage of this opportunity to get a fresh start. With the introduction of Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP), Regina saw a huge surge in immigrant population. Migration brings with it a set of preconceptions and a multitude of new challenges that immigrants must face. Having an increased population in a smaller city also poses a set of challenges for the host city as they too must adjust to the increasing population.

Based on the theoretical models developed by Chow (1997) and Goldlust & Richmond (1974), this study examines the lived experience of Bangladeshi immigrants by using a revised multivariate model of immigrant adaptation. Gathering participants through a snowball sampling procedure and administering a semi-structured interview schedule to get a descriptive understanding of individuals' experience, this study explores immigrant motivations behind emigration and issues concerning adjustment as it presents itself on individual and structural/institutional level for new immigrants.

3. Christine Covell, Elena Neiterman, Ivy Bourgeault

### **Internationally Educated Health Professionals, Professional Integration and Forms of Capital**



In this paper we examine the integration of internationally educated health professionals using Bourdieu's conceptualization of economic, social and cultural capital. Analyzing the experiences of professional integration among internationally educated health professionals, we explore how this theoretical framework can explain success and failure in meeting the criteria for professional registration and employment. Qualitative interviews with internationally educated health professionals revealed the lack of economic, cultural and social capital pose significant challenges to professional integration in Canada. Discussing our findings, we explore potential benefits of applying this conceptual framework to the broader field of immigration and professional integration.

### **Political Sociology (PSSM2)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-500

Political sociology is a vibrant field of sociology, covering a wide variety of topics. The session welcomes empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, including those using quantitative, qualitative and historical methods.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Tina Fetner

*Presenters:*

1. Liam Swiss

#### **Do foreign aid donors care about human rights and democracy?**

Foreign aid donor states are, at least rhetorically, some of the strongest supporters of democracy and human rights globally. Yet, does this rhetorical support translate into conditions placed upon their aid? This paper analyzes a nearly 30-year time series of bilateral foreign aid data to investigate the effects of political conditionality on aid allocation and selectivity. Using fixed effects panel regression models, the paper examines the relationship between levels of democracy and respect for human rights with dyadic bilateral aid flows over time. Overall, the paper contributes a new perspective to consider regarding conditionality drawing on theory from sociological neo-institutionalism. Conditions, beyond simply constricting the choice of developing nations so that donor interests are served and western taxpayers are protected, actively work to shape institutional isomorphism globally. In the case of political conditionalities, the paper argues that it is these conditions that act as a key to unlock more aid as a reward for preferred political behaviour – the proverbial carrot used to incentivize normative institutional formation in the political realm.

2. Sylvie Bourassa Cohen

#### **Democracy Redux? Philanthrocapitalism, Public-Private Partnerships and Public Policy**

In the context of growing wage gap and the retreat of the welfare state, philanthrocapitalism is emerging as a significant characteristic of contemporary capitalist societies. Philanthrocapitalism combines market-derived praxis and ideology, marrying for-profit business models with charitable work as a means of addressing social problems (Bishop and Green 2008; Edwards 2010). Used by plutocrat entrepreneurs as a wealth redistribution strategy, with tax-exempt funds in private foundations, it allows them to “give back” to society while retaining control of their wealth, leveraging it to promote their agenda in “philanthro-policymaking” (Rogers 2011).

Focusing on La Fondation Lucie and André Chagnon, the largest private philanthropic foundation in Canada, and its three public-private partnerships (PPPs) with the Québec government, I examine the relationship between the business elite and the State, as mediated through philanthropy. Using sociologist Colin Crouch's concept of “post-democracy” (2011), I demonstrate how PPPs are used to influence social policies but argue that the Chagnon Foundation's practices go beyond “philanthro-policymaking” into what I have termed “supra-philanthrocapitalism,” whereby fundamentally undemocratic practices and beliefs are embedded in, and obfuscated by, a narrative of social

solidarity. Ultimately, I argue that philanthrocapitalism uses philanthropy to bypass the democratic process, quite literally at the taxpayers' expense.

3. Anton Oleinik

**The language of power: a content analysis of presidential addresses in North America and the Former Soviet Union, 1993-2012**

With the help of a qualitative and quantitative content analysis of 71 annual addresses delivered by the political leaders of four countries (the United States, Canada, Russia and Kazakhstan) over the 20-year period since the fall of the Soviet Union, the hypothesis of convergence between their institutional systems is tested. The study shows that some tendencies toward negative convergence do indeed exist. Political leaders tend to place similar relative emphasis on such issues as power, trust, liberalism, the market and others. The events of September 11, 2001 and the October 2008 financial crisis served to strengthen the negative convergence.

**Sociological Perspectives on Climate Change: Climate Change Discourse (Envi1-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-400

The social interpretations, causes, impacts and solutions to climate change have increasingly been the study of sociological analysis. In this session, we will share research that furthers our understanding of the sociological dimensions of this key environmental issue. We welcome papers that focus on a range of climate change-related topics such as: adaptation, public opinion and behaviour, media representations and climate discourse, policy-making and governance, social inequality, climate justice, corporate responses, or social movements. We welcome papers that use a diversity of methodological and theoretical approaches to advance the sociology of climate change.

*Session Organizers:* Mark Stoddart and David Tindall

*Chair:* Petra Hroch

*Discussant:* Keith Warriner

*Presenters:*

1. Cassandra Copp

**Framing coal's "Green Image": Mediating environmental concerns in a '(world) risk society' using the contemporary media landscape**

Today, oil companies fund and produce million-dollar marketing campaigns which employ blockbuster commercials, eye-catching print advertisements, and community-building social media campaigns. Technologically, much has changed since the inception of "green images" wherein the energy industry confronts opposition in an artistically succinct and encompassing fashion. In response to changing media landscapes and the need to better understand how industry employs communication around environmental issues, I ask "how does industry's use of mass media affect the degree of environmental risk it takes? Focusing specifically on the coal mining industry in Canada and Australia, I explore this question in three stages: a critical review of literature on the "greening of image" by the coal mining industry; an examination of how these images are framed within the respective socio-political landscape; and an examination of how mass media is employed to disseminate these images, focusing specifically on high-profile coal mining environmental disasters since the 1960s. In the face of numerous environmental disasters over the years, industry recognizes the value of mass media and the importance of a strong and persuasive image. This paper explores how the coal mining industry mediates public concern around environmental issues through comprehensive and strategic media campaigns, and if in turn this creates more opportunities for it to take greater risks.

2. Stephanie Sodero, Mark Stoddart

**Makeshift magicianship: Legitimizing conflicting discourses of oil extraction, climate action and hurricane impacts**

We unpack a web of interrelated techniques used to legitimate a fundamental and yet irrational basis for society: expanding fossil fuel use on one hand and reducing greenhouse gas emission on the other hand. We extend Freudenburg's exploration of the role of distraction in facilitating legitimation, which focuses on isolated examples, to delineate what can be conceptualized as a web of diversions that in combination sustain a nonsensical status quo. We focus on the case of Newfoundland and Labrador, where the Government is experiencing an oil boom and simultaneously subject to increasingly severe weather events.

3. Mark Stoddart, David Tindall, Jillian Smith, Randolph Haluza-Delay

**Debating Canadian Climate Change Policy: Policy Networks and Discourse Coalitions in National News Media**

The news media serve as an important forum for public debate among key actors and organizations involved in climate change policy networks. We use a discourse network analysis approach to answer four questions about national news coverage of climate change policy debate in Canada during the period 2006-2010. Who are the central organizational actors who appear in national news coverage? What are the central discourses about climate change in national news coverage? How do these central organizations cluster around shared agreement over key climate change discourses? How do these central organizations cluster around shared opposition to key climate change discourses? By answering these research questions, we see how the national media and key news sources attribute responsibility for addressing climate change, and define the political responses that should be implemented to mitigate or adapt to climate change. We also gain insight into the ways that organizations align around particular categories of debate, including policies and ways of interpreting climate change, resulting in discourse coalitions, as well as rifts in climate change policy debate.

**Sociologies of Literature: Recrafting Boundary Lines Between the Sociological and the Literary (SoLit1)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-399

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the 'sociology of literature' occupied a small but visible place within sociology. Beginning in the late 1980s, however, sociologists lamented that the sociology of literature as a field of theory and research "barely exists" (McHoul, 1988), had become a "non-field" (Griswold, 1993) and that a "boundary line divides literary studies and social science" (Ferguson, Desan and Griswold, 1988). Yet, in departments of language and literature, law, history, philosophy, and women's studies, there is a rich inter-weaving of the sociological and the literary. The paucity of attention to literary work within sociology, generally, and Canadian sociology, in particular, is especially striking in a year when Alice Munro, the first Canadian and the 13th female recipient, garnered the Nobel Prize in Literature; she did so for an undervalued genre – the short story – and for content that centers largely on women's lives, which she famously described in *Lives of Girls and Women* as "deep caves paved with kitchen linoleum". This session emerges within this context and an invitation from British sociologist John Law who asks (2004): "Why do the books fall into two heaps, the novels on the one hand and the academic volumes on the other?" It invites papers that explore multiple connections between sociological theories / methods / research and writing practices / and literature /fiction/ creative non-fiction/ poetry. Creative ideas are welcome and encouraged.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Andrea Doucet

Presenters:

1. Dennis Erasga

### **Lives in Fiction: Auto/biography as Theoretical Narrative**

Sociological imagination is an open invitation to theorize from the stories we tell about ourselves and others. More than self-expression, the sociological ethos of auto/biographical narration is to extend the reality of a solipsistic and exclusive existence into a common and public experience. In order to achieve this, the narrator must convert biographies into scribed realities. The narrating process, however, has unique epistemic anchorage (memory-based) and stylistic requirement (literary) that engage lived lives in a fictional genre, giving this mode of writing a unique interpretive lens that projects new visions of the social. Consequently for theorizing purposes, auto/biographies are meaning-claims that should no longer be read exclusively in terms of their dramatic and documentary values, but more in terms of their theoretical affordances. This paper explores the implications and utility of fictionalized auto/biographical narratives in expanding the ambit of sociological theorizing.

2. Andrew Paravantes

### **Sociology by Other Means: The Promise (and Challenge) of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Fiction**

A banner on Ryerson's undergraduate sociology Facebook page features four figures of classical sociology: Marx, Weber, and, where we might expect Durkheim to be, W.E.B. Du Bois and Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Importantly for us, Du Bois and Gilman are two sociologists who also wrote fiction. To treat Gilman and Du Bois as founding figures, then, is to suggest an alternative approach for practicing sociology, one that treats imaginative writing as an opportunity for investigating social problems. For this presentation I will focus my attention principally on Gilman. Gilman published her social analysis alongside her poetry, parables, short stories, and serialized novels in her one-woman journal, *The Forerunner* (1909-1916). There, her fictional characters quite literally *embody* theories of economic parasitism, and her storylines often function as *applications* of theories of gynaeocentricity. Gilman's fiction also manages to escape the static quality that often weakens her analytic work. The weight of inherited beliefs described in *The Man-Made World* (1911), and the biologism that runs throughout her work, threaten to incapacitate her readers. At least in her fiction Gilman offers us examples of individual strength and courage for self-determination. This paper takes its direction from Goldmann (1964), Lepenies (1985), Löwy & Sayre (1992), and Levitas (2013).

3. Anna Borisenkova

### **Telling a sociological story: analysis of some similarities between academic and literary texts**

All structures on words are partly rhetorical, and hence literary... the notion of a scientific or philosophical verbal structure free of rhetorical elements is an illusion. If so, then our literary universe has expanded into a verbal universe....(Northrop Frye: 1957)<sup>[1]</sup>

The purpose of this paper, inspired by Northrop Frye's argument, is to ask some challenging questions in regards to sociologic writing and its tendency to use special literary devices similar to the devices used by literary texts. In using Paul Ricoeur's concepts of *metaphor* and *narrative*, I will emphasize the way these forms of discourse are widely applied by sociologists. I will demonstrate how and why metaphors, elaborated in classic sociological theories by Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber, are used in contemporary sociological reasoning. I will argue that the narrative way of describing phenomena typical for literary texts is a prevalent writing practice in sociology. In order to prove this, examples from theoretical works and research reports will be analyzed. The application of these literary devices in sociological texts reveals a strong inter-weaving of the sociological and the literary and will provide critical reflections on sociological theory and methodology.

[1] Frye, N. (1957) *Anatomy of Criticism, Four Essays*. NJ: Princeton University Press, 1957.

4. Shannon Russell

### **Dangerous Young Men: Themes of Masculinity in Paranormal Romance Novels**

Patterns of masculine and feminine portrayals can be found everywhere, yet one place sociologists tend not to look is in novels. Young adult novels have generated 27 million dollars in e-books alone in 2011, with paranormal romances and dystopian genres making up the majority of the sales (Canadian Business, 2014). Understanding these novels is sociologically important because they are reaching wider audiences with their adaptation into Hollywood blockbusters. While the novels demonstrate stronger characteristics given to women, the messages about the ideal male in the novel often reflects one who is putting the female in danger. A content analysis of ten popular paranormal young adult novels demonstrates patterns of the construction of gender. Drawing on Radway's (1984) analysis of romance novels and Connell's (2005) theories of masculinities, this paper explores the messages in paranormal fiction geared to a mainly young adult female reading audience. My preliminary findings demonstrate thus far that these books reflect unhealthy ideas about relationships, violence, the body, and sexuality. The novels portray masculine bodies as hard, dangerous, and seductive. They also share a storyline consisting of the fear of getting killed by someone they are in love with. Notions of hegemonic, traditional, and new masculinities are explored in order to create a definition that suits the construction of masculinity created in these novels.

### **Sociology of Science I (SoTSci8-A)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-599

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

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Marion Blute

*Presenters:*

1. John McLevey, Allyson Stokes

#### **The Invisible Colleges of Sociology in Canada: A Network Analysis, 1995-2014**

Sociologists have long been concerned with the tensions between intellectual coherence and pluralism in the discipline. Are we a disintegrated discipline requiring a stronger core, or an excessively narrow silo needing loosening up? These polemics cannot usefully be engaged without empirical research into how socially and intellectually integrated contemporary sociology actually is in Canada. What are the current "invisible colleges" in the country, and how are they linked? Does sociology in Canada have a densely connected core, a large network of weakly connected "invisible colleges," or many disconnected "invisible colleges" that work independently of one another? To answer these questions inductively, we analyze co-citation networks, co-authorship networks, and map citation patterns across journals using 3,473 articles published by Canadian sociologists between 1995 and 2014.

2. Katja Neves

#### **Re-grafting the Modern Constitution: The Politics of Science and Socio-Natures in the World of Botanic Garden Biodiversity Conservation**

In recent decades scholars working within the scholarly tradition of social studies of science have produced a highly insightful and important body of literature that accounts for the intersection of 'Science', the interests of dominant social groups, and the (re)production of arbitrary - though highly consequential - hierarchies amongst humans as well as ontological distinctions between humans and non-humans. While to a great extent the history of botanic gardens is directly associated with the emergence of the "Modern Constitution" (Latour 2004) evoked in this state of affairs, botanic gardens are currently a key site where it is being dismantled and re-negotiated. This paper relies on empirical data collected first hand at several botanic gardens in the UK and in Canada to explore both the history of these transformations, and the politics they entail.

### **Sociology of Technology (SoTSci3)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm Vallee-599

This session invites papers on the sociology of technology, including work on the production of new technologies, the social and legal regulation of technology, and digital activism. Empirical papers of any type are preferred, but theoretical and methodological papers will also be considered.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* John McLevey

*Discussant:* Amelia Howard

*Presenters:*

1. Ryan Broll

#### **Parenting to Prevent Cyber Bullying: Parental Monitoring and Risk Management**

Recently, cyber bullying has come to be recognised as a serious social concern and a great deal of media attention has been focused on the subject. In response to the harms associated with cyber bullying, a variety of regulatory and punitive measures have been proposed or enacted in Canada. Although primary prevention is often deemed preferable to reactive responses, little is known about the ways in which adults prevent and respond to cyber bullying. Moreover, although they have an important role in protecting their children from harm, almost nothing is known about how parents attempt to prevent their children from becoming involved in cyber bullying. This study uses data from in-depth interviews with eight parents and quantitative surveys from 52 parents to study parental monitoring strategies employed to combat real or perceived cyber bullying threats. The results suggest that the parental monitoring strategies variously employed by parents may be better thought of as a form of situational crime control or, more specifically, risk management. These strategies parallel broader police reforms under neoliberalism that favour exclusion, the rational control of irrationalities, and the actuarial calculation of threats. In addition, parents regulation of their children's technology use often rely on micro-level electronic panopticon strategies related to many parents' lack of understanding of the media through which cyber bullying occurs.

2. Andrea Formicola

#### **Attitudes on Science and Technology among the American Public**

Attitudinal differences toward science and technology among the American public were examined using the 'National Science Foundation Surveys of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 2001'. It was hypothesized that there were six identifiable attitudinal subgroups. Cluster analysis and discriminant analysis were used to refine and demarcate the categorization of groups. The results of the cluster analysis and discriminant analysis show that the scores of the six scales indicate that there are three distinct clusters which for the purposes of this analysis were named 'active engagers', 'leisurely engagers', and 'passive engagers'.

The 'active engagers' are those who are the most active in their pursuit of knowledge in regard to various areas of science and technology (S&T). This group seems to engage in S&T for pure interest. The second cluster 'leisurely engagers' is characterized by those who are interested but inattentive to S&T. The final cluster structure, 'passive engagers' was characterized by low interest and informedness towards S&T. The overarching theme in all groups is a relatively positive attitude towards S&T. Those who hold positive attitudes towards S&T are the most confident about scientific and technological change. Further, these individuals are more comfortable and trusting of new scientific discoveries and technological inventions. The differences lie in the individuals' behaviour, which is consistent with prior theory and findings which state that the overwhelming majority of the American public favour S&T.

**BREAK TIME (3:15pm – 3:30pm)****A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries in Negotiating Care Needs (SoCare1-D)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Concordia Seminary

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 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 at the intersections of public and private boundaries. 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 in global and local contexts. A Sociology of Care: Challenging Borders and Boundaries calls us to explore the possibilities and limitations of care. It raises 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, political, and global process and/or strive to produce knowledge in support of a more caring society.

*Session Organizer, Chair, and Discussant:* Suzanne Day

*Session Organizer:* Rachel Barken

*Presenters:*

1. Alan Santinele Martino

**Understandings of Sexuality and Sexual Expression between Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities and Direct Care Workers**

This paper examines how individuals with intellectual disabilities and direct care workers understand and experience instances of alignment or disagreement concerning the sexuality and sexual expression of intellectually disabled people. The understandings of direct care workers are relevant because in their relationships with clients with intellectual disabilities, they hold a privileged position, and they may control or facilitate the sexual rights of intellectually disabled people. Conversely, the perspective of individuals with disabilities, in particular, can help us understand the power imbalances embedded in these relationships and show experiences of resistance, frustration and disempowerment. Drawing on interviews with individuals with intellectual disabilities and direct care workers in Southern Alberta, I use Foucault's work on sexuality, power, and social control as a theoretical framework to analyze the disjunctions in these perspectives. Additionally, I seek to understand the operations of power permeating these relations as well as the ways through which individuals come to accept or resist them. This paper deliberately illuminates the opportunities and hindrances for individuals with intellectual disabilities in experiencing sexuality and sexual expression in order to influence the policies and practices in the agency level.

2. Rachel Barken

**How do Age Relations Help Us Understand Care? Perspectives on Older Adults' Experiences of Home Care**

A diverse body of research exploring older adults' experiences of receiving care exists, but there are no comprehensive reviews of this literature. This paper systematically reviews the literature on older adults' experiences of formal (paid) care and family/friend care at home. Extant literature, emerging from sociology, social gerontology, social work, and nursing, articulates many of the nuances, challenges, and potential benefits of later life care, but pays little attention to the ways age, as a form of social relations, impact on care recipients' experiences. In this paper I suggest that an age relations perspective gives a framework for theorizing the complex social relations framing older adults' experiences of care. Not only will this perspective help us better understand later life care, it will enrich knowledge of the ways social relations are worked out in older adults' daily lives.

3. Alisa Grigorovich

**“Trying to prove that you’re sick” – Enabling equitable access to public care**

Neoliberal health care reforms have increasingly shifted the bulk of care of individuals to private homes and communities from health care institutions. Often these types of reforms have done so under the assumption that individuals who need care prefer to be cared by familial, rather than formal caregivers and assumed a heterosexual and heteronormative family in which a female child or partner is available to provide care. While the results of these reforms have had negative consequences for all women, these reforms may be particularly problematic for older lesbian and bisexual women who face unique barriers to accessing quality home care. Drawing on the results of a recent qualitative study of older lesbian and bisexual women in Ontario, this paper will present an analysis illustrating how existing barriers within the home care system can limit older lesbian and bisexual women’s access to public care.

**Contemporary Durkheimian Sociology: – Durkheimian analyses of contemporary social phenomena (CNDS4)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-299

In recent decades, Durkheimian social theory has engaged with new debates, controversies and modes of sociological practice. In promoting, pursuing and reviewing an array of substantive and comparative studies, Durkheim and his allies treated theory-building and research as inseparable. The time is now ripe to showcase new substantive research engaged with contemporary social developments, issues and crises in a Durkheimian or neo-Durkheimian light.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* William Ramp

*Presenters:*

1. Mervyn Horgan

**Ritual and Rudeness in Everyday Life**

Sociologists have long connected a cohesive social order with a vibrant civil society characterized by civilized encounters between strangers (Elias 1994; Tocqueville 1994; Durkheim 1974; Alexander 2006). At the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, some suggest that we are witness to a rapid decline in social trust and an upswing in incivilities.

Incivilities research has traditionally been the domain of social psychology and criminology. Save for a few notable exceptions (Anderson 1999; Goffman 1963; Smith, Philips & King 2010), sociological research into incivilities is relatively poorly developed. This is surprising given that the study of incivilities has much to offer sociologists across a wide range of theoretical concerns. Curiously, very little work has been conducted on the *meanings* that ‘perpetrators’ and ‘victims’ attach to incivilities and on the discourses that talk about incivility both makes available and draws upon. Making use of a growing bank of interview and focus group data with both ‘perpetrators’ and ‘victims’, this paper examines a range of experiences and interpretations of incivility. We identify three ways that incivilities can be interpreted (signaling, spiraling and solidarizing), and find that ordinary talk about incivility reveals an ongoing commitment to the sacred character of social order and solidarity.

2. Tara Milbrandt

**Shame Photos and the Boundaries of the Public Person: *Neo-Durkheimian Insights***

A mix of socio-political tensions pertaining to the dignity of the person has emerged in relation to variants of shame oriented photographic practices and websites in recent times. At the same time as we may ponder the limits and excesses of shame-based photographic practices, so too must we question the categories being used to understand the less visible structural contexts of photographed (and photographing) persons. Engaging with a selection of contemporary instances, I propose directions for theorizing the phenomenon of shame photography in a neo-Durkheimian light. Durkheimian approaches to moral individualism, modern justice and the sacralization of the person



offer valuable insights for understanding the conditions under which public display of photographs involving recognizable others becomes a compelling social issue requiring redress.

3. Stephen Gray

### **Eric Klinenberg and Durkheim's Cult of the Self**

Over the last decade NYU sociologist Eric Klinenberg has published a series of three important studies addressing the phenomenon of social alienation and the cult of the self. *Heatwave* (2002) is a "social autopsy" of the 1995 heat wave in the metropolis of Chicago; *Fighting for Air* (2007) is an examination of the corporatization of the mass media in the United States; *Going Solo* (2012) speaks to the increasing percentage of people choosing to live alone. In these texts Klinenberg articulates and elaborates the social phenomenon of self-imposed isolation, a condition whereby people valuing their individuality elect to live alone, and sometimes to a fault. Where the modern social theory of Émile Durkheim is concerned, Klinenberg finds the tension between the empowered individual and the prospect for a more strengthened organic solidarity. In the age of the "selfie", explained by some as evidence of our narcissistic tendency, Klinenberg argues that Durkheim could not recognize the extent to which the cult of the self has transcended the need for group identity. Perhaps, the phenomenon of bowling alone, as sociologist Robert D. Putnam so titled his 2000 study, is giving way to bowling alone in our own basement alleys. Like anything, this growing tendency of social isolation is a positive benefit of political economic development, where people are empowered to support themselves because of high wages and social services. In this paper we examine the tension between individualism and collective solidarity in US society as presented by Klinenberg in his corpus, with the goal of discussing the tension between the individual and the collective, the two tendencies of social development in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century America.

### **Immigration and Immigrant Settlement II (SoImm5-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-499

Canada is a nation of immigrants. Given the national demographic trends of an increasingly aging population and decreasing birth rates, immigration has also provided a vital tool for addressing Canada's labour market and demographic challenges. Notably, the 2011 National Household Survey reveals that Canada was home to 6,775,800 foreign individuals, representing 20.6% of the total population. Among the recent immigrants who arrived between 2006 and 2011, the largest share, 56.9% or about 661,600 individuals, came from Asia (including the Middle East) (Statistics Canada, 2013). Regardless of their origins, immigrants arriving in Canada must deal with a multitude of complex and challenging tasks to settle and integrate in a new multicultural and multiethnic milieu. The multifaceted social, economic, and emotional costs of migration and integration into a foreign place are very often underestimated and may not be borne by individuals and families alone. This session invite papers that explore the settlement experiences of recent new immigrants in Canada, especially those that focus on immigrants residing in smaller cities.

Statistics Canada. (2013). 2011 National Household Survey: Immigration, place of birth, citizenship, ethnic origin, visible minorities, language and religion. The Daily, May 8.

*Session Organizer:* Henry Chow

*Chair:* Murshed Hussain

*Presenters:*

1. Amanda Couture-Carron

### **Class of Entry and Institutional Integration**

Using the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, this study develops a multi-dimensional index that measures the extent of post-migration difficulties immigrants encounter that are related to institutional integration. Applying this composite measure, I assess the relationship of the state's admittance of migrants under the economic, family, and refugee classes to the level of post-migration

difficulties accessing the settlement country's core institutions over time. Contrary to findings that the economic class typically fares the best, this study finds that the economic and refugee classes encounter significantly greater post-migration difficulties than the family class. Despite past research that finds the effects of entry class lessen over time, this pattern instead endures and suggests that the particular resources the family class enters with may be the most pertinent to easing institutional integration.

2. Kayla Ueland, Tabitha Phiri, Choon-Lee Chai

### **Economic Security of Immigrant Women in Central Alberta: The Use and Limitations of Social Capital**

The usefulness of social capital among immigrants is contingent upon the availability of resources in a social group an immigrant associates with. In this research, the use of social capital among immigrant women in Central Alberta to attain economic security is studied. Evidences indicate heavy use of social capital – primarily within ethnic and religious groups – at the initial stage of settlement among immigrant women as “survival” resources. The authors argue that social capital as an informal capital, although is relatively easy to access, has limited capacity in helping immigrant women in Central Alberta to achieve economic security. The challenge among immigrant women remains in successful acquisition and deployment of recognized human capital, in the form of academic and non-academic credentials, in primary labour market to obtain higher paid positions. The barriers faced by immigrant women in their efforts to acquire recognized human capital are analyzed.

3. Syeda Nayab Bukhari

### **Settlement of Skilled South Asian immigrants: Role and Contribution of Not-for-Profit Organizations**

According to the 2006 census, South Asians comprise almost 10% of the visible minority groups living in Metro Vancouver and as defined by Statistics Canada include people from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. During 2009/10 skilled south Asian immigrant women and men (n=26) were interviewed to find out what sources of information and support were utilized by skilled immigrants to settle in Canada; also, how useful these sources have been in meeting their needs regarding settlement. They were asked about the role and contribution of not for profit and civil society organizations such as settlement agencies, religious institutions and organizations, ethnic and cultural associations and public libraries for their settlement in Canada. In order to successfully integrate and enjoy social and economic rights equal to those of all other privileged Canadians, new immigrants need be socio-economically included in the mainstream society through formal and informal support of civil society organizations. This paper will discuss following questions: (i) what sources of information were used by South Asian immigrants for their settlement and integration in Canada; (ii) whether South Asian immigrants benefited from not for profit and civil society organizations in Metro Vancouver, and (iii) how available sources of support/information affected the process of settlement of South Asian immigrants.

4. Meng Yu

### **Are Immigrants Less Likely to Use Mental Health Services?**

Research on the health condition of Canada's immigrant population confirms the existence of the "healthy immigrant effect," a phenomenon that immigrants are healthier than the Canadian-born population. However, the "healthy immigrant effect" also entails the phenomenon that as immigrants' duration of residence in the host country increases, their health status declines, first their mental health, followed by their physical health. Studies have shown that immigrants' rate of use of mental health services is lower than the native-born population. Is immigrants' lower rate of use of mental health services due to the "healthy immigrant effect"? Research addressing this question is limited. The proposed paper fills this gap and asks whether immigrants are less likely to use mental health facilities when the health disparity between them and the native-born is taken into account. Using Canadian Community Health Survey-Mental Health, the proposed research will also discuss if immigrants experience more barriers to the use of mental health services due to features of the health care system than the native-born population.

**Political Sociology and Social Movements Omnibus (PSSM16)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-500

This session features research in the area of political sociology and social movements.

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Tina Fetner

*Discussant:* Roger Pizarro Milian

*Presenters:*

1. Rima Wilkes

**One Image, Multiple Nationalisms:**

Iconic news photographs, particularly those taken during wars and national crises, provide visual synopses of important historical events; events about which stories of triumph and tragedy are superimposed. In this paper we systematically trace the appearances and discussions of a single iconic image, given the moniker Face to Face, over time. In the twenty plus years since its initial publication, media discourses around the image referenced Kanien'kehaka/Mohawk, Indigenous, Quebecois and Canadian nationalisms. We conclude that discourses surrounding war and conflict imagery can be read as reflecting nationalisms plural and that while a dominant meaning can be projected onto such imagery, this is neither singular nor fixed.

2. Julie Gouweloos

**Staging Opposition: Intersectionality and Anti-Oppression in Queer Performance Spaces**

The dominant process by which social movements hone their goals, gain prominence in public discourse, and solidify a collective identity, is fraught with the disenfranchisement of minority group members. While this tendency is widely documented in the literature, little is known about the attempts to resist this exclusion through divergent social movement work. Using a combination of observation and interview methods to garner data, this paper elucidates how some queer performance communities have incorporated anti-oppressive practice into their social movement strategies. Findings from this study indicate that queer performance spaces are invaluable for social justice work insofar as they provide an opportunity for creative and collective healing, allow community members to envision alternate realities, and illuminate the need for intersectional approaches to social change. Furthermore, the organization of queer performance spaces offers a novel framework for building accessible and intersectional social movements that engage with institutions beyond the creative cultural realm.

3. Francesco Duina, Jared Bok

**Sub-National Movements and the Politicization of NAFTA and the EU**

This paper contributes to the growing comparative scholarship on regional trade agreements (RTAs) and the dynamics they engender in national and local life. An objective of that scholarship is to identify patterns across RTAs. We investigate the following question: how have RTAs helped separatist and autonomous movements in their ambitions? We argue that in both NAFTA and the EU movements have politicized with positive or negative language regional integration so as to articulate for their audiences who they are, the grievances they face, and how their communities could thrive in the future. Movements from the left and right ends of the political spectrum have employed versions of each form of politicization. This has resulted in a complex discursive pattern that at times calls into question, and other times underscores, the legitimacy of the two RTAs. We suggest that several factors – from institutional to interest-based – have shaped the rhetorical approaches of movements. The empirical evidence concerns the Quebecois nationalists in Canada, *Convergència i Unió* in Spain, the Zapatistas in Mexico, and the *Lega Nord* in Italy. We conclude by reflecting on the implications of our findings for RTAs worldwide.

## **Sociological Perspectives on Climate Change: Theorizing Climate Change (Envi1-C)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-400

The social interpretations, causes, impacts and solutions to climate change have increasingly been the study of sociological analysis. In this session, we will share research that furthers our understanding of the sociological dimensions of this key environmental issue. We welcome papers that focus on a range of climate change-related topics such as: adaptation, public opinion and behaviour, media representations and climate discourse, policy-making and governance, social inequality, climate justice, corporate responses, or social movements. We welcome papers that use a diversity of methodological and theoretical approaches to advance the sociology of climate change.

*Session Organizers:* Mark Stoddart and David Tindall

*Chair:* Mark Stoddart

*Discussant:* Robert Paehlke

*Presenters:*

1. Mihai Sarbu

### **Instrumental Rationality and Climate Change**

Environmental sociology is uniquely positioned to analyze the relationships between humans and nature and expose the societal factors that lock our civilization into carbon dependence; it can also analyze why the issue of climate change is becoming increasingly politicized and divisive. Moreover, it can examine how social inequalities—ubiquitous in this era of unemployment and economic decline—compound environmental crises and aggravate the suffering of the most vulnerable.

This paper argues that the social and environmental hierarchies prevalent in the world today can be meaningfully analyzed using the theoretical framework of instrumental rationality. In a nutshell, using instrumental rationality means applying the means of reason short-sightedly to solve a problem without considering the larger context—burning fossil fuels to fulfill most of our energy needs is a prime example.

Instrumental rationality has been linked to the drive for self-preservation and using this link as a conceptual tool can offer new insights: The first insight is that—paradoxically—we often hurt nature because we are (partially) from nature; the second insight is that our drive for self-preservation can be easily fused with an apparent and shallow (instrumental) rationality, leading to a substantially irrational state of mind which is very dangerous for nature as well as for other human beings.

The challenge then becomes to find ways to overcome instrumental rationality and this is the main purpose of this paper. It is an arduous task and one that needs to be assumed urgently to help us decouple from the unsustainable path we currently follow.

2. Dennis Soron

### **Climate Change, Consumer Responsibility and the Sociology of Consumption**

In view of the enormous collective challenges posed by climate change, and of the evident inadequacy of attempting to overcome them through meek appeals to consumer responsibility and voluntary individual lifestyle change, the task of developing a more thorough understanding of the social dynamics of overconsumption – the complex web of influences that escalate material demand and lock us into ecologically destructive consumption patterns – has acquired a particular intellectual and political importance. Although current debates over consumption and the environment have much to gain from such sociological lines of analysis, the sociology of consumption itself has remained, until relatively recently, curiously disengaged from environmental concerns. While the profusion of work in this field over the past few decades has coincided with an upsurge in popular, governmental and academic discourses surrounding the environmental implications of overconsumption, Elizabeth Shove and Alan Warde assert, “few sociologists of consumption have taken account of the environmental impact of practices they describe”. Taking stock of the critiques advanced by Shove, Warde and others, this paper attempts to develop a clearer theoretical framework for understanding

how the sociology of consumption can and should more fully engage with the contemporary climate crisis.

3. Randolph Haluza-DeLay

**When the Sacred Canopy Burns: The interplay of religion and climate change as 'glocal' phenomena**

The interplay of the global and local has been termed "glocal." Both climate change and religion are glocal phenomena because they have a variety of manifestations at different localities although are worldwide in scope. Along with other major human social institutions, religious traditions are adapting to the conditions of new times – including anthropogenic climate change. In this paper, I give an overview of social scientific research on religion and climate change, and try to provide a framework for understanding this multi-scalar and hybrid glocal phenomena. Several key questions should be the focus of further sociological research. This includes the interplay of worldviews, practices, and institutions with the comprehension of global environmental change. Peter Berger's notion of religion as a "sacred canopy" is an especially useful concept to employ in this context, not the least because of the imagery invoked. Berger meant that a major function of religion was to provide an overarching plausibility structure in which people make sense of the world. This is consistent with Kari Norgaard's finding of the unsettling of "ontological security" among Norwegians in the context of climate change as well as recent discussion of the apocalypticism of anthropogenic climate change discourse.

4. Raymond Murphy

**Bringing Time and Non-Social Action into the Social Science Analysis of Climate Change**

For global environmental problems, there are enormous time lags and/or spatial distances between causal social practices and environmental consequences. The biophysical environment, including the atmosphere, is a medium carrying social relationships across time and space between perpetrators and victims. Land, water, and atmospheric space on Earth are huge, so it takes enormous accumulations of pollution and much time to degrade them, and any one cause can be dismissed as minor. The long period between causal social practices and consequences is what disaster sociologists call the incubation of disaster and is the basis of what Giddens labeled as his paradox in the politics of climate change. This paper uses Adam's theory of time to analyze these issues. It also re-thinks Weberian sociological theory in terms of his neglected concept of non-social action and in terms of the enduring conflict of economic versus environmental value spheres. It calls attention to expectations about future actions of non-human actants and discounting the future that underpin the pursuit of immediate economic benefits even when there is good scientific evidence concerning dangers of present path-dependent actions. The paper will demonstrate how this framework can be used to gain insight into the analysis of climate change.

**Sociology for Fun: Playing within the Discipline (SoCul6)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-300

Often times, sessions at academic conferences engage with 'heavy' subject matter. While identifying, analyzing and problematizing these issues are key strengths of sociology, this session solicits papers that explore the lighter side of the discipline. Keeping with the conference theme, this panel seeks to toy with the "Borders without Boundaries" internal to sociology. Submissions may include, but are not limited to, the sociology of humour, laughter and/or happiness, cartoons, dance, carnivals, theater, art, or partying. There are no limits to the fun-tastic!

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Marc Sinclair

Presenters:

1. Julia Hemphill, Chris Sanders

**Transcending or Constructing Social Boundaries? Discursive Ambiguities in Contemporary Humour in Stand-Up Comedy and Late-Night Television**

Humour can be used to transcend or to construct social boundaries. It can be used to perpetuate oppressions along the lines of 'race', gender and sexuality and yet it can also be used to challenge them. Jokes about 'race' and ethnicity, for example, historically have been used as a means of othering minority groups, while satirical political cartoons historically have been used to try to unite such groups in common cause. However, humour and laughter often function more ambiguously. It is not always clear when privilege is being challenged or when it is being validated or protected. Tina Fey, for example, capitalized off her likeness to Sarah Palin to challenge "sexism in the media" yet Fey has also been accused of reinforcing sexism in her parody of Palin. We also see that different audiences interpret efforts at humour very differently as was the case with comedian Daniel Tosh's infamous rape 'joke' in 2012, which sparked several contentious discussions within comedic and feminist communities. Using a Goffmanian feminist lens, we will explore recent examples of discursive ambiguities in humor from the realms of stand-up comedy and late-night television.

2. David Feltmate

**Between the Sociology of Comedy and a Comic Sociology: Can We Bridge the Gap?**

In *What's So Funny?* Murray S. Davis asked sociologists to consider a comically informed social theory (1993: 313). How do we achieve such a social theory? Who would be its leading lights? What would be its central concerns and questions? Why would we engage in it? Drawing upon my extensive research into the sociology of religion and humour in *The Simpsons*, *South Park*, and *Family Guy* and theoretical contributions taken from symbolic interactionism and Durkheimian sociology, I will demonstrate the critical contributions of a comic sociology while also discussing the more epistemologically unsettling theoretical ground upon which a this theoretical position resides. I will conclude with a reflection on the challenges of ambiguity in social thinking, what this reveals about sociology, and why thinking comically in sociology is both fun and frustrating.

3. Saeed Hydaralli

**The pleasures of mobility: the sensory dimensions of bicycling**

Mobility and movement in the city is not simply a question of infrastructure, accessibility and the like; it also reflects a conception or formulation of the city and city life. Each mode of mobility represents a specific formulation of the city. That the city facilitates multiple modes of mobility means that the city is amenable to being oriented to in multiple ways. Each form of mobility that is practiced conforms to a specific image of the city and the kinds of relationship with the social and physical environment that that mode of mobility might permit with the city. Modes of mobility then inform specific ways of experiencing the city. The objective of this paper is to examine the image of the city that the practice of bicycling constructs and the nature of the experience of the city that that practice permits.

**Sociology of Science II (SoTSci8-B)**

Schedule and Location: Friday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm Vallee-599

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

*Session Organizer and Chair:* Marion Blute

*Presenters:*

1. Katelin Albert

**'Love alone won't protect your daughter': The HPV vaccine and the Gendered Logics of Maternal Responsibility.**

Looking within Ontario, this research asks what a vaccine against a sexually transmitted infection tells us about gendered logics and practices of motherhood. How are mothers discursively implicated as actors responsible for their daughter's health and sexual health, and how do mothers take this responsibility on in their everyday lives? In Ontario, parents of 8th Grade girls must decide whether or not to vaccinate their daughters against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) when schools ask for their consent to vaccinate their daughters – a decision that usually falls to mothers. Focusing on the HPV vaccine, I analyze how mothers narrate their decision to vaccinate their daughters to understand how they manage their responsibility as a mother in terms of caring for their teen daughters' current and future sexual health. I find that parents' narratives on the HPV vaccine decision reinforce gendered logics of maternal responsibility. I argue that the ideological and material way the vaccine decision enters into the everyday life of mothers situates the vaccine as their responsibility and reproduces the gendered division of labour and childcare.

2. Christine Pich

**Knowledge, Ignorance and Controversies: An Analysis of Genetically Modified Foods Scientific Research**

Academic debates over genetically modified foods reached a particularly contentious point with the 2012 publication by Seralini et. al. in the academic journal *Food and Chemical Toxicology*. This two-year longitudinal study suggested that health complications in laboratory rats – such as tumors – provide support for the argument that Monsanto's genetically modified maize may have hazardous health effects, and therefore should receive careful further evaluation. The study sparked a significant amount of both criticism and support from a wide range of audiences, with some arguing that this study was 'ideological' and 'junk science', while others took the position that this was sound science and further raised questions as to why so much doubt was being cast upon these research findings when similar studies with favourable hypotheses towards genetically modified foods were published in the same journal but did not receive such skepticism. After a year of contestations, the journal announced in November 2013 that it would retract this article. In my paper, I look at the controversy over the Seralini et. al. (2012) study through a textual analysis of the scientific and public responses to their research findings. Of particular interest is the manner through which doubt was cast upon suggestions of causal connections between a product and a health outcome, and the broader implications of this pattern of argument towards such contentious issues. I consider the relevance of Latour's notion of 'artificially maintained controversies' and connect my analysis to literature in the sociology of knowledge and ignorance.

3. Catherine van Mossel

**Evidence-based policy-making and the desire for scientific knowledge to inform health policy-making: Laudable or Misguided?**

A commitment to evidence-based policy-making is ubiquitous in many policy-making settings, most particularly health contexts. During interviews within a Canadian provincial health ministry, policy workers are quick to claim that evidence-based policy-making is *what they do*. Their descriptions of this doing, however, reveal much about the possibilities of measuring up to scholarship advocating evidence-based approaches to practice and policy-making. Policy workers lament the challenges they face that restrict their ability to do what they believe is best: keeping the politics out of policy-making and "speaking truth to power."

In this paper, I examine how policy workers' engage with/in the discourse of "evidence based" in their daily practices. I focus on their explanations of what they believe is possible, what they *wish* was possible, and their analysis of this tension. However, drawing on a Foucauldian understanding of discourse, I also excavate policy workers' assumptions of knowledge and knowledge production, and

how they accept the possibility of – and search for – apolitical “disinterested” knowledge to support their policy recommendations. I argue that, with science holding a sacred place in evidence-based policy-making discourse, a belief in the (false) binary of truth vs politics and the prominence given positivism lead to the scientification of policy that has material effects for those governed by policy, including attempts to depoliticise health.



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