

CSA

Canadian Sociological Association

Société Canadienne de Sociologie

Annual Conference June 1- 5, 2015 University of Ottawa



Celebrating 50 years at Congress

WELCOME TO THE 2015 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Thank you for joining us in a very special *Celebration of 50 Years* to mark the 50th birthday of the Canadian Sociological Association, our 50th Congress, and the 51st birthday of the *Canadian Review of Sociology*. You are one of over 700 registered delegates gathered here in Ottawa this week for our largest conference ever – with over 200 sessions and special events showcasing 680 papers, a number of invited panelists, and three keynote speakers (namely Robert Brym, James Kennedy, and Pamela Sugiman). Without exaggeration, this year’s program offers “something for everyone”.

The CSA has changed a great deal in the last few years. We now have 25 Research Clusters – the largest being Political Sociology and Social Movements with close to 80 members – generating a great deal of energy and shaping our offerings at Congress. In addition to normal sessions, the RCs and our new Women’s Caucus have networking meetings scheduled throughout the week. Over the past year, the CSA attracted more francophones and applied sociologists (academic and non-academic) so that this year’s program includes 45 bilingual and 2 French sessions as well as six in Applied Sociology. At the moment the CSA has more than 1000 members, 54 of whom are from outside academe.

Congress, as you experience it this year, is the result of active participation on the part of many individuals – the executive committee and its sub-committees, various awards committees, the local arrangements committee, our website and online conference system managers, the leaders and members of our 25 research clusters, and the organizers of our 200 plus sessions and special events. However, the one person who keeps the rest of us in line and on time– while dealing with session proposals, abstract submissions, the schedule, and space issues at Congress - is Sherry Fox, our executive administrator. Thank you, Sherry!

Be sure to join us at the Beer Tent (VIP section) for the welcome reception hosted by the CSA and the University of Ottawa, Department of Sociology on Tuesday from 6:30 to 8:00 pm – for conversation, social time, and a share of our “Celebrating 50 Years” cake.

BIENVENUE À LA CONFÉRENCE 2015 DE LA SCS

Merci de vous joindre à nous pour une *célébration très spéciale des 50 ans* soulignant le 50^e anniversaire de la Société canadienne de Sociologie, notre 50^e congrès et le 51^e anniversaire de la *Revue canadienne de sociologie*. Vous faites partie des 700 délégués inscrits rassemblés ici à Ottawa cette semaine à l’occasion de la plus importante conférence de notre histoire – durant laquelle nous présenterons plus de 200 séances et événements spéciaux (680 articles), plusieurs panélistes invités et trois conférenciers d’honneur, à savoir Robert Brym, James Kennedy et Pamela Sugiman. On peut dire sans exagérer que tout le monde trouvera son compte dans le programme de cette année.

La SCS a beaucoup évolué au cours des dernières années. Nous comptons désormais 25 groupes de recherche – le plus important étant le groupe sur la sociologie politique et les mouvements sociaux qui compte près de 80 membres – qui font preuve de beaucoup d’énergie et façonnent les activités et événements de notre congrès. En plus de séances régulières, les groupes de recherche et notre nouveau caucus des femmes ont organisé des rencontres de réseautage prévues durant la semaine. L’année dernière, la SCS a attiré davantage de francophones et de sociologues œuvrant dans le domaine de la sociologie appliquée (universitaires et non universitaires); par conséquent, le programme de cette année comprend des séances bilingues ou présentées en français ainsi que six séances en sociologie appliquée. La SCS compte actuellement plus de 1000 membres, dont 54 n’appartiennent pas au milieu universitaire.

Cette année, le congrès est le résultat de la participation active de plusieurs personnes – dont les membres du comité exécutif et des sous-comités afférents, les membres des divers comités de remise des prix, les membres du comité local des préparatifs, nos gestionnaires du site Web et du système de conférence en ligne, les dirigeants et les membres de nos 25 groupes de recherche et les organisateurs des 200 séances et événements spéciaux. Toutefois, nous devons saluer le travail de Sherry Fox, notre administratrice exécutive, qui nous a tous gardés dans le droit chemin, poussés à aller de l’avant et à respecter les délais. Merci beaucoup Sherry!

Venez nous rejoindre dans la tente de bière (section VIP) pour la réception de bienvenue organisée par la SCS et l’Université d’Ottawa, département de sociologie, le mardi, de 18 heures 30 à 20 heures, pour discuter et partager notre gâteau de célébration de nos 50 ans.



*Dr. Linda Gerber, University of Guelph
CSA-SCS President and Conference Director, 2014-2015
Présidente et directrice de conférence de la SCS - 2014-2015*

THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: LOOKING BACK TO THE 1960S

The CSA, as we know it today, emerged in several stages. Initially, sociologists and anthropologists were members of the Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA) and attended its annual meetings with other social scientists. By 1955, roughly a dozen members had established the Anthropological and Sociological Chapter of the CPSA and added one full day to the CPSA program for the annual meetings of the Chapter. In 1960, with John Porter as the Chairman, the Chapter produced Bulletin Number 1: these Bulletins would become the primary medium of communication for members employed in sociology and anthropology departments, federal and provincial government departments, the CBC, and the National Museum of Canada. The CSAA continued with French, English, and bilingual content but eventually used supplementary French bulletins for large translated components.



By the early 1960s, Chapter members were discussing the pros and cons of establishing a journal and a separate association. In 1962, with membership support, the chapter established the journal: Jean Burnet from the University of Toronto was named editor-in-chief, with Henry Zentner from the University of Alberta at Calgary as managing editor. Initially, the journal was published – with its financial support – from the University of Alberta, Calgary. In February, 1964 the first issue of the *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* was published under the banner of the Chapter as the independent association was still in its planning stages. Note that, in 1964, someone could purchase a CPSA membership, a chapter membership, and a subscription to the CRSA for \$7.00.

The first issue included articles on social inequality, professions, family, and social change/mass media by Dennis H. Wrong, Dietrich Rueschemeyer, H. David Kirk, and Thelma McCormack respectively. Because Burnet accepted less than 25 percent of submitted papers, it would be the early 1970s before the number of manuscripts submitted reached the level that would allow for the scheduled quarterly publication of the journal.

In 1965, with about 100 individuals involved, the chapter voted in support of a separate organization – the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. Chapter and editorial board members met to work out the details, including the fact that the CSAA would be headquartered in Montreal at what is now Concordia University. Marc-Adélar Tremblay would be the president for the first two years, Rex Lucas the secretary-treasurer. Annual membership fees were set at \$15.00 for regular members, \$5.00 for students, \$18.00 for husband-wife memberships, and \$6.00 for associates (members residing outside Canada). The Bulletin of April 1967 reported 302 members, 216 of whom were regular members, 49 student members. Despite the modest fees (from our current perspective), a substantial number of ‘members’ were not paying their annual dues: recruiting new members and making sure that existing members paid their dues were two important goals.

By this time, the CSAA was meeting annually as an independent association with the Canadian Learned Societies. A few years earlier, 40 or 50 anthropologists and sociologists would attend the annual meetings – making it possible to find out what was happening in the discipline by chatting with those present. Attendees were always in the same room together as there were no concurrent sessions. In 1965, there were four concurrent sessions starting at 9:30 on each of three mornings with four at 1:30 and at 3:30 on day two. Roughly 100 anthropologists and sociologists were in attendance.

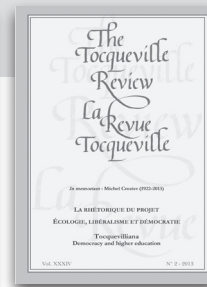
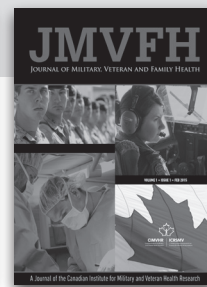
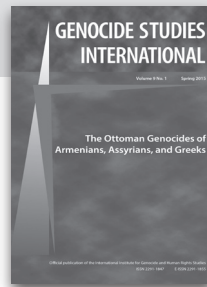
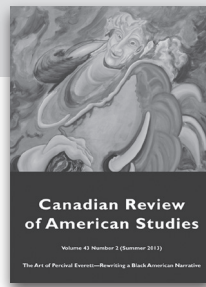
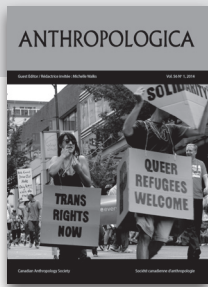
In 2007, the anthropologists decided to leave the CSAA in order to set up their own association. As a result, our association and our journal were reconstituted as the Canadian Sociological Association and the *Canadian Review of Sociology*. The departure of the anthropologists had serious consequences for membership as well as attendance at our annual meetings. Nonetheless, we have recovered to the point where, today, we have 218 sessions in nine concurrent sessions across four time-slots and five full days – with over 700 delegates here at Congress.

Linda Gerber, CSA President

Tracey Adams, CRS Managing Editor

Source: *Bulletins*: Numbers 1 through 27 April 1960 to April 1972

SOCIOLOGY TITLES FROM UTP JOURNALS



ANTHROPOLOGICA

Anthropologica is a peer-reviewed journal publishing original and ground breaking scholarly research in all areas of cultural and social anthropological research. *Anthropologica's* contributors conduct their research across the globe, providing a comprehensive look into the fieldwork being done by Canadian anthropologists in all parts of the world. The journal is available in print and online at Project MUSE - http://bit.ly/anthro_pm

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* publishes quarterly coverage of the theoretical and scientific aspects of the study of crime and the practical problems of law enforcement, administration of justice and the treatment of offenders, particularly in the Canadian context. The journal is available in print and online at *CJCCJ Online* - <http://bit.ly/cjccjonline> and Project MUSE - <http://bit.ly/cjccjPM>

CANADIAN REVIEW OF AMERICAN STUDIES

Canadian Review of American Studies is the leading American Studies journal outside the United States and the only journal in Canada that deals with cross-border themes and their implications for multicultural, societies. The journal aims to further multi- and interdisciplinary analyses of the culture of the US and of social relations between the US and Canada. The journal is available in print and online at *CRAS Online* - <http://bit.ly/crasonline> and Project MUSE - http://bit.ly/cras_pm

GENOCIDE STUDIES INTERNATIONAL

Genocide Studies International is a forum for the academic study and understanding of the phenomena of genocide and the gross violation of human rights and various approaches to preventing them. The journal is available in print and online at *GSI Online* - <http://bit.ly/gsionline> and Project MUSE - http://bit.ly/gsi_pm

new open-access journal

JOURNAL OF MILITARY, VETERAN AND FAMILY HEALTH

The *Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health (JMVFH)* aims to maximize the health and social wellbeing of military personnel, Veterans, and their families by disseminating world-class research to a broad international and multidisciplinary readership of researchers, practitioners, administrators, and policy makers. The cutting edge nature of research published in *JMVFH* enables clinicians working to address particular challenges to establish best practices and share preliminary results from new therapies that will lead to the next great breakthroughs. Open access here - <http://bit.ly/jmvfh>

THE TOCQUEVILLE REVIEW

The Tocqueville Review is a French-American bilingual journal devoted to the comparative study of social change, primarily in Europe and the United States, but also covering major developments in other parts of the world, in the spirit of Alexis de Tocqueville's pioneer investigations. The journal publishes essays on current affairs, history, and political philosophy. The journal is available in print and online at Project MUSE - http://bit.ly/ttr_pm

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EDUCATION

World Congress of the International Sociological Association
Hosted by the Canadian Sociological Association
July 2018 – Toronto, Ontario



ABORIGINAL ISSUES: FACING UP TO UNCOMFORTABLE REALITIES

Session Code: AppSo3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session includes papers based on the application of sociological insights, theory, and methods to the study of issues confronting Aboriginal peoples – each one dealing with the impacts of government policies, programs, actions or inaction. The specific topics include: the efficacy of reparations (public apologies, financial compensation, and rehabilitative programs) in righting colonial wrongs; the environmental injustice experienced by a BC Aboriginal community subject to governmental conservation efforts regarding inland fisheries; government inaction (10 years later) in resolving outstanding grievances and claims of the Haudenosaunee after the 2006 occupation in Caledonia, Ontario; the expansion of the Canadian penal justice system (i.e. prisons) or ‘strong’ penalty in Nunavut; and the need for Aboriginal specific services (for a population under-served by mainstream services) to foster the development of individual and community social capital and cultural resiliency.

This session has been organized by the Applied Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Linda Gerber, University of Guelph, Sociology and Anthropology

Presenters:

1. *Reparations for settler colonial violence: theoretical challenges and opportunities*

Konstantin Petoukhov, Carleton University,

Reparations are administrative and legal measures designed to respond to human rights violations in the aftermath of large-scale atrocities. They typically include public apologies, individual financial compensation payments to victims, and rehabilitative programs for affected communities. In the wake of recent calls by colonized Indigenous peoples to resolve historical and contemporary injustices committed against them, settler-colonial governments have often turned to reparations as responses to colonial violence. This paper explores theoretical challenges and opportunities for reparations as methods of remedying colonial harms. It asks: what types of reparations could serve as appropriate means for addressing colonial wrongs? And, what do existing reparations frameworks contribute to building a model that would successfully account for the broad spectrum of colonial harms? To answer these questions, this paper synthesizes, comparatively examines, and critically evaluates the various theoretical strands in the reparations literature with a particular focus on the idea of “reparation” and how it shapes the meaning of responsibility for colonial harms and identifies the types of wrongful actions that are subject to repair.

2. *“We catch fish and hook into racism every year”: how environmental conservation efforts induce cultural injustice on the Crooked River, British Columbia*

Bruce Muir, ERM

Aboriginal peoples in Canada are recognized as having distinct cultural characteristics based on the environments within their respective territories. Despite legal protections, however, many of their cultural uses of the land are adversely impacted to varying extents. This paper examines how the Provincial Government of British Columbia’s (BC) environmental conservation efforts regarding inland fisheries are perceived by Aboriginal peoples in relation to traditional practices. Environmental justice theory is used as the basis of the study, but with modifications to its framework to account for its application in a Canadian context and the rights of Aboriginal people. A community-based approach was used to design the study and research methods. Data were collected via interviews with participants from West Moberly First Nations. Analysis demonstrated that participants have experienced direct and repetitive actions that undermine

cultural values, diminish meaningfulness of traditions, and ultimately intimidate the exercising of land use practices. The paper concludes that the indignity endured by the Aboriginal peoples represent an environmental injustice. This suggests a material breach of the substantive cultural rights of the Aboriginal peoples to be free from interference has occurred. Aboriginal resilience to the discriminatory animus thus far persists, but is likely untenable if the situation continues over the long-term.

3. *The 2006 Haudenosaunee land reclamation and occupation: ten years later*

Shana Siegel, Rochester Institute of Technology

The 2006 Haudenosaunee land reclamation/occupation in Caledonia, Ontario drew national and international attention after the Ontario Provincial Police orchestrated a failed raid on the protest site, sparking outrage among many local non-Native residents and leading to escalating (sometimes physical) conflict between those non-Native residents, on the one hand, and Haudenosaunee protesters and their supporters, on the other. The media spotlight and escalating scrutiny prompted federal and provincial government officials to engage with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Council and the Haudenosaunee protesters with a renewed sense of purpose and seriousness. But once the barricades were taken down, national and international media attention shifted elsewhere. This paper examines what has happened --in the nearly ten years since the 2006 protest-- towards resolution of the Haudenosaunee grievances voiced during the 2006 protest, and towards the resolution of all outstanding Haudenosaunee claims. The answer, in short, is: very little. The paper further discusses some of the reasons behind this, contextualizing the 2006 Haudenosaunee protest within the broader context of almost countless, ongoing, and very similar, First Nations struggles across the Canadian settler colonialist state.

4. *Making Nunavut Corrections 'Strong': Deploying a Standard Penal Machinery in Nunavut*

Kara Brisson-Boivin, Carleton University

This paper grapples with the manifestation of penal standards as a 'capital idea'. The Canadian penal justice system has long been a leader in the determination of UN sanctioned international standards for penal practices that are said to establish 'strong' (modern, technical) systems of penal justice. In this paper I examine the deployment of penal standardization and the rapid expansion of the prison-industrial complex within the Canadian territory of Nunavut. The case of Nunavut provides an illustration of the ways in which standard penal machinery comes up against indigenous, autonomous, non-standard penalty and allows me to problematize the distinction between 'strong' (standard) penalty and 'weak' (indigenous) penalty. My analysis uncovers the ways in which Canadian penal justice organizations play a role in the promotion of a mechanical, uniform, and regulated paradigm of 'strong' penalty in Nunavut. The conditions of Baffin Correctional Centre highlight the struggles facing Nunavut corrections in complying with internationally determined standards for 'strong' penalty and meeting the needs of Inuit offenders. I argue that the dominant paradigm of 'strong' penalty ruptures any meaningful relationship to specific localities in Nunavut, co-opts Inuit penalty, and recasts this relationship into a universalized, normalized response to punishment.

5. *Aboriginal Specific Services as Promoting Community and Cultural Resiliency: An Analysis of Abbey House, a Supportive Transitional Housing Organization for Aboriginal Women*

Jennifer Elgie, Western University

Resiliency for Aboriginal people has been described as fostered in youth and children through relationships. However, given the colonial legacy of Aboriginal people some of the most important relationships between parents, families, communities, and culture have been disrupted. Notwithstanding, this research will highlight resurgence in Aboriginal resilience through the promotion of Aboriginal beliefs and practices that encourages intervening or protective strategies

against risk factors leading to a growth of social capital and resiliency. As an effect of colonial trauma and continued systemic discrimination, Aboriginal people remain a highly under-served population within mainstream services. This paper looks at how Aboriginal specific services lead to increased individual and community social capital, leading to community and cultural resiliency. The two main research questions that will guide this research process are: a) is there a need for Aboriginal specific services and if so why does this need exist; and b) can Aboriginal specific services be viewed as an instrument for community and cultural resiliency and an avenue for colonial resistance. These two questions will be explored within the context of Abbey House as an Aboriginal specific transitional housing service.

**ANALYSES ET DÉFIS DE GROUPES RELIGIEUX MINORITAIRES EN CONTEXTE CANADIEN /
RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN THE CANADIAN CONTEXT**

Session Code: SoRe1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: On assiste actuellement à une panoplie de transformations et de nouveautés religieuses dans la société canadienne. Le déclin de certaines institutions religieuses, la vitalité de certaines autres, la pluralisation des religions, l'individualisation du croire, la marchandisation des produits spirituels ainsi que la polarisation entre le religieux et le séculier sont tous des processus caractérisant le paysage religieux et suscitant de nombreux débats, à la fois académiques et sociétaux. Des événements récents, telle la critique de la Charte des valeurs et celle des accommodements raisonnables, l'agressivité des mouvements extrémistes ainsi que les débats entourant le port du voile, font tous en sorte que la religion demeure une question d'actualité. Cette séance propose de faire le point sur les travaux empiriques et théoriques en cours à travers le pays dans le domaine de la sociologie des religions. Dans un monde social où les phénomènes religieux sont souvent perçus comme étant distincts du secteur public et d'une majorité sécularisée, nous examinerons l'interaction de ces sphères dites religieuses et laïcisées, par l'entremise de recherches portant sur des groupes et phénomènes religieux particuliers, les enjeux politiques, juridiques et sociaux du religieux, les expériences spirituelles individuelles ainsi que les nouvelles problématiques dans l'étude des religions.

An array of new spiritual phenomena and ongoing religious transformation can currently be found in Canadian society. The decline of specific religious institutions, the vitality of others, religious pluralization, the individualization of beliefs, the marketization of spiritual products as well as a polarization between the religious and the secular are all processes defining the religious landscape and generating both academic and societal debates. Recent events such as the criticism surrounding the proposed Quebec Charter of Values and reasonable accommodation in the province, the aggressive actions of extremist groups as well as debates surrounding veiling all demonstrate that religion is still a current topic. This proposed session will focus on cutting edge empirical and theoretical research from across the country in the field of sociology of religion. In a social world where religious phenomena are often perceived as separate from the public sphere and from a secular majority, we will examine the interaction of the so-called religious and secular spheres by means of studies on specific religious communities and phenomena, the political, social and judicial aspects surrounding religion, individual spiritual experiences and new issues concerning the scientific study of religions.

Session Organizers: Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociologie; Maxine Cleroux, University of Ottawa, Sociology, and Isabelle Matte, University of Ottawa, Anthropology

Chair: Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *Le port du hijab chez des adolescentes musulmanes à Montréal : choix libre et éclairé ou fruit d'une contrainte sociale surdéterminante?*

Paul Eid, Département de sociologie Université du Québec à Montréal
Au cours de la dernière décennie, le voile islamique (le « hijab ») a été de plus en plus perçu, en Occident, comme un symbole univoque de l'oppression des femmes musulmanes. Ce type de représentation puise à même un imaginaire orientaliste qui transforme le principe d'égalité des sexes en vecteur de racisation des minorités musulmanes. Corrélativement, à partir des années 1970, les mouvements islamistes conservateurs ont converti le hijab en symbole de résistance culturelle à l'impérialisme occidental. Dès lors, dans un contexte postcolonial où le sens du hijab est surinvesti par des courants d'interprétation et des discours sociaux opposés, quel est l'espace réservé aux femmes musulmanes dans la production des significations sociales rattachées au voile islamique? Dans cette présentation, j'explore cette question en présentant les résultats d'une recherche qualitative menée auprès d'adolescentes musulmanes voilées et non voilées à Montréal. Je démontre que, bien que ces jeunes filles disposent d'une grande marge de manœuvre pour contourner et subvertir les significations dominantes du hijab (tant orientalistes qu'islamistes), il ne faut pas non plus surestimer leurs capacités à définir le hijab en-dehors de la socialisation et de l'influence du cadre religieux genré à travers lequel cette pratique est socialement construite.

2. *Le port du voile ou comment une pratique d'abord vue comme religieuse peut également être configurée par le social*

Valérie Orange, Département de sociologie, UQAM

Canada, Québec et France ont connu récemment une actualité qui a cristallisé l'attention médiatique sur les questions religieuses, principalement celles liées à l'islam, auquel on reproche la visibilité de certaines pratiques, parfois jugées intégristes. Les analyses politico-médiatiques étudient ces pratiques selon un prisme plus religieux que social, en s'appuyant sur des arguments théologiques ciblés et sur l'inquiétante actualité religieuse de pays étrangers, souvent non démocratiques, tout en négligeant, en revanche, les phénomènes spécifiques prenant corps sur leur propre sol (Baubérot & Milot, 2011). Par ailleurs, ces analyses mobilisent peu les recherches macro- et microsociologiques, qui cernent pourtant distinctement la variabilité des contextes d'émergence du religieux, ainsi que la forte subjectivité à l'œuvre dans les décisions individuelles. Le constat de cette individualisation des pratiques, qualifiée parfois de moderne voire de postmoderne, interdit tout à la fois de porter un regard globalisé et globalisant sur ce phénomène ou de l'envisager uniquement selon ses aspects spirituels. Il invite au contraire à se pencher sur sa dimension éminemment sociale (Gaspard & Khosrokhavar, 1995; Borghée, 2012). Cette présentation centrée sur le port du voile souhaite illustrer comment le religieux émerge du social et combien le social ne cesse de le traverser voire de le reconfigurer.

3. *Canadian Evangelicals: Vitality and Polarization*

Sam Reimer, Crandall University

Evangelicals are known to be the one Christian tradition in Canada that shows vitality (or at least resiliency) in a climate of religious decline. They make up a considerable proportion of the highly religious in Canada, one "pole" of Bibby's recent polarization thesis (2011). In this paper, I examine evangelical religiosity and attitudes over time, in search of evidence for increasing polarization. Have the attitudes and behaviours of evangelicals shown increasing distance from the Canadian average over time? Using data from the Project Canada Series, as well as a recent study on Canadian evangelical churches, I demonstrate the need to properly delimit the polarization thesis.

4. *La transformation des pratiques rituelles hindoues en contexte postmigratoire : le cas de jeunes filles "Népalaises" réinstallées au Québec, en région.*

Béatrice Halsouet, Université du Québec à Montréal, UQÀM

Depuis 2008, le Canada a accepté d'accueillir 6 500 réfugiés bhoutanais népalophones depuis des camps au Népal. Ces familles sont majoritairement hindoues et la jeune génération, née dans les camps et qui s'auto-affirme "Népalaise", vivent leurs pratiques hindoues dans un contexte où leur religion est minoritaire. Cette présentation a pour but de mettre en lumière la fonction que ces adolescentes assignent à la religion dans le contexte de rétablissement dans la province québécoise. Nous nous intéressons spécifiquement à la signification qu'elles accordent à des pratiques rituelles collectives et intimes. Sur la base d'une observation en situation menée depuis juin 2010 et des entrevues semi-dirigées des jeunes et de leurs mères réalisées à l'été 2014, la recherche analyse, dans le contexte de l'absence de temple, quelques rituels collectifs (Dasaī, Tij et Tihar) et quelques pratiques individuelles (comme le jeûne votif, le vrata, et les prescriptions autour des menstruations). Finalement, leur conception du mariage sera étudiée, encore largement influencée par la vision hindoue du vivahā et par la pression de la communauté. Déjà, des transformations émergent et il sera pertinent de confronter le point de vue des mères et des filles sur ces sujets.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY IN CANADA: SHOWCASE OF RESEARCH AND METHODS

Session Code: AppSo5-B

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description:

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in real-world settings. Examples can include mapping well-being data and creating indices in a city to inform policy and resource allocation, gathering focus group and survey data to design intercultural training for the private sector, combining longitudinal empirical data from national surveys with community-based qualitative data-gathering to form a more complete picture to inform policy, and making the best use of grey literature.

This session has been organized by the Applied Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada and Marika Morris, Carleton University

Chair: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Presenters:

1. *Enabling the public to map data: An examination of the City of Toronto's neighbourhood wellbeing indices*

Kathryn Barber, York University/Ryerson University, **Duncan MacLellan**, Ryerson University, **Claus Rinner**, Ryerson University

Wellbeing Toronto is an extremely versatile, free, online tool that contextualizes neighbourhood wellbeing indicators through geo-spatial mapping. Wellbeing Toronto works to engage open data and open government at the municipal level. Released in late 2011, this tool is the extension of previous City of Toronto initiatives that attempted to understand and address the social determinants of community wellbeing at the neighbourhood level. In this paper, the authors investigate the dynamics of understanding and maintaining a spatial decision support tool that is aimed at both social planners and the public. We report on a content analysis of in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted with organizations and individuals connected to Wellbeing Toronto over a one-year period. Related lines of inquiry address the conceptual understandings of wellbeing (current and potential), tool limitations, access to data, and data sharing dynamics. The

authors conclude by identifying possible future directions for the tool. The results of this research are placed within the broader theoretical conversations surrounding Amartya Sen's 'capabilities approach' and related scholarship that works to develop concrete indices of community wellbeing. This paper is part of larger study funded by a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) Insight Development Grant.

2. *Rapprocher les acteurs du milieu scolaire pour prévenir l'usage des substances psychoactives chez les élèves : Une approche d'évaluation des processus par la théorie de l'acteur-réseau*

Biessé Soura, Université de Montréal, **Robert Bastien**, Direction de Santé de Publique de Montréal Université de Montréal, **Jean-Sébastien Fallu**, Université de Montréal

Le présent article explore comment la mise en œuvre d'une intervention de prévention de l'usage des substances psychoactives en milieu scolaire pouvait être évaluée à partir de la sociologie de la traduction et de la théorie de l'acteur-réseau de Latour et Callon. Grâce à des données qualitatives collectées pendant l'implantation de l'intervention et auprès de divers acteurs, les deux moments du processus de traduction (problématisation et intéressement,) ont été analysés. Cette analyse a permis de mettre en évidence le rôle central du porte-parole et des acteurs non-humains dans le réseau sociotechnique constitué pour atteindre les objectifs de l'intervention. La théorie de l'acteur-réseau se présente comme une alternative intéressante aux méthodes traditionnelles pour expliquer l'implantation d'innovations sociales dans les organisations.

3. *Redefining "grey literature"*

James Popham, University of Saskatchewan Wilfrid Laurier University.

During the course of their career, many academics will engage in research projects that benefit the local community. These are usually bespoke studies that address NGOs' specific needs with academic and ethical rigor. Moreover these activities bridge the community-university divide by redefining the academy's position within the community. Unfortunately these activities are generally described using the nebulous and somewhat pejorative term "grey literature." Ontological formations aside, research classified as grey literature faces a challenge of legitimacy for its lack of peer-review. This paper attempts to construct a qualitative summary of the accomplishments, outcomes, and challenges encountered by grey literature academics as they strive to negotiate community and university publication requirements. The subsequent communal voice will be used to leverage a broader acceptance of non-reviewed literature in alignment with current institutional discourses of knowledge mobilization and community-engaged scholarship.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in real-world settings. Anyone who is interested is very welcome to join the Applied Sociology Research Cluster. Our members include academics with a policy, data or participatory action research focus; people working in government, NGOs, health agencies, school boards and consulting firms; students and postdoctoral researchers in sociology or related disciplines; and others. We have members from around the world. Applied sociology sessions at Congress this year include – policy and program evaluation; applied sociology methods; Indigenous data, policy and community-based research; and careers in applied sociology outside academe.

If you would like to join our list-serv, please contact Marika Morris or Kristyn Frank. We also have a Facebook page and LinkedIn group.

This is the very first gathering of the Applied Sociology Research Cluster at Congress since we have only been in existence for less than a year. It gives *you* the opportunity to help shape it. What are your needs and interests as someone interested in applied sociology? Come to the meeting, or otherwise get in touch with us, and let us know!

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY: POLICY/PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Session Code: AppSo5-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description:

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in real-world settings. Examples can include using sociological theory and methods to evaluate policies and programs geared to making improvements so that the policy or program works better for clients/users, research on urban planning that is designed to shape policy and practices, evaluations of school-based drug use prevention programs, using national survey data to determine changing official language patterns which provides an evidence base for official languages policy, using disaggregated survey data to look at perceptions of police by immigrant and visible minority status, and conducting needs assessment for services and support for children with special needs and their families. This session highlights the work of academic and non-academic sociologists in these areas.

This session has been organized by the Applied Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada and Marika Morris, Carleton University

Chair: Marika Morris, Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *Ontario Works: Programming "independence" or setting recipients up to fail?*

Sara Cumming, Sheridan College.

After the North American wave of "welfare reform" in the 1990s, much research has measured the 'success' of the work-to-welfare model. Lone mothers as a group have proved a particularly intractable challenge to policies aimed at moving welfare recipients into the labour market and financial independence. This paper focuses on a diverse sample of 30 lone mother welfare recipients and examines the effectiveness of policies and programs aimed at integrating these welfare recipients into the labour market. Each lone mother was interviewed annually for a series of four interviews. Focus groups with caseworkers provided insight into the lone mothers' processes of attempting to leave social assistance, highlighting the differences between program design and program delivery. The results point to substantial inadequacies in the provincial work-to-welfare programming in addressing the particular needs of lone mothers. Gender neutral policies proved to overlook the key aspects to lone mothers' experiences, such as their caregiving responsibilities and the realities of the labour market that stratifies based on gender. Lone mothers were effectively excluded from programs designed to increase bridging and linking social capital; such programs are only available to recipients who have succeeded in eliminating their barriers to joining the labour market.

2. *The Linguistic Retention of Canada's Official-Language Minorities: a Case Study of Language Retention Rates among Ontario's Francophone Population*

Jean-François Nault, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto.

With the implementation of the Canadian Official Languages Act in 1969, the federal government sought not only to ensure an equality of status and rights between the country's two official languages, but also to support the development and maintenance of official-language minority communities. Since then, and despite various efforts to ensure the development, promotion and maintenance of Ontario's minority Francophone community, the proportion of individuals with French as a mother tongue within the province has been in steady decline. Outside of Quebec and New-Brunswick (Canada's only officially French and bilingual provinces, respectively),

Francophone minorities' bilingual linguistic practices have generally been subtractive in nature – having a negative impact on individuals' first language identity and practices, as well as leading to the minorization of ethnolinguistic communities, notably through a shift in the language spoken at home and therefore transmitted to the next generation. Through an analysis of Statistics Canada's *Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities*, this paper contributes to the literature on ethnolinguistic vitality as well as language and culture retention through a quantitative analysis of the demographic, institutional and individual level factors contributing to differences in language retention practices and rates in official-language (i.e. Francophone) minorities in Ontario.

3. *Perceptions of the Police: Does Visible Minority Status, Immigrant Status, or Measures of Integration and Acculturation Make a Difference?*

Amy Peirone, University of Windsor Doctoral student.

An analysis of the Canadian General Social Survey Cycle 23 (2009) was conducted to assess whether or not perceptions of the police vary based on immigrant and/or visible minority statuses, and if this relationship is affected by measures of integration and acculturation, social class, trust, or experience with and exposure to the Canadian Criminal Justice System (CJS). Of the valid sample (N=18,332), 8.2% were visible minorities, while 15% of respondents were immigrants to Canada. Path analysis showed that ethno-racial origins and immigrant status mediated by trust and exposure to the Canadian CJS significantly predict perceptions of the police. However, such effects vary by ethno-racial origins. Indirect effects also indicate a differential experience for immigrants and visible minorities in terms of contact with the police and courts, and experience of victimization and discrimination, compared to those born in Canada. These effects are robust in that they are unaffected by the introduction of control variables. Findings support theories of integration and acculturation which suggest that over time immigrants' attitudes, opinions, and experiences begin to resemble those born in the host country.

4. *Canadian Armed Forces Families with Children who have Special Needs*

Stefan Wolejszo, Department of National Defence, Government of Canada.

There is currently a dearth of information regarding unique challenges faced by Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) families with children who have special needs. Using data from the Quality of Life among Military Personnel spousal survey, this presentation discusses challenges faced by Canadian Armed Forces families with children who have special needs. ANOVA analyses were conducted to compare differences in responses between CAF spouses with no children (n=720), CAF spouses with children with no special needs (n=1,227), and CAF spouses who had children with special needs (n=137). Compared to their counterparts with no children and those who had children with no special needs, spouses of CAF members who had children with special needs faced significantly more difficulties related to childcare, higher levels of resentment regarding employment status and lack of support for employment pursuits, lower levels of social support, and lower levels of emotional wellness. These findings, suggest that CAF families with children who have special needs face both structural and personal challenges above and beyond those commonly associated with military families. Additional research that identifies how different types of special needs have distinct impacts upon CAF families program options that can help to support CAF families who have children with special needs will benefit the well-being of military families.

BEYOND IDEAS: EMOTIONS AND AFFECT IN THEORY AND METHOD
Session Code: SoThe3-A
Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)
Session Language: English

Session Description: In recent years, sociologists have witnessed an ‘affective turn,’ particularly in the wake of anti-racist, queer, feminist, socio-economic, and postcolonial critiques of reason. How does the theory of affect broaden our analysis as sociologists? This session welcomes papers that conceptualize affect, emotions, and feelings, and that call into question their separation from judgment. The session is open to papers evaluating the relevance of different theoretical approaches to affect by key theorists, as well as critiques of affect studies and the challenges of studying so-called ‘precognition.’ Traditionally academic researchers have assumed that critical inquiry requires one to bracket emotion, and in contrast, this session encourages papers that examine the powerful role that emotion plays in practices of sociological inquiry. Papers may also investigate affects’ relationship to: modalities such as mood, feeling, emotion, or passion; modalities of the body, such as memory, imagination, perception, sensation, language, and the senses; the ethical; temporality; cultural identity; citizenship, agency and political struggle; contemporary artistic practice; and new configurations of bodies and technologies.

Session Organizers: Laurel Collins, University of Victoria, Interdisciplinary.

Presenters:

1. *Nonviolence, affect and social movement learning*

Laurel Collins, University of Victoria.

Affect in social movement learning is a largely under theorized area of study. This paper examines social movements learning with special attention to how bodies, emotions and affect play a role in the creation of educational encounters. My inquiry begins by conceptualizing nonviolence as fundamentally interconnected with embodiment. Nonviolent education is constructed as education that recognizes 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. In addition, I explore how enacting nonviolence is transformative, and in particular how it constitutes subjectivity in new ways.

2. *Ontological Doubt, Epistemological Caution and Emotions in Research: A Slippery Slope for Researchers?*

Laurence Clennett-Sirois, University of Ottawa, **Amélie Champagne**, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Surrounded by positivist norms generally understood as key to Science, research in the social sciences can raise suspicions, angst or doubt, perhaps more so for researchers who are not accustomed to dealing with what we term, their humanity. Detaching oneself from ideals of neutrality and objectivity, perceived as guaranteeing the scientific value of a project, remains challenging (Legavre, 1996). Researchers are nonetheless humans who think, feel, choose and position themselves. Emotions, to quote Dickson-Swift, James et Liamputtong “are not just the exclusive property of the people we research” (2009, p. 23). As such, if seeing and hearing are used without questioning to apprehend our research topics, why not take into account our other senses, emotion, which are felt as much by participants as they are by researchers (Heinisch, 2001)?

Ollivier and Tremblay maintain “feminist research is different from ‘conventional’ research as it recognizes, accepts and includes personal experiences [which we believe cannot be separated from emotions] within the research process, whereas the objectivist perspective denies them” (*our translation*, Ollivier & Tremblay, 2000, p. 46). From our perspective, these principles are not found exclusively in feminist research and serious consideration of them would enable researchers to further locate their epistemological posture.

3. *What does one ‘do’ with affect?: Methodological challenges to sociological studies of affect and emotion*

Randi Nixon, University of Alberta.

In this paper, I explore some of the conceptual and methodological complexities that arise while doing research on affect and emotion. Despite its expanding popularity, scholarly work on affect in the humanities and social sciences tends to be abstract and theory heavy, which leads to questions about the practicality of going empirically grounded work on affect. I situate this discussion by outlining some of the differing understandings about what affect is, its relationship to emotion, discourse, ethics, and politics alongside of how each understanding suggests different methodological inquiry. I will draw on scholars including Spinoza, Sara Ahmed, Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, and Brian Massumi to work through some of these conceptual and pragmatic methodological challenges, weaving in experiences and examples from my own research on affect and the relationship between feelings of pride and social movements and collectives that deploy pride as part of their political strategy.

BEYOND IDEAS: EXPLORING EMOTIONS AND AFFECT IN CONTEXT

Session Code: SoThe3-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: In recent years, sociologists have witnessed an 'affective turn,' particularly in the wake of anti-racist, queer, feminist, socio-economic, and postcolonial critiques of reason. How does the theory of affect broaden our analysis as sociologists? This session welcomes papers that conceptualize affect, emotions, and feelings, and that call into question their separation from judgment. The session is open to papers evaluating the relevance of different theoretical approaches to affect by key theorists, as well as critiques of affect studies and the challenges of studying so-called 'precognition.' Traditionally academic researchers have assumed that critical inquiry requires one to bracket emotion, and in contrast, this session encourages papers that examine the powerful role that emotion plays in practices of sociological inquiry. Papers may also investigate affects' relationship to: modalities such as mood, feeling, emotion, or passion; modalities of the body, such as memory, imagination, perception, sensation, language, and the senses; the ethical; temporality; cultural identity; citizenship, agency and political struggle; contemporary artistic practice; and new configurations of bodies and technologies.

Session Organizer and Chair: Laurel Collins, University of Victoria, Interdisciplinary.

Presenters:

1. *Affective Cognition and Consent: Personalized and Preventative Digital Medicine*

Graham Potts, Department of Communication, Popular Culture and Film, Brock University
Department of Sociology, Trent University
Departments of Communications, Cultural Studies, and Society, Culture, and Environment, Wilfrid Laurier University
Department

This paper examines contemporary formations of bio-digital population management within everyday practices related to will(ing) and consent(ing) subject(s) in digital medicine and what its discursive sites and digitalized architecture makes as subject(s). The piece uses an embodied theoretical framework and engagement with the services provided by 23andMe to ground the broader questions in the piece. The paper generally looks at the orthodoxical field of Anglo-American liberalisms and their formations the subject, and how the discursive formations and effects and affects of digitally based "personalized medicine" and the digitally based "participatory turn" in healthcare research map onto, into, and as a (necessarily) (re)constitution of this subject. It argues that having this subject's building blocks and authoritative 'speech' within digitalized medicine's discourses made at the sub-subject/biomolecular level, that is increasingly (or totally)

reliant on hyperreal visualization in place or as replacing (vibrant) matter or bodies (that matter), necessitates a revisiting of the consent(s) and will(s) that are or have been given, presumably at the outset of the process of medicalization and health care research, by subjects that have been constituted within (or by) different con-textual formations (i.e. "citizenship/citizen," "nation/national citizen") that pay (at least lip) service to their constitutive wholeness and indivisibility.

2. *Emotion Governance in Chinese Petition System: The Soft Weapon of an Authoritarian State*

Rui Hou, Department of Sociology, Queen's University, ON.

Xinfang (petition) system is one of the most important institutions designed by the Chinese government to manage popular grievance. However, previous studies found that this system cannot solve petitioners' problems efficiently. Then, how could it still help preserving stability without solving actual problems? Based on participatory observations of a local government in China, this article focuses on the emotional dimension of the interactions between petitioners and officials at the lower level of the *Xinfang* system. This article argues that developing a series of tactics of emotion work, *Xinfang* officials could not only successfully pacify the petitioners' intensely negative emotions like anger, grievance and indignation, but even persuade some petitioners giving up their demands, which consequently reduces potential protests and conflicts significantly. This article then employs the concept "emotion governance" to explore the emotional dimension of state dominance within an authoritarian regime, illustrating how the state power manages, controls, and even transforms petitioners via its 'soft' power.

3. *The Spatialization of Emotions: Law and the State of Exception*

Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University, Social and Political Thought

In an interdisciplinary approach to law, this paper looks at how the state of exception has created spaces of exception such as Guantanamo Bay. In the name of reason and security, law and the state of exception use certain emotions at the expense of compassion for violent political ends. In an increasingly violent world in the aftermath of 9/11, this paper provides a critical analysis on how emotions have been historically understood in the Western sociocultural landscape. From the creation of the Greek *polis* until the present day, there has been exclusionary cultural politics whereby emotions have been gendered and considered as signifiers of irrationality and chaos. Due to their elusive dispositions, emotions have been disparaged for being non-objective and unreliable. In other words, there has been a cultural and political tendency to relegate certain emotions to the periphery, yet to promote others like fear for particular social and political objectives. I therefore draw on feminist, postmodernist and postcolonial theories in order to show how the traditional approach to emotions has been responsible for the spatialization of emotions.

BORDERLAND COMMUNITIES AND CULTURAL IDENTITIES / COMMUNAUTÉS FRONTALIÈRES ET IDENTITÉS CULTURELLES.

Session Code: Comm1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: 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.

Cette session comprend des articles qui mettent l'accent sur les contextes social, politique et culturel uniques à la frontière canado-américaine afin de se questionner et de reconfigurer la formation sociale des communautés frontalières et leurs identités culturelles. Bien que ce domaine peut être abordé sous plusieurs angles théoriques, des sujets d'intérêt particuliers comprennent: l'hybridité culturelle, les cultures de surveillance, les passages de l'environnement, le tourisme transfrontalier, la migration et l'immigration, la racialisation, les médias et les représentations culturelles de même que les amitiés transfrontalières.

Cette session est liée au *Culture and the Canada-US Border* (CCUSB), un réseau de recherche international financé par le Leverhulme Trust, lequel étudie les représentations culturelles, la production et l'échange sur et autour de la frontière canado-américaine.

Session Organizer and Chairs: Jan Clarke, Algoma University, Sociology, jan.clarke@algomau.ca, Rémy Tremblay, TÉLUQ – Université du Québec, remy.tremblay@teluq.ca, and Joseph Moore, Douglas College

Presenters:

1. *Living Away and Longing for Home: Reflections on Experiences of Outmigration Among Newfoundland Women*

Susan Manning, Mount Saint Vincent University

Newfoundlanders have been identified having incredibly strong connections to the places they call home – not simply the material structures of their houses but also the land and sea that surrounds their community and, for some, the island as a whole. This connection has been celebrated most prominently in Newfoundland folk traditions, especially the broad repertoire of folk songs that are loved at home and have made their way to other parts of Canada. Even while living in other parts of Canada, many Newfoundlanders affirm that the island is home and they remain 'Newfoundlanders first.'

In this paper, I explore how Newfoundland women's understandings of and connections to home change after they have experienced outmigration. I offer some observations on the meanings of home in the context of Newfoundland, reflecting on the power relationships, particularly those based on gender, class and ethnicity, and social politics that shape the place and create boundaries of inclusion and exclusion. For some women living away, Newfoundland as home becomes a site of uncertainty. Despite the maintenance of their Newfoundland identities and a fierce desire to return, the social and political dynamics that shape the place make a return home difficult for many expatriate Newfoundlanders.

2. *Home, hOme, hoMe and homE: International Students' Varying Experiences and Their Migration Perceptions*

Cary Wu, Department of Sociology University of British Columbia

The global world over recent years has undergone a rapid growth in the number of students enrolled in tertiary education outside their passport country. As potential migrants, where do these international talents intend to go upon completion of their degrees? Several previous studies have examined why they choose to stay in host countries or instead return to their home countries; however, migratory choice for international students is not binary. Drawing on data from 232 interviews with international students from more than 50 countries at a flagship public university

in Canada (2006-2013), this article finds that international students' various experiences regarding *home* largely shape their migration perceptions. Home experiences correlate to individuals backgrounds such as the country of origin, race, ethnic, and gender. Varying home experiences lead to multiple migratory perceptions including returning to the origin country, staying in host country, migrating toward other places and keeping it open.

3. *Let's Go South ! RVers' Experiences with the Canada-US Border*

Celia Forget, Université Laval - CÉLAT

Crossing the Canada-US border does not only imply a geographical change from a country to another one; it implies cultural, social, political, economical changes. Your identity moves from "self" to "other". This change is very well-known to Canadian RVers who decide to go South during the winter every year. They have this border in mind long before they start travelling, since they have to organize their RV to let custom officers in their "home" to control it, and long after they cross it, since they are aware of their status of "foreigner". In this session, I would like to present RVers' experiences with the Canada-US border and question the fact that American RVers do not tend to cross this border.

4. *Crossing Boundaries, Negotiating Difference: Black Canadian Student-Athletes on US Athletic Scholarships.*

Desmond Miller, York Centre for Education and Community, York University.

The allure of participating in "big-time" American college basketball attracts many Canadian youth, particularly Black males in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), to pursue US athletic scholarships. The dreams of youth who desire to "go south" (i.e. to the United States of America) are influenced by US cultural commodities, for example National Basketball Association (NBA) media, merchandise and games from south of the border, and the establishment of the Toronto Raptors professional franchise north of the border. However, little research documents the experiences of Canadian "student-athletes" who migrate to the U.S. on athletic scholarships to study and compete in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). Based on in-depth, in-person interviews, this paper explores the experiences of seven Black male youth from the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) who played basketball on fully funded athletic scholarships at NCAA affiliated post-secondary institutions. Using Critical Race Theory (CRT) and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of distinction, I analyze the ways in which race, gender and nationality framed the educational, athletic and social experiences of these Black Canadian males in the US. Findings indicate that being Black and Canadian marked participants as different among their American peers.

5. *"Thinking Through Borders and "Illegality:" A Survey of the Organizations Offering Services to Status and Non-Status Migrants in the Calgary Area*

Lauren Cross, Institute for Community Prosperity, Mount Royal University

Harsha Walia, in *Undoing Border Imperialism* (2013), criticizes the securitization of borders and the ideology of citizenship and how those who do not hold "legal" status are criminalized and denied certain human rights in the interests of the racist, capitalist nation-state. Walia and the many others behind the migrant justice movement known as No One Is Illegal seek to disrupt those neoliberal ideologies and social inequalities through social movements. Meanwhile, they effect direct changes in the lives of "temporary" or undocumented migrants by protesting and sometimes preventing their incarcerations and deportations. This paper examines these issues within the context of Calgary – a capitalist and conservative city and a hub for migrants, with diverse and numerous diasporic communities, but lacking a NOII chapter of its own. Informed by Canadian policies and Walia's critique of border imperialism, and using postcolonial and Marxist theories as well as Critical Discourse Analysis, I conduct a survey of the services and organizations available (or unavailable) to migrants in Calgary. I then analyze the discourses and practices of these

governmental and non-governmental groups, and identify any ways in which they exclude certain human beings - deliberately or unwittingly - on the basis of work or residency status.

BOUNDARIES, BELONGING, AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Session Code: SoRe4

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion) / Joint session with the Canadian Society for the Study of Religion

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session aims to focus on the role of religious leadership and the experiences of religious people to help highlight the ways in which boundaries are maintained and / or negotiated. The session will consider questions regarding one single faith community across time, its formation / participation nationally or cross-nationally, or focus on the intersection of multi-faith relationships, which includes inter-faith dialogue, intra-faith heterogeneity, or the various ways in which diverse religious views influences one another. This session is not limited to institutionalized forms of religion, but welcomes insights into less dominant forms of religious / spiritual participation, practice, and belonging.

Session Organizer and Chair: Agata Piekosz, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Les défis de l'étude du religieux par l'approche ethnographique : réflexions épistémologiques et méthodologiques*

Raphaël Mathieu Legault Laberge, Université de Sherbrooke.

Je propose de présenter ici quelques réflexions épistémologiques et méthodologiques à propos des défis rencontrés par les chercheurs au cours de l'étude du religieux selon une approche ethnographique. Par approche ethnographique, j'entends une étude sociologique ou anthropologique caractérisée par une collecte de données menée sur le terrain (Stringer, 2008; Mossière, 2006, 2007, 2008; Mottier, 2008). L'hypothèse qui guidera mes réflexions veut que les défis auxquels le chercheur se bute sont rencontrés certes au cours de la collecte de données, mais également en amont et en aval de cette collecte, soit tout au long du processus de la recherche, en partant par la construction de la problématique jusqu'à la diffusion des résultats. Afin de creuser cette hypothèse, je présenterai trois déclinaisons que peuvent prendre ces défis. Dans un premier temps, j'explorerai les défis engendrés par la double nature de l'expérience (objective et subjective) dans l'approche ethnographique. Dans un second temps, je cernerai les défis associés aux caractéristiques sociodémographiques et psychologiques du chercheur et des sujets de la recherche. Dans un troisième temps, j'exposerai les défis intrinsèques aux limites d'une recherche. J'illustrerai mes propos en me fondant sur diverses études ethnographiques que j'ai menées au Canada depuis 2007.

2. *Boundary-Making and Destigmatization: The Case of Bosnian and Albanian Muslims in Canada*

Ivana Previsic, University of Ottawa.

Most studies of Muslim immigrants in the West examine non-European Muslims and therefore tackle Islamophobia, stigmatization and racialization of this phenotypically heterogeneous, but predominantly non-"white" group. The objective of the research is to learn about the stigmatization experiences of Bosnian and Albanian Muslims in the post-9/11 era. In other words, do members of this group feel they have experienced stigmatization? How do they rationalize it and what strategies have they used to respond to it? What are their experiences as Muslims and Europeans in

Canada? The research builds upon theories of boundary-making and destigmatization combining Weberian, Barthian and Goffmanian frameworks. In order to answer the research questions, I will conduct interviews with Muslim immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania. The Muslim population is growing in Canada and the social and political contexts in which this growth occurs makes a study of Muslims in Canada increasingly relevant. Religious and, even more so, racial characteristics of groups continue to structure Canadian society. An investigation of the experiences of a group that is simultaneously marked by being European-origin and "white" on the one hand, and Muslim on the other, will fill a gap in the literature and provide an important insight into the interaction of religious, racial and territorial identities.

3. *Keeping up with the Martins: Prescribed Change, Homogeneity, and Cultural Continuity among the Old Order Mennonites*

Steven Kleinknecht, Brescia University College.

Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation with Old Order Mennonites in southwestern Ontario, I examine how the Old Order community, guided by their religious leaders, actively attempts to preserve their culture. Central to cultural continuity are the minded ways in which members engage in social boundary maintenance (Barth, 1969). Boundary maintaining efforts focus on remaining separate from mainstream society. Authority is vested in religious leaders to "prescribe change" (Kleinknecht, 2010) in order sustain separation. In consultation with community members, clergy attempt to control and dictate change through church rules. As the rules reinforce the limits of possession and establish a common set of expectations, maintaining uniformity reduces the need to compete with fellow group members. Establishing the Old Order community as the group's sole reference group (Shibutani, 1955) helps to further bolster an inward focus and lessen the possibility of social comparison to external cultures.

CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMMIGRATION

Session Code: SoMig5

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: We invite contributions that present theoretically informed empirical studies of the policies, organizational dynamics and lived experiences of crimmigration in Canada. Crimmigration emerges from the convergence between the immigration and criminal justice systems and is facilitated by cultures of fear and narrative landscapes that frame immigrants and immigration as criminogenic. Papers that contribute to our understanding of the causes and consequences of crimmigration are especially welcome as are those on anti-immigrant rhetoric and xenophobia, detention and deportation, and security certificates among other topics.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Migration research cluster.

Session Organizers: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto Scarborough, Sociology and Monica Boyd, University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Discussant: David Moffette Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *Stranger Danger: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*
Matt Jantzi, No Affiliation.

This paper examines a major federal migrant policy within Canada, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA), as a discursive mechanism that I argue perpetuates racializing identities of immigrants and refugees. Adopting a poststructuralist framework, where language operates succinctly with power, it becomes possible to examine policy in the context of growing nationalism and xenophobia within Canada. By performing a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of the IRPA, a number of themes are identified that construct immigrants and refugees in both racializing and securitizing terms. General themes from the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* are then used to interrogate these identified themes within the IRPA. I conclude by suggesting that implementing and emphasizing humanitarian discourse within the IRPA can dislodge controversial security measures from operating within a space of legal exception to the Charter.

2. *Victimization and Stigmatization of Newcomers: Approaches in handling female genital mutilation in Canada.*

Sally Ogoe, University of Manitoba.

Female genital mutilation according to most laws is an act of torture carried out on females and also highlights elements of discrimination against this sex. The issue of female genital mutilation as presented in Canada adopts a predominantly Western stance that this cultural practice is a rights violation. This paper addresses whether framing female genital mutilation as a crime is an effective way of eradicating the practice among immigrants in Canada. Throughout the research, I examine how this cultural practice affects the lives of these females as well as the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of laws and public policies that have been adopted by the government to manage societal concerns around this cultural practice. Also, focus will be on the way stigmatization, rules and laws affect immigrants. My study finds that despite the legal and social prohibitions, the practice remains and therefore questions the efficacy of such laws and its impact on immigrants.

3. *Impromptu Apparatus: security certificates and the appropriation of technique*

Shannon Speed, University of Waterloo.

The security certificate system presents an ideal, albeit troublesome, example of parallels between the immigration and criminal justice systems in Canada. Inadmissibility by reason of being a 'threat to national security' is categorized as an immigration infraction (now) under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. This designation may be applied to individuals spatially and temporally distant from their border crossing after having obtained legal status in Canada. Though intended to be 'expedited removal' orders, some of the five security certificates most recently implemented are ongoing still thirteen years after being initiated and have resulted in provincial and federal detention, bail conditions, and house arrest—technologies typically used for criminal purposes. This paper outlines a theoretical approach that views the criminal justice, immigration, and security certificate systems as separate, each operating on its own 'scale' while sharing tools of governance. Use of this framework allows for careful consideration of the logics, technologies, and subjects of each system and helps elucidate some causes of the overlap between immigration and criminal proceedings. Illumination of the complex organizational dynamics is carried out through a consideration of interviews conducted with individuals working within the security certificate system and an analysis of relevant documents.

4. *Demonizing the Refugee: Conservative Talk and Text in the Age of Crimmigration*

James Baker, University of Newfoundland

On 28 June 2012, the Conservative government's *Protecting Canada's Immigration System Act* received Royal Assent. These changes not only heralded a new direction for Canadian asylum policy but fundamentally altered the perception of Canada as a nation of refuge. In order to legitimate the need for the legislation, the Conservative government presented refugees, and specifically asylum seekers, in a highly prejudicial light. As Guia (2013, 20) rightly contends "in the

realm of securitization applied to immigration, the immigrant ... ceases to be punished for committing an offence and starts being punished because he is “a part of” or “one of them.” The expression of negative views of others, coupled with various discursive strategies aimed at presenting such views as “not prejudiced,” has unfortunately become increasingly prevalent within contemporary Canadian society. As such, those who wish to express negative views against out-groups do so in a manner that appears to be legitimate, rational, and warranted. In this presentation, my goal is to bring attention to this fact by discussing how Conservative parliamentary elites reinforce the notion of prejudice by protracting asylum seekers as criminals, fraudsters, and security threats.

CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON THE DIFFERENTIAL INCLUSION OF THE SECOND GENERATION

Session Code: SoMig6

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: We invite contributions that present theoretically informed empirical studies of the ways in which the children of immigrants are being differentially incorporated in Canadian society. Growing social inequality in urban centres, precarious labour markets, narrowing pathways to citizenship and racialized experiences of partial and differential inclusion are the challenges faced by contemporary children of immigrants in Canada. Studies that address compounding jeopardies are particularly welcome.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Migration research cluster.

Session Organizers: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto Scarborough, Sociology and Monica Boyd, University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Discussant: Dr. Baljit Nagra, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. Canadian Multiculturalism

Amny Athamny, University of Toronto Sociology Department

In 2013 and 2014, the Parti Québécois introduced the Québec charter of values, which banned the display of religious symbols, such as the Islamic veil, the Jewish Kippah, and large Christian crosses in the public sphere. This sparked a heated public debate within Québec and across Canada concerning ‘Canadian multiculturalism.’ While there is a formal definition of multiculturalism that is anchored in acts, laws, and policies; different actors may perceive it in various ways.

After examination of *le Devoir*, *Montreal Gazette*, *Toronto Star*, and *Vancouver Sun* newspapers, I gathered 90 articles from May 2013 to April 2014, including op-eds, editorials, comments, opinion pieces, and headlines. A content analysis of these compiled articles shows that there are various perceptions or notions of multiculturalism among different actors (i.e. decision makers, politicians, feminist activists, and imams- Islamic worship leaders). Some perceive it as a multicultural lifestyle, some as a guiding principle, and some as an ideology. Capturing the various perceptions of multiculturalism and communicating them is important in order to promote the ongoing dialogue on multiculturalism in Canada, its meaning and inclusiveness, as well as to build bridges among the different segments of the Canadian mosaic.

2. City of Toronto’s 2014 Election: Muslim Women, Racism, and Islamophobia

Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University

Political representation of women in municipal governance is low in Canada. Racialized women are further underrepresented in comparison to white women, and have been described to have a significantly lower participation rate in local governance. This raises questions about the institutional under-representation and problematic inclusion of racialized women. Three second generation Muslim women defied their constructions as vulnerable victims, took on the challenge of underrepresentation, and led effective electoral campaigns. In this paper, we see that despite multicultural tolerance, rhetoric of inclusion, and the popular public 'moral' discourse of supporting and 'saving brown / Muslim women,' the racism and Islamophobic hate these women experienced during their campaigns was largely left uncontested/unchallenged in public discourse.

3. *South Asian Youth: Lack of Representation on Mainstream as well as Ethnic Media in BC*

Syeda Bukhari, Department of Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies Simon Fraser University Research Associate Simone de Beauvoir Institute, MU Concordia University Montreal, Quebec Canada H3G 1M8

In a study of ethnic media of South Asian communities (mainly Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi), it is revealed that while ethnic media is emerging as a socio-culturally as well as politically significant institution for its audiences, second-generation (youth born and/or raised in Canada) is not focused as its audiences. At the same time, mainstream [read white] media is also criticized by the participants of this study for either not including/showing them on the mainstream media or whenever they are given space on the media, they are misrepresented, stereotyped and racialized (Carroll and Hackett 2006; Chomsky 1997; Fleras 1995; Miller 1994; Navarro 2010). Using in-depth interviews with south Asian ethnic media practitioners and/or owners and focus group discussions with south Asian audiences, this paper will analyze the lack of representation of South Asian youth on both mainstream as well as ethnic media in Canada. Through narratives of the participants, the paper will also suggest the possible role ethnic media can play in engaging second-generation youth in understanding and celebrating cultures of their immigrant parents.

CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON THE PRODUCTION OF PRECARIOUS NON-CITIZENSHIP

Session Code: SoMig4

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: We invite contributions that present theoretically informed empirical studies of the production and negotiation of precarious non-citizenship. Precarious non-citizenship is the condition of a growing population of migrants who live and work in Canada, whose pathway to citizenship is uncertain or non-existent, and whose formal rights and entitlements is limited and conditional. This social and legal category includes migrant workers, international students, refugee claimants, and people with expired visas, among others.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Migration research cluster.

Session Organizers: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto Scarborough, Sociology, and Monica Boyd, University of Toronto, Sociology.

Chair: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Discussant: Jill Bucklaschuk, Dept of Sociology, University of Manitoba

Presenters:

1. *Retracing their steps: Contextualizing international students' long anticipated and increasingly challenging route to Canadian citizenship*

Sinziana Chira, Dalhousie University

The ongoing reconfiguration of Canada's immigration system has seen the various pathways to settlement for international students increasingly policed, capped or altogether dismantled in the past two years. In capturing the effect of these changes, this paper proposes a contextualization of international students' expectations of citizenship and belonging in the Global North by taking a historical approach to Canada's citizenship regime and the intersection of education, skill and immigrant desirability within it. The emerging outlook is subsequently traced in the migration narratives of 72 international students and recent graduates originating from 29 countries who articulate it in their negotiations for belonging and settlement in Canada. This approach reveals international education as a classed inter-generational migration project built at the confluence of notable familial investments and years of economic and emotional sacrifices encouraged by notions of immigrant desirability exported in the past decades by the Global North. In this light, the effects of currently narrowing immigration routes for international students are shown not only to impact Canada's long-term demographic and economic growth and international enrollment quotas but also come at a significant emotional and economic cost to students and their families.

2. Coming and Going: In- and Out-migration in New Brunswick

Catherine Holtmann, Sociology Department, University of Saskatchewan, **Luc Thériault**, Sociology Department University of New Brunswick

In response to efforts aimed at increasing the annual immigration quotas to the province, an editorial in a leading New Brunswick newspaper asserted that the government needs to do a better job at providing settlement services for newcomers. The editors argue that this would help retain immigrants and prevent secondary migration. Results from a qualitative study involving 95 recent immigrants to New Brunswick, many of whom remain and some of whom have left for elsewhere in Canada, indicate that settlement services are but one aspect of the process through which immigrants decide whether to leave or stay. The immigrants in the sample came for two primary reasons: education and employment. In line with the literature on immigrants and education, immigrant children and international students excel in the local education system (Boyd, 2008; Banerjee & Verma, 2012). Likewise, those coming for employment experience challenges similar to immigrants throughout the country in having their credentials recognized and getting jobs commensurate with their education (Reitz, 2003; Li, 2008; Kazemipur, 2008). In addition to providing details on immigrant experiences in New Brunswick's educational institutions and labour force, this paper explores the pervasive resistance of the native-born population towards immigrants who stay in the region. Policy recommendations for increasing the welcoming capacity of local communities (Burr, 2011, Quayyum & Burstein, 2012), will be made.

3. Le recours aux travailleurs étrangers temporaires dans l'industrie de transformation des fruits de mer au Nouveau-Brunswick, une nécessité structurelle

LEYLA SALL, Université De Moncton, **ÉRIC THOMAS**, Institut canadien de recherche en

Le Nouveau-Brunswick, province aux taux de chômage pourtant élevés et au niveau de littératie parmi les plus bas au pays a pourtant recours à des travailleurs étrangers temporaires dans certains de ses secteurs économiques, exigeant peu de qualifications, comme celui de la transformation des fruits de mer.

Irrité par ce paradoxe (taux de chômeurs élevés et recours à des travailleurs étrangers), à cause de sa conception classique du fonctionnement du marché du travail, le gouvernement fédéral a pris des mesures destinées à contraindre les actifs locaux à occuper des emplois dans cette industrie (et dans d'autres secteurs délaissés par la main-d'oeuvre locale) : réformes de l'assurance-emploi et augmentation des frais de traitement de dossier pour faire venir une travailleurs temporaires. D'autre part, il est aussi demandé aux employeurs d'augmenter les salaires afin d'attirer les travailleurs locaux.

Cette communication est la restitution des résultats d'une étude de cas menée à Cap-Pelé, village du sud-est du Nouveau-Brunswick où sont concentrées les industries de transformation de fruits de mer. Elle décrit le processus menant à un type de chômage qualitatif à la suite du retrait des "vieilles mains" du marché du travail et d'une "culture" de la jeunesse locale ne permettant pas la relève, rendant ainsi obligatoire le recours aux travailleurs étrangers temporaires.

4. *Conditions of precarious non-citizenship and social service restrictions for Canada's refugee and asylum claimant populations*

Laura Connoy, University of Waterloo

Once revered for its position toward refugees and asylum claimants, Canada is becoming increasingly more hostile and resistant towards these populations. Since the passage of the *Protecting Canada's Immigration System Act* (PCISA) in 2012, the Canadian government has ushered in sweeping changes to Canada's refugee system, which is producing a number of challenges for refugee and asylum claimants attempting to access protection and rights. This paper focuses on recent changes occurring within Canada's immigration system, particularly regarding restricted access to social services (such as healthcare and welfare) for refugees and asylum claimants. These services are responsible for maintaining the dignity of all persons, particularly those facing difficult circumstances. Framed within an autonomous migration approach, and drawing on official policy documents, press releases, and NGO position papers, I discuss how restricted access to social services effectively produces conditions of precarious non-citizenship for refugees and asylum claimants in Canada. Further, I explore how these populations, and those working in solidarity with them, negotiate these conditions. This paper adds to our understandings of the production and negotiation of precarious non-citizenship in Canada, and more broadly, to our understandings of citizenship, rights, and belonging.

CAPITALISME ET MODERNITÉ : PERSPECTIVES HISTORIQUES SUR L'ORIGINE ET LA SPÉCIFICITÉ DU MONDE MODERNE II / CAPITALISM AND MODERNITY: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE ORIGINS AND SPECIFICITY OF THE MODERN WORLD II

Session Code: PSSM3-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Description de la séance : Alors que certaines théories qualifient l'ère actuelle de postmoderne, de capitalisme avancé ou postindustriel, il n'est pas superflu de faire un retour sur la signification des notions de capitalisme et de modernité et sur leur heuristique pour l'analyse sociale. Max Weber envisageait la modernité comme une matrice de rationalisation multidimensionnelle propre au développement historique européen. La problématisation des différentes composantes de la modernité et de leurs temporalités multiples engendre des défis majeurs pour les sociohistoriens cherchant à rendre compte de la genèse et du développement du capitalisme, de l'État moderne, de la bureaucratie rationnelle, de la pensée libérale, etc. Parmi les concepts hérités des traditions wébérienne, marxiste et institutionnaliste, lesquels permettent le mieux de rendre compte de la spécificité du monde moderne et de ses origines? Comment peut-on expliquer l'avènement inégal et fragmentaire de la modernité? Quel rôle le capitalisme a-t-il joué dans la transition à l'ère moderne? Quel fut celui des révolutions politiques et sociales des 17e et 18e siècles? À partir du carrefour interdisciplinaire que constitue la sociologie historique, les chercheurs participants à cette séance offrent des éléments de réponse à ces questionnements concernant la spécificité et l'origine du monde moderne.

Some theories qualify our times as postmodern, advanced or late capitalism or postindustrial. In this context, it is not superfluous to reassess the signification of concepts such as capitalism and modernity, and their heuristic value for social analysis. Max Weber conceptualized modernity as a multidimensional matrix of rationalization specific to Europe's historical development. The problematization of modernity's diverse dimensions and temporalities is the source of major challenges for historical sociologists, who are trying to account for the origin and development of capitalism, the modern state, rational bureaucracy, political liberalism, etc. Among the concepts inherited from the Weberian, Marxist and institutionalist traditions, which ones provide a better account of the specificity of the modern world and its origins? How can we explain the uneven and fragmentary development of modernity? What was the role of capitalism and the political and social revolutions of the 17th and 18th centuries in the transition to the modern era? Coming from various disciplines around historical sociology, the participants in this session offer original answers to these questions concerning the specificity and origin of the modern world.

Session Organizers: Michel-Philippe Robitaille, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociology, and Jonathan Viger, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociology

Chair: Frédérick Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal

Discussant: Jonathan Viger, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *Temps moderne et temps du capital; Marx, Weber, Bergson et la conception moderne du temps.*

Jonathan Martineau, Concordia University & Université du Québec à Montréal

Un aspect incontournable de la transition des sociétés occidentales vers la modernité est la mise en place et la standardisation d'un régime de temps horloge, principalement au cours des 18^e et 19^e siècles. Ce régime de temps, dont l'avènement est inséparable de celui du capitalisme, instaure un rapport au temps inédit fondé sur l'abstraction des catégories temporelles. Dans la foulée des dernières mesures ayant permis l'institutionnalisation du régime de temps standard moderne, Henri Bergson développe une philosophie du temps qui témoigne de ce rapport au temps typiquement moderne. Utilisant une approche du temps social inspirée de Marx et Weber, ce papier explore les traces laissées par le contexte temporel où évolue Bergson dans l'élaboration de sa philosophie du temps qui met l'accent sur la distinction entre un temps social et le temps de l'expérience humaine, la durée.

2. *La coopération: objet sociologique emblématique des enjeux modernes*

Marion Sirieix, UQAM

Constituée par et contre la modernité, la coopération est un objet dont l'étude permet de plonger au cœur des débats qui entourent ce concept. En tant que de prise en main collective d'activités économiques autrefois gérés de manière « traditionnelles », elle est issue d'une modernité utilitariste et cherche une autre voie pour tenter de sortir de l'exploitation. Mais ce projet coopératif se révèle également marqué d'une volonté autre : celle d'un « retour à l'archaïque » selon les termes de Mauss. Si la coopération est une forme issue de la modernité, elle est aussi une critique radicale de l'idéologie et du mode de rationalité que constitue l'utilitarisme doctrinal. En s'inscrivant contre l'idée que le marché puisse constituer la seule force génératrice du social, la coopération s'inscrit au cœur d'un autre aspect de la modernité, à savoir la subjectivation. Tentative pour faire émerger un sujet collectif qui n'écrase pas le sujet individuel, voire essai collectif pour « désembrigader » le désir des individus, la coopération oscille entre retour à la communauté et segment de consommation pour intellectuel critique, et s'ancre ainsi au cœur du débat quant à l'actualité d'une post-modernité.

3. *Les défis posés par le fascisme au concept de modernité*

Michel-Philippe Robitaille, Université du Québec à Montréal

L'avènement des fascismes en Europe dans l'entre-deux-guerres a constitué un important défi aux conceptions linéaires de l'histoire. L'ascension de ces mouvements explicitement antirationalistes pose un défi à l'idée de progrès et de rationalisation. L'orthodoxie marxiste a rejeté le défi de problématiser les liens entre la modernité et le fascisme en qualifiant ce dernier de réactionnaire et en en faisant le produit de la bourgeoisie contre-révolutionnaire. Depuis les années 1960, le paradigme aujourd'hui dominant en histoire comparée des fascismes nous invite à voir cet épisode autoritaire européen comme une modernité alternative. À partir d'une approche compréhensive, ces chercheurs soutiennent que le fascisme fut une idéologie moderne, puisque le regard de ses militants était tourné vers l'avenir plutôt que vers le passé. Cette utilisation de la catégorie modernité constitue un déplacement par rapport à la matrice wébérienne de la rationalisation et à la matrice marxiste du capitalisme. Des sociohistoriens inscrivant leurs contributions dans l'une ou l'autre tradition tentent d'articuler les subjectivités des militants fascistes, portées vers l'avenir, aux métarécits wébérien et marxiste. Ces tentatives s'avèrent-elles convaincantes? Le concept de modernité permet-il d'éclairer les causes sociohistoriques du fascisme?

4. *Le concept de droit-criminel de basse-intensité : un outil utile pour repenser les processus de formation des États-modernes au sein de l'Amérique du Nord britannique.*

Jean-Christophe Gascon, Université du Québec à Montréal.

À partir de 1975, les travaux historiques de E.P. Thompson, Douglas Hay et autres sur le droit criminel anglais est souvent citée comme point d'émergence d'une *École de Warwick*. En axant leurs études sur le 18^e siècle anglais, les chercheurs affiliés à ce courant analysent alors les transformations du droit criminel comme le microcosme de changements structurels qui participent à la diffusion hégémonique du droit de propriété privée. Dans certaines études, Douglas Hay met l'accent sur la diffusion accélérée d'un droit de basse-intensité [*Low Law*] qui fonctionnerait de manière relativement autonome par rapport aux tribunaux classiques [*High Law*]. Ce concept de Hay réfère à la multitude d'instances judiciaires peu formalisées qui, au cours du 18^e siècle participe à la diffusion d'une *grammaire morale* en phase avec l'institutionnalisation des rapports sociaux capitalistes.

Cette communication tente d'évaluer la pertinence heuristique du concept de *Low Law* en rapport aux travaux sur le développement étatique qui s'inscrivent dans le champ des études sur la régulation morale. Ce concept permet t'il d'amener un complément aux études d'auteurs comme Abrams, Corrigan et Sayer notamment? Nous réfléchissons à cette question à partir d'exemples tirés essentiellement des études socio-historiques, sur le développement de l'État au Canada.

CAPITALISME ET MODERNITÉ: PERSPECTIVES HISTORIQUES SUR L'ORIGINE ET LA SPÉCIFICITÉ DU MONDE MODERNE I / CAPITALISM AND MODERNITY: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE ORIGINS AND SPECIFICITY OF THE MODERN WORLD I

Session Code: PSSM3-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Description de la séance : Alors que certaines théories qualifient l'ère actuelle de postmoderne, de capitalisme avancé ou postindustriel, il n'est pas superflu de faire un retour sur la signification des notions de capitalisme et de modernité et sur leur heuristique pour l'analyse sociale. Max Weber envisageait la modernité comme une matrice de rationalisation multidimensionnelle propre au développement historique européen. La problématisation des différentes composantes de la

modernité et de leurs temporalités multiples engendre des défis majeurs pour les sociohistoriens cherchant à rendre compte de la genèse et du développement du capitalisme, de l'État moderne, de la bureaucratie rationnelle, de la pensée libérale, etc. Parmi les concepts hérités des traditions wébérienne, marxiste et institutionnaliste, lesquels permettent le mieux de rendre compte de la spécificité du monde moderne et de ses origines? Comment peut-on expliquer l'avènement inégal et fragmentaire de la modernité? Quel rôle le capitalisme a-t-il joué dans la transition à l'ère moderne? Quel fut celui des révolutions politiques et sociales des 17^e et 18^e siècles? À partir du carrefour interdisciplinaire que constitue la sociologie historique, les chercheurs participants à cette séance offrent des éléments de réponse à ces questionnements concernant la spécificité et l'origine du monde moderne.

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Session Organizers: Michel-Philippe Robitaille, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociology, and Jonathan Viger, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociology

Chair: Jonathan Martineau, Concordia University

Discussant: Michel-Philippe Robitaille, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *A Comparative Sociology of Early Modernities in France and New France*

Frantz Gheller, Wilfrid Laurier University

There was no modern notion of strong territoriality or geographically unified sovereign statehood in New France. Nor were there elaborated governmental agencies with personnels of considerable size or efficient means to surveil and rule the population. There nevertheless existed a set of social-property relations that organized and supported a basic apparatus of administration, as well as a complex of political rights and obligations among various classes attempting to reproduce themselves through producing a surplus product or appropriating the surplus product of others. In this paper, I discuss this process of colonial state-formation by comparing it with the early modern process of absolutist state-formation that has occurred in the French metropolis during the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries. The French absolutist state provides a comparative starting point to identify the similarities and differences of the sociopolitical institutions that were introduced in New France. Central among these institutions was the seigneurial regime—the mode of land tenure privileged by the French Crown for colonizing New France—which we gain to locate within the broader dynamic of social reproduction of the colony. I conclude that if the geographical distance overseas conferred upon state-formation in New France a degree of autonomy that had no equivalent in continental French provinces, the logic of social reproduction of the colonial ruling

class remained resolutely 'absolutist' as it had more to do with access to the state than to the parcellized sovereignty of the seigneurial regime.

2. *De l'économie politique à « l'involution ». Sur les traces d'une transition au capitalisme agraire et son effet sur les familles paysannes du Québec, 1802-1866*

Guillaume Durou, Université du Québec à Montréal

Le Bas-Canada du XIX^e est un terrain d'analyse particulièrement fertile pour étudier la transition au capitalisme dans sa forme agraire. En vérité, elle s'est opérée à la fois en amont et en aval, d'un côté par une élite coloniale influencée par l'application de l'économie politique en Angleterre sur l'exploitation des terres, soulignant l'urgence de la mécanisation du travail et de la formation des paysans en *agronomist* et de l'autre, dans l'intensification du travail agricole en partie forcée par de nouvelles exigences coloniales de production.

Nous posons l'hypothèse que la transition au capitalisme au début du XIX^e siècle jusqu'en 1866 — c'est-à-dire du début de la crise agricole jusqu'à l'avènement du Code civil— doit se comprendre sous trois dimensions essentielles : l'économie politique, les relations sociales de propriété, et des stratégies de reproduction des familles paysannes.

Pour appuyer nos propos, nous traiterons de trois phénomènes intimement imbriqués: d'abord, il s'agira d'identifier l'émergence d'un discours sur l'économie politique et son application au Bas-Canada, discours visant à légitimer une transformation complète des relations de production. Ensuite, nous examinerons un phénomène particulier qui précède la transition au capitalisme à travers l'hypothèse de *l'involution* se produisant à l'intérieur du régime social de propriété seigneurial. Finalement, nous analyserons l'impact de ces transformations sur les familles paysannes qui représentent en quelque sorte le miroir de ces bouleversements. Cette transition a-t-elle freiné les naissances ? A-t-elle provoqué une prolétarianisation, engendré un paupérisme rural ? Comment les relations sociales de propriété entre seigneur et censitaires a-t-il ou non contribué à cette transition ? C'est sur ce type de question que notre communication espère apporter une lumière.

3. *Les origines sociales du Moyen-Orient moderne: les relations sociales de propriété et la relation centre-périphérie au sein de l'Empire Ottoman.*

Jonathan Viger, Université du Québec à Montréal

Le «paradigme du déclin», soit le récit téléologique du déclin de l'Empire ottoman et son remplacement par la forme politique supérieure qu'est l'État-nation, continue de marquer profondément l'historiographie ottomane. L'objectif de cette présentation est de remettre en question ce récit au travers d'une reconstruction des relations sociales qui sous-tendent la trajectoire historique ottomane au début de l'ère moderne. En se concentrant sur les provinces arabes de l'Empire, il sera question de refondre la relation centre-périphérie en termes de relations sociales de propriété afin de démontrer comment les élites provinciales furent intégrées au projet impérial. Nous verrons comment la trajectoire de développement fut influencée principalement par les relations entre élites impériales et provinciales portant sur la définition de la propriété dans un contexte de pression géopolitique.

4. *La Chine impériale au 19^e siècle: crise, modernisation ou déclin du modèle bureaucratique?*

Nancy Turgeon, University of Sussex

Suite aux guerres de l'opium ainsi qu'aux révoltes des Taipings, la Chine impériale a entrepris un projet de « renouveau dynastique » afin de faire face à ce qu'elle percevait comme un déclin. En sinologie, cette période est comprise sous l'angle des tentatives de la Chine impériale de se moderniser suite au contact avec l'Occident. Dans une même veine, la sociologie historique

internationale s'intéresse à la manière dont l'intégration de la Chine au sein de l'économie internationale et de la société internationale européenne a induit le déclin de l'ordre traditionnel basé sur la pacification confucéenne de ses relations internes et externes, par l'entremise de son État bureaucratique et de son système international tributaire.

Cette présentation critiquera cette réification de l'État chinois comme à la source de l'incapacité de cette littérature à théoriser le déclin de l'empire. Re-conceptualiser les relations d'autorité et la géographie politique pré-modernes comme enjeux des conflits sociaux organisés autour de la propriété constituée politiquement permet de mieux comprendre les transformations du 19^e siècle. Ainsi, il importe de penser l'impact des guerres et révoltes, tout comme des crises démographiques et écologiques, dans la remise en question des arrangements socio-politiques gouvernant l'accès à l'extraction et la redistribution des revenus.

CARE WORKERS AND HEALTH-CARE RESTRUCTURING

Session Code: WPO4

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will explore the impact of different forms of health-care system restructuring broadly conceived to encompass both contraction and expansion of health services, the changing definition of the roles and boundaries of health-care occupations' responsibilities such as those of nurse practitioners and midwives, and the creation of new care-worker roles such as the Physician Assistant. These kind of changes result in some times and places from incremental policy changes, while in other contexts, they are components of explicit reform programs that are often ideologically informed. The papers in this session will afford a glimpse of how health-care restructuring in the early 21st century, both in Canada and abroad, is affecting the nature of health-care providers' work (for example, the scope of practise, autonomy, use of technology), their job security and their work conditions. We will also examine transformations in the levels and types of intrinsic rewards and stresses. Also of interest is the response of health-care unions and professional associations.

Session Organizer: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph, Sociology and Anthropology

Chair: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph

Presenters:

1. *The policy landscape for employment related geographic mobility of healthcare workers in Nova Scotia.*

Shiva Nourpanah, Dalhousie University, **Ivy Bourgeault**, University of Ottawa, **Lois Jackson**, Dalhousie University, **Pauline Gardiner Barber**, Dalhousie University, **Sheri Price**, Dalhousie University, **Michael Leiter**, Acadia University, **Audrey Krusselbrink**, Atlantic Health Promotion Research Centre, Dalhousie University

The labour landscape is increasingly characterized by extended travel between places of residence and employment, or employment-related geographic mobility (ERGM). Healthcare professionals and para-professionals undertake the full spectrum of such mobilities. Within Nova Scotia, ERGM among health care workers is taking place in a context of an aging population, youth out-migration, and a predicted labour shortage in the healthcare sector. However, there is little knowledge of the policy contexts within which they negotiate these movements and that shape their experiences of ERGM.

2. *Le stress chez les travailleurs des services de garde à l'enfance en milieu familial*

Mariam Stitou, Université d'Ottawa

Le travail des responsables de services (RSG) de garde en milieu familial est peu documenté au Canada. Le but de cette présentation est de démystifier le travail des RSG et de comparer leur niveau de stress dans deux provinces canadiennes, le Québec et l'Ontario. Un échantillon de 703 RSG ont répondu à un questionnaire en ligne lequel inclut des questions sur leur profil biographique, leur santé et les caractéristiques de leur travail. Les résultats montrent qu'il y a une différence significative entre les deux groupes en ce qui concerne le stress au travail et que la majorité de ces travailleurs font face à une demande psychologique élevée et une faible latitude décisionnelle dans leur travail.

3. *The Pink Tide and the White Uniform: What Difference has Post-Neoliberal Health-Care Reform Made to Nurses in Central America?*

Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph

After a lengthy period of rule by neoliberal the parties that came to power in 2006 and 2009 in Nicaragua and El Salvador are ones whose platforms included the rejection of neoliberalism in health-care. Both the FSLN in Nicaragua, and the FMLN in El Salvador, have been emphatic that health is a human right, not a commodity. The question this paper raises is to what extent have nurses, who constitute the majority of public sector health employees, figured into these "pink tide" governments' plans to restore and/or expand health-care services to the majority-poor populations? I will show that their health-care reforms have largely failed to address the devastating effects of neoliberalism on nurses' work conditions. To make sense of this neglect, I will offer an account rooted largely in gender ideology, based on suggestive evidence regarding the long-standing treatment and status of nurses by various kinds of health-care authorities, and the nurses' internalization of patriarchal norms. My analysis will point to important contrasts between the two countries, particularly in the extent of neoliberal restructuring, the depth of expansive anti-neoliberal reform, and the political space for civil society collective action and expression. The paper is based on interviews and focus groups with dozens of nurses conducted between 2010 and 2013.

CAREERS IN SOCIOLOGY IN THE CONTEMPORARY LABOUR MARKET II: HOW TO APPLY FOR ACADEMIC JOBS

Session Code: WS2

Session Format: Workshop

Session Language: English

Session Description: This workshop will present strategies on how to apply for an academic job. The workshop will cover three main components, including preparing your CV, cover letter and teaching portfolio. Differences between applying for teaching-stream and research-stream jobs will be discussed. Space for questions will be made. Volunteers wishing to facilitate the workshop should have experience applying to tenure-stream positions, non-tenure-stream, or teaching positions (ideally one facilitator per stream).

This session is organized by the CSA-SCS Student Concerns Subcommittee.

Session Organizer and contact: Louise Birdsell Bauer, University of Toronto

Chair: Louise Birdsell Bauer, University of Toronto

Panelists:

David Petinnicchio (Facilitator for Research Stream Part of Workshop)

Assistant Professor

University of Toronto Sociology

Jayne Baker (Facilitator for Teaching Stream Part of Workshop)

Lecturer

University of Toronto Sociology

CAREERS IN SOCIOLOGY IN THE CONTEMPORARY LABOUR MARKET III: CAREERS IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY OUTSIDE ACADEME

Session Code: AppSo1

Session Format: Panel Discussion

Session Language: English

Session Description: This panel session highlights the many different types of work sociologists do in government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. We welcome practitioners who wish to inspire students and colleagues by describing how they use their sociological training in their work outside academe.

This session has been organized by the Applied Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Marika Morris, Carleton University, Canadian Studies and Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Moderator: Marika Morris, Carleton University

Panelists:

Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Kristyn Frank completed her PhD in Sociology in 2009 at the University of Waterloo. She currently works as a Senior Researcher in the Social Analysis and Modelling Division at Statistics Canada, where she conducts research on immigrant integration, education, and skills. Kristyn's work also includes data development projects, publishing and presenting her research in academic and non-academic venues, and working with external clients. Prior to working at Statistics Canada, Kristyn was a Research Analyst at the Higher Education Quality Council of Ontario, an arm's-length agency of the Government of Ontario which examines issues related to the quality and accessibility of Ontario's postsecondary education system. Although she primarily employs quantitative methods in her research, she has found that studying sociology provided her with a breadth of methodological training which has been invaluable to her work.

Sally Lindsay, Bloorview Research Institute

Sally Lindsay, PhD, is a Scientist at Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital. Her PhD specialized in both Medical Sociology and the Sociology of Work and Occupations. Her research focuses on enhancing the inclusion and participation of young people with disabilities (e.g., cerebral palsy, spina bifida, muscular dystrophy, brain injury, autism) at school, work and in the community, especially as they transition to adulthood. She has published 75 peer-reviewed articles and has received over \$1 million as a principal investigator for her research from agencies such as SSHRC and CIHR among others. She draws on relevant sociological methods and theories to inform her research. She was recently awarded the 2015 Angus Reid Practitioners / Applied Sociology Award from the Canadian Sociology Association and currently

holds a 5-year career award from the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation for “Improving inclusion and employment for people with disabilities.”

Matt Lye, Employment and Social Development Canada

Matt recently graduated from Carleton University’s Master of Arts in Public Policy Program; prior to this, he completed a Master of Arts in Sociology from the University of Waterloo. As a Junior Policy Analyst in Employment and Social Development Canada’s Strategic and Service Policy Branch, Matt’s role is to provide strategic policy advice and analysis on issues relating to postsecondary education, immigration and the labour market to ESDC senior management through deliverables such as briefing notes, Powerpoint presentations, and research papers. Having a sociological background in quantitative and qualitative research methods has been invaluable to performing in this position.

Stefan Wolejszo, Department of National Defence, Government of Canada

Stefan Wolejszo was a Lecturer at both the University of Winnipeg and University of Manitoba prior to moving to Ottawa in 2009 to accept a position as a Defence Scientist with the Department of National Defence. He completed his PhD in sociology in 2011 (University of Manitoba). Dr. Wolejszo is currently a part of an interdisciplinary team of social researchers that includes individuals from disciplines such as psychology, sociology, epidemiology, philosophy, history, and geography. In his role as a Defence Scientist, Dr. Wolejszo conducts research into such topics as military families (e.g. children with special needs, care of elderly) and military community wellness. Training in sociology helped him to establish a diverse set of methodological skills that he continues to use at work. It also established a critical mindset that has been applied in numerous ways, including his work as a member of an ethical review board.

CHANGING PUBLIC SERVICES ACROSS CANADA – UNDERSTANDING WOMEN’S EXPERIENCES AS SERVICE USERS AND PROVIDERS

Session Code: Fem3

Session Format: Panel (Joint session with the Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Association of Social Work Education). The panel will be hosted within the CPSA program.

Session Language: English

Session Description: This panel presents four papers from the work of the Changing Public Services project, a SSHRC-funded, pan-Canadian network focused on identifying and responding to the impacts of changing public services on diverse women, using a feminist intersectional participatory approach. Despite a well-established understanding of the challenges for women brought about by neoliberal public service changes – including work precarity, tax injustice, and the cancelling of equality-advancing programs – many silences about women’s experiences with the impacts of changing public services remain. Further, efforts to meaningfully engage/with public service users, providers, scholars, and organizations raise important methodological considerations. Drawing on our research to date, we explore a range of opportunities and challenges arising from research interactions between public service users and providers. We also consider the impact of Lean reforms on public services, and particularities of how local public policies affect women. Thus, this panel seeks to highlight a range of challenges that must be confronted as part of a larger effort to understand the ways in which diverse women interact and are differently affected by changes to public policies, programs, services, and employment.

Session Organizers: Leah Levac, University of Guelph, Political Science and Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Chair: L. Pauline Rankin, Carleton University

Discussant: Linda White, University of Toronto

Panelists:

- Tammy Findlay, Mount Saint Vincent University and Michelle Cohen, Canadian Union of Public Employees
 - Community-Based Intersectionality: Exploring Participatory Policy Analysis and Advocacy
- Sarah Baker, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women and Ann Denis, University of Ottawa
 - Women and Changing Public Services: Confronting the Challenges of Community-Driven Research
- Lisa Worobec, Saskatoon Public Library and Judy White, University of Regina
 - Workers, Patients, Communities: Intersectional Feminist Analysis of Lean Health Care Changes in Saskatchewan
- Leah Levac, University of Guelph
 - Municipal Policies – Impacts and Options for Women

CHILDREN, CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH: INTERSECTIONS AND INEQUALITIES

Session Code: CCY2-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session seeks to showcase Canadian scholarship in the sociological study of children, childhood and youth with a particular focus on the following theoretical and analytical themes: 1) theorizing childhood and youth as constructed, shifting, and politically charged categories; 2) examining childhood, youth, and adulthood as mutually, relationally constituted through everyday practices; and 3) exploring how distinctions between childhood, youth, and adulthood, their associated norms, and patterns of relationships, are generated from complex natural, technological, creative, bodily, structural, discursive and other interactions (Prout, 2011). We encourage papers that examine, for example, young people's participation in youth culture, politics, decision-making, activism, consumption, production, and other aspects of the broader social arena; research on or with children, and associated research methods; intersections and inequalities in the lives of children and youth in addition to age, such as gender, sexuality, race, class, religion, and disability. Inclusion of children's and youth's voices in proposed papers is especially encouraged.

This session is organized by the Children, Childhood, and Youth research cluster.

Session Organizers: Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology;; Rebecca Raby, Brock University, Department of Child and Youth Studies; Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University, Department of Sociology

Chair: Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *Toronto Black Youth Adoption from Residential School: to Prison-Pipeline*

Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

In December 2014, the *Toronto Star* released a series of articles, with one headline asking “Why Are So Many Black Children in Foster and Group Homes”(2014/12/11). Numbers obtained by the Star indicate that 41 per cent of the children and youth in the care of the Children’s Aid Society of Toronto are black. Yet only 8.2 per cent of Toronto’s population under the age of 18 is black. At issue is whether poverty, cultural misunderstandings and racism are to be blamed for their overrepresentation in the system. The star calls this disparity “modern-day-residential school system.” (2014/12/11). Specifically, I explicate the Toronto’s Star’s metaphor “modern-day-residential school” to provide context for my conceptual argument, residential school to adoption-to-prison pipeline. Given that our province Black youth adoption rate has reached all-time highs, subdued by violence of residential school like conditions. This paper will argue that Child & Family Services Act - judicial interpretations “best interests of the child” test subordinates and destroys the minds, bodies and souls of Black youth, creating a residential school adoption-to-prison pathway for Black children and their families. I will further argue that the vague and bias interpretations of this test aids in the maintenance of a residential school to adoption-to-prison pipeline for these kids in their care.

2. *Working to settle*

Erwin Dimitri Selimos, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology

This paper explores the settlement and integration experiences of immigrant youth living in a second-tier immigrant receiving city in Canada. Drawing on theoretical insights from the ‘new’ sociology of childhood and youth (James, A. & Prout, 1997) and scholarship on ‘the conduct of everyday life’ (Dreier, 2006; Holzkamp, 2013), this paper provides a place-based, experience-near exploration of how several immigrant youth ‘work to settle’ in relation to the multiple context and the competing demands of their life. Drawing on in-depth qualitative interviews, it illustrates how in the process of grappling with the experienced problems and pressures of their lives, they fashion complex and ambivalent identities, belongings, and relationships with those around them, their city, and Canada more generally.

3. *Children’s Literature and Its Effects on Racism in Canada*

Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University

Children have been stakes in historical and contemporary contestations over definitions of cultural identity, nation, and citizenship values. This paper takes the case of children’s books and examines their effects on racism in the Canadian context. Children’s literature play an important role in reproducing and contesting dominant ideologies, including racism. Theoretically I integrate a range of concepts, primarily governance through subject-making, cultural racism or differentialism, whiteness, the ethics of (fallible) recognition, and children’s rights. The paper develops a critical understanding about how children’s books have worked to challenge or reproduce modes of nationalist, ethnic absolutist, culturalist discourses that are organized by racial logics of purity, exclusivity, incompatibility, and hierarchy. It argues that there is an urgent need to bring more recent scholarly insights about racism and inequalities to children’s literature. Specifically, the focus on individual racism needs to be shifted to tackling structural racism. As well, the dynamics of white privilege should be critically reflected on in children’s literature. Last but not the least, children’s literature should fend against cultural racism by seeking to convey some understanding of spatial and historical specificities of a culture practice in order to avoid homogenizing and stereotyping.

4. *Pedagogy and Propriety: A Sociological Analysis of Gendered Discourses Children’s Fairytales*

Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University

Through a feminist framework this project explored the ways in which sociologists can explore how feminine gender norms have been re-produced in children’s literature, pedagogically. The research

questions that guided this project explored what are the implicit and explicit moral lessons in classic fairytales and how might sociologists explore classic fairytales to understand how childhood, particularly girlhood, and childhood innocence were constructed in early children's literature. For this research project, I used the literary artefacts located in the Osborne Collection at the Toronto Reference Library. I conducted a Discourse Analysis where I analyzed two versions of "Bluebeard" and "Little Red Riding Hood", the first versions written by Charles Perrault in 1697 and the second versions re-adapted by The Brothers Grimms in 1819 as a small-scale case study. The findings of this paper show that there are consistent moral lessons between the versions of the texts regarding young girls sexual morality, particularly the danger of male strangers to a young girls sexual innocence. This suggests that fairytales were arguably used to instruct young girls on notions of propriety and teach them how they were supposed to navigate social situations with men, particularly in relation to avoiding situations with male sexual predators.

5. *Everyday rights: potential pathways towards constituting children's rights in children's lives*

Noah Kenneally, OISE/University of Toronto

Contemporary children's rights frameworks are primarily based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). This international policy document outlines children's rights as entitlements, and the obligations governments have to uphold those rights and enshrine them in law and policy. In what ways can these abstract legislative dynamics be re-envisioned as social interactions between adults and children, and between children themselves?

This paper examines how this question has been taken up by Wall and Alderson, two key scholars in childhood studies who re-imagine rights as social processes. Alderson (2008) examines practices in the UK that integrate children into decision-making processes in a variety of social spaces, and investigates how sharing responsibility with children can reshape social organization. Wall (2008, 2013) takes a different approach, inspired by a hermeneutic approach to meaning-making. He reframes children's rights as relational tools that can be used to expand our responses to other's perspectives and experiences. His approach views human rights in the light of childhood as having transformative implications for social life. By exploring these ideas, this paper investigates ways of integrating children's rights into everyday processes.

CHILDREN, CHILDHOOD, AND YOUTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Children, Childhood and Youth Research Cluster invites you to attend our annual meeting. We welcome those who are already members and also those who are interested in joining. The annual meeting provides us with an opportunity to meet each other and to discuss future plans.

CHILDREN, CHILDHOOD, AND YOUTH: EDUCATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Session Code: CCY2-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session seeks to showcase Canadian scholarship in the sociological study of children, childhood and youth with a particular focus on the following theoretical and analytical themes: 1) theorizing childhood and youth as constructed, shifting, and politically charged categories; 2) examining childhood, youth, and adulthood as mutually, relationally constituted through everyday practices; and 3) exploring how distinctions between childhood, youth, and adulthood, their associated norms, and patterns of relationships, are generated from complex natural, technological, creative, bodily, structural, discursive and other interactions (Prout, 2011). We encourage papers that examine, for example, young people's participation in youth culture,

politics, decision-making, activism, consumption, production, and other aspects of the broader social arena; research on or with children, and associated research methods; intersections and inequalities in the lives of children and youth in addition to age, such as gender, sexuality, race, class, religion, and disability. Inclusion of children's and youth's voices in proposed papers is especially encouraged.

This session is organized by the Children, Childhood, and Youth research cluster.

Session Organizers: Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology; Rebecca Raby, Brock University, Department of Child and Youth Studies; Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University, Department of Sociology

Chair: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University

Presenters:

1. *Access, audienceship, and "kid-friendly" content: Navigating news with Canadian pre-teens*

Averie MacDonald, OISE, University of Toronto

At its best, news reminds us of our inter-connectedness as human beings. Yet news is often assumed to be of interest only in the world of adults (Buckingham, 1997, p. 119). What do children consider "news" and how do they characterize their relationships with it? In this paper, I examine the experiences of Canadian children as news users and reflect on what these experiences reveal about how childhood is constructed in the Canadian imagination.

The presented data emerge from research conducted in 2014 involving one class of Grade Six students (n=26) in Ontario. For two months, students participated in a mix of creative activities and interviews about their definitions of "news", their news preferences, and their news engagement practices. Here, I focus on the students' conflicting views on "kid-friendly" news and their complex media interests as pre-teens who are no longer "little kids". In particular, I contemplate the significance of two prominent discursive themes that arose in our conversations: protectionism and the desire for inclusion (among peers, and in society). Relying on the input of children themselves, this paper aims to provoke further critical thinking about young people as news users and as participants in Canadian society.

2. *Back to the Garden: Inquiry Based Learning in an Outdoor Kindergarten Classroom*

Kate MacDonald, Brock University

Certain shortcomings and critiques of the traditional educational system have led to alternative learning theories that apply a constructivist approach to education and focus on experience-based, hands on learning. This research study explores one form of experiential education, inquiry-based learning, specifically examining how it is experienced by students in an outdoor kindergarten classroom in Font Hill, Ontario. Informed by the new sociology of childhood which values the voices of young children (Matthews, 2007), this research expands on current relevant literature to explore kindergarteners' experiences in an outdoor inquiry-based classroom through their first hand reports, accompanied by observations made by their teachers. Based on a constructivist framework, this study employs a phenomographic methodology consisting of semi-structured, participant guided interviews. This research aims to explore experiences within a particular population, not to determine best practice or to generalize solutions, however preliminary analysis of the kindergarteners' experiences will be discussed. This study will add to a growing body of research that supports the personal engagement of young children in their learning and in their broader communities.

3. *La stratégie inclusive de l'école en Ontario telle que vécue par des enfants*

Nathalie Belanger, Université d'Ottawa

Cette communication vise à examiner le thème de l'inclusion à l'école à partir de ce que des jeunes âgées entre 9 et 12 ans vivent et ont à dire à ce sujet. Sachant que le Ministère de l'éducation de l'Ontario (MEO) définit l'éducation inclusive en promouvant des principes d'acceptation et d'inclusion de tous les élèves, et en reconnaissant tout motif de discrimination illicite qui risque de freiner la mise en œuvre de ces principes, il s'avère pertinent d'aller sur le terrain et voir comment cette stratégie inclusive est mise de l'avant et ce qu'en font les jeunes. Cinq groupes d'élèves en fin de scolarité élémentaire et provenant de trois écoles de langue française en Ontario ont participé à cette recherche qui s'est déroulée sur trois ans, et c'est grâce à l'utilisation de trois méthodes de collecte de données (questionnaire sociométrique ; entretiens avec les enfants et observations en salle de classe et sur la cour de récréation) élaborées et menées avec les enfants qu'est reconstruite ici l'inclusion en contexte. L'établissement scolaire dans laquelle les interactions des jeunes sont situées, est abordé en tant qu'organisation qui possède un style particulier, des modes de relations sociales spécifiques et une capacité de mobilisation de ses acteurs et de ses ressources qui lui sont propres. Ce cadrage sur l'établissement permet de reconstruire et de comprendre les interactions des jeunes dans le contexte de ces établissements différenciés les uns des autres au plan de leur offre scolaire et de leur composition étudiante. Dans ce contexte, des marqueurs de séparation et d'inclusion sont à l'oeuvre et nous en traitons à partir des registres émergents du travail d'enquête avec les jeunes, lesquels sont l'amitié, le genre, la pratique de sports, le rapport au corps, les langues parlées et les religions.

4. *Troubling Transitions: Examining guidance for parents and teens in online sexual health information*

Lisa Smith, Carleton University

This paper examines online sexual health information produced for Canadian teens. While there is in many ways a marked shift away from large-scale population control projects that target teens as a problem population, the government and related institutions are still actively involved in guiding the sexual conduct of young people. Further, parents (and in particular mothers) are part of the target audience of sexual health information campaigns directed at teens. This paper draws on research conducted for my doctoral dissertation and offers an in-depth discourse analysis of two prominent Canadian sexual health information websites. My analysis examines the ways that teen sexuality is constructed in relation to parents responsibilities towards young people, and society at large. I will also consider key differences in the ways that information is directed at young women as opposed to young men to explore the gendered nature of sexual health information.

5. *Teen pregnancy and doula care: A space for feminist praxis?*

Jaime Nikolaou, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto

Sociology has paid limited attention to the phenomena of teenage pregnancy. Of the extant work, much frames it as a social problem (Luker 1996; Murcott 1980) while a few studies interrogate institutional responses to young mothers via abstinence-only educational programs (Ludlow 2003), public policy geared at pregnancy prevention (Rhode 1993), and formal obstetric care (Armstrong 2006; Brubaker 2007). While not representative of the majority, some pregnant teens access feminist social service agencies that specifically operate to increase their life opportunities. Many of these organizations have labour support units that model a feminist critique of the medicalization of childbirth. These units pair teenage clients with doulas—women who are starkly older and privileged by comparison; women whose life experience and/or job training leads them prioritize women's (as opposed to doctors') agency in the childbirth experience. How do pregnant teens respond to this alternative form of perinatal care—to the doula's insistence that the woman defines her birth experience and advocates to see it realized in childbirth as much as possible? Do teens embrace or reject, feel empowered or constrained by, such feminist praxis? To date, no sociological work has captured how young women experience this specific institutional response to pregnancy

and childbirth. The response that is captured in the literature, however, is that of financially-secure adult women—those who have the greatest means to, and most often, access doulas. Having requested ethnographic access to organizations that provide free labour support to teens, I weave together relevant literatures that will help me interrogate the relationship between teenage pregnancy and doulas' feminist approach to maternity.

CHILDREN, CHILDHOOD, AND YOUTH: RESEARCH WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Session Code: CCY2-C

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session seeks to showcase Canadian scholarship in the sociological study of children, childhood and youth with a particular focus on the following theoretical and analytical themes: 1) theorizing childhood and youth as constructed, shifting, and politically charged categories; 2) examining childhood, youth, and adulthood as mutually, relationally constituted through everyday practices; and 3) exploring how distinctions between childhood, youth, and adulthood, their associated norms, and patterns of relationships, are generated from complex natural, technological, creative, bodily, structural, discursive and other interactions (Prout, 2011). We encourage papers that examine, for example, young people's participation in youth culture, politics, decision-making, activism, consumption, production, and other aspects of the broader social arena; research on or with children, and associated research methods; intersections and inequalities in the lives of children and youth in addition to age, such as gender, sexuality, race, class, religion, and disability. Inclusion of children's and youth's voices in proposed papers is especially encouraged.

This session is organized by the Children, Childhood, and Youth research cluster.

Session Organizers: Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Rebecca Raby, Brock University, Department of Child and Youth Studies; Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University, Department of Sociology

Chair: Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *The spectrum of visibility: Youth experiences of marginalization and homelessness*

Jane Robson, University of Guelph, **Lynda Ashbourne**, University of Guelph, **Kevin De Leon**, University of Guelph

This participatory action research project involved youth aged 16-24 years who had experiences of marginalization primarily related to a lack of consistent, stable housing. Participants met in weekly group meetings to explore the influences of structural violence on their lives using art-based expression. The themes evident in their projects (including photovoice and other visual arts) highlighted aspects of visibility of marginalized youth. Youth described visibility as a positive and negative attribute, depending on the youth's need for resources or support. The youth explained that support systems, community networks, and personal resourcefulness were factors that they felt youth could control to make choices about when and how they wanted to be visible in the community. The youth described the media, class, financial resources, police, city planning and geography/space in urban areas as factors that they could not control, which influenced the degree to which youth felt exposed, safe, or unsafe. This presentation will include youth arts projects.

2. *Research with children and youth: from producing creative data to disseminating student stories visually and meaningfully*

Diane Farmer, University of Toronto OISE, CREFO, **Jeanette Cepin**, University of Toronto OISE

Human beings are connected to the world in many ways; shaped through their relationships in various social spaces. In this paper we examine how children and youth experience the world as singular beings having their own unique history, which is also understood as relationally constituted with other youths and adults in their everyday settings. The study presented here invited a reflexive approach to knowledge building through using creative visual methods that are supportive of children and youth's own line of inquiry.

We reflect on the research process as we question: How can we facilitate a sense of inquiry amongst children and youth and a dialogue between youth and researchers? Our presentation draws from a multi-sited ethnography conducted in Ontario, Canada on children and youth's experience(s) of global mobility (Farmer, SSHRC, 2009-2012). Visual language portraits and photography served as reflexive tools and artefacts that enabled students to make explicit their transnational familial connections, travels and virtual mobility. This paper discusses how the process of producing visual artefacts and collectively reflecting upon youth's personal stories led to detailed portrayals of mobility, generated between the youth and researcher but more importantly between youth themselves.

3. *'Breaking with inside experience': theoretical and methodological dilemmas in research with young people*

Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University, **Lynette Schick**, Carleton University, **Valerie Stam**, Carleton University,

This paper explores both theoretical and pragmatic issues related to doing academic research with young people accessed through community organizations. Academic researchers working with children and youth must often navigate institutional gatekeepers in order to gain access to their research participants. Such negotiations may be straightforward or fraught, but each take place within a specific context of academic and community norms and practices that shape the response of each to the other. In this paper, we draw on Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of *habitus*, *doxa* and *field* in order to argue that competing, overlapping, and sometimes clashing *fields* can complicate the research relationship between academics and those in non-academic organizations. Bourdieu's delectable description of the academic *field*, found with particular detail in *Homo Academicus*, will inform our analysis here. When this *field* is brought into contact with other, non-academic *fields* – as it must, if researchers want to move beyond their own circumscribed positions in order to better understand and perhaps positively change social conditions – there are inevitably moments of contradiction, conflict, and mutual misunderstanding. Drawing on an ongoing research project with three youth-serving community organizations in Ottawa, Ontario, the authors will theorize some of these instances with the help of Bourdieu's conceptual corpus. We will do so through a close theoretical investigation of three 'moments' in the research process: firstly, the process of negotiating access to community organizations, through mutual investigation and trust-building; secondly, encounters with institutional barriers to doing community-engaged research, specifically through the formal university ethics process; and thirdly, the negotiation of embodied norms and contradicting identities, as the researchers wear their own different 'hats' (academic, frontline worker, activist, feminist) through the research fieldwork.

4. *Out of the Core: Citizenship and Belonging among Racialized Youth in Two Toronto 'Priority' Neighbourhoods.*

Anupriya Sriskandarajah, University of Windsor

Space plays an important role in the constitution of citizenship practices. Substantive aspects of citizenship can only be realized through relationships between people nurtured in local spaces (Staeheli, 2005). Often under examined, in this paper I center space and through an ethnographic investigation explore how young people's embeddedness in two marginalized or 'priority' neighbourhoods in Toronto shape their citizenship practices. My work draws on Bourdieu's (1993) concepts of social field (objective positions that persons occupy and externally constrain perception and action) and habitus (disposition of people in the form of perception through which we internally experience and construct the world). Habitus is an organizing principle for engaging in practice, it provides a framework and resources drawn on by individuals in their everyday. I ground my work in this theoretical framework and argue that youth in marginalized neighbourhoods form neighbourhood specific habitus that inform negotiations of belonging and citizenship. Locality becomes especially important for young people whose mobility is more restricted compared to their adult counterparts. My findings suggest that youth both reproduce and rupture existing dominant scripts on citizenship and belonging in the process practicing Holsten's (2009) conceptualization of citizenship as laying claims to the city. Young people's articulations of the rights to the city are shaped by neighbourhood informed habitus.

CNDS/RCED RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The bilingual Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies/Réseau canadien d'études durkheimienne (CNDS/RCED) was formed in the spring of 2012, becoming a Research Cluster of the CSA in the fall of 2013. The Research Cluster is ecumenical in its approach to Durkheimian sociology as exemplified in the session and paper topics at Congress in 2014 and 2015 that combine empirical, theoretical, historical, and textual research together with considerations about political practice. Its activities are also closely tied with those of the Laboratoire d'études durkheimiennes de L'Université du Québec à Montréal. Our 2015 annual meeting will focus on the selection of a new co-secretary, preparations for 2016 meetings in Montreal and Calgary, communications protocols, research priorities concerning the sociology of the family and education, and possible publication projects for the 100th anniversary of Durkheim's death in 2017. CNDS/RCED is officially affiliated with: The British Centre for Durkheimian Studies, Oxford University; the Brazilian Centre of Durkheimian Studies, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, at Porto Alegre, Brazil; and La Société Française d'Études Durkheimiennes, Paris.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCIES

Session Code: Enviro3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: What is resilience? What is community resilience? Why do resiliencies within communities emerge or fail to emerge and how are they sustained and eroded? What are the social, economic and cultural dimensions of, and possibilities for, resilience within rural and/or urban communities? We invite papers that explore, theoretically and empirically, resilient communities or resilience within communities. Focal areas may include transportation, food and energy systems, resource extraction and distribution, and labour (both paid and unpaid). We encourage a range of theoretical and methodological approaches, including community, economic and social-ecological resilience perspectives, expanding the work of Adger, Berkes, Folke, Frantzeskaki, Magis, and Ommer among others.

This session has been organized by the Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University, Sociology, and Mike Fleming, St. Thomas University, Sociology

Chair: Mike Fleming, St. Thomas University

Presenters:

1. *Globalization, Environmental Governance, and Urban Food Security: The Singapore Story*

Md Islam, Asst Prof, Sociology, Nanyang Technological University

On a global scale, more than half of the world's population now lives in cities; in Asia, by 2050 about 70% will live in cities. This demographic change highlights the importance of urban food security. Singapore being an urban center—currently replicated by many other Asian cities—provides an excellent story to understand the current trajectories and future prospects and challenges of urban food security. Singapore is a tiny country which imports 90% of its food. Its sources are voluminous and diversified, coming from many countries across several continents. Nevertheless, due to the intricacies of globalization, Singapore's global food supply network is still very much exposed to the vagaries of exogenous forces, which even binding contracts cannot protect against. Framed by food security as a concept and ecological modernization as a theory of environmental governance, this paper aims to highlight some pressing issues, such as, Singapore's current food situation, factors contributing to Singapore's food insecurity, current and future strategies to battle food insecurity, and how Singapore ensures its food safety through rigorous institutional vigilance.

2. *From Concept to Practice: Operationalizing Resilience in Transition Towns Social Movement in Canada*

Blake Poland, Dalla Lana School of Public Health University of Toronto

As researchers in the first national funded study of the emergence of the Transition Town movement and several of us also deeply engaged in the movement, we take this opportunity to explore not only the contested nature of the concept of resilience (arguably the core concept behind the movement, according to founder Rob Hopkins), but also its operationalization in practice in a North American context. Rethinking social movements from a neo-Bourdieuian practice theory perspective allows us to more fully appreciate the radical potential behind this seemingly user-friendly movement oriented to building community resilience through 're-skilling', community-building, and relocalization. For beyond the eschewing of activist lobbying and the declaration that "if it's not fun, it's not sustainable" lies a movement whose agenda is nothing less than the construction of a parallel social economy progressively unplugged from the dominant global capitalist machine, with an explicit commitment to equity, and intent on building the kind of future worth looking forward to that the American dream failed to deliver. How might the hundreds of Transition initiatives across the country be functioning to anchor a new way of being and doing in the world? What do these grassroots initiatives look like, engage in, struggle with, and count as their most promising successes? We will report preliminary findings from our research and reflect on implications for the theory and in practice of resilience.

COMMUNITY/ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Session Code: CaSo3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Community/Academic research has long been a tradition in Canadian Sociology. In some cases, this means that Canadian sociologists ask for access to marginalized and sometimes vulnerable populations. This session calls into question what it means to do research of this nature. Here, we critically examine this trend: How do we, as sociologists, go about doing

research in and with our communities? Who really benefits from these endeavours? On whose backs are we building our academic careers? This is a session for Canadian Sociologists who do, or are interested in, community based research; it's an opportunity turn the lens around, to examine ourselves as researchers, to examine the ways in which we build community partnerships, and to examine whether our research goals are truly congruent with the needs of the communities we live and work in.

Session Organizer and Chair: Laura Winters, University of New Brunswick.

Presenters:

1. *Community to University: Transferring Frontline Experiences into Academic Works*

Samantha McAleese, Carleton University

There are various motivations for pursuing an academic career, and acknowledging those that come from personal experiences is an important part of the research process. Drawing on my five years of frontline experience and my continued involvement in community activism, I will speak to my own motivations for returning to academia. My presentation will highlight recent shifts in Canadian penal policies that have affected the experience of reintegration for criminalized persons, and I will also share how these changes affected my work in supporting such persons in the community. The presentation will end with a discussion on incorporating autoethnography into criminological research, as the concern with isolating feelings, emotions, and relationships from academic works puts limits on social scientific inquiry by masking the lived experiences of not only research participants/partners, but also of the researcher.

2. *Community Engaged Sociology: Lessons From Our First Time Teaching the Course*

Deborah Conners, Carleton University, **Aaron Doyle**, Carleton University, **Laura McKendy**, Carleton University, **Christina Muehlberger**, Carleton University

Work on making sociology matter most often focuses on the connection between research and the community, but ideally teaching can also sometimes be integrated. We discuss our experience team-teaching the initial run of Carleton's first Community Engaged Sociology course, which features three teams of 4th year Sociology undergraduates, each led by a Sociology PhD student, working with community partners to investigate and advocate on social issues, specifically jail conditions, violence against women, and sex worker rights. While there is a movement in Canadian universities towards community engaged teaching, which offers exciting possibilities for engaging students, there are also some systemic barriers to overcome in offering such courses and making them meaningful and valuable both for students and community partners. We discuss the challenges and rewards of our first time teaching the course, briefly situating our analysis in relation to literature on adult education, critical pedagogy, action research, and public sociology.

3. *"We Never Heard From 'em Again": A critical analysis of research and community development with sex workers in St. John's, NL*

Laura Winters, University of New Brunswick

This paper explores insights gained during the author's transition from sex work researcher to coordinator of a harm reduction based, community outreach service for sex workers in St. John's, NL. The common thread between the research and community settings is the valuing of the voice of experience and the positioning of sex workers as experts. Beyond this, the incongruencies between the traditional research model and the goal of community development are discussed, as well as the questionable outcomes for those who share their stories and voices in the research process. The ethics of community/academic research are questioned, and recommendations for best practices are put forward.

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Le groupe de recherche en sociologie historique et comparée vise à augmenter les échanges et le réseautage entre les sociologues dans le but d'établir une plus grande communauté de chercheurs dans ce domaine au Canada. Les sociologues au sein de la tradition comparative et historique cherchent à saisir les processus sociaux à travers la comparaison de cas et de l'analyse des processus sur la longue durée. Ils analysent ces processus sociaux en mettant l'accent sur une variété d'enjeux: les États, le pouvoir, le développement, le capitalisme, les conflits sociaux, la religion, la culture, les inégalités, le nationalisme, le colonialisme et le patriarcat. Cette tradition est influencée notamment par des sociologues très influents: Max Weber, Charles Tilly, Theda Skocpol, Barrington Moore, Michael Mann et Immanuel Wallerstein. Au Canada, de grands sociohistoriens comme Gérard Bouchard, Bruce Curtis, Denys Delâge, John Hall et Harold Innis s'inscrivent dans cette tradition.

The Comparative and Historical Sociology Research Cluster serves to increase communication and networking among sociologists in an effort to build a stronger comparative-historical research community in Canada. Sociologists within the comparative-historical tradition seek insight into social processes through the comparison of cases and the analysis of processes over time. They commonly analyse large-scale social processes and focus on a variety of issues, including states, power, development, capitalism, conflict, religion, culture, inequality, nationalism, colonialism, and patriarchy. This tradition was influenced by many extremely influential sociologists, such as Max Weber, Charles Tilly, Theda Skocpol, Barrington Moore, Michael Mann, and Immanuel Wallerstein. Notable Canadians within the tradition include Gérard Bouchard, Bruce Curtis, Denys Delâge, John Hall, and Harold Innis.

CONCEPTS IN FEMINIST INTERSECTIONALITY AND EMPIRICALLY INFORMED STUDIES/ CONCEPTS D'ANALYSE INTERSECTIONNELLE FÉMINISTE ET ÉTUDES DE CAS.

Session Code: Fem7-B

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) – Joint session*

This session will be hosted by the Canadian Association of Social Work Education(CASWE)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: In this session a variety of instances of feminist intersectionality are examined and conceptualized. The first explores how identity is mobilized in a mayoral election. The second examines how human rights can serve as a feminist platform for a new welfare state model incorporating a politics of both redistribution and recognition. The third assesses the effects of gender and race on the ways in which human rights instruments are used in asylum-seeking cases. The fourth considers how 'female headed households' constitute an important analytic intersectional category which is crucial in any development program intent on improving the lives of women.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster. 5 Interdisciplinary Feminist Sociology Sessions

Session Organizers: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary's University, Sociology & Criminology, Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba, Social Work

*Co-sponsoring associations:

- Canadian Association for Social Work Education / Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social – Marleny Bonnycastle

- Canadian Sociological Association – Société canadienne de sociologie (CSA-SCS) – Ann Denis and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman
- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women / Institut canadien de recherches sur les femmes (CRIA-W/ICREF) – Ann Denis and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman
- Society for Socialist Studies – Société pour études socialistes (SSS-SES) – William Carroll
- Women’s and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes (WGSRF) – Susanne Luhmann
- Canadian Committee on Women’s History/ Comité canadien de l’histoire des femmes – Karen Balcom

Chair: Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba and Rachael Crowder, University of Calgary

Presenters:

1. *“I’m not male. Not white. Want to start there?”: Olivia Chow and identity mobilization in Toronto’s mayoral election*

Elise Maiolino, University of Toronto

Numerous studies have explored the difficulties women face as political candidates; however, limited research has incorporated an intersectional approach to the study of gender and politics. Narrow discussions of gender and politics omit the experiences of women of colour. This paper examines the 2014 Toronto mayoral election, focusing primarily on the candidacy of Olivia Chow. Chow was a top contender for mayor in Toronto’s most recent election. She is a former NDP member of parliament, and the first Asian woman elected to Metropolitan Toronto Council. I analyze data collected from participant observation of 20 mayoral debates in Toronto during the final two months of the mayoral race. This paper asks how identity is mobilized in the mayoral election; in what ways do politicians deploy their identity and for what purpose; and what strategies do political leaders use to negotiate their political identities?

2. *Human rights: A valuable platform for critical feminists?*

Tracy Smith-Carrier, King’s University College at Western University

Using research on poverty in Ontario as a backdrop, this presentation explores the conception of human rights as a platform for critical feminists seeking to advance positive policy change. To challenge the structural arrangements that perpetuate the growing social and economic inequality experienced by women and Other groups, I explore whether the articulation of rights claims through human rights could foster a shift away from charitable and discretionary welfare responses towards socially and legally guaranteed entitlements enshrined in law. The notion of human rights has historically been the subject of much debate for feminists. Dissenting voices suggest the concept is mired in androcentric western liberal-individualist thought, stoking tensions in the universality/particularity debate. However this binary is potentially misrepresented, and a middle ground can be forged that, while negotiating (not erasing) cultural differences, champions the universality of human rights. Through the adoption of Nancy Fraser’s bivalent approach to justice, incorporating redistribution and recognition, this schism is appropriately bridged. I argue that feminist organizing to advance the commitment to human rights in Ontario could conceivably set the stage from which feminists can argue for a new welfare state, one that advances a bifurcated model of justice that incorporates a politics of both redistribution and recognition.

3. *Engendering International Human Rights Protection: Women Asylum Seekers at the European Union’s Southern Border*

Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary’s University

This paper examines the IHR protection afforded to asylum seekers at the border by the EU southern member states (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain). Issues pertaining to refoulement, safe third country, suspension in a constant “state of arrival”, detention and return schemes (“externalization of asylum”), “re-admission agreements”, “irregular deaths”, and long-term

detention are being examined, and their impact on women asylum seekers in particular is assessed. Court rulings, international NGO and UNHRC reports, as well as an investigation of the IHR regime are the means deployed in this research. The research underscores the IHR regime gaps and violations by states, as well as the gender-based vulnerabilities of asylum seekers. There is a “conspicuous absence” of gender and “race” perspectives in formal state policy discourse. Asylum seekers are mostly lumped together irrespective of their gender-specific issues and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, reference is frequently made to their national origins but there is a lack of problematization that the majority are “non-white” coming from “developing” societies. It is the intent of this research paper to highlight the experiences of women asylum seekers in the EU southern member states, and to critically re-examine their implementation of IHR regime, drawing attention to the gender and racialized aspects of such implementation.

4. *Intersectionality in rural agricultural economies: the case of Female Household Heads in Zimbabwe*

Shingirai Mandizadza, University of Alberta

The role of women in agricultural production in Africa has been documented. These discussions have highlighted the challenges, subordination and marginalization women face in a gendered and power-laden agricultural structure, and in households characterized by hierarchical power configurations. This paper seeks to challenge literature that has discussed the plight of “women” as a rural economy category contending that it is important to draw out female heads of households (FHH) as an analytic intersectional category. Reference to “women” denotes gross simplification of the gendered dimension of the challenges rural women face as it assumes that all women are the same. Intersectionality approach “recovers” FHH as marginalized voices whose experience is distinguished from “rural women”. They are a unique and independent voice, “multiply-burdened” and face different challenges and experiences from those faced by their married “sisters”. The paper shows that drawing FHH in my inquiry enables further articulation and understanding of both the FHH experiences and women in general. Acknowledging the unique compoundedness of the FHH’s situation and through such analysis, advancing the centrality of their experiences offers insights crucial for any development program that is serious about improving the lives of women.

CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: ReSo1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: For the four year in a row, 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.

This session has been organized by the Relational Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Christopher Powell, Ryerson University, Sociology and François Dépelteau, Laurentian University, Sociology

Chair: François Dépelteau, Laurentian University

Presenters:

1. *Relational Relativism and the Sociology of Truth*

Christopher Powell, Ryerson University

Sociologists make relativizing claims on a regular basis by showing the social processes involved in the production of specific forms of knowledge, morality, or experience. But "relativism" is often a term of dismissal, with relativistic view perceived as self-refuting and as pernicious to scientific thought. Part of the trouble comes from the association of relativism with either individualistic or functionalist-holist social ontologies: if truth is construed as relative either to individual subjectivity, or to 'societies' or 'cultures' conceived as self-contained organic wholes, then differing worldviews appear as incommensurable and it appears impossible to resolve competing moral, epistemological, or ontological claims through communicative action. Relational thinking provides a way out of this impasse. By parsing truth in terms of heterarchically organized relational figurations, instead of monadic individual subjectivities or monadic societies/cultures, we can understand both its durability and its variability. The conflict between Western and Indigenous worldviews in the Canadian academy provides an example of how this framework can be applied.

2. *Self-help books and the quest for happiness and success: a relational approach*

François Dépelteau, Laurentian University, **Nick Baril**, Laurentian University, **Suzanne Michaud**, Laurentian University, **Sebastian Lyszczarz**, Laurentian University

Inspired by N. Elias who used books on etiquette to reveal the emergence of a new post-medieval habitus regarding violence, food, sexuality and bodily functions, we will analyze self-help books in order to discover the authors' recommendations to achieve happiness and success. Following Elias' approach, we assume that this analysis will assist us to see how many people today perceive a happy, successful social life. We will analyze six best selling self-help books, including: *The Secret*, *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*, and *Men are from Mars and Women are from Venus*. Thanks to a relational approach, we will define how is perceived a happy, successful social life in reference to the following questions: i) How do happy, successful people perceive their Self?; ii) Who are their significant others, and how are they perceived?; iii) What are their most important social fields (couple, family, workplace, etc.)?

3. *Love-of-Wisdom Un-colonized: Mobilizing Old/New Convergent Views on Human (Eco) Sociality*

Lynne Alexandrova, University of Toronto

The "data" for the present qualitative project come from sampling various "Western" and "Indigenous" (epistemological) traditions for views on 1) human sociality and 2) the human-nature relationship. The corresponding literal and metaphorical geographies are traditionally assumed to correlate with the two sides of a colonizer/colonized dichotomy (see discussions in e.g. Dei, 2011). Building on that, the analysis reveals through world-travelling (Lugones, 1987) an expanded typology of ways of "knowing-being". It cuts across cultural-historical paradigmatic boundaries, and complements, Gadamer-style, the potentially generalizable with the irreducibly different, the scientific with the artistic, the intellectual with the affective and spiritual. Based on the findings and their experientially-conceptually justified interpretation, humanity's current potential is estimated for attaining a peaceful, eco-socially sustained world through a process of "un-colonization", bringing the West and the Rest to our shared relational archetypes. To properly dissolve rather than equally dichotomously reverse multiply exposed, and avoidable, oppositions, the challenge, nay the healing power, of complementarity is advanced as an implementable alternative to

winning/losing the ongoing wars of bodies, minds, and technologies and the belief is expressed that we humans can own our valorized rationality along with exonerated affectivity and reinstated spirituality for an eco-social world that may be as realistically globally achievable as it is logically naturally conceivable.

4. *I went searching for individuals and I found a crowd: metric and nonmetric in Niklas Luhmann's systems theory*

Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

This presentation connects the concepts of metric and nonmetric with Niklas Luhmann's systems theory. Originally, the concepts of metric and nonmetric are taken out of Manuel DeLanda's reinterpretation of Gilles Deleuze's philosophy of difference. By turning to Luhmann's theory, we can define metric and nonmetric as social forms arising in the medium of communication. However this conceptual treatment requires an adaptation of Luhmann's theory. For Luhmann, communication is a process of "coordination of selectivity" as in a jazz orchestra. Even though there would be no communication without humans, communication is not under the control of any individual in particular. Yet, numerous concepts in Luhmann's theory encourage us to tie the process of communication to specific persons, notably the concept of double contingency, the difference Ego/Alter and the synthesis of information, utterance and understanding. We can avoid this pitfall by mobilizing other concepts, specifically the concept of medium itself and the difference between loose coupling and strict coupling. The medium must be re-envisioned as a crowd, while metric and nonmetric forms re-appear as ripples in this crowd, thus enlightening the spatiotemporal properties of these forms.

CONTEMPORARY CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: CaSo4

Session Format: Panel Discussion

Session Language: English

Session Description: This panel is intended to continue to engage in a discussion, building on that of last year at CSA, with student members of the Canadian Sociological Association about the contemporary moment in Sociology. While we are encouraged to not "commit sociology", or that crimes are "not sociological" 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 what makes Canadian Sociology unique, 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? Should students be identifying as "Canadian sociologists"?

Session Organizer and Chair: Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta, Sociology,

Discussant: Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University

Presenters:

1. *The Epistemological Diversity of Canadian Sociology*

Dr. Joseph H. Michalski, Department of Sociology, King's University College at Western

Science as a "truth system" has evolved over the centuries as philosophers have deconstructed core assumptions and logics, as historians have documented key developments, and as practitioners have refined their various strategies for investigating reality. The social sciences in particular have

been subjected to substantial reevaluation, especially during the latter half of the twentieth century. Depending on one's perspective, the net result of these critiques has been that scholars have a great many different opinions and definitions with respect to what constitutes a sociological science. The current study examines what academic sociologists in Canada have to say about their discipline. The project involved the distribution of questionnaires to a systematic, random sample of full-time academicians drawn from sociology departments at each university across the country. After a brief demographic overview of the sample, the remainder of the presentation offers a descriptive glimpse of the nature and extent of the epistemological diversity of Canadian sociology, including some comparisons between Francophone and Anglophone perspectives.

2. *Who Now Needs Sociology?: Transdisciplinarity vs. Tradition*

Dr. Dalibor Misina, Department of Sociology, Lakehead University

The aim of the presentation is to engage with the current Canadian debate regarding the future of sociology, and critically assess its two opposing, and competing, claims: on the one end, William Carroll's vision for a transdisciplinary future of the social science and humanities; on the other end, Antony Puddephatt & Neil McLaughlin's counter-vision for a sociology bound by its traditional disciplinary boundaries. The presentation provides a comparative analytical take on both sets of claims and argues that their differing visions for the future of sociology rest not only on the authors' divergent ontological, epistemological, theoretical, methodological and political standpoints but, also, on different readings of the current political-institutional environment in Canada (and North America) within which sociology seeks to (re)affirm its continuing practical and disciplinary relevance. Additionally, I argue that Carroll's public-political and Puddephatt & McLaughlin's professional-analytical models of sociology have important implications both for mapping out the future trajectories of sociology in Canada, and for gauging sociology's role and place within the public sphere of Canadian society.

CONTENTIOUS MOBILITIES: AUTOMOBILITIES

Session Code: Enviro4-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Mobility is increasingly contentious in relation to rapidly changing economies, societies and environments. We invite papers that integrate the mobilities paradigm with research on social movements and sociopolitical contention. Articles could deploy various sociological perspectives and explore themes such as: environmentally-related mobilities (e.g. evacuation of victims of severe weather events; flows of oil and gas via proposed and existing pipelines); migratory mobilities (e.g. experiences of and policies related to Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker program); urban mobilities (e.g. informal strategies for moving in poor and peripheral neighborhoods, anti-car movements and the politics of walking, cycling and public transit); employment-related mobilities (e.g. mobility of resource and service workers); wilderness mobilities (e.g. consumption of nature; constructions of 'wildness' and ecological degradation); lived mobilities (e.g. gendered and racialized experiences of mobility), and more. We invite scholars to submit articles that explore contentious mobilities from diverse theoretical, methodological and analytical standpoints. We especially welcome articles that interrogate the relational, performative and political dimensions of contentious mobilities transpiring in Canada or elsewhere.

This session has been organized by the Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University, Sociology, and Nick Scott, Simon Fraser University, Sociology

Chair: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University

Presenters:

1. *Bad Mobility: Hitchhiking and Murdered and Missing Aboriginal Women in British Columbia*

Katherine Morton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Department of Sociology

Whether too much or the wrong kind, constraining Aboriginal mobility has been a preoccupation of the Canadian state. The state remains focussed on legislating Aboriginal mobility and constructing Aboriginal modes of counter-mobility as bad or risky. In Northwestern B.C. hitchhiking is particularly common among Aboriginal women. Hitchhiking as counter-mobility has been categorically named as "bad mobility" and is frequently explained away as risky behaviour. Mobility of Aboriginal women, including hitchhiking is deeply gendered and racialised. The frequent description of missing and murdered Aboriginal women as hitchhikers or drifters fosters a sense that "choosing" a bad mode of mobility alone is the reason that these women disappear. This paper will identify how hitchhiking, framed as contentious mobility supports the construction of missing and murdered Aboriginal women in Northwestern B.C. as willing, available and blame-worthy victims. Hitchhiking should not be dismissed as risky or bad mobility but instead be analyzed as a prevalent counter-mobility in the face of constraints on Aboriginal women's mobility in Canada. This paper will identify the point of convergence between contentious mobility, violence against Aboriginal women and larger questions of colonialism and the negotiation of racialised and gendered power imbalances through the state's constraining of Aboriginal mobility.

2. *Contentious automobility in a small Canadian city*

Jim Conley, Trent University, **Ole Jensen**, Aalborg University

Despite some attention to early twenty-first century road protests, the existing literature on controversies over urban road construction has mainly concerned "freeway revolts" in large American and Canadian cities in the 1960s and 1970s. This paper looks at a different case: a long-standing dispute over construction of a parkway through green space in a small Canadian city. Land on its outskirts was set aside for a bypass around the city of Peterborough in 1947, but plans for the road were abandoned in 1970, and suburbs grew around the parkway corridor. The road proposal resurfaced in the 1990s, arousing controversy that has persisted to the present. Combining aspects of the early twentieth century park road with the mid-twentieth century machine road and the early twenty-first century complete street, the proposed parkway involves a layering of urban road design that has been opposed on various grounds, including the planning process, environmental destruction, cost, and effect on residential neighbourhoods. Based on interviews, public documents and news reports, the paper explores the complex nexus of materiality and materials (e.g. road materials and design, design standards, geographical location, physical environment) with social and institutional networks of agents and agencies pushing for and against the development of the road. The paper thereby considers this controversy over road-space and automobility as a case of 'mobility contestation' that illustrates how policy comes about in complex social and material assemblages.

3. *Cycling as Contentious Urban Mobility: A Vancouver Case Study*

Nick Scott, Simon Fraser University

Cycling is fast emerging in Canada as a viable form of city travel, posing incisive spatial and sociotechnical challenges to Canada's ecologically unsustainable system of automobility. This article explores the process by which scattered frustrations and everyday battles experienced by individual cyclists vis-a-vis motor vehicles periodically swell up and become connected as a collective political problem warranting public intervention. Drawing on Laurent Thevenot's work on pragmatic regimes of engagement, I focus on the interplay between 'sub-public' regimes of

cycling, that consist of creating customized journeys and executing routine commutes, and public regimes of cycling, wherein bicycle transport requires collective justification based on some common good while engendering biting political critique. My analysis draws on an ongoing, two year investigation into cycling politics and practice in Vancouver, with a focus on the customized journeys, routine actions, and political struggles surrounding the city's dedicated cycling infrastructure, especially the Union-Adanac bicycle highway. Using this highway as a springboard for analyzing the multiple modes by which cyclists engage with the world, I elaborate a processual, embodied and material-laden conception of contentious mobilities that grapples with associating people, practices and things that are fleeting, fast and ephemeral.

CONTENTIOUS MOBILITIES: SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS

Session Code: Enviro4-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Mobility is increasingly contentious in relation to rapidly changing economies, societies and environments. We invite papers that integrate the mobilities paradigm with research on social movements and sociopolitical contention. Articles could deploy various sociological perspectives and explore themes such as: environmentally-related mobilities (e.g. evacuation of victims of severe weather events; flows of oil and gas via proposed and existing pipelines); migratory mobilities (e.g. experiences of and policies related to Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker program); urban mobilities (e.g. informal strategies for moving in poor and peripheral neighborhoods, anti-car movements and the politics of walking, cycling and public transit); employment-related mobilities (e.g. mobility of resource and service workers); wilderness mobilities (e.g. consumption of nature; constructions of 'wildness' and ecological degradation); lived mobilities (e.g. gendered and racialized experiences of mobility), and more. We invite scholars to submit articles that explore contentious mobilities from diverse theoretical, methodological and analytical standpoints. We especially welcome articles that interrogate the relational, performative and political dimensions of contentious mobilities transpiring in Canada or elsewhere.

This session has been organized by the Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University, Sociology and Nick Scott, Simon Fraser University, Sociology

Chair: Nick Scott, Simon Fraser University

Presenters:

1. *Gatineau Park's private lands issue: Analyzing (im)mobilities in the creation and administration of a public wilderness space*

Michael Lait, Department of Sociology & Anthropology Carleton University

When Gatineau Park was created by the federal government in 1938, it was widely believed that it would be made a National Park. Even though this rationale was deployed in the state's land acquisition programme, Gatineau Park would never obtain National Park status. One reason for this is the existence of private lands within park boundaries. This paper is a controversy case study of the Gatineau Park private lands issue, through the lens of mobility. Drawing from archival research of government files and access-to-information requests, this study shows how some groups were able to remain immobile in the face of the state's advancing project. As an official wilderness landscape was imposed on Quebec's rural vernacular, some communities were displaced whilst others were problematically left. With reference to two issue flare-ups involving proposed residential subdivisions (1988, 2007), it is argued that the immobility of Park residents and their

interests will continue to frustrate the federal government in its administration of the Park, particularly from the perspective of the Park's mobilities (i.e., public accessibility and use). Until the question of Gatineau Park's public mobility is honestly addressed can there be some satisfactory resolution to the Park's most open and divisive issue.

2. *The Trail is a Magic Circle: Mediation, Mobility, and Silence in Harriman State Park*

Gary Catano, Memorial University of Newfoundland

How do the participants in a silent meditative hiking group collectively create, maintain, and move through an imaginative world, and how is that world woven throughout the trails of the New York state park where they gather? I explore how cultural symbols *and* embodied engagements with the forest ecosystem co-construct group-specific conceptions of nature. These conceptions facilitate the creation of imaginary worlds on the trail. Drawing on theories of play, I argue that meditative hikers cast what Johan Huizinga calls a 'magic circle' – a bounded place set apart, with discrete rules, social practices, and temporal limits. I conducted participant observation during the group's hiking excursions in the autumn of 2013. I found that in total silence, the group entered into ritual frameworks that re-interpreted how they sensed the environment, effectively transmuting sites of outdoor recreation into sacred spaces grounded in the texts of Christianity, Buddhism and scientific mysticism that they used to contextualize their experiences. By linking environmental sociology with theories of play I identify the contours and cosmologies of imaginary worlds among these meditative hikers as they emerge within sites of outdoor recreation in order to analyze how actors move through and shift out of contested and sacred natures.

3. *Moving through a collective environmental conscience narrative: The Case of Goletta Verde*

Marianne Corriveau, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Ottawa

Viewing the mobility of ideas as a flow that can shape and be shaped, this study presents interview and participant observation findings from an ethnographic environmental case study conducted in the summer 2013. It looks at Goletta Verde, an environmental campaign conducted yearly by the Italian environmental association Legambiente. Each summer, campaign participants travel around the country to assess coastal and seawater conditions, communicating their findings to the Italian public, media, and administrations. As the campaign moves, it takes with it and encounters people (campaign participants, real and imagined audiences), objects (a schooner, polluted water samples, technologies) and most importantly, ideas, such as the narrative of an Italian collective environmental conscience.

The study looks at the relational and performative dimensions of this narrative as it is constructed, performed, shared, represented, claimed and contested; as it forms and finds dwellings of campaign participants, adherents, but also opponents, who assemble and embed themselves in and around it. Immersed in constructions of a threatened nature, and contested values about beauty, environment, and territory, socio-geographical identities (local, regional and national) come together, interact, and clash, in this 28th edition of the Goletta Verde campaign which moves around Italy's coast, and through its history.

4. *Employment-Related Geographic Mobility in a Seafood Processing Community*

Christine Knott, Memorial University of Newfoundland

This paper explores NB seafood processing companies' ability to bring in migrant workers in areas of high unemployment. Data for this paper is based on 2 years of document research and 5 months of ethnographic fieldwork resulting in 44 interviews with seafood processing workers, plant managers, and key informants in two provinces in Canada. The increase of migrant workers into Canada, through the temporary foreign workers program, has been contentious, and has been the topic of many media stories over the last two years. Using a historical case study of labour change

over time (from local, to inter-provincial, to international) in seafood processing in one area of rural coastal NB, this paper shows that race and gender, along with class, are strong tools used both historically as well as currently in this industry to create and maintain a cheap(er) labour source. Using a political ecological and post-colonial intersectional theoretical framework, this paper examines how managers and workers use of federal immigration programs, that are themselves steeped in racialized and gendered ideologies, reshape employment related labour mobility.

5. *Navigating disruption: Mobile society and Hurricanes Juan, Igor and Sandy*

Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University/New York University

In the course of a decade, three record-breaking hurricanes made landfall in north-eastern North America: *Juan* (Nova Scotia 2003), *Igor* (Newfoundland 2010) and *Sandy* (New York 2012). I explore the social-environmental dynamics that underlie the mobilities and immobilities that resulted when severe weather intersected with the transport mobility networks upon which communities rely. I focus on official and expert accounts pertaining to three diverse regions, illustrating the diversity and complexity of mobility networks and storm-related impacts. I develop and elucidate two concepts that are valuable in reconceptualizing the contentious social-environmental power dynamics inherent in mobility networks. Elaborating on the mobilities paradigm (Sheller, Urry, Cresswell), I develop the concept of *mobility webs* to describe the relative diversity, adaptability and environmental-vulnerability of transport networks. Informed by the work of Beck, Freudenburg and Murphy on environmental risk, I forward the concept of *climate routing*. As conceived, climate routing is a form of reflexive ecological modernization that is made up of a suite of measures, from fuel efficiency to locally sourcing goods, where a primary consideration is lessening social-ecological contention.

CREATING ASSESSMENTS THAT MATTER

Session Code: TeaP2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Effective assessments mean different things to different teachers whose class topics, sizes, constitution, and learning objectives vary. But at its heart, pedagogically sound assessments must align with the learning being fostered in any given course. Beyond term papers and exams, instructors are using increasingly diverse assessments, including critical reflection papers, podcasts, collaborative projects, posters, case studies, community-service learning, to only name a few. Some assessments are for learning, some are of learning, while others are assessments as learning. This panel seeks submissions from experienced and new instructors who have created or used assessments that 'matter.' Papers should explain what the assessment looks like, how it is communicated and implemented, as well as the rationale behind its design. We are particularly interested in papers that provide guidelines for evaluations that have been implemented successfully, and can be adapted and adopted by colleagues.

This session has been organized by the Teaching Practice cluster.

Session Organizers: Christian Caron, University of Toronto, Sociology and Jen Wrye, North Island College, Humanities & Social Sciences

Chair: Jen Wrye, North Island College

Presenters:

1. *The Research Design Spine - A strategy for teaching and assessing process*

Janet Siltanen, Carleton University

This presentation draws on my experience teaching research design at the graduate level. The focus is an innovation in developing and assessing the thinking required to produce a research proposal. It is common for graduate-level research design courses to culminate in the production of a draft of a research proposal. Templates for thesis proposals are often used as the format for these in-class efforts. The main limitation of this approach is that the thesis proposal template is a format for *presenting decisions already made* about the research process. It is a template for an end product and as such offers little as a pedagogical tool. In contrast, I was interested in a format for thinking about research design that highlighted the *process of making the decisions* required in formulating a research project. My current solution to this quest for a pedagogical resource that would act as a thinking tool, and highlight the dynamic of the research process, is the research design spine. The presentation will introduce the design spine and discuss its advantages as a strategy for teaching process and assessing learning in the development of research designs.

2. *Bridging the Divide: The Role of Reflection Assessments in Hybrid Experiential Learning Courses*

Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga, **Nathan Innocente**, University of Toronto Mississauga

Many universities and colleges are turning to experiential education pedagogies, where community partnerships are established as an alternative to the traditional classroom and to provide a different perspective and experience for their students. Community partnerships tend to fall along a spectrum, with service learning on one end and internship on the other. Service learning combines academic study with community engagement, and service learning placements are organized around activities that meet community needs while encouraging student reflection on their service activity and civic responsibility. Internship placements focus primarily on the student and prioritize vocational learning and development. They are often driven by professional standards rather than the needs of the community. In this presentation, we describe the challenge of running an upper year experiential education course that brings together both types of experiences in one classroom. More importantly, we elaborate on how reflection assessments can act as a bridge between service learning and internship models to shift student focus from the vocational aspects of their placement to civic concerns of partnership and service to the community.

3. *Staging Success: crafting collaborative classrooms and assessment models as a semester long strategy*

Holly Thomas, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Carleton University

Group work and collaborative projects need not evoke dread amongst students. By creating a normalized environment for collaborative work where both students and instructors contribute to 'hands on' learning moments in the classroom and assessments, we can decrease common student anxieties while enhancing student learning. Crafting collaborative classrooms starts with course design and establishes student-centred learning as the norm from day one – before a single written word is ever evaluated. Likewise, staged assignments can move beyond basic scaffolding techniques for written multistage projects that move from low-stakes to high-stakes submissions. This paper is a reflexive discussion of my successes and failures in constructing a collaborative evaluation strategy for a third year qualitative methods course that can be easily adapted for other methodological, theoretical, and substantive social science courses. My pedagogical practice and participation in collaborative learning is a staged approach itself, incorporating elements of course and classroom design alongside assessment and multi-sited feedback. By creating expanded in-class and online opportunities for collaboration with other students, instructors, and teaching assistants, this holistic approach to assessment and learning allows educators to create conditions in which all students are able to flourish.

4. *Critical Reflections Papers: Developing and Assessing Critical Thinking Skills*

Christian Caron, University of Toronto

Creating assessments that matter means creating assessments that are in line with some objectives, ideally a concrete learning objective(s). One of the objectives pursued in many sociology courses, is the development of critical thinking skills. But how is this developed both inside and outside the classroom? And how is it assessed? I propose that one such method is the use of critical reflection papers (CRPs) as a mechanism for learning, and a form of low-stake assessment. That means it can be both a form of assessment of learning as well as assessment for learning. The critical reflection papers requires students to engage in “active reading”, by asking them to offer a series of four targeted reflections on the content of the reading to the tune of 650-750 words. Students normally produce between 5 and 15 of these CRPs in a given semester.

This conference paper will discuss what these critical reflection papers specifically entail, how they are assigned and assessed, the skills learning by students through their completion, as well as a discussion of the pedagogical value for the classroom more broadly. For example, the level of engagement it can foster, the role it can play in a discussion heavy or even flipped classroom, as well as the challenges one can face in using this form of assessment.

CRIMINALITY AT THE INTERSECTIONS

Session Code: Crim3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: How have “race,” class gender, sexuality, and other salient categories of social difference shaped the nature and analysis of criminology? This panel theoretical papers will reflect on how race/ethnicity/culture/gender/sexuality and criminology intersect with other categories within critical criminology, case studies on the gendering and the racialization of critical criminology and critiques of prevailing analyses and approaches are welcomed.

Session Organizer and Chair: Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

This session is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Sharon Dale Stone, Lakehead University

Presenters:

1. *LGBT Challenges to the Hegemony of Heteronormative Rehabilitation & Intervention Programs*

Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

There is a considerable literature gap and invisibility on gender nonconforming and LGBTQ people’s experiences of crime, both in terms of victimization and criminal activity involving gang and incarcerated persons experience (Paterson & Panfil, 2014).). Historically, the most common criminological research on LGBTQ populations focussed on the deviant and pathological nature of LGBTQ populations, including seemingly voyeuristic, drug users and sexual perverts. Further there is little theoretical engagement with race, class, sexual orientation and gender identity in each of the four major schools of thought within criminology: sociological, psychological, critical and biological (Canon, et al, 2014). This paper argues there needs to be gender and sex specific interventions for working with current and former LGBT gang involved and incarcerated persons. The aim is to provide an evidence base to inform rehabilitation counselling, residential treatment, interventions for gang-exit and offender desistance, as well prevention programs and policy that

relate to sexual orientation, gender identity, gender and gender presentation, especially among racialized youth.

2. *The Duration and Timing of Union Formation and Its Influence on Criminal Behaviour*

Timothy Kang, University of Toronto

A substantial body of research has found that marriage is generally associated with less deviant behaviour and encourages delinquent adolescents to desist from crime. Cohabitation, however, has largely replaced marriage as the form of union that most young individuals first enter as they transition into adulthood (Manning et al 2014). Understanding the relationship between cohabitation and criminal behaviour during the transition to adulthood is, therefore, critical. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (1997), this study will contribute to this growing body of literature by examining how the type of union, either marriage or cohabitation, the age at which the union is formed, and the duration of the partnership influence the likelihood that delinquent adolescents desist from crime. Results suggest that cohabitation during the transition to adulthood does encourage desistance, but not as significantly as marriage. The theoretical implications of these findings in the larger body of literature regarding union formation and crime will be discussed.

CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON MULTICULTURALISM I

Session Code: REth1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: In response to globalization and modernization, different nation states, such as Canada, declared the public space as a transnational and diasporic location, where different ethnic societies are dwelling in the rows of colourful mosaics under the guise of cultural diversity. What does multiculturalism mean? How do we define this multicultural society, in which different identities are congregating to give meaning to their social existence, while the host nation attempts to define them based on series of spatially and temporally fixed cultural identities? The concept of multiculturalism and its conspicuous presence in global cities requires a critical analysis from a sociological perspective. In this session, the panel of presenters explore the concept of multiculturalism in Canada from a critical standpoint to have a better grasp of what it means to live in a multicultural society.

Session Organizer and Chair: Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *The mirrors and masks of multiculturalism: (neo)liberalism's logic of liminality*

Livy Visano, York University

Multiculturalism, an integral feature of nationalism, satisfies the increasing neoliberal articulation of racialized identities. The particularly pernicious form of a self-righteous false consciousness frames paradigms of exclusionary practices that de-politicize, "cool-out" and demystify. Lost in the clichés and slogans is a "communicative ethic" of compassion. Benign and often paternalistic provisions are inadequately designed to consider existing distribution of resources let alone mechanisms for meaningful participation. The prevalence of a tacitly individualistic and normative view of multicultural discourses leads to a myopic, static, and fixed ethnic/cultural identity that focus on the "in-between" status (host and home cultures) rather than a more compelling perspective that emphasizes the uncanny strangeness of the "foreigner/stranger/outsider".

2. *Gender, ethnicity and Identity in Multicultural Societies, Experiences of Muslim women In Canada and india*

Arvinder Ansari, Department Of Sociology, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi,India

Multiculturalism sees individuals as members of a given cultural community and assumes that their lives are shaped by the cultures in which they live. Several feminist writers argue that this conception of the self ignores 'hybridity' as an experience. It does not take cognizance of the fact that in the modern world, people, particularly women, find themselves inhabiting many different cultures. They see themselves caught between cultures, and, *in the case of many Asian and Islamic societies, they often find membership of the traditional culture as being restrictive and oppressive*. The kinds of violence that Muslim girls and women may face – whether in Canada, India or elsewhere – are often portrayed in media with images of honor killings, forced veiling, and other forms of violence committed by their male family and community members. Although religion can indeed be used to justify violence, the multiple other forms of violence that Muslim girls and women in Canada and India face indicate that to understand the violence in their lives in meaningful ways calls for an analysis that goes beyond only looking at Islam and at Muslims.

This paper attempts to highlight cross-cultural experiences of Muslim Women and identify some of the main sites of violence that Muslim girls and women face, including families, ethno cultural communities in India and Canada

3. *Contemporary Canadian Blackface: Instantiations of Canadian Multiculturalism*

Philip Howard, York Centre for Education and COmmunity

The Canadian Multiculturalism Act made it Canadian Government policy to "promote the understanding that multiculturalism is a fundamental characteristic of the Canadian heritage and identity" and "acknowledge[. . .] the freedom of all members of Canadian society to preserve, enhance and share their cultural heritage" (Canadian Multiculturalism Act, 1985). Through the Act, race is reduced to culture, and culture is understood as fungible. Culture becomes a commodity to be exchanged in the interest of social harmony--most often through superficial tropes of food, festival, and clothing. But what is enabled when multiculturalism conflates race with culture, and makes culture fungible?

Sharing findings from a SSHRC-funded research project, this paper provides a critical sociological analysis of blackface incidents on Canadian university campuses and beyond. Reading them as instantiations of multiculturalism, it explores contemporary blackface as a means of understanding Canadian multiculturalism. Focussing on features of contemporary Canadian blackface, such as its justification through narratives of innocence and goodwill, the Jamaicanization of blackness, and the "non-politically correct" identities constructed through blackface, I argue that these acts are simultaneously informed by multiculturalism's static, culturalizing, and externalizing notions of racial difference, the post-racialist climate produced by multiculturalist discourse, but also by backlash against multiculturalism.

CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON MULTICULTURALISM II

Session Code: REth1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: In respond to globalization and modernization, different nation states, such as Canada, declared the public space as a transnational and diasporic location, where different ethnic societies are dwelling in the rows of colourful mosaics under the guise of cultural diversity. What

does multiculturalism mean? How do we define this multicultural society, in which different identities are congregating to give meaning to their social existence, while the host nation attempts to define them based on series of spatially and temporally fixed cultural identities? The concept of multiculturalism and its conspicuous presence in global cities requires a critical analysis from a sociological perspective. In this session, the panel of presenters explore the concept of multiculturalism in Canada from a critical standpoint to have a better grasp of what it means to live in a multicultural society.

Session Organizer and Chair: Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *The Myth of Multiculturalism? The Case of second-generation Jamaicans in Toronto*

Esra Ari, Western University

Canada is among the core regions which gets the highest number of immigration flows from all national and ethnocultural backgrounds since 1962 due to the severe labour shortages in the Canadian labour market. In 1971, because of its increasingly diverse population, Canada proclaimed that it is an officially multicultural nation. However, reality is more complex than officially proclaiming multiculturalism. Definition of multiculturalism is not an easy task, and the implementation and perception of multiculturalism requires a deeper and critical level of analysis. Different interpretations of the concept generates different meanings for immigrant groups, powerful groups, the state and society at large. The meaning of multiculturalism is constructed by a dialectical process depending on the interaction between the immigrant groups and host society. This research aims to grasp the meaning of multiculturalism for second-generation visible minority Canadians, blacks, based on their own experiences in an officially multicultural society. Specifically, this research seeks to explore the meaning of multiculturalism for the second generation Jamaican-Canadians based on their experiences from a larger perspective including their interaction with white dominant culture outside of their neighborhoods in Toronto. The analysis will be based on in-depth interviews with the second-generation Jamaicans.

2. *Diaspora, Identity and Store Signs*

Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University

Public displays of cultural icons and images characterize community development. This research assesses the significance of public location in developing an ethnic community by problematizing the tendencies of diasporic communities to display conspicuously their respective cultural and communal identities in order to claim functionally a sense of neighbourhood and rejuvenate their ethnic social capital. Each cultural image is applied to preserve the community's cultural norms and values, as well as represent the produced cultural hybridity in diaspora. For the purpose of this research, tactical depictions and representations of images, banners and advertisements in a Persian Plaza, and the development of a diasporic marketplace are subjected to investigation and analysis. Through this investigation and exploration of the Persian diasporic community in Toronto, this paper argues for the importance of cultural signs and images in possessing a public location, which establishes strong community bonds and social capital in the host nation. Through ethnographical visual sociology, I immersed myself into a Persian Plaza. As part of data collection, I collected images to further my research process via tangible and recordable data. Cultural images and symbols communicate certain values and characteristics to both the ethnic community and the general host population. Through public display of images, the Persian community establishes a community, and distinguishes its ethnic group from other ethnic minorities and the dominant culture.

3. *Islam in Canada: A Worldviews Approach to Locating (Real or Perceived) Multicultural Tensions*

Amy Savile, University of New Brunswick

From its subtle beginnings in the work of Immanuel Kant, the concept of weltanschauung (worldviews) has followed different trajectories within various fields of research. While evangelical scholars typically use worldviews analysis to compare the beliefs, values, practices and perspectives of others against an assumedly uniform "Christian worldview", this study is built upon the ecological capacities of the concept as adopted by social scientists. Such analyses note how both an individual and collective worldview influences social construction, movements, interactions and conflict.

This approach suggests that exploring worldview components can be valuable for introspection and comparisons, but also for identifying misconceptions about another worldview. This is particularly important for understanding the emergence of perceived conflict between cultures within a multicultural state. Discourses surrounding the Ontario Sharia Debate and the Quebec Charter of Values exemplify such a phenomenon. Based on these cases, this article puts forward a worldviews model which identifies components portrayed to be at odds between a collective Canadian worldview and a stereotyped, monolithic "Islamic Worldview". The model is then used to identify underlying, internal tensions within the national[ist] worldview, which involves Canada's Christian heritage and continued majority, its secular objectives, and its multicultural mandates.

4. *Canadian Multiculturalism and Brazilian Racial Democracy in two National Newspapers*

Luisa Schwartzman, University of Toronto, **Bahar Hashemi**, University of Toronto

Brazil and Canada have adopted, respectively, racial democracy and multiculturalism as national ideologies that portray the countries as relatively free of racial and ethnic conflict, especially in contrast to the United States. Recent critical voices have denounced these ideologies as "myths," which prevent Brazilians and Canadians from effectively dealing with the issue of racism and ethnocentrism in their societies. This paper aims to further our understanding of the potentials and limits that these ideologies have had, within their respective countries, to address issues of racism and ethnocentrism, and to deal with inequality and tolerance of difference. To do so, we examine how the terms "multiculturalism" and "racial democracy" have been employed in two major newspapers – one from each country – from the 1950s until today. In particular, we examine how understandings of "race" and "culture" have been used in conjunction with these terms.

5. *The challenges of multi-ethnic intercultural adaptations: a case study of three ethnic minorities in Gansu, China*

Shan Xin Zhang, Research Center for the Educational Development of Minorities Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China, **Zelin Li**, Research Center for the Educational Development of Minorities Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

It is very often that individuals of an ethnic minority face the issues of how to adapt in multicultural social contexts, and there are diverse frameworks or theories that support researchers to analyze the process of cultural adaptations. This paper attempts to employ John Berry's four models of integration, assimilation, separation and marginalization to examine the challenges of multi-ethnic intercultural adaptations in a multiethnic region in western China.

Based on the application of John Berry's four models, this study uses the method of document analysis and relevant data analysis to comprehend the complex social-cultural situations of Chinese Muslims, Tibetans and Yughurs. This paper examines the culture of each ethnic minority in different situations, and then seeks their particular challenges and relevant solutions.

The study shows that the three ethnic minorities have not been only facing and experiencing these four models but also facing new particular issues under the process of cultural adaptations which is reproducing both opportunities and challenges in several ways. First, parts of the culture of certain ethnic minorities are disappearing, second, parts of the culture of certain ethnic minorities are in the renewing process; and, third, parts of the culture of certain ethnic minorities are being transformed into a new cultural model. The challenge of cultural integration is getting more difficult, and education has limited power to transform the culture of the ethnic minority. Thus, the study concludes that multicultural education is an inevitable tendency in a multiethnic society.

CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILIES, WORK AND CARE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care Research Cluster serves to connect scholars whose research challenges conventional notions of family and critically examines the meanings, practices and policies surrounding the inter-related areas of families, work, and care. It facilitates the sharing of research and teaching information and provides a means to highlight members' research through coordinated CSA conference sessions. All conference participants interested in joining, or learning more about, this network are invited to attend this meeting. Governance structures and procedures for the cluster will also be discussed at this meeting.

For more information about this research cluster please see our website.

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY I

Session Code: SoCul6-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The relationship between culture and inequality is a longstanding concern in the sociology of culture, both in Canada and internationally. This session welcomes papers concerned with how the production and consumption of culture are shaped by inequalities of gender, race, class, and sexuality. Papers which address these inequalities individually and those which take an intersectional approach will be considered. Theoretical and empirical papers are welcome.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Culture research cluster.

Session Organizers: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin, Sociology and Diana Miller, University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Diana Miller, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Genocide education for "prevention": Temporal and spatial problems in teaching global values*

Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Genocide, along with other global issues, is presented in high school social studies curricula not only for its historical significance, but for the purpose of "prevention". Outside of schools, the media and education sites communicate a similar message: we must learn about genocide to remember history and to commemorate victims, but also to prevent future genocides. An important question remains unanswered: how do education materials achieve the difficult task of communicating a "prevention" message when it comes to the complex phenomenon of genocide? This paper seeks to answer this question by focusing on one set of education materials, Canadian social studies textbooks currently in circulation in BC for grades 11 and 12. I focus on how the texts portray four key genocides: Indigenous groups in Canada, the Holocaust, Rwanda and Yugoslavia. I find that the

texts, although enthusiastically encouraging "active citizenship" and being explicit about the "prevention" of genocide, fail to make explicit the temporal and spatial connections necessary for making genocide an accessible issue. By presenting genocides as either historical or hypothetical events, and treating genocide as culturally-specific, the texts fail to foster the conceptual connections necessary for learning "prevention". This critique can be applied to many education projects aiming to encourage "global values" - what kinds of conceptual connections must be spelled out to foster a more profound involvement with global issues?

2. *Descending like Fleas: A critical discourse analysis of newspaper coverage of panhandling in Windsor, Ontario*

Travis Reitsma, University of Windsor

As part of a developing PhD dissertation which looks broadly at the subjectivities of panhandling and the related public discourses around the practice, this presentation will present the findings of an analysis which takes as its focus the Windsor Star coverage of panhandling in Windsor, Ontario. This coverage often portrays panhandling and its practitioners as greedy, self-serving, dangerous, and altogether unwelcome within city centres. Through critical discourse analysis, this discourse will be problematized and analyzed with particular attention paid to the relation between what is being said about panhandlers and the larger neoliberal capitalist framework of discourses around poverty, class and inequality.

3. *Race, Media, and Canada's Game: Characterizations of Black National Hockey League Players*

Jamie Woods, McGill University

Although many studies have shown that racial bias exists in media coverage of professional sports, few have explored whether or not such bias has infiltrated the National Hockey League (NHL), which remains far less racially integrated than other leagues in North America. In this article I compare Canadian media coverage appropriated to NHL athletes across differing racial categories. This was done through a systematic content analysis of major Canadian newspaper articles between 2002 and 2013. Adopting a critical race theory approach, I argue that the historical and current White-dominant nature of ice hockey and the NHL has led to non-White participants being viewed as 'outsiders' and subsequently receiving less favourable media attention. Results support the notion that certain racial biases do exist in Canadian NHL media coverage. Specifically, the data suggests that players of African/Afro-Caribbean descent are more likely to be described in terms of their physical dominance and natural athletic ability instead of terms relating to their work ethic, intelligence, and 'on-ice awareness'. The latter of these terms are more likely to be used when describing White North American players. Consistent with the current literature on media portrayals of Black athletes, these findings highlight challenges faced by minority athletes when trying to navigate a sport where White-dominance undoubtedly persists.

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY II

Session Code: SoCul6-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The relationship between culture and inequality is a longstanding concern in the sociology of culture, both in Canada and internationally. This session welcomes papers concerned with how the production and consumption of culture are shaped by inequalities of gender, race, class, and sexuality. Papers which address these inequalities individually and those which take an intersectional approach will be considered. Theoretical and empirical papers are welcome.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Culture research cluster.

Session Organizers: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin, Sociology and Diana Miller, University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin

Discussant: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Presenters:

1. *An illustrated theory of capital conversion: when do social capitals become cultural capitals?*

Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto

How, and when, does social capital become cultural capital? Earlier work (Erickson 1996) implicitly assumes that culture simply flows through available relationships, so people with diverse networks (a form of social capital) pick up diverse culture (a form of cultural capital). But culture does not always flow. Flow requires the right combination of a capable and willing sender, a motivated receiver, a kind of relationship seen as suitable, and the right kind of culture. All these factors are shaped by status groups in Weber's sense, especially by the status group's defining lifestyle and its position in the social ranking of the group among other groups of the same kind. I explore this theory using a recent survey of the three major ethnic status groups in Toronto: White, Black, and Chinese. This survey has uniquely rich data on social relationships within and between status groups, and on several kinds of culture that differ in theoretically critical ways. The survey allows examination of new theoretical issues that earlier studies cannot address. Implications for ethnic inequality are discussed.

2. *Romani Music: Cultural Valuation in a Non-Omnivorous Society*

Ioana Sendroiu, University of Toronto, **Andreea Mogosanu**, University of Toronto

In an omnivorous system, racial and ethnic identifiers establish authenticity and value. We argue that, in societies with rigid hierarchies of what constitutes art, and where cultural omnivorousness does not drive consumption patterns, racial and ethnic identifiers are associated with negative assessments of the art forms being discussed. We assess this argument through a case study of *manele*, a modernized version of traditional Romani music which is widely popular in Romania and many other countries in Eastern Europe. We test our hypothesis by looking at media representations of *manele* in the six most popular newspapers in Romania over 2013-2014, coding for positive and negative keywords regarding the perception of *manele*, the audience, and the artist, alongside whether they are specifically identified as Roma or not. We find that a socially specific cultural consumption system shapes the ways in which tastes are used to reinforce symbolic boundaries. In a non-omnivorous society, race and ethnicity attain vastly different consequences as part of the mainstream valuation of art.

3. *Complex Identities and Compassion in Equity Training*

Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University

Equity training refers to teaching about awareness of the different sources of privilege and disadvantage that mainstream culture perpetuates, people's own complex social locations, and how to engage in a self-reflective effort to work towards equity in our everyday interactions amid diversity. A workshop designed under the principle of what I call "compassionate morality" (Sánchez-Flores 2005 and 2010) may allow for participants to reflect on and identify with the humanity of other people to foster a deeper commitment with equity and to overcome guilt, especially when people identify themselves with privileged groups. Additionally, a complex conception of identity and an intersectional approach recognize that people hold multiple social statuses which interact with one another and shape people's life experiences. This workshop is being delivered and data gathered for further investigation with workshop participants

(questionnaires and interviews). My objective in this research project is to investigate how a compassionate orientation combined with a complex understanding of human identity (intersectional approach) may influence learning in equity training to go a step further and aim for a higher level of commitment to equity and fairness than mainstream guilt-based approaches may achieve.

CYBER-CRIMINOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGIES ON DEVIANT BEHAVIOURS BOTH ONLINE AND OFFLINE

Session Code: ScTek1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: We often see stories on the news about criminal or deviant behaviour on the internet, which range from accounts about trolling to more serious threats like malware and cyber attacks. A central question that emerges is how can we understand the prevalence of malicious acts online? Sometimes our online behaviours do not appear to be representative of who we are in the 'real' world, while other times our behaviours may be guided by different motivations and rationalizations in cyberspace. Furthermore, policing and crime have also changed in the physical world through the use of digital technologies, sousveillance, and the conditions of anonymity that exist on the internet. This session invites papers that examine how the internet and other digital technologies serve as a platform for deviant or criminal activities. Of particular interest are papers that use a criminological perspective to understand the behaviours that are unique to the internet or those that have transformed from the offline to the online context. Papers can explore topics of cyber crime/deviance, internet addiction, the social implications of cyber-security policies, and related ideas of cyber-criminology. The intent of this session is to highlight current research in this area by encouraging both empirical and theoretical works.

Session Organizers: Andrew Nevin, Western University, Sociology; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University, Sociology/Information and Media Studies

Chairs: Andrew Nevin, Western University; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Presenters:

1. *Policing Through A Lens: How Technological Surveillance is Changing Society's Relationship with Authority*

Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba, **Robert MacInnis**, Athabasca University

Recently, a number of observational technologies have been developed and implemented by policing organizations in North America. These forms of technology are undoubtedly useful in helping governments correct antisocial and undesired behaviours more efficiently and effectively than roving policing agencies. As well, these tools can be turned around to help ensure that the enforcement of the state's laws is done so in accordance with policing standards. However, these technologies also have the potential to create extremely large databases containing the personal information and movements of citizens. This paper seeks to examine the capabilities, and the possible consequences of these systems on society. Drawing on Bentham's concept of the Panopticon, and the sociology of governance, we argue that surveillance technology may be the new panopticon. We show that it is through this technology that, under the guise of security and stability, authorities can begin to enhance their mechanisms of control. In fact, this new era of security, through omnipresent technological surveillance, may be the new centre of Foucault's discourse of punishment. Is it possible that this technology will expand the modern prison outward into society? We examine current literature and technologies to provide an understanding of the

consequences (positive and negative) of these technologies. We also look at where policies, laws and procedures must catch up to ensure a balanced approach.

2. *Camera-Friendly Policing*

Ajay Sandhu, University of Alberta, Sociology

Police officers have developed various counter-surveillance strategies to deal with their anxieties about policing in an era of CCTV and cellphone cameras. This paper examines several of these strategies and introduces the concept of camera-friendly policing. It proposes that the police might be shifting away from the traditional counter surveillance tactics in favour of camera-friendly policing.

3. *'Swatting' gamers: theoretical considerations of recent cyber-harassment spectacles*

Duncan Philpot, University of New Brunswick

Recent incidents of public cyber-harassment targeting video gamers, video game developers, and video game critics draw attention to the existence of legal and procedural loopholes that make this type of extra-local harassment possible. Swatting, in particular, is a harassment technique that is an escalated version of nuisance and threatening attacks via Twitter and other messaging systems: the harasser makes a sham call to emergency services and directs the dispatcher to send help (i.e. SWAT teams) to the target's location. Interestingly, this sometimes becomes a public spectacle when harassers initiate swatting attacks on gamers when they are involved in live-streamed online activity. This results in the attack becoming part of the live-stream and thus visible to everyone watching – presumably including the harasser. These attacks invite consideration regarding the increasingly performative nature of this type of harassment which appears to be engendered by the internet. This paper examines the social construction of this phenomenon through a qualitative analysis of news coverage and commentary as well as archived footage of swatting incidents captured when gamers were raided by SWAT teams while live-streaming to their audiences.

4. *Internet trolls in the news: vicious bullies or merry pranksters?*

Yimin Chen, University of Western Ontario

The subject of internet trolling has proved to be a controversial one, in part, because of widespread disagreement over what trolling actually means. Many researchers and reporters have linked the term to online abuse and cyberbullying, while others maintain that trolling is really about harmless pranks and subversive humour. This paper aims to add context and clarity to the discourse on trolling by analyzing how the subject is framed in the news.

The mainstream media plays an important role in shaping public opinion on events and issues – particularly the news media, which is often taken to be a trustworthy source of information. So, what events and actions does the news associate with trolling? Who are the trolls and who are the victims? This study draws from a sampling of English news articles from the last ten years and identifies trends in reporting on internet trolling.

5. *Cyber-Psychopathy: Examining the Relationship between E-Personality and Online Misconduct*

Andrew Nevin, Western University

Currently, there is a lack of research investigating how the internet can influence the internalization and expression of personality, and how context-dependent personality may relate to understanding online deviance. This study seeks to fill a gap in the literature surrounding online personality by using survey data to explore whether the internet may increase, decrease, or supplement existing personality traits. Specifically, it focuses on the expression of psychopathy—a personality construct characterized by lack of empathy, impulsiveness, manipulateness, and antisociality. By taking into account unique elements of cyberspace, the objective of this study is to validate a measure of

'cyber-psychopathy'. Preliminary data analysis has revealed that when controlling for context, there appears to be higher levels of psychopathy online, which is influenced by gender. Further analyses will examine the role of cyber-psychopathy and online norms in understanding misconduct on the internet and in the 'real' world, through the use of vignettes that measure both moral acceptability and behavioural tendencies toward online/offline transgressions. This study may serve to inform policy recommendations for internet use regulations by evaluating the potential impacts of psychopathic personality online, while taking into consideration the necessary balance between the often competing interests of cyber-security and internet freedom.

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATIONS STUDIES CLUSTER MEETING

We are proud to introduce CSA's new research cluster of Demography and Populations Studies with its first meeting during Congress 2015 at the University of Ottawa.

The cluster is designed to gather scholars from diverse areas interested in all things related to demography and populations studies. Key components to all studies of society are the socio-demographic dynamics including fertility, mortality, morbidity, and migration patterns – issues of great interest to demographers and scholars of population studies. The purpose of the cluster is to foster healthy discussions and debates surrounding diverse population and demography related topics in a sociological context. Investigating demographic and population changes and their interconnections with underlying social forces are essential to sociological research. The goal of this cluster is to provide a network of knowledge sharing, peer resources, and appropriate mentoring for those who may have questions or insight related to demographic and population-based research. We welcome all researchers with a common appreciation for demographic methods and the analysis of population changes.

DIASPORA AND TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT I

Session Code: SoMig1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The movement of people, transformed into modern day diasporas or transnational migrant groups, influences the migrants, their country of origin and the host country. In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants and "their" sending states/societies. This session invites papers on various forms of transnational engagement with countries of origin. These forms may include: entrepreneurship, political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, periodical visits, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and returning migration.

Session Organizers: Rina Cohen, York University, Sociology and Guida Man, York University, Sociology

Chair: Guida Man, York University

Presenters:

1. *The African Brain Drain, Social (Dis) Integration and Transnational Engagement*

Toju Boyo, University of Toronto

The movement of highly skilled African immigrants to western countries is a growing phenomenon. While skilled migration offers benefits for both sending and receiving countries, the social impact of

this process on African immigrants is yet to be examined in depth. This paper seeks to piece together existing literature about some of the social, economic, and political challenges skilled African migrants face in the diaspora. Some of these challenges include coping with family separation, employment discrimination, racism, redefining one's identity, participating in transnational activities and return migration. All of these factors simultaneously operate to impact an African immigrant's overall wellbeing as well as their level of transnational engagement with their countries of origin.

2. *The interaction of immigration and reproduction: Fertility process of Chinese immigrants in Canada*

Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia

Previous literature on immigrant fertility lacks a clear understanding of how immigrant women's fertility intentions and behaviors evolve during the immigration and settlement process. Viewing reproduction and immigration as life events unfolding over time and across space, my inquiry of immigrant fertility intends to answer the question how immigrant women's experiences of structural and cultural differences between the home society and the host society affect their fertility choices. Drawing on 40 semi-structured interviews, this paper shows how Chinese mothers think about and practice childbearing through the course of immigration from China to Canada. By comparing across-group differences between immigrants who had childbearing experiences in China and those without such experiences, as well as differences between people who have more children and those who have less, I hope to illuminate the dynamic interaction between immigration and fertility. Situating reproduction in a global context, I argue that immigrants come up with pragmatic strategies in response to the changing social environments and situational contexts, in the meantime, themselves are changed by the dynamic interaction of immigration and reproduction.

DIASPORA AND TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT II

Session Code: SoMig1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The movement of people, transformed into modern day diasporas or transnational migrant groups, influences the migrants, their country of origin and the host country. In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants and "their" sending states/societies. This session invites papers on various forms of transnational engagement with countries of origin. These forms may include: entrepreneurship, political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, periodical visits, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and returning migration.

Session Organizers: Rina Cohen, York University, Sociology and Guida Man, York University, Sociology

Chair: Rina Cohen, York University

Presenters:

1. *Political engagement through civic transnationalism: Romanian diasporas and the 2014 presidential elections*

Laura Visan, University of New Brunswick

My paper will explore an instance of civic transnationalism with a historical significance for the political context of Romania. In November 2014 Romanians elected a new president with a five years mandate.

Although all polls indicated that the left Prime Minister Victor Ponta would comfortably win the second round of the elections (after also having won the first round with 40.3% of the votes), the unexpected winner was his right-wing opponent, Klaus Johannis, a Romanian citizen belonging to the German ethnic minority. The distinctive feature of this victory and in reversing Ponta's victory was the social media campaign initiated by the Romanian diaspora worldwide.

Framing active online engagement as an act of political transnationalism (Bauböck, 2003), I intend to analyze the role of social media in influencing people's decision to vote and, implicitly, the final result of these elections. As Romanian and international media repeatedly pointed, the online participation of Romanian immigrants / temporary migrants, as well as their determination to vote – many of them travelled from hundreds of kilometers and queued for five or six hours in order to exert this right – enhanced vote participation in Romania, as well. However, more than the 'surface' effect of the Facebook enthusiasm, I am interested in the profound factors that determined Romanians from abroad to engage in the pro-Johannis social media campaign and, most important, attend the elections in unprecedented numbers.

2. Education Migration, Gender, and Transnationalism: Chinese Immigrant Women in Canada

Guida Man, York University, **Elena Chou**, York University

Education migration from East Asia to the West is becoming an increasingly prevalent phenomenon in recent years. This paper examines the experience of highly educated Chinese immigrant women who have immigrated to Canada for the purpose of securing a Canadian education for their children. Some of the Chinese women, either by choice or by circumstance, sacrifice careers and endure short or long-term transnational familial arrangements with their spouse and/or extended family members. Focusing on education migration as a form of social reproduction (Bakker 2007), this paper explores how these education migration decisions are affected not only by the individual women's agency in shaping their children's future aspirations, but are situated within broader social, economic, political and cultural processes in both China and Canada. In particular, the paper will focus on how globalization and economic restructuring have shaped these women's educational migration decisions.

3. The immigrant citizen-subject, active citizenship engagement and the possibilities for activism

Jane Ku, University of Windsor Sociology and Anthropology/Women's Studies

The aim of this paper is to explore the possibilities of im/migrant activism in Ontario in the age of 'terrorism', heightened policing of borders and precarious employment. Decisions over immigrant selection are increasingly taken over by employers, while the perceived threat of terrorism dictates or at least influence Canadian multicultural and immigration policies. The paper maps the evolution of immigrant settlement sector as both organized by the state and constituted through immigrant struggle. Barbara Cruikshank has argued that modern subjectification processes produce citizens who are both subjects and citizens, such that hegemonic path to citizenship is empowered and active citizen engagement. Employing this insight, this paper will explore the extent to which immigrant activist discourse deploys subject-citizenship among both activists and newcomers to forge active citizen engagement and what that means in the context of advocating for newcomers to Canada. How this political engagement is tied to histories of migration as well as limitations placed on them by the Canadian state is part of this consideration. This paper will identify recent policies and discourses in the immigrant settlement sector to identify key moments and shifts and how they make possible the citizen-subject.

4. *Political Transnational Engagements among the Iranian Diaspora*

Bahar Hashemi, PhD student in sociology, University of Toronto

In this paper, I examine the collective political transnational engagements among the Iranian diaspora, and the shifts in these engagements over time. Iranian immigrants/exiles have been engaging in different political transnational activities and have been making cross-border connections with other Iranians inside Iran and in various diasporic locations. These engagements have been different in different historical periods and among different groups of immigrants/exiles. Using a transnational perspective, in this paper I aim to present a nuanced analysis of the transformations in the patterns of collective political transnational engagements of Iranians through time since the mass departure after the Revolution of 1979.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES, EPISTEMOLOGY & KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

Session Code: ScTek2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session combines the sociology of knowledge with science and technology studies. It will examine the ways in which the development and diffusion of digital communications technologies can affect knowledge production. For example, the Internet has developed from a broadcast model toward a more clearly constructionist and collaborative model. This change has the potential to challenge the role and authority of experts and to change the ways in which information and knowledge are produced. Likewise, the influences of these digital communications technologies also have the potential to disrupt the epistemological foundations that guide knowledge production and our perceptions about the stability and integrity of such knowledge. Participants can submit papers that focus on examples from the social sciences, natural sciences, medicine or education.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Science, Technology, and Knowledge research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Carmen Schifellite, Ryerson University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Risk Management and Automotive Insurance Privatization in Ontario: Digital Self Monitoring Technologies*

Graham Potts, Department of Communication, Popular Culture and Film, Brock University
Department of Sociology, Trent University
Department of Communications, Cultural Studies, and Society, Culture and the Environment, Wilfrid Laurier University Dep

This piece looks to rub poststructuralist and postmodern theory up against the privatization of automotive insurance in Ontario, with a focus on the digital devices that can now, as part of the privatization scheme worked out with the provincial government, voluntarily be installed by policy holders in order to (hypothetically) lower insurance rates based on real-time automotive use. It uses an embodied theoretical framework and engagement to look at the digital devices used, the provincial legislation and private actors (i.e. insurance companies) that engender what I call the 'digital automotive governmentality of perfect safety', as well as a review of the popular discourse and academic literature on the transition to privatized automotive insurance in Ontario.

2. *Going Digital: Access to Knowledge and Pro-poor Development in the Cofimvaba, Eastern Cape School System, South Africa*

Michael Kwet, Rhodes University (South Africa) Department of Sociology

This study examines the South African government's policy initiative for a sweeping roll-out of tablet computers in the national public school system. The post-apartheid educational system faces a number of pressing challenges, including an innovation deficit, problems in the national educational system, and a substantial digital divide. As a proposed solution, the government plans to deploy tablets nationwide so that each child may have abundant and equal access to knowledge (A2K) – as well as the means to construct and share knowledge – in every public school. Focusing on a major actor, the Information and Communications Technology for Rural Educational Development (ICT4RED) pilot project in the Chris Hani District Municipality, I identify and examine the policy choices and perspectives that inform decisions about which forms of digital technology are under consideration for the national tablet program. I address questions about the core pillars underpinning knowledge production and distribution in the digital world, including software licenses, hardware locks, copyright policy, and privacy controls. The findings have implications for the course of educational development and the newly emerging digital information economy in South Africa.

3. Epistemological Implications of Machine-Generated News Content

Edward Millar, Ryerson University

Although the technical features of the Internet may have offered the potential to provide an alternative to a mass broadcasting model which treats knowledge as a commodity, citizens as consumers, and news as a vehicle to deliver customers to advertisers, the convergence of information technology and journalism in the 21st century has extended market-driven approaches to news production in ways not possible under the old regime. Online news is now shaped by content farms, in which low-paid or unpaid human workers create search engine-optimized content tailored to increase visibility by aggregators and algorithms. Soon, fully automated, machine-generated content may dominate the information landscape, potentially further saturating online news with advertising and public relations material disguised as unbiased and reliable content. This presentation will discuss the emergence of mechanized automatic content, or "robotic journalism," as a topic of interest for sociologists and communications scholars, and will address questions of information reliability, information literacy, digital labour, and expertise that will arise with the expansion of fully-automated news production.

4. Digital Communications Technologies as Transpositional Knowledge Sites in the treatment of Chronic Illnesses

Carmen Schifellite, Ryerson University

The focus of this paper is to explore the ways in which new forms of digital communications may be combined with social economy frameworks and principles to leverage the impact and effectiveness of virtual self-help communities that aim to create on-line and local support systems for patients with chronic illnesses. It will also examine the reach of these digitally magnified endeavors as compared to earlier movements such as the Women's Health Project inspired by the Our Bodies, Ourselves and the Act Up movement for AIDS research and support. Both these movements and the more recent digitally mediated support projects include elements such as the importance of patient-to-patient support and increased information flows to patients and healthcare professionals with the intent to promote the development of new and more effective treatments and understanding of health and illness. They can also, at the same time, aid in the production of new knowledge about these conditions, the experiences of patients and the effectiveness of treatments. Such contributions have the potential to increase scientific pluralism in relation to proposed understandings and treatment of chronic illnesses.

DIGITAL MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Session Code: MeSt3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: 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, York University

Presenters:

1. *Student (Dis)Engagement and Portable Devices in the University Classroom*

Emily Alexander, Western University

Since the early 2000's, student disengagement in higher education has become popularly discussed in public discourse, the media, and academia as a growing social issue of importance. This study contributes to the existing literature by examining the relationship between student engagement and the use of portable technology devices within the university classroom. Typically, disengagement is conceptualized through psychological proxies of motivation, integration, and identity, rather than as a separate phenomenon. However, this study examines academic disengagement as a behavioural expression that is characterized as a lack of involvement in a given task. As such, disengagement can be examined in two distinct ways – as a physical expression and as a digital expression. In order to assess this relationship, four hundred thirty-eight undergraduate students enrolled in second year sociology courses at an Ontario university completed a questionnaire on their experiences within the classroom. Preliminary data analysis reveals that students' involvement in one type of disengagement behaviour does not predict involvement in another. Further analysis will focus on the relationship between individual expressions of (dis)engagement (both physical and digital) and related psychological measures (motivation, integration, identity).

2. *Segregation of audiences within 'leaky containers': An analysis of privacy practices on Facebook and Twitter*

Mary Jane Kwok Choon, Université du Québec à Montréal

Drawing from a surveillance studies and sociology of use framework, this study analyzes young Quebecers adults' privacy practices on Facebook and Twitter. Twenty open-ended qualitative interviews were carried out in front of the computer, where users' profiles were explored simultaneously. Findings show that users are negotiating pockets of accessibility and inaccessibility during interaction and trying to have control over the publication of personal information in context. Privacy protection strategies on Facebook are social steganography, managing friends' lists and self-censorship. Though they activated the privacy setting "friends only", by default external search engines are linked to their profiles and applications have access to their personal information. Users have a public profile on Twitter. Self-censorship is the only privacy protection strategy. Tweets that convey negative emotions are shared with the idea that it is not visible to Facebook friends. However, public profiles show up in Google searches. Users experimented

context collisions on both sites. This paper concludes that architectural changes and the low visibility of surveillance practices within social media blur the boundaries between the “public” and the “private”. This in turn, shapes perceived risks of surveillance in context which may account for the fact that users have a sense of control over the publication of personal information.

Note : The term "leaky containers" was introduced by David Lyon. Social media sites are "leaky containers". Personal information shared on these sites seep from one context to another.

3. *The Social Conditions of Social Media: The Role of the City*

David Toews, davidtoews.org

Social media can be defined as a mode of managing social interactions that exploits digital technology to make possible sociable multi-tasking. The key social condition of social media is the simultaneity of sociability and unsociability in multiple ongoing social relations. The need to handle this complexity of social life with strategies of self presentation and the desire to take advantage of the connections afforded by weak ties with large numbers of acquaintances is a legacy of the rise of modern cities. In particular, I discuss Tarde's distinction between crowds and publics and his concept of innovation as imitation as a framework for an enriched understanding of social media as a tool of social networks.

4. *Lines of Flight and Lines of Force: Smartphones as an Apparatus*

Ryan Coulling, Carleton University

Employing a theoretical framework that views smartphones as an apparatus and rhizomatic assemblage, according to concepts set forth by Deleuze and Guattari, I advocate for the adoption of this conceptual framework when examining the social aspects of smartphones. This framework allows us to understand the curves of visibility and enunciation, and the lines of force, subjectification, and flight that are inherent in the smartphone apparatus. I conclude that smartphones can be liberating and binding, that these devices can subjectify and provide agency at the same time. I also draw upon assemblage theory, the lines of flight that sprout from rupture, and the *becoming* through negotiations of deterritorialization and reterritorialization to explain the agency facilitated by smartphones as providing moments of freedom or what I term “opening liberties.” I also advocate that we seek to better understand and engage in algorithmic language. This will equip us to take advantage of points of rupture and to create lines of flight that allow us to deterritorialize our social world in ways that create more opening liberties.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND INDIGENOUS CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE RESURGENCE

Session Code: InSe2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Digital technologies can play a role in supporting Indigenous cultural and language resurgence (Wemigwans, 2008). As far back as the early 1980s, “the smallest Inuit communities were provided [technical] equipment, access, and expertise, and soon were developing websites and exploring various options for using the new technologies” (Alia, 2010, p. 73). In recent years, the proliferation of digital technologies and networked digital infrastructures has intensified and accelerated the scope and pace of these activities (Molyneaux, O’Donnell, Kakekaspan, Walmark, Budka & Gibson, 2014; Morris & Meinrath, 2009; Philpot, O’Donnell & Kenny, 2013). As Roth (2013) notes, notwithstanding the persistence of various digital divides, many indigenous youth reflect the same the drive and desire to use the Internet and other digital tools as youth around the world.

In Canada, many individuals and communities are engaging in everyday acts of Indigenous resurgence through the development and use of digital technologies. Mobile applications, online learning platforms and web-based resources provide a few examples of these activities. In this panel, we invite research that is exploring how different Indigenous peoples and communities are developing and using digital technologies to support the resurgence of Indigenous languages and cultures. We welcome papers on this topic from multiple perspectives, including reflections on personal experience, community surveys and interviews with Elders and other Indigenous community members.

This session has been organized by the Indigenous-Settler Relations and (De)colonization research cluster.

Session Organizers: Rob McMahon, University of New Brunswick, Sociology and Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Inuit and Virtual Community: The Case of Inuit Hunting Stories Of The Day Facebook Group*

Alex Castleton, Carleton University

This paper analyses the use of the social networking site Facebook by Inuit, focusing on the case of the group *Inuit Hunting Stories of the Day*. I look at this Facebook group through essentialist and constructivist perspectives of technology, and I argue that rather than provoking distance and alienation from reality -- as stated by dystopian notions of technology, *Inuit Hunting Stories of the Day* provides virtual but valuable proximity to cultural practices, traditional language, activities, and the land. I argue that this group is one more example of how indigenous peoples -- and Inuit specifically, are appropriating communication technology for their own ends and creating their own content in cyberspace. This study adds to a body of literature showing how information and communication technologies allow indigenous peoples to bypass traditional channels of representation, to share content and discuss issues collectively, as well as to build community through Web 2.0.

2. *Apoqmatultinej: Reclaiming indigeneity via ancestral wisdom and new ways of thinking*

Chris George, University of New Brunswick

Settler colonialism continues to strongly affect Indigenous society in my territory. The structures that inform and govern education policy in Canada and its provinces have evolved out of the systematic deconstruction of Indigenous languages and cultures. How can Indigenous nations halt the extinction of their languages and revitalize their cultural ways of knowing amidst a settler society that continues to marginalize them? This eight week auto-ethnographic study details my use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to become better informed about my Mi'gmaq language and cultural identity. Auto-ethnography requires that the researcher provide intimate insight to a cultural narrative and at the same time have the ability to analyze and extract the strands of knowledge from their lived experience (Adams, Bochner & Ellis 2011). The goal of the auto-ethnographer is to open up conversation by embracing the lived experience (Ellis & Bochner 2010). The conversation that I present in this paper focuses on healing and revitalizing the sparks of cultural wisdom the ancestors left behind.

3. *Digital Technologies: Assisting in Indigenous Cultural and Language Resurgence*

Ashley Julian, University of New Brunswick

Digital technologies in the 21st century are tools for protection and promotion of Indigenous cultural and language resurgence. Resurgence provides instruction for maintaining, recovering and reclaiming Indigenous languages. Simpson (2008) asserts that, "we have to regenerate our languages so we have communities of fluent speaker (p.17) and we need our elders, our languages,

along with vision, intent, commitment, community and ultimately, action” (p. 23). Indigenous youth today are demonstrating a growing interest in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for language learning. The potential of ITC strategies for cultural and language resurgence are strategies to building healthier communities (O’Donnell et al, 2013; Nathan, 2007) and teaching off-reserve speakers. My presentation will discuss the potential of multimedia technologies, social networking, interactive talking dictionaries, language app development, and collecting digital stories of elders as effective ways of linguistic revitalization for youth in the face of settler colonialism.

4. *Building Digital Literacies at the First Mile: Community-based Research with Timiskaming First Nation*

Rob McMahon, University of New Brunswick, **Tim Whiteduck**, First Nations Education Council, **Timiskaming First Nation**, Timiskaming First Nation

As a sub-field of Community Informatics, First Mile research identifies and leverages the knowledge, resources and skills held by community members to inform technology development initiatives. In this presentation we discuss a First Mile research collaboration between the University of New Brunswick, the First Nations Education Council, and Timiskaming First Nation, an Algonquin community in Quebec. Our project engages Timiskaming community members, including youth and staff of local services, to conduct survey research on digital literacy and technology use. In the months leading up to these household surveys, project collaborators jointly developed formal research guidelines; held ongoing discussions on the nature and focus of research; involved community members as research participants; and developed agreements concerning research data and outputs. These activities are all designed to support First Nations Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (OCAP) of research data. Influenced by Indigenous research methodologies, our process also builds on work undertaken by the First Nations Innovation project at the University of New Brunswick, a five-year initiative that is exploring ICT development and use among remote and rural First Nations in Canada. We suggest our process can support research collaborations in a variety of contexts.

DISASTER SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: Enviro1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Natural, technical and intentional disasters are increasingly part of the social landscape. The United Nations estimates that the number of weather-related disasters, for example, has doubled in the past three decades. Social dimensions of disaster – such as perceptions, behaviours and structures – are gaining recognition. We invite papers that explore what a sociological perspective contributes to the study of disaster. We aim to explore concepts of risk and hazard, resilience and vulnerability, as well as social and technical responses. Papers that explore the operationalization of disaster response are also welcome, including the principles of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. We anticipate that the work of sociologists such as Beck, Freudenburg, Kleinberg, Mileti, Murphy, Peek, Sheller and Tierney will be central – but also invite alternate theoretical orientations, as well as a variety of methodological approaches.

This session has been organized by the Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University and Eva Bogdan, University of Alberta, Sociology

Chair: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University

Presenters:

1. *Catastrophism in Canada: Emancipatory or Sclerotic?*

Raymond Murphy, Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Ottawa

Beck argued that discourse about bads such as anthropogenic climate change has the positive side effect of producing common goods: catastrophism results in an anthropological shock, a social catharsis, a metamorphosis, a cosmopolitan perspective, and has been emancipatory. He also claimed that the belief humans are masters of the universe has totally collapsed. Are his hypotheses valid? Or has discourse about environmental problems like global warming been drowned out by talk of economic growth, leaving bads to accumulate in what disaster sociologists refer to as a failure of foresight in the incubation of disaster? Are predictions of a distant catastrophe for humanity as strong a prompt to social action as the incitements of immediate economic benefits or the experience of disaster? Has the belief that catastrophe will be averted because of mastery of nature through technological innovation - thereby enabling timely adaptation and resilience when faced with environmental problems humans are causing - collapsed? Or has faith in technologically adapting to anthropogenic climate change trumped prevention of it? Has catastrophism been emancipatory from greenhouse-gas emissions or has emancipation been blocked by sclerosis? These questions will be examined with reference to a society aspiring to be a fossil-fuel superexporter.

2. *Resilient Citizens in Canadian Emergency Management Policy*

Philip Boyle, University of Waterloo, **Marcia Oliver**, Wilfrid Laurier University

'Resilience' – the capacity to 'bounce back' from sudden disruptions – is now the touchstone concept in a cluster of emergency management, disaster response, and counter-terrorism policies in Canada. This includes the *National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure*, the *Emergency Management Framework for Canada*, and the recent *Building Resilience against Counter-Terrorism Strategy*. Common to these policies is the orientation that recovering quickly from disasters is a shared responsibility between the state and non-state partners. This presentation will focus on how individuals, families, and communities are empowered and supported to be resilient in federal emergency management policy. Prominent in these strategies is the embrace of big data to model potential disasters and communicate during times of crises. These practices amongst others are animated by the core assumption that we cannot predict nor prevent future disasters, only adapt to their effects. In doing so resilience provides a flexible and adaptive framework that aims to stabilize prevailing socio-political arrangements without questioning the political economy of complex emergencies.

3. *Disaster Governance: Standardizing the Pastoral Inclination*

Kara Brisson-Boivin, Carleton University

This paper examines why and how standardization has become the primary art of disaster governance. Following a Foucauldian analytic, this paper aims to interrogate the ways in which the standardization of disaster aid is understood as given, necessary, natural, and/or neutral. The redeployment of the Sphere Project's (2011) Handbook on the 'Universal Minimum Standards for Humanitarian Response' will provide the empirical basis upon which standardization is examined. Standardization is an especially interesting mechanism of disaster management as it aims to universalize practices in an attempt to rectify co-ordination problems; all parties involved can realize mutual gains, but only by making mutually consistent decisions. The art of standardization provides an 'expert' articulation of the social dimensions of disaster (practices, structures, and perceptions) necessary for the successful implementation of disaster aid. The Sphere (2011) Handbook provides an illustration of such 'expertise' mobilizing both social and technical solutions to disaster management in the areas of protection, response, and recovery in order to ensure that humanitarian organizations abide by its core pastoral belief: 'the right to life with dignity'. In this

way, standardization has become a tool for measuring a pastoral inclination in disaster management and reconstruction efforts.

4. *Community Understandings of Environmental Sustainability Following the 2013 High River, Alberta Floods*

Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University, **Timothy Haney**, Mount Royal University

On June 20, 2013 catastrophic and unprecedented flooding took place in Alberta, resulting in damages estimated as exceeding \$5 billion dollars, the costliest environmental disaster in Canadian history. The town of High River, a small rural community just South of Calgary, Alberta was the hardest hit by the floods. All 13,000 residents of High River were evacuated, and not allowed to return to their homes for several weeks. Today, almost 2 years since the flood, High River is undergoing a complete rebuilding and restructuring of the town's infrastructure, which was severely damaged post-flood, and there are new community plans and preparations currently underway to mitigate and prevent future floods and create a sustainable environment. Indeed the very town of High River is being completely transformed as a result of having experienced the devastation of this historic flood, and with an eye to planning and preparing extensive measures to prevent future floods from occurring. In a Canadian context, very little is known about how communities, and the individuals who reside in these communities, perceive, understand, and explain the causes, the occurrence, and the potential preventability of the disaster they experienced. We discuss High River residents' and High River community representatives' post-disaster understandings, perceptions, and explanations of 1) environmental degradation, 2) climate change, 3) threats to environmental stability, 4) disaster preparedness, 5) disaster risk reduction, 6) natural infrastructure, and 7) sustainable environments. The research findings are based on a qualitative community-based research study consisting of 8 focus group interviews conducted with key community representatives and organizations in the Town of High River. We discuss the implications of the research findings for disaster resilience and social and environmental sustainability in post-disaster communities.

5. *Disaster governance: An investigation of the 2013 flood in High River, Alberta*

Eva Bogdan, University of Alberta

Numerous jurisdictions have found that flooding issues are effectively addressed through systems-approaches that incorporate environmental and socio-political dimensions, as well as more integrated approaches, such as inclusion of, and collaboration among, key stakeholders (Ashley et al., 2012). Moving towards such approaches requires institutional, rather than technological, innovation (Shrubsole, 2013), as well as a cultural shift since culture is one of the main factors for disaster losses (Mileti, 1999). Culture shapes disaster governance, consisting of norms, organizational and institutional actors, and practices designed to reduce the impacts and losses associated with disasters (Tierney, 2012). This study explores disaster governance and its decision-making processes with regard to Alberta's 2013 floods by asking the following: 1. Which mechanisms guided decision-makers at various levels in choosing among various flood management practices?; and 2. How do various levels of governance interact to shape flood management? This research aims to address the dearth of literature on contextual factors affecting disaster governance (Tierney, 2012).

6. *Are the Climate Change Policies intensifying vulnerability of the Bangladeshi People?*

ATM Shaifullah Mehedi, PhD Student, Department of Sociology Queen's University Kingston

Climate change induced vulnerability has become an important discussing topic in and about Bangladesh. Bangladesh's coastal zones are particularly vulnerable to climatic changes, which covers about 30% of the national population. Exposure to frequent and extreme climatic events have become a major concern for policymakers and scientists in Bangladesh. As a result, a number

of climate change adaptation policies (such as National Adaptation Program of Action, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan) have been adopted, initiated and implemented by the government in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations, local administration and community. Along with these direct policies, climate change have been endorsed by several development and poverty reduction policies such as the Sixth Five Year Plan, Outline Perspective Plan, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction, Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Bangladesh Progress report and Coastal Zone Management Policy. This paper intends to address how adaptation policies play critical role in producing and reproducing vulnerability to different people on distinct scales in Bangladesh. This paper will show how these policy documents are shaped by the 'scientific discourse' of climate change-which oversimplify the notion of climate change adaptation and overlook the local context in general and local adaptation strategy in particular.

DR. ROBERT BRYM: AFTER POSTMATERIALISM

Session Code: PSSM13

Session Format: Keynote lecture

Session Language: English

Dr. Robert Brym, SD Clark Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto

The postmaterialist thesis makes two claims. First, over time, rising affluence enables many people to substantially satisfy their need for security and economic sustenance, allowing them to focus on pursuing autonomy and self-expression. Second, at a given time, wealthier societies, people in higher socio-economic positions, and younger people are more postmaterialistic than are poorer societies, people in lower socio-economic positions, and older people. Preliminary analysis of American, Chinese, and Russian survey data since the turn of the century demonstrates that these generalizations are increasingly difficult to sustain. Growing inequality and intensifying geopolitical rivalries seem to have invigorated feelings of insecurity and nationalistic and conservative ideologies. While postmaterialism may have been on the rise in the last decades of the twentieth century, it may now be a waning force.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizers: Djordje Stefanovic, Saint Mary's University, Sociology and Criminology.

DURKHEIM AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Session Code: CNDS1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Durkheim's efforts to develop and articulate a distinctive ontology for sociology, epistemological protocols for empirical and theoretical research while reflexively linking products of sociological research to axiology, count among his most important and enduring contributions to social science. Durkheim's metatheoretical interventions however, have been the subject of critical investigation, intense debate and elaboration from the start. Divergences among positions articulated by Habermas, Giddens, Aron, Berger and Luckmann, Anne Warfield Rawls, Mike Gane, Warren Schmauss, Susan Stedman Jones, Stephen P. Turner, Jeffrey C. Alexander, Frank Pearce, Bernard Lacroix, Georges Bataille, Julia Kristeva, John O'Neill, Giorgio Agamben and others, highlight the productive and contentious discursive effects of Durkheim's philosophy of social science. Topics covered include, nominalism, Critical Theory, and utopianism, involving readings of Durkheim, Aron, Honneth, and Mannheim.

This session has been organized by the Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies clusters.

Session Organizer and Chair: Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor, Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology.

Presenters:

1. *La critique aronienne de Durkheim : au-delà du nominalisme de l'un et du sociologisme de l'autre*

Geneviève Gendreau-Beauchamp, Université d'Ottawa (doctorante, École d'études anthropologiques et sociologiques)

Cette communication sera l'occasion de revenir sur la lecture qu'a fait Aron de Durkheim. L'hostilité revendiquée d'Aron envers Durkheim confine les deux auteurs à la caricature. Durkheim est vu par Aron comme un métaphysicien, dont il abhorre le sociologisme, fidèle en cela aux inspirations allemandes sur lesquelles se fonde sa sociologie. Aron reconnaît toutefois la présence, chez Durkheim, de manière parfois implicite, d'une véritable distinction entre compréhension et explication. Aron, quant à lui, a souvent été considéré, notamment par les durkheimiens, comme un simple disciple de Weber. Des lectures attentives révèlent à quel point il en est critique, dénonçant sa posture de « nominaliste intégral » pour mieux s'en écarter, notamment sur la question des idéaltypes, dont il présente une version proche du réalisme. La position ontologique d'Aron mérite d'être étudiée, puisque si elle tend vers le nominalisme, elle ne saurait s'y réduire. Aron a en effet constamment cherché à penser l'intelligibilité des ensembles historiques et sociologiques, ainsi que la « société globale », voire la civilisation. Il a également reconnu la prégnance de « l'esprit objectif » sur les individus. Il s'agira ici de relire les œuvres de ces deux sociologues en pensant certains lieux réflexifs communs.

2. *Durkheim dans la philosophie sociale d'Axel Honneth.*

Jean-Marc Larouche, Département de sociologie Laboratoire d'études durkheimiennes Université du Québec à Montréal

Dans *Freedom's Right. The Social Foundations of Democratic Life* (Polity Press, 2014), Axel Honneth vise à coupler une théorie de la justice à l'analyse de la société, soit un procédé de *reconstruction normative* s'appuyant sur une analyse immanente du social et ce, en actualisant la philosophie hégélienne du droit dans les termes d'une liberté communautaire, voire plus précisément sociale. Cette dans la partie sur la *liberté sociale*, distincte de la *liberté négative* fondée dans le contrat social (Hobbes) et de la *liberté réflexive* (Kant et Rousseau), qu'Honneth réfère de manière forte non seulement à Hegel, mais aussi à **Durkheim** pour dégager trois sphères d'institutionnalisation de cette liberté sociale : celle des relations interpersonnelles (amitié, amour, famille); celles des relations économiques (marché, travail); celles des relations propres à une culture politique démocratique (citoyenneté, espace public, cosmopolitisme, État de droit). Pour la première forme d'institutionnalisation, Honneth note que plus que tout autre *social theorist*, Durkheim considérait justement la famille comme un lieu dans lequel se forment les valeurs d'attachement et d'engagement qui sont nécessaires pour la coopération dans les autres sphères de la vie sociale; pour les deux autres sphères, celles du marché et de l'organisation du travail et celle de la culture politique démocratique, Honneth fait de Durkheim une référence majeure de son argumentaire en faveur de la liberté sociale. Ce faisant, la référence à Durkheim est pleinement assumée par Honneth comme levier d'une actualisation de la théorie critique. La communication permettra d'explicitier et d'évaluer cette référence à Durkheim par Honneth.

3. *Utopian Ideology: Durkheim's Multiple Political Orientations*

James Lannigan, University of Toronto

I use insights from Mannheim's *Ideology & Utopia* (1936) to investigate to what extent a social theorist can exemplify different utopian mentalities simultaneously, and what consequences this may have for interpreting and understanding their work. I use the works and interpretations of the

works of Durkheim as a case to argue that he can be interpreted as a conservative theorist, a liberal-humanitarian theorist or even a socialist simultaneously.

Reading Durkheim in this light gives a broader understanding of his theory of social change and his ideas about the relationship between the individual and the collective and the role of the state. I conclude that Mannheim's utopian mentalities is a useful tool for understanding the breadth of political perspectives that social theorists can employ in their work and that it can function as an entry point for more open dialogue within sociology around issues of political orientation.

DURKHEIM STUDIES- TEXTUAL AND HISTORICAL ANALYSES FOCUSING ON THE DURKHEIMIAN CORPUS.

Session Code: CNDS4

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

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 plusieurs 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.

This session has been arranged by the Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies research cluster.

Session Organizer: François Pizarro Noël, UQAM

Presenters:

1. State, Nature and Citizenship in Durkheim's Cosmovision

Katy Maloney, Université du Québec à Montréal, **François Pizarro-Noël**, Université du Québec à Montréal

At the turn of the 21st century, new forms of constitutional arrangements were implemented in Bolivia and Ecuador. As a result of years of heavily decried neoliberal policies, a certain resurgence of the Left in Latin America, encouraged by the rise of the indigenous rights movements, led to constitutions being rewritten to take into account indigenous worldviews (or "cosmovisions"). The concept of "Buen Vivir", frequently used to describe this new normative system, is evoked in both the Bolivian and Ecuadorian constitutions, and contributes to formalize a new social consensus around the notion of "living well", rather than "living better", the latter being associated with the idea of progress as it is generally theorized in liberal and neoliberal ideologies. Along with a different conception of the common good, the cosmovision promoted by "Buen Vivir" advocates giving rights to nature – or to Mother Nature ("la Pachamama"), more specifically – inscribing pre-modern, symbolic conceptions of nature into a political system that is resolutely modern: the nation-state. Our premise is to question whether the inclusion of such a worldview ("cosmovision")

is possible/viable in the context of a nation-state, or if it just creates an irreconcilable paradox: can an indigenous normative and symbolic system be included within the framework of a “legal state” system, itself a corollary of the greater liberal “cosmovision” introduced with modernity? From this perceived problem, we believe that durkheimian theory can help shed some light on the issue. As such, we see an interest in re-theorizing Durkheim's works as an occidental theory of society that pleads for the development of a cosmovision that would be equivalent to those that underlie the different pre-modern ontologies. In other words, by considering Durkheim as one of the rare theorists that didn't completely assume the Nature/Culture divide, our sociological intuition leads us to believe that his theory of social organisation is more apt at describing the dynamics of “Buen Vivir” than any other.

2. *Analyse du concept de wilderness dans une perspective durkheimienne*

Marie-Josée Bourgeois, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)

Depuis la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle, la détermination d'aires protégées est devenue une action politique et le principal outil de conservation de la nature. Le nombre de kilomètres carrés consacré à la création d'aires protégées continu à augmenter année après année. Pourtant, dans certains pays, la création d'aires protégées implique des déplacements de population puisque, n'ayant plus le droit de *modifier* l'environnement à leur gré, les gens qui habitent les lieux sont contraints à se déplacer vers les villes en espérant y survivre. (Guha, 1989) Le processus de création des aires protégées est donc remis en question, de l'idée créatrice du départ à l'impact direct de cette création sur les populations autochtones de plusieurs régions du monde. (Colchester, 2003) La création d'aires protégées serait la manifestation d'un courant de pensée étasunien, soutenu par le concept de *wilderness*, qui s'étend dans le monde entier et qui déploierait de grands efforts pour développer et promouvoir une philosophie occidentale, ce qui entre en contradiction avec le mode de vie des populations du tiers-monde. (Guha, 1989) À la défense de la création d'aires protégées, on estime qu'elle assure la protection de la biodiversité et qu'il est justifié de prioriser la protection de la valeur intrinsèque de la nature au détriment des besoins humains, même si cela implique de laisser des gens mourir de faim. (Rolston, 1996) Il sera donc intéressant d'analyser dans une perspective durkheimienne ce courant de pensée étasunien, ce concept de *wilderness*, compris comme extérieur à la nature en soi à l'image des représentations collectives telles que définies par Émile Durkheim, bien que déterminant dans la prise de décisions politiques.

3. *To add and to Superadd [Surajouter]: Collective Representations and the Closure of Metaphysics in The Elementary Forms.*

Colm Kelly, Department of Sociology - St. Thomas University

Following Wittgenstein's claim that “every sentence in our language ‘is in order as it is’” Hutchinson, Read and Sharrock in 2007 argued that social theory and social science are a sort of bewitching category mistake which we are tempted to repeat over and over. In a different tradition, Jacques Derrida had argued that the ‘human sciences’ unwittingly repeat central themes of the ‘metaphysics of presence,’ as this tradition reaches its ‘closure.’ Both inspired by and wary of these two approaches, the paper will present a Derrida-inspired (cf. especially Derrida on Rousseau) close reading of the language of those passages of *The Elementary Forms* where Durkheim specifies repeatedly that both collective representations and the sacred are “superadded [surajouter]” to matter and nature. Collective representations are superadded in the sense that they superimpose themselves on reality and make reality what it is: more than an ordinary supplement, they make or complete that to which they are superadded. But they are also superadded in the sense that they are artificially added, added to the power of two or hyper-added, having no inherent connection to what they are added. It is this very disconnection from material reality that gives the collective representations their idealizing power over it and also their capacity to dissipate themselves, to

superadd themselves superfluously. The contradictory tensions of this 'superadded' would be the closure of the metaphysics of presence as it leaves its mark in the oeuvre of Durkheim. Returning to Wittgenstein and Derrida, I will conclude by asking the audience and myself – in an entirely uncynical and un-rhetorical fashion -- what 'form of life' would ask us or require us to repeat and continue that which already one hundred years ago was wearing itself down?

4. *State, Nature and Citizenship in Durkheim's Cosmovision (2)*

Francois Pizarro Noel, Université du Québec à Montréal

At the turn of the 21st century, new forms of constitutional arrangements were implemented in Bolivia and Ecuador. As a result of years of heavily decried neoliberal policies, a certain resurgence of the Left in Latin America, encouraged by the rise of the indigenous rights movements, led to constitutions being rewritten to take into account indigenous worldviews (or "cosmovisions"). The concept of "Buen Vivir", frequently used to describe this new normative system, is evoked in both the bolivian and equadorian constitutions, and contributes to formalize a new social consensus around the notion of "living well", rather than "living better", the latter being associated with the idea of progress as it is generally theorized in liberal and neoliberal ideologies. Along with a different conception of the common good, the cosmovision promoted by "Buen Vivir" advocates giving rights to nature – or to Mother Nature ("la Pachamama"), more specifically – inscribing pre-modern, symbolic conceptions of nature into a political system that is resolutely modern: the nation-state. Our premise is to question whether the inclusion of such a worldview ("cosmovision") is possible/viable in the context of a nation-state, or if it just creates an irreconcilable paradox: can an indigenous normative and symbolic system be included within the framework of a "legal state" system, itself a corollary of the greater liberal "cosmovision" introduced with modernity? From this perceived problem, we believe that durkheimian theory can help shed some light on the issue. As such, we see an interest in re-theorizing Durkheim's works as an occidental theory of society that pleads for the development of a cosmovision that would be equivalent to those that underlie the different pre-modern ontologies. In other words, by considering Durkheim as one of the rare theorists that didn't completely assume the Nature/Culture divide, our sociological intuition leads us to believe that his theory of social organisation is more apt at describing the dynamics of "Buen Vivir" than any other.

DURKHEIM, THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Session Code: CNDS3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session attends to how Durkheim and contemporary Durkheimian sociologists analyse the constitution and place of individuals in society. Durkheim's sociology offered a substantial challenge to the conventionally opposed poles of "the individual" and "society" characteristic of much social thought and social science. His sociology provided means for understanding the socio-historical emergence of individuality, individualism (e.g., the "cult of the individual"), personhood, and respect for the person. In doing so, Durkheim developed theoretical tools for grasping the constitution of people as both individualized and social beings. These are famously represented in his sociology of suicide and sociology of religion (e.g., his theory of the "soul" and identity). The session contains both theoretically and empirically oriented papers dealing with Durkheim, Mead, the "cult of the individual," and the sociology of suicide in the cases of veterans, and aboriginal peoples in Canada.

Co-sponsored by the Canadian Durkheimian Studies Network and the Social Theory Research Clusters

Session Organizer and Chair: Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor, Sociology, Anthropology,

Presenters:

1. *Entre Mead et Durkheim: la notion de respect*

Lysandre Champagne, UQAM LED

Dans nos sociétés basées sur la reconnaissance du talent et du potentiel des individus à travers l'éthique du travail, les inégalités de fait trouvent écho dans les formes de solidarité. Selon Richard Sennett, la question qui se pose est de savoir ce que la société fait avec l'envie et les inégalités. Les fonctions de l'État, de la communauté et de l'individu vis-à-vis l'institutionnalisation des inégalités transforment les liens sociaux et les modalités de cohésion sociale. Depuis la fin du capitalisme primitif, les institutions structurantes d'ordre bureaucratique émergentes, en se développant, tant au niveau entrepreneurial qu'étatique, ont progressivement élaboré un modèle de hiérarchie sociale de pair avec des protections sociales. De fait, la mobilité sociale a un coût social et la force perverse et séductrice de l'inégalité a fait son chemin, venant modifier une notion première des relations sociales, le respect de soi et d'autrui. À partir de cette notion de respect, ma conférence portera sur la mise en perspective comparée des postures épistémologiques meadienne et durkheimienne. Je vais ainsi démontrer la contemporanéité de ces penseurs, leurs limites, mais surtout rendre compte de l'étonnante complétude de leurs théories en regard de leurs contextes socio-historiques respectifs.

2. *Identités d'ordre primaire et secondaire dans le culte de l'individu de Durkheim : Un nouveau regard sur la philosophie de la religion de Durkheim dans la perspective de la modernité*

Paul Carls, Université de Montreal, Département de Science Politique

Tard dans sa vie, Durkheim annonce l'existence du culte de l'individu, une religion laïque qui remplace le christianisme dans l'Occident comme point de référence universel et garant de l'unité sociale. Le culte de l'individu tient l'individu comme son objet sacré, construit une moralité autour des droits de l'humanité, et utilise la science moderne comme sa cosmologie.

Le culte de l'individu promeut la diversité dans la société, et il est possible de dire qu'il promeut une multitude d'identités et de valeurs. Cependant, la coexistence de ces identités différentes est fondée sur l'allégeance de tous aux valeurs du culte de l'individu. On peut parler ainsi d'identités d'ordre primaire et secondaire : les individus peuvent maintenir une pluralité d'identités d'ordre secondaire, donné qu'ils partagent tous l'identité d'ordre primaire du culte de l'individu.

Pourtant, selon Durkheim, toutes les religions créent des identités d'ordre primaire. La question s'impose : Quelle est la place de la religion traditionnelle dans le culte de l'individu si on veut éviter les conflits? Ce papier va défendre l'idée que les religions traditionnelles doivent accepter un statut d'ordre secondaire si les sociétés laïques de l'Occident vont pouvoir être cohésives.

3. *Finding Moral Purpose: a study of suicidal ideation among Canadian Veterans of Afghanistan in transition to civilian life*

Steve Rose, Queen's University

The concept of moral injury is gaining traction in recent psychological literature on the mental health of combat Veterans and has been linked to an increased risk of suicide. In this literature, the concept of 'morality' is based on philosophies of 'rightness' because it is defined as a perceived transgression. However, the literature on moral injury neglects philosophies of 'goodness'. This research builds on the concept of moral injury by drawing on Durkheim's sociological concept of morality, Aristotle's concept of 'the good life', and Charles Taylor's moral horizons and self-identity. Beyond perceived acts of transgression in combat, Veterans experience a form of moral trauma caused by the transition from deployment to civilian life. This form of trauma is a result of the

anomic transitional conditions produced by these radically juxtaposing moral contexts and the lack of institutional support during this transition. This research employs semi-structured qualitative in-depth interviews with 35 Canadian male combat Veterans of Afghanistan. The interviews inquire into individuals' experiences reintegrating into civilian occupations by focusing on suicidal ideation as it relates to the loss of a highly integrated and regulated military moral community, as well as the self-identity it provides. The concept of 'moral purpose' is developed to highlight the contemporary relevance of Durkheim's sociology of morality for the concept of moral injury as a social transitional trauma.

4. *Aboriginal Suicide: Through a Durkheimian Analysis*

Helena Amorim, McMaster Graduate Studies

In 1897, Emile Durkheim published *Le Suicide*, a fundamental sociological work that revolutionized the way society conceptualized suicide. Decades later, this essay will contextualize the Durkheimian analysis through a modern Canadian lens, applying it to the exceedingly high suicide rate among the Canadian indigenous populations. The rate of indigenous suicides is a sociological phenomenon that cannot be ignored. This essay will establish the successful application of indigenous suicide through Durkheim's three predominant categorical suicides: egoistic, altruistic, and anomic. Given the dynamic nature of suicide, one may theorize such a phenomenon as being a multifaceted social issue. Thus, this framework will establish that there is a socio-cultural system, located outside the individual (or indigenous bands) that plays a primary and fundamental role in conceptualizing the suicide rate within a population (Carsten, 2000: 310). Furthermore, despite the empirical limitations of Durkheim's analysis, it nevertheless provides a sufficient theoretical framework as a means of contextualizing Canadian indigenous suicide rates.

DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN RURAL LABOUR MARKETS AND COMMUNITIES

Session Code: RuSo1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: These sessions endeavour to create sociological understandings of the dynamics of change and continuity in rural labour markets. 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 for Canada's rural population, 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.

This session has been organized by the Rural Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers and Chair: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *The Dilemmas of Cyclical Change, Business Services and the Project of Economic Regeneration*

Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Abstract: When call centres first began their march north from the US, there was hope that they would contribute to the creation of a new economy in regions hard hit by the decline of older industries. As the centres arrived, concern was voiced that American companies were using telecommunications networks in ways that pitted regions against one another in the battle for jobs. Sociologists debated whether this was just another example of neoliberal economic expansion

or whether this industry had the potential to contribute to long-term development in regions faced with considerable out-migration. The paper continues this debate. It focuses on three factors: labour shifts associated with the dynamic of expansion and contraction of the US economy, the impact of exchange rates and the coming on stream of Asian competitors. In so doing, it makes a contribution to understanding debates about the nature of employment effects in this industry, as well as its implications for employment standards and regional development.

2. *Following Dreams, Leaving Home: Career Development For Secondary Students in Small Maritime Communities*

Fabrizio Antonelli, Mount Allison University

Communities in Canada's Maritime provinces are facing the challenge of shrinking populations, especially among young people. As post-industrial economies develop in Canada, a clear shift in geography is taking place as young people are leaving small communities in the Maritimes to larger urban centres. This presentation reports the findings from a study of two secondary schools and the possibilities for career development and community sustainability. The communities differ in their geography, Bathurst is in the economically depressed north of New Brunswick while Sackville is in the expanding southern region near Moncton. As well, Sackville has a clear connection to knowledge work as it is a university town. This session will present how youth in the Maritimes must navigate through their career development with respect to their family and community and to what extent creative work has for sustaining communities. Findings from interviews with teachers and focus groups with students indicate a clear desire for young people to stay in the region; however, there is also a realization by students and teachers that possibilities for career development in the Maritimes are limited and the reality of outward migration looms in the future for many young people.

3. *Women, Work, and Working Class Culture, in Prince Edward Island*

Patricia Altass, The University of Guelph

PEI, which is Canada's most rural and only entirely insular province, is characterized by persistent unemployment, low levels of education, and seasonal industries where women tend to hold subordinate positions (Lund 2010, Macdonald 2009). Women workers in PEI are overrepresented in service sector tourism and low level resource sector jobs, which fail to provide benefits, stability or a living wage (Macdonald 2009). These often short term jobs with fluctuating hours make it difficult to qualify for Employment Insurance (EI). For those who qualify, the income provided by EI is not sufficient to allow them to meet their basic needs. In addition, women in Atlantic Canada report an average of 14 hours more spent on unpaid domestic and care work than women in the rest of Canada, with low income women in Atlantic Canada working more unpaid hours than any other income group in this region (MacDonald et al. 2005). Using a socialist feminist framework, this paper will analyze findings from a qualitative research project that explores the ways that gender and social class interact and impact work, as experienced by working class women in PEI, including employment, volunteer work and unpaid domestic labour.

4. *Speaking Out on Injustice and Inequality: The impact of the New Directions Speakers' School in Northwestern Ontario*

Regina Belloso, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia

Over the past few decades, Northwestern Ontario has undergone significant transformations as a result of long-term structural unemployment. Repercussions of high unemployment have translated into a trickle down effect across other sectors in the region. Communities have been experiencing increases in widespread poverty and vulnerability. The region has challenges and needs that differ quite starkly from Southern Ontario. Many of these systemic barriers are heightened throughout rural due to deteriorating circumstances surrounding rural living in

Northwestern Ontario. This paper will examine how the New Directions Speakers' School has helped to reduce poverty and vulnerability among a group of 8 individuals in and around Thunder Bay, Ontario. The program combats poverty by giving participants the tools necessary to 'speak out' on social justice issues within their communities. By focusing on the impact of this program on the lives of individuals, it will be argued that this model of advocacy can strengthen communities in rural settings. Findings are largely based on in class participation, observations made in board room meetings, informal conversations with those involved at various levels, secondary data provided by the Board of Directors, and finally, data collected from 8 semi-structured interviews.

EARNING AND CARING: THE WORK OF MAKING AND SUSTAINING FAMILIES

Session Code: CrSFam6

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites papers that focus on the conflicts between family and employment responsibilities, and other experiences of the work necessary to sustaining families in a neoliberal context.

This session has been organized by the Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Bonnie Fox, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Balancing the Scales: Negotiating Fathers' Parental Leave Use*

Judy Beglaubter, University of Toronto

As a potentially rich site of parental negotiation, studying couples' decision to share parental leave presents the opportunity to explore decision-making processes that may challenge the gendered care arrangement typical of early parenthood. Data collected from interviews with thirty five Toronto-area couples where fathers took at least six weeks of government-paid parental leave indicate gendered sticking points in the division of gender-neutral leave time. Whether fathers had a desire to spend time with their children, or were compelled to share the leave because of material circumstances, the way couples discussed their decision-making reveals that men and women do not enter leave negotiations on a level playing field. Strong cultural support for mothers, but not fathers, caregiving tips the parental leave scales in women's favour. However, financial considerations such as a man's top-up pay or woman's career can lessen the weight of maternal entitlement in favour of more equal sharing of parental leave by presenting couples with an alternative logic on which to base their decision-making.

2. *Motherhood Career Penalties in Canada: Does Flexibility Matter?*

Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia, **Natasha Stecy-Hildebrandt**, University of British Columbia, **Hazel Hollingdale**, University of British Columbia

Mothers' earnings are increasingly critical to household income, but gendered norms of parenting and employment can work to their career disadvantage. Not surprisingly, a growing body of research focuses on the "motherhood penalty", with more recent scholarship particularly concerned with heterogeneity among women. We contribute to this scholarship by focusing on a theoretically critical yet understudied element – work conditions. Drawing on linked employee-employer data from the Workplace and Employee Survey, we explore how the temporal and spatial organization of work shape motherhood penalties, and whether this helps account for differences in the impact of motherhood for single and partnered women and those with varying levels of education. We find that some elements of workplace flexibility are associated with lower wage

differences between mothers and non-mothers, while others increase the gap. Notably, aspects of workplace flexibility that can improve mothers' relative position are not equally important for all women. Flexible hours eliminate motherhood penalties for single mothers, but do not matter for partnered women. Working from home to finish work tasks boosts mothers' relative position only for those with partners. While flexibility helps explain differential outcomes for single and partnered mothers, it does not appear to contribute to educational differences.

3. *Gender Role Preservation, Work-Family Conflict and Life Satisfaction, and Parental Time Allocated to Childcare.*

Anupam Das, Mount Royal University, **Adian McFarlane**, Statistics Canada, **Tom Buchanan**, Mount Royal University

Time use evidence indicates that men are doing more housework and in particular, childcare, the more time their female partners spend on market work (Sullivan, 2010). In this study, we explore the impact of time spent on childcare for men and women on their overall source of work-family conflict and life satisfaction among dual earner parents. We use the 2010 General Social Survey in Time Use (Canadian time diary data, N = 12,799) to examine the gender gap in time allocated to childcare. Identity theory relates to West and Zimmerman's (1987), "doing gender" which suggests women and men reify gender roles in interactions, or *DO gender*. The work-family interface is key terrain for gender role reification. In this study, we investigate the extent to which mothers' and fathers' time spent parenting is associated with perceptions of work-family conflict and life satisfaction. By examining the intersection of gender, market labour hours, and childcare hours, we investigate several aspects of the changing and preservation of traditional gender roles. By analyzing the relationship of stress, work-family conflict, and life satisfaction to variation in mother and father time spent in childcare, we shed light on the potential motivations behind maternal gate-keeping and traditional fathering.

ECOFEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

Session Code: Fem8

Session Format: Regular (presentation and discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Today's social and environmental crises, which threaten the preservation of life on our planet, require scholarly attention to understand the dynamics of patriarchy and capitalism and to unmask 'answers' or 'false solutions' that obscure and perpetuate the current situation. This panel invites papers that (1) explore the social forces confronting these crises, that arise from many governments, agencies, international institutions and conferences (e.g., UNDP, WB), and Non-government organizations that propose to expand commodification of the market to social, public and natural arenas that are not yet fully commodified. Non-commodified social relations are evident in caring, public infrastructure, air, forests, mountains, genes, water, oceans, atmosphere, etc. Papers should also (2) propose analyses of ecofeminist ideas, other paradigms (e.g., commoning), and women's leadership and organizing of solidarity and justice movements that address these crises.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizer: Ana Isla, Brock University

Discussant: Ana Isla, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *"Greening" Capitalism: Women and Nature in the War Against Subsistence*

Ana Isla, Brock University

Green Capitalism, as presented at the three linked United Nations Conferences on Environment and Development, has been proposed as a means to confront the environmental (ecological) and social (poverty) crises currently experienced around the world. This paper, "greening" capitalism, exposes the results of the economist rejection of physical limits to growth, the biologist fetish with such limits, and the indebtedness of peripheral countries. In presenting Costa Rica's case, documenting the practices of non-governmental organizations - the World Wild Life Fund - Canada, the Costa Rican National Biodiversity Institute (Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad INBio), and ANDAR of Costa Rica -, this paper uncovers a new capital accumulation framework which I called the "greening," and challenges claims that green capitalism reduces poverty, creates equality, confronts ecological destruction, and combats climate change.

2. *Feminist Visions of the Commons (Reclaimed) and Food Sovereignty (Re-established)*

Leigh Brownhill, Independent scholar

This paper addresses the question of 'where do we go from here' for social and environmental justice by first asking 'from where we have come?' Where, in our cultural, geographical and economic pasts, can we find inspiration and grounding for a future that is different and better than the crises-ridden political economy of the present day? The paper suggests that everyone has access to near and/or distant histories with lessons for social and environmental justice. The author examines genealogy and 'indigeneity' in light of some East African understandings of the political economy of ethnicity. These lines of inquiry root our consideration of 'where we go from here' within a 'capital vs. commoning' value frame. We find direction on the way forward by analysing the 'nested economies' founded within Kenyan peasant women's food sovereignty initiatives, in which life and 'fertility' (widely defined) are conceived not as inputs, raw materials or accidental side effects of production, but as the highest (intrinsic) values and the bottom lines of economic activity and development. The paper concludes by considering ways in which reclaimed commoning histories, and the concepts and conclusions of this feminist analysis, may inform other, wider initiatives for social and environmental justice.

ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: EcSo1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites papers that approach explicitly economic questions from a sociological perspective. Sociological interrogations of economic concepts, theories and assumptions are especially encouraged. Topics might include: the social impacts of economic growth, recessions, economic policies and regulations; the application of sociological theory to economic concepts and ideas; people's understandings of economic concepts and processes; sociological histories of economic thought. Theoretical or empirical papers are welcomed.

Session Organizers: Karen Foster, Dalhousie University, Sociology and Social Anthropology

Chair: Karen Foster, Dalhousie University

Presenters:

1. *Markets in Society*

Qian Wei, Department of Sociology at Memorial University of Newfoundland

Economic sociology was born with the discussion of markets. This paper reviews two different theoretical perspectives – economic approach and sociological approach – to analyze the institution of markets. Based on a great debate around market transition theory, this paper discusses the different and similar functions performed by markets in various transitional countries. We prove that markets are deeply embedded in specific institutional contexts and used by powerful actors to shape the social changes in transition economies.

2. *The contradictions of the financialized imagination: Tax-free Savings Account and the growth of economic inequality.*

Jonah Butovsky, Brock University, **Kyle Liao**, Brock University

The Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) was introduced by the Conservative Government in 2009 as a tool to encourage Canadians to save for later consumption or for income support in retirement. Established in the aftermath of the financial crisis, it was also a tool to reestablish confidence in financial markets. Participants were allowed to contribute \$5000.00 per year and any profits would be tax-exempt. The TFSA costs the federal government billions a year in lost revenue (since presumably some people would have made their investments without the tax-exemption incentive). Since it is the top slice of earners who have the surplus funds to participate, this program is regressive, representing a net transfer to high earners and a boon to the financial sector. But more perniciously, the TFSA enhances the centrality of the financial imagination. The financial imagination is a contemporary trope that suggests that financial success is the product of a combination of financial literacy and financial prudence and self-control. In this vein, the TFSA gives a small segment of the population a tool to navigate their individualized path to economic security, reducing the pressure to produce structural solutions to raise living standards. It also absolves the state from providing for those who, after all, were presented with the opportunity to invest in the TFSA even if, in practice, they lacked the means. This paper will analyze the politics surrounding the introduction of the TFSA, the empirical data on the use of the TFSA and will make the case that the TFSA is a case of neo-liberal public policy *par excellence*.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The CSA Environmental Research Cluster brings together a diverse network of sociologists whose research helps us better understand the social causes and consequences of environmental issues, and provides insight into transitions 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 have its annual meeting at Congress 2015 to provide an overview of recent activities and next steps, and also provide space for open discussion. New and returning participants are welcome!

EXTRACTIVE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND NORTHERN COMMUNITIES

Session Code: RuSo2

Session Format: Regular (presentation and discussions)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Resource exploitation remains the primary source of potential economic and social sustainability of northern communities. While Arctic northern resources have the potential to produce great wealth in the future, past experience has showed that these communities have benefited little from resource exploitation. New land claim agreements, impact-benefit agreements, and co-management boards offer the potential for the development of natural resources in the Arctic in a manner that increases the benefits of these developments for local communities and

helps ensure that development is done in an environmentally sound manner. This session invites papers discussing these issues.

This session has been organized by the Rural Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Presenters:

1. *Linkages and Leakages in Canada's North: The Staples Theory and the Yukon's Faro Mine*

Chris Southcott, Lakehead University

Staples theory has long offered researchers a way to understand the impacts of extractive industries on northern communities. Unfortunately it is too often ignored as a conceptual model for understanding the relationship between extractive industries and rural regions. This paper will present the initial findings of a project that is attempting to examine the value of staples theory for understanding the socio-economic impacts of the Faro mine on the Yukon. Part of the Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA) MCRI project, the paper uses the example of the Faro mine to discuss ways of conceptualizing linkages and leakages.

2. *Hybrid youth knowledge in northern environmental governance*

Ken Caine, Department of Sociology University of Alberta

In research on environmental engagement, many rural youth express frustration over their 'lack of voice' and feel left out of decision-making processes involving natural resources and more broadly, environmental governance. While youth in northern communities are expected to engage in new forms of action in response to growing environmental and ecological concerns, a key problem is that little is known about how youth in rural and isolated communities perceive their natural environment, or even how they view their role in sustaining the natural environment for future generations. I argue that Aboriginal youth knowledge consists of the ways of learning and teachings by elders, family, 'land' and broader community sources, *and* the scientific knowledge gained from the formal institutional education system. Currently, little focused research explores the hybrid or blended knowledges that exist and are developing within youth cultures required to face new social and environmental challenges including resource extraction. In this paper I extend post-colonial thinking about hybrid forms of knowledge to conceptualize how Aboriginal youth within the formal education system understand and utilize their unique knowledge that is simultaneously derived from traditional knowledge and school-based knowledge, in the context of Aboriginal co-management of natural resources.

3. *Resource towns to no towns?: The evolution of commute work from the 1950s to present and how it impacts communities*

Joshua Barrett, Memorial University of Newfoundland

While travelling for work isn't new, it is changing. Commute operations started in the 1950s in the Gulf of Mexico during a time offshore exploration and development saw rapid growth. Since then, thousands of commute operations have been established across the world, including Canada, throughout many different sectors. These new fly-in/fly-out and/or drive-in/drive-out operations, referred to as the 'no town' model by Storey and others (2014) present a stark contrast to the resource town model of the past. First, this paper will use a literature review to focus on the different patterns of commute work and how it has shifted from the 1950s to present day. Secondly, it discusses ongoing research in Newfoundland and Labrador and how commute work impacts host and source communities. This research is a part of the 7-year SSHRC funded *On the Move Partnership: Employment-related geographical mobility in the Canadian context*.

4. *Beyond Education: Examining the impact of IBA's, CWB and systemic discrimination on the [un]employability of Aboriginal peoples in natural resource development*

Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University

Although millions of dollars have been spent by governments and companies involved with natural resource development to prepare local Aboriginal people for employment, the [un]employability of local Aboriginals continues to be problematic for both industry and community leaders. A critical examination of current literature supports the argument that the [un]employability of Aboriginal peoples is directly impacted by social issues including a lack of housing, food insecurity, a lack of cultural understanding, a lack of childcare resources, and other social issues that have risen from decades of systemic discrimination. Low community well-being (CWB) scores, and problematic Impact Benefit Agreements (IBA's) also have a direct negative impact on the [un]employability of Aboriginal peoples. Data was collected from Stats Canada CWB Index, and current IBA's, as well as an extensive examination of current literature. The literature and data indicate that the current focus on education and training is problematic, and does not adequately prepare Aboriginal people for meaningful employment in the natural resource development sector. It also suggests that the current model for IBA's which are focused on monetary compensation and training are inadequate and a new approach must be taken if Aboriginal peoples are to gain meaningful employment and real benefits from natural resource development projects, which will in turn increase community well-being.

FAMILIES AND THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

Session Code: CrSFam4

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The transitional years between adolescence and young adulthood are a period filled with important exploration and decision-making, namely about intimacy and relationships, educational goals, and work goals. Prior research in the social sciences suggests that the transition to adulthood presents differing challenges and opportunities for youth from different social locations, including socioeconomic status, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation. Research also suggests that families and family support (or lack thereof) plays an important role in how youth navigate this transitional period. This session welcomes empirical and theoretical work that explores families' roles in the lives of adolescents and young adults, and how broader structural and cultural factors influence the ways in which families navigate the transitional years.

This session has been organized by the Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Sarah Knudson, University of Saskatchewan, St. Thomas More College,

Presenters:

1. *Culture, meaning, and social change: The status of home-leaving discourses in Canada from a critical-hermeneutic perspective*

Kathrina Mazurik, University of Saskatchewan

In discussing the character of "young adulthood," "emerging adulthood," or the "transition to adulthood," contemporary developmental researchers have often emphasized the importance of understanding its historical and cultural specificity. In this paper, I examine the ways in which "culture" has been approached in Canadian literature on home-leaving (home-leaving being a commonly considered milestone in the transition to adulthood). I argue that culture has typically been constructed as a context of integrated norms, values, and institutions or as an index of group membership. Accordingly, analysis has largely been limited to the identification and correlation of

cultural membership, behaviors, and values. Although these studies mark a departure from universalistic and normative views of the life course, they nevertheless neglect the plural and appropriated nature of cultural meaning systems. In light of this, I examine some of the core features of a critical-hermeneutic approach to culture and reflect on their potential for informing the study of the lived experiences of home-leaving and the transition to adulthood.

2. *HIV Prevention Among Iranian Adolescents: Family Matters!!!*

Mahdieh Salmasi, Graduate Student

The increase in Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection has prompted national attention in Iran. HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases are some undesirable health consequences associated with early and unsafe sexual activities in adolescents. Hence adolescents are largely considered as one of the primary target groups of prevention in risky sexual behavior. HIV risk behaviors happen mainly in a social context and it is widely argued that the primary and most effective technique to intervene is focusing on family, where individual initially learns about relations and behaviors. Family, as the most central social system, offers numerous elements to protect adolescents from engaging in sexual risk behaviors. The systematic review of the research literature in Iran indicates that biomedical paradigm has been extensively applied to understand the spread of HIV. Nevertheless, this paradigm mostly fails to consider the socio-cultural aspects of the disease. To fill this gap, the current paper utilizes the Eco developmental Theory to provide an overarching perspective to elucidate the role families could play in HIV prevention among the Iranian adolescents. This paper concludes with addressing implications for the future research and interventions.

3. *Familial support and the emergence of the "adult with a developmental disability"*

Sandra Smele, York University

In this paper, normative assumptions about the meanings and practices of adulthood are explored in relation to the transformations that have been pursued in the Developmental Services sector of Ontario over the past decade. The "adult with a developmental disability", it will be argued, is a figure of recent historical emergence and reflective of broader trends in governance, activism and what the late Ulrich Beck termed "individualization". Drawing on data from research conducted in adult group homes and on policy documents and activist accounts of advocacy goals, the key characteristics of this new figure will be outlined and critically evaluated in relation to familial support. Particular emphasis will be placed on the implications of the simultaneous erasure *and* extensive reliance upon familial support in relation to the "adult with a developmental disability".

4. *Getting There: Generations X and Y on Changing Ages, Stages and Processes of Social Maturation in Postmodern Times*

Kelly Ruest, Carleton University Ph.D. Student in Sociology

This paper will summarize my dissertation regarding social maturity in postmodern societies. It 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 educational 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-à-vis their corporeality. That is, lifestyle choices for a self that is both, and at once, biological and social. Theoretically, I want to explore what happens to the social self when the 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 "quarter-life crisis," I want 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 contributes to

anxieties and a sense of paralysis related to timing life-style choices relating to education, family, and work life. I reframe the 'quarterlife crisis' as a form of culture shock that is 'transmodal,' 'transtemporal,' and 'transepistemic.' The methodological context is Grounded Theory and will include: 1) a theoretical discussion applying the works of Urlick Beck, Elizabeth Beck-Gernsheim, Anthony Giddens, Pierre Bourdieu and Carol Smart; 2) a review of the substantive literature on emerging and inventing adulthood drawing on Arnett, Valentine, Thomson et. al., Bynner; 3) an analysis of recent self-help literature and popular culture artifacts; 4) a statistical review of article published by Statistics Canada; 5) a discussion of qualitative interviews; and 6) an auto-ethnographic epilogue.

FAMILY BACKGROUND AND EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

Session Code: SoEd4

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session calls for papers that expand the literature on the impact of family background on educational outcomes. Papers that incorporate measures of family background beyond the traditional emphasis on social class, race/ethnicity and immigrant status are encouraged. The topics may include, but not limited to, quantitative or qualitative analyses of how family background affects education; how these educational inequalities changed over time; and the impact of government policies on educational disparities based on family background.

Session Organizer: Rania Tfaily, Carleton University, Sociology and Anthropology,

Chair: Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *'I have to teach my child math?': Quantifying qualitative data to represent parents' alignment with school ministries' definitions of parent engagement*

Cathlene Hillier, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology & Legal Studies, **Emily Milne**, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology & Legal Studies, **Janice Aurini**, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology & Legal Studies

In efforts to improve student outcomes, parent engagement has received attention from researchers and education policy-makers. However, quantitative research demonstrates mixed results in terms of how much parent engagement ultimately benefits students' educational achievement. Further, the literature emphasizes that not all forms of parent engagement are created equal nor are all parents' resources created equal in the advantages that they offer children. Policies and statements by Ministries of Education in Canada present parent engagement as a panacea in boosting student achievement, often without clear direction as to which types of involvement are optimal. Using the categories in these parent engagement documents as a guideline for content analysis, this paper examines substantial qualitative material from interviews with 122 parents in Ontario coded using NVivo software. Quantitative methods (univariate and bivariate analyses) are employed to transform this qualitative data in order to facilitate discoveries of patterns in the data and to illustrate parents' (mis)alignment with definitions of parent engagement in policy documents and other school supported materials. Our data reveals that there is often a disconnect between parents and schools in knowing where the responsibility lies and which types of parent engagement benefit children the most.

2. *"I have the worst fear of teachers": Moments of Inclusion and Exclusion in Family-School Relationships among Aboriginal People in Southern Ontario*

Emily Milne, University of Waterloo

The gap in educational levels between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginal Canadians has been identified as one of the great social policy challenges in Canada. This paper argues that the examination of family-school relationships is crucial to understanding educational achievement gaps between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginal Canadians. Research suggests school success is facilitated by strong bonds between families and schools, including a shared sense of purpose and mutual trust. However, for Aboriginal people these important qualities have been compromised in the wake of residential schools and other hardships. The objective of this paper is to examine the dynamics of educational inequality associated with Aboriginal family-school relationships. Drawing on interviews with 218 Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal parents and educators, this paper asks: In what ways do issues of race and class shape family-school relationships among Aboriginal people in southern Ontario? Findings suggest that Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal parents share similar class-based experiences along dimensions of comfort and trust, roles and responsibility, and agency (Aurini et al. 2014). However, across social class lines, findings suggest that legacies of racial discrimination in schooling lead to variation in Aboriginal parents' ability to comply with the expectations of involvement that educators have of parents.

3. *'If everything is ok, why would I go to your school?': Rethinking first generation parents' involvement in a suburban area school.*

Danielle Kwan-Lafond, York University, **Carl James**, York University

Our paper reports on the experiences of grade 12 students in a social studies class in a suburban school in the Toronto area. The SSHRC-funded study sought to find out about the experiences of youth growing up in a suburban community, which for parents seems to hold the social and educational opportunities and possibilities for them but moreso for their children. Our paper is based on data obtained from interviews students conducted with their immigrant parents about the post-secondary aspirations they had for their children, their decision to live in the suburban community, and the ways their parents are involved in their schooling and education. This unique data collection method, along with classroom observations, focus group interviews, and students' written reflections provide rich data that help to shed light on the lived experiences of racialized, immigrant parents, and second generation Canadian youth who move to the suburbs in the hopes that this will provide 'middle class' opportunities for their children. Our work explores how these parents are involved in their children's schooling and education in their effort to ensure the social class mobility they seek for their families – particularly through their children. Findings indicate that the parents were highly invested in their children's success, but seemingly having little knowledge of the formal schooling system in Canada, they intervened and supported their children's educational attainment in ways that often went unrecognized by schools and teachers.

4. *Differential Effects of Full-Day Kindergarten and Maternal Education on Children's Self-Regulation*

Adam Davies, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

The present study examines the potency of the Ontario Full-Day Early Learning-Kindergarten (FDELK) Program's play-based approach on self-regulation levels of 246 kindergarten students in low socioeconomic status (SES) communities. Previous research has suggested that children from lower SES communities have decreased levels of self-regulation (Evans & Rosenbaum, 2008). Through conducting the Head-Toes-Knees and Shoulders (HTKS) task on students, this study ascertains the effectiveness of play-based learning on self-regulation capabilities and whether the FDELK Program is creating an equitable learning environment for students of all SES backgrounds. This study uses data collected from a longitudinal study on full-day kindergarten by Dr. Janette Pelletier. Through comparisons with previous results, the effectiveness of the FDELK Program on academic success is being determined. It is believed that children from lower SES backgrounds will

display gains in self-regulation over time due to the FDELK Program. Multiple regression analysis will be conducted on the HTKS data to determine results. Preliminary results from this study show that children who attended FDELK have higher self-regulation scores in comparison with half-day kindergarten students. This study has the capability to inform teaching practices around play-based learning and provide research-based support for the Ontario FDELK Program for educators, parents, and administration.

FEMINISM(S) TODAY: TELLING FEMINIST STORIES / FÉMINISME(S) D'AUJOURD'HUI: RACONTEUR DES HISTOIRES FÉMINISTES.

Session Code: Fem6-C

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) – Joint session*

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Reflecting dimensions of the telling of feminist stories, the first paper discusses ethics informing how the archives of feminist stories are developed, and the second considers how feminist histories are expressed through performance-based histories as a form of active citizenship. Then 4 parts of a paper offer an interdisciplinary and collaborative analysis of a protest by high school feminists against the proliferation of rape culture in their school.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster. 5 Interdisciplinary Feminist Sociology Sessions

Session Organizers: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology, Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary's University, Sociology & Criminology, Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba, Social Work

*Co-sponsoring associations:

- Canadian Association for Social Work Education / Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social – Marleny Bonnycastle
- Canadian Sociological Association – Société canadienne de sociologie (CSA-SCS) – Ann Denis and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman
- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women / Institut canadien de recherches sur les femmes (CRIA-W-ICREF) – Ann Denis and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman
- Society for Socialist Studies – Société pour études socialistes (SSS-SES) – William Carroll
- Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes (WGSRF) – Susanne Luhmann
- Canadian Committee on Women's History/ Comité canadien de l'histoire des femmes – Karen Balcom

Co-Chairs: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa and Karen Balcom, McMaster University

Presenters:

1. *Feminist Ethics in Archive Development*

Marcia Braundy, Journeywomen Ventures and West Kootenay Women's Association

During the Toronto Berkshire Conference for Women Historians, ethical questions regarding what materials might be included in a Feminist Archive appeared infrequently and indirectly. Such collections are growing around the world. As project manager of www.KootenayFeminism.com (a digital archive of feminist activism in Rural British Columbia), questions emerge constantly regarding which historic records/stories should be available, to whom and in what formats:

All Online, freely publicly available? Online for researchers with password? In local archival storage facility? open to whom? What criteria to ensure some privacy for those named in lists of members, participants in workshops, employees of the organization, correspondence? Which drafts of government reports, later watered down, should still be made available? Grant applications,

reports, government documents, surveys, individual correspondence and critiques, etc? What might a feminist ethics be?

As a documentarian, with comprehensive/unique collections on Equity in Apprenticeship, women and work, and British Columbia's social/feminist history, my knowledge of archival practice evolved through independent research. There is almost nothing that addresses the above questions in most published ethics documents. One exception is Kate Dorsett's work at the Feminist Ethics in the Archive Symposium (UK). I welcome this discussion to build on these ideas.

2. Selective memory: the challenges of scripting feminist histories through political performance

Maria Helena Pacelli, CRIAW member

This presentation considers how feminist artists, scholars and activists tell stories and write or re-write histories through the practice of performance-based work. It enters the discussion on the challenges of cultural memory projects and will examine how these challenges are played out in practice.

My paper makes a case for these scripted histories as a form of active citizenship. By performing the world as they envision it rather than going through political channels, this feminist world-making is de facto changing the world and subverting power structures as they do it.

3. Youth Activism and School Dress Codes: An Interdisciplinary Feminist Analysis

Sorcha Beirne, Fredericton Youth Feminists, **Emilia Deil**, Fredericton Youth Feminists, **Amanda Benjamin**, University of New Brunswick, **Linda Eyre**, University of New Brunswick, **Judy Piers-Kavanaugh**, Oromocto High School

In November 2014, a group of youth feminists staged a walk out at a local high school to protest the proliferation of rape culture exacerbated by the implementation of the school dress code policy. Drawing on our own experiences, this paper examines some of the key feminist questions that emerged from the action and discussed later in a community wide forum: violence against women; the sexualization of women's bodies; access to education; community engagement, and the relevance of feminism for youth today. This paper theorizes the event and public response. We take an interdisciplinary approach, integrating theoretical and methodological perspectives from sociology of education, sociology of the body, critical discourse analysis, and feminist theory. Presenters include youth feminists, a professional educator, and academics.

FEMINISM(S) TODAY: TRANSFORMATIVE FEMINIST APPROACHES: INTEGRATING ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES/ FÉMINISME(S) D'AUJOURD'HUI: DES APPROCHES FÉMINISTES TRANSFORMATRICES, INTÉGRANTES DES ENJEUX ÉCOLOGIQUES ET SOCIAUX

Session Code: Fem6-A

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) – Joint session*

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: In this session feminists integrate ecological and social issues as they explore transformative feminist approaches over a historical and global swath including witch hunts, colonialism, indigenous perspectives, urban mobility, peace, food sovereignty (and other food issues) and contemporary troubled times.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster. 5 Interdisciplinary Feminist Sociology Sessions

Session Organizers: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology, Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary's University, Sociology & Criminology, Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba, Social Work

Co-Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary's University and Karen Balcom, McMaster University

Presenters:

1. *Feminist Strategies for Living in Troubled Times*

Martha McMahon, Department of Sociology University of Victoria

Although the concepts of subsistence economies, peasants and household provisioning have established research trajectories in the Global South they are seldom employed in feminist research on economic activity and sustainable futures in countries like Canada, the UK or USA. The terms carry connotations of lost worlds and times gone by if not of backwardness and drudgery. The concept of re-peasantization emerging from research on small-scale agriculture in Europe and in the Global South, however, suggests that far from being relics of the past the logic of subsistence economies and strategies of repeasantization are effective responses for dealing with the ecological and social destruction of what Van der Ploeg calls Empire or what Harvey calls dispossession by accumulation that occurs when more and more of social and natural worlds are commodified. This paper will argue that feminist engagement of these emerging new logics of survival and flourishing in challenging times socio-economic and ecological times are misunderstood. Subsistence and peasant modes of survival are often understood as related only to gendered identities and cultures when in fact they are more fully understood as alternative logics of production, distribution and consumption. Variations of these logics are also found in the Global North. This opens spaces for the building of trans-local political alliances.

2. *Peace, Food Sovereignty and Women's Issues*

Leigh Brownhill, Independent scholar

This paper examines the interrelated questions: Is peace possible without women's rights? Is it possible to end hunger without freeing women of capitalist exploitation and patriarchal control? To what extent are women's human rights manifest, expressed and enacted through their efforts and movements for peace, and for secure access to livelihood resources? The paper addresses these questions by drawing on case studies of peace, women's rights and food sovereignty initiatives in East Africa and North America. It is informed in part by the view that enduring peace requires more than the absence of violence, but must extend to the presence of, and universal access to, livelihood prerequisites such as food, shelter, healthcare and education. Women's centrality to these questions, as victims and survivors, and as advocates and organizers, requires continued and renewed scholarly attention, especially in view of the potential for the increasing convergence of climate and economic crises, and related disruption of food systems.

3. *Feminist and Indigenous Perspectives: Ecological, Social and Colonial Issues*

Angela Miles, University of Toronto, **Makere Stewart-Harawira**, University of Alberta

This paper will examine varied feminist and Indigenous approaches to urgent subsistence and survival issues of our time that point the way toward life-sustaining co-operative rather than profit-sustaining individualist worldviews, social priorities and policy directions. Distinct yet compatible elements of varied anti-patriarchal and anti-colonial stances and priorities will be examined with a view to identifying and better understanding the conceptual and value principles necessary to envision and move toward a different and better world. As well as theoretical sources, activist/organizing examples will be considered, such as struggles for Indigenous Rights, Women's Rights, Basic Income, Gift Economy, Food Sovereignty, Defence of the Commons, Land Rights, Free Universal Social and Public Services, Bioregionalism, Open Source.

FEMINISMS TODAY AND CONTEMPORARY SPACES / FÉMINISMES D'AUJOURD'HUI ET ESPACES CONTEMPORAINS.

Session Code: Fem6-B

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) – Joint session*

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The papers in this session explore dimensions of power in a variety of contemporary social spaces, including the gendering of (often sexist) interaction rituals in online spaces, the use of social media in the prevention of violence against women, gender policing within queer communities, and consensual non-monogamy.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster. 5 Interdisciplinary Feminist Sociology Sessions

Session Organizers: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology, Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary's University, Sociology & Criminology, and Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba, Social Work

Chair: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary's University

Presenters:

1. *Gendering Interaction Rituals*

Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University

In *Interaction Ritual Chains* (2004), Randall Collins develops a useful micro-level theoretical framework to sociologically analyze how individuals navigate various types of interaction rituals in different everyday social settings. Yet, I argue that his theoretical approach is still limited in that he neglects to explore the extent that women's experiences, roles, and possibilities within social interactions can differ from men's. Moreover, by disregarding gender, his theory does not effectively illustrate how gendered power-dynamics impact everyday social interactions. It is important to explore, for instance, how one's gender impact the ways that they act and physically move through space during actual embodied experience of interactions rituals. Thus, I suggest that a synthesis of his work to a third-wave feminist theoretical perspective could profitably make his theoretical framework more applicable to feminist scholars. As an example, I explore how this revised framework could be applied to the analysis of sexist interaction rituals that occur in online spaces, which has been an under-researched area in feminist sociology.

2. *Feminism in digital spaces: Exploring violence against women prevention and social media*

Jordan Fairbairn, Carleton University

This paper explores the intersections of feminism, violence against women (VAW) prevention, and social media. Moving beyond a dichotomous understanding of online feminism versus real world feminism, I use VAW prevention as a case study to explore feminism as mediated by digital contexts. Drawing from qualitative interviews, I explore how participants' feminist identities and feminist practices shape, and are shaped by, their social media use. Specifically, I explore how reflexivity, praxis, and intersectionality are key components of feminist activism and community, and find that the online work of VAW prevention advocates and activists reveals numerous successes as well as urgent challenges for feminist work. My research points to a need to be concerned with misogynistic backlash and harassment of feminists in/through online environments. In recent decades feminists have worked to reconstruct formerly private troubles such as domestic violence and sexual assault as public issues, and I argue that we are currently facing important questions around how to do the same in light of online harassment, misogyny, and abuse. In considering feminism(s) today, where we are all cyborgs (Haraway, 1990), I argue that feminist sociologists should continue to trouble and transcend boundaries such as the real and the

virtual, physical and non-physical, to further our understanding of patriarchy, misogyny, violence, and intersectionality.

3. *Rigid queer aesthetics: femme-phobia and gender presentation policing within queer communities*

Meg Howison, Graduate of Ryerson University

The majority of academic literature problematizing gender presentation of queer female/woman/girl-identified individuals is rooted in a critique of a butch/femme dichotomy. Current queer research implies that queer gender presentations are fixed, therefore, failing to acknowledge experiences of fluid movements between 'masculine' and 'feminine' aesthetics. Scholarship regarding queer gender presentation suggests gender policing to be a phenomenon existing outside of queer communities and identities. This work does not address gender presentation policing within queer communities.

This paper will focus on masculinity as it pertains to female/woman/girl-identified individuals who have experienced gender presentation policing within their queer communities. I will explore how femme-phobic ideologies work to regulate gender presentation by placing queer masculinity in higher regard to queer femininity. I will complicate what type and whose masculinity is celebrated, within queer communities, along lines of race, class, body size and disability. My work serves as a platform to theorize the generation and static expectations of masculinity within queer communities. Such discussion provides an opportunity to expose how dominant discourses of gender and sexuality disrupt queer efforts of challenging gender and sexual boundaries within their communities.

4. *Consensual Non-Monogamy and Feminism: Contemporary Debates / La non-monogamie consensuelle: débats contemporains*

Milaine Alarie, McGill University

The contemporary 'Western' culture of intimate relationships is one of (heterosexual) monogamy, one that is regulated by social norms favoring the coupledness, sexual and emotional exclusivity, and love and jealousy as emotions one should experience when in an intimate relationship. In this paper, I review how feminists and queer theorists have addressed the issue of consensual (non)monogamy through the years, exposing the arguments against as well as those in favor of consensual non-monogamies. I explore how consensual (non)monogamy relates to current structures of power, such as those related to gender, class, race and age, and question the subversive power of consensual non-monogamy. In addition to discussing its meaning for intimate partners' own sexuality and emotions, I explore the potential social and material consequences of consensual non-monogamy in various spheres of life such as the family and work. I conclude by highlighting a few research areas that deserve to be explored in more depth by feminists.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de relations intimes, la norme dans les sociétés Occidentales est de pratiquer la monogamie (et de préférence entre homme et femme). La monogamie en tant qu'idéologie indique que la relation de couple est un idéal à atteindre, qu'il est crucial pour un individu de demeurer fidèle à son/sa partenaire tant au plan sexuel qu'émotionnel, et que l'amour et la jalousie sont des sentiments que l'on devrait ressentir et exprimer lorsqu'en couple. Dans cette présentation, je revois la façon dont les théoriciens féministes et queer ont pensé la (non)monogamie consensuelle au cours des dernières années, et j'expose les arguments contre et ceux en faveur de la non-monogamie consensuelle comme style de vie. J'explore entre autres la façon dont la (non)monogamie est influencée par les diverses structures de pouvoir, telles celles qui sont reliées au genre, à la classe sociale, à la race et à l'âge, et je questionne le pouvoir subversif de la non-monogamie consensuelle. En plus de discuter des impacts de ce style de vie au plan sexuel et émotionnel, j'explore les conséquences que la non-monogamie peut avoir dans d'autres sphères de

la vie telle dans la famille et au travail. Finalement, je conclus en soulignant quelques pistes de recherche qui devraient être explorées plus en profondeur par les féministes au cours des prochaines années.

**FEMINIST INTERSECTIONALITY: CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL CHALLENGES/
INTERSECTIONNALITÉ FÉMINISTE : DÉFIS CONCEPTUELS ET THÉORIQUES**

Session Code: Fem7-A

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) – Joint session*

This session will be hosted by the Society for Socialist Studies (SSS).

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Drawing on varied empirical research experiences, each of the papers in this session examines the conceptual challenges of feminist intersectionality. The first addresses competing methodological approaches. The second explores the potentialities of integrating intersectional analysis with institutional ethnography. The third challenges intersectionality to bridge the divide between the ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ sciences. And the fourth examines the intersection of gender with other social hierarchies in feminist criminology’s consideration of victimization and offending.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster. 5 Interdisciplinary Feminist Sociology Sessions

Session Organizers: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology, Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, St Mary’s University, Sociology & Criminology; Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba, Social Work

Chair: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. Should We Create a Comprehensive Methodology for Conducting Intersectionality Research?

Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University

Intersectionality theory allows one to analyze how individuals are subjected to “multiple and contradictory intersections of gender, race and class” so as “to develop fuller considerations of power relations flowing from them” (Vosko, 2002, pp. 65). While completing a 2013 study on unemployed women in Toronto, and Halifax, Canada, I noted how difficult it was to determine how to approach intersectionality. Through exploring different approaches to intersectionality in conjunction with the data from my study of unemployed women, I determined that Hancock’s intersectionality approach is the most appropriate way to apply intersectionality because of the importance of context-specificity and the fluidity of identities. Furthermore, this study highlights the need to create and maintain a comprehensive methodology for conducting intersectionality research with a focus on context-specific identities. Disagreements, such as those between Hancock (2007) and McCall (2005), will of course continue to occur within academia. These kinds of disagreements are essential to the development of a method though; they can allow us to perform further research to validate the significance of conducting rigorous intersectionality research.

2. Overcoming the Great Divide: Feminism and Fisheries Research

Marilyn Porter, Memorial University

Ever since C. P. Snow wrote about ‘the two cultures’ we have understood the magnitude of the divide between the cultures of ‘hard’ science and ‘soft’ science and the arts. Feminist intersectionality is a progressive attempt to both break down divides and develop innovative ways to work across interdisciplinary boundaries. This paper will argue that while the intersectional

approach is hopeful it has not been applied nearly widely enough. In particular, we have not yet addressed how to build a common stock of concepts and methodologies that feminists in all the sciences – hard and soft – can use in collaborative projects. I will use the example of the work of the Gender and Aquaculture and Fisheries Network to illustrate both the difficulties and the possibilities when sociologists (in particular) try to work closely with fish scientists (in particular). I will take some examples from a recent GAF symposium to show the very different framing that scientists bring to problems and open a discussion about how to make such work more intersectional and feminist.

3. *Women's Victimization and Offending in Feminist Criminology: From Criticisms, to Contributions, to Current Challenges*

Julie Poon, University of Guelph

Since Carol Smart's (1977) book, *Women, Crime and Criminology* first highlighted the absence of gender within the field of criminology, the discipline has been put to the task of incorporating gender into its examination of crime. This has sparked an outgrowth of research by feminists and mainstream criminologists who have recognized that criminological understandings of crime have been disadvantaged by the discipline's invisible treatment of women. We now know that gender differences do exist in crime and that women's victimization and their pathways to offending are indeed gendered. This paper explores the question: What are the current challenges facing feminist criminology relating to the role of gender as well as other social hierarchies in victimization and offending? To begin to answer this question, this paper examines feminist contributions relating to the victimization of girls and their pathways to crime, as well as women's victimization in intimate partner violence and their subsequent criminalization. Current challenges will be discussed including the intricacies of intersecting oppressions, as well as the complexities of informing criminal justice policies in ways that are women-centered without producing potentially harmful consequences for criminalized women.

FEMINIST POLITICAL ECONOMY: CURRENT ISSUES AND DEBATES

Session Code: Fem1

Session Format: Cross listed with the Society of Socialist Studies and Gender Studies

Session Language: English

Session Description: Feminist political economy analyses the politics of everyday life, focusing on the interrelationships among gender, race and class as they are shaped by households, markets, and states, and local and transnational women's activism. This session explores current developments in feminist political economy by examining: 1. the relationship between the different traditions of political economy in Canada and feminist political economy; 2. the relationship between feminist political economy and the activist women's movement in Canada and globally; 3. the contributions of feminist political economy to social, political and economic theory.

Session Organizers: Meg Luxton, York University, School of Gender, Sexuality and Women's Studies, and Susan Braedley, Carleton University, School of Social Work

Chair: Meg Luxton, York University

Presenters:

1. *Neoliberalism's Impacts on Social Reproduction and the Status of Women.*

Rebecca Acton, University of Guelph, **Vivian Shalla**, University of Guelph

It is axiomatic that earning and caring are two opposing forces that create competing demands for families trying to strike a balance between paid work and unpaid care work. Neoliberalism, with its

focus on profit-making and reduced government spending, has made it increasingly difficult for families to ensure the proper care of members, which has major consequences for women. This paper focuses on neoliberalism's impact on social reproduction and the status of women in Canadian society. More particularly, it examines the role of neoliberalism in reinvigorating concepts and expectations of personal and individual responsibility (what has been called perverse individualism) to the detriment of those of collective responsibility, which has put tremendous pressure on women to take on more responsibility for the care of family members as the work of social reproduction continues to intensify as a result of privatization and the overall offloading of social programs, some of which were initially put in place to encourage and accommodate women's entry into the labour force. The paper will also explore the ways in which neoliberalism has eroded many of the gains in gender equality by reinforcing the ideology of hegemonic femininity and further romanticizing care work and motherhood.

2. *Parents Make Bad Lobbyists: A Democratic Ethics of Care Perspective on the Child Care Policy Advocacy Movement in Canada*

Lesley Cornelisse, Carleton University Institute of Political Economy Mount Royal University Institute for Community Prosperity

This paper applies a feminist political economy lens to the child care policy advocacy movement in Canada. Using social movement theories and drawing insight from feminist ethics of care—particularly Jane Tronto's democratic ethics of care—the paper examines the dynamics of decision-making related to child care policy in Canada. A democratic ethics of care lens questions the power dynamics that operate at the federal policy level which shape who sits at the table when decisions about policy are made; as Satu Repo (2006) wrote, “the harassed parents of children don't make good lobbyists.”

This assertion will act as a frame of analysis for interpreting the role of the movement in advocating for progressive policy change where the direct beneficiaries of such policies are to a large extent unable to participate in the advocacy process. This framework allows for a critical interpretation of the movement's challenges in getting new child care policies on the books and suggests an answer to why legislative action addressing the inequities of existing child care policy are lacking.

3. *Feminist Political Economy: Taking up Men and Masculinities with Women's Liberation in Mind*

Susan Braedley, Carleton University

This paper reviews how Canadian feminist political economists have taken up and analyzed men and masculinities. FPE's distinctive relational understanding of sex/gender and its goals to advance women's liberation and/or gender equity offer a range of possibilities to studies of men and masculinities. Which are most promising, given these goals? What models have been developed? Drawing on the literature and research-in-progress on masculinized public service labour and gendered work in the current context, the paper proposes a Canadian feminist political economy approach to address and theorize the political economy of men and masculinities.

4. *Gendering Matrimonial Real Property on Reserves: A Case Study of the Six Nations of the Grand River Territory*

Matt Banninga, Carleton University, The Institute of Political Economy

In Canada, territorial and provincial laws govern how matrimonial real property (MRP) is divided between couples when a marriage, civil union, or common-law relationship ends. However, on Indian reserves, these laws do not apply. The Indian Act is also silent on the subject of matrimonial real property division on reserves. This silence is widely believed to have had a disproportionately

negative impact on First Nations women who are often forced out of the family home without compensation.

In March 2007, the Canadian government signalled its intention to address this perceived “legislative gap.” The following September, the Six Nations of the Grand River’s band council announced that it would pre-empt the imposition of federal legislation by passing its own MRP law. Four years later, Six Nations successfully adopted its own MRP law. Soon after, the federal government also passed Bill S-2: the Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act. With both laws in effect as of December, 2014, the stage is set for a battle between the federal government and the Six Nations band council for jurisdiction over MRP issues on reserve. In my paper, I explore how gender has been implicated historically in the MRP gap at Grand River and I examine the gendered nature of both laws. Rather than arguing in favour of one law over the other, I contend that both efforts to end discrimination against Six Nations women are ultimately circumscribed by the eliminatory logic of settler colonialism. In doing so, I aim to show how elimination continues to be realized through the racialization of “Indianness” and through sexism in the Canadian settler colonial context.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

This cluster brings together those with both a feminist and sociological approach. It encourages and organizes feminist sessions within sociology, and co-organizes interdisciplinary feminist sessions and activities at Congress with representatives from other associations. Its annual meeting will provide an overview of recent and forthcoming activities, with opportunities to discuss next steps for the cluster, and for open discussion.

The cluster’s CSA web page highlights relevant sessions of different types and includes a timetable. Since the cluster identified networking as an important purpose, the web page suggestions include a CSA women’s caucus, an informal cluster meeting, and informal meeting about the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIA/W/ICREF).

GENDER AND SEXUALITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

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. Rather than approaching gender and sexuality as solely individual, biological or psychological phenomena, sociological approaches to the study of gender and sexuality view these as social facts or constructions. Sociological research provides insight into the importance of gender and sexuality across substantive dimensions of social and cultural life, and seeks to understand the ways that these articulate with race and class. The Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster had its first meeting in 2014.

GETTING PASSED THE GATEKEEPERS—ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUESTS AS SOURCES OF SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Session Code: ReMe3

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Access to, and freedom of, information requests are an increasingly popular but still underutilized means of producing data in sociology. In Canada, access laws are instituted at the federal and provincial levels. Both recognize a right on behalf of citizens to request access to records (e.g., memos, reports, emails, meeting minutes) that would not otherwise be made publicly accessible. In this session, panelists consider a range of subjects related to access to information, including access to information as a practical research tool, combining access to information with other methods of producing data, strategies for access to information success, data analysis, as well as practical and methodological limitations. The goal of the session is to further develop and systemize use of access to information requests as a recognized source of sociological data; to cultivate in access to information newcomers the interest and skillset needed to complete access to information requests; and to foster a collaborative research and access community in Canada.

This session is organized by the CSA-SCS Research Advisory Subcommittee; Sylvia Fuller, Chair (University of British Columbia), Janet Siltanen (Carleton University), and Andrea Doucet (Brock University).

Panelists:

Kevin Walby, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Winnipeg
Jamie Brownlee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University
Christine Pich, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University
Alex Luscombe, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University

HEALTH WORKER MOBILITY

Session Code:WPO7

Session Format: Regular (presentation and discussion):

Session Description: The health workforce is increasingly mobile both within and between provinces and internationally. Another notable trend is that this mobility may not necessarily be permanent as it was in the past. There may also be periods of time in a health worker's career where mobility is particularly notable. Some health workers are also mobile within a work day, travelling from one work site to another, in some cases the home of their patients/clients. The mobility of health workers touches upon a number of overlapping policy contexts – health workforce/health human resources, migration, regulation, and labour to name a few. These have largely not kept pace with the increasing mobility of health workers. The implications are a number of gaps in coverage of health workers and workplaces by respective policies and programs. This session invites papers that cover this broad range of topics on the mobility of health workers.

Session Organizer and Chair: Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. *What's mobility got to do with it?: Newfoundland home care workers, (in)visibility, policies and precarious work*

Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Memorial University

Newfoundland home care workers, like other mobile health workers, engage in different forms of employment-related geographical mobility (E-RGM) (commuting to and from work and between workplaces). This comparative study of Newfoundland home care workers residing in St. John's Metropolitan area and Southwest Newfoundland uses a multi-methods research design that consists of semi-structured interviews (37 Newfoundland home care workers, 10 Newfoundland home care agencies, and 16 key informants) and relevant government legislation to examine how different forms of E-RGM affect their working conditions. I created a typology of four types of E-

RGM, local daily commutes, local weekly live-in care, interprovincial live-in care and international live-in care. In St. John's home care workers engage in local daily commutes and one participates in international live-in care. In Southwest Newfoundland home care workers engage in local daily commutes, weekly live-in care, and interprovincial live-in care. While all home care workers experience precarious employment, home care workers engaging in live-in forms of E-RGM are more invisible to state policies and/or enforcement and experience a greater degree of precarity.

2. Taking healthcare to patients: Home healthcare workers' experiences of being on the road

Lois Jackson, School of Health & Human Performance Dalhousie University, **Ivy Bourgeault**, CIHR Chair in Gender, Work and Health Human Resources University of Ottawa, **Pauline Gardiner Barber**, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Dalhousie University, **Michael Leiter**, Canada Research Chair in Occupational Health and Well-Being Acadia University, **Shiva Nourpanah**, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Dalhousie University, **Sheri Price**, School of Nursing Dalhousie University, **Audrey Kruisselbrink**, Atlantic Health Promotion Research Centre Dalhousie University

Research indicates that working conditions affect the lives of healthcare providers. However, there has been relatively little attention given to a significant aspect of some healthcare workers' lives - employment-related geographic mobility (ERGM). This qualitative research explored the ERGM of healthcare workers providing homecare. The conceptual framework is based on key concepts from political economy and mobility theory.

One-on-one interviews were conducted with professional (e.g., nurses) and paraprofessional (e.g., continuing care assistants) healthcare workers who travel to individuals' homes. Interviews were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim, and transcripts coded and analyzed for key concepts using the constant comparison method.

For some healthcare providers, mobility provides a sense of enjoyment and control over conditions of work (e.g., feeling relatively independent when providing homecare). However, being on the road can also be challenging (e.g., in poor weather), yet employment policies do not always cover these and other concerns healthcare providers face when mobile for work.

In order to improve experiences of ERGM among healthcare providers, a critical examination is needed of existing ERGM policies, and attention given to areas where there is a void in policies. Suggestions for changes in the work policy environment will be presented.

3. The position and experiences of health sector employees from the Philippines in Iceland.

Unnur Dis Skaptadottir, University of Iceland

The Icelandic health sector is characterized by an increasingly mobile work force. In the global context of different wages and work conditions there is a growing mobility of Icelandic health sector employees working abroad as well as of foreign nurses and other health workers in Iceland. In my paper I focus on the experiences and position of licensed nurses and other health sector employees from the Philippines working in Iceland. Icelandic and European level regulations and policies regarding migration and work permit prerequisites limits Filipinos' possibilities compared to people coming from Europe. Applying a multi sited ethnography and transnational perspective I focus on the different conditions that affect their migration options as well as their views towards their work and migration.

4. Migration perspectives of doctors, nurses and clinical officers from Kenya

Brenda Dogbey, University of Ottawa, **Ivy Bourgeault**, University of Ottawa, **Ron Labonte**, University of Ottawa, **Raywat Deonandan**, University of Ottawa

While migration was not found to be a pressing issue directly, levels of dissatisfaction were high among survey respondents and those who were subsequently interviewed. Rural to urban migration as well as international migration were most problematic in their perspective. Among those who were likely to leave, 30% would do so in the next 5 years, while 12% would do so in the next 6 months. Nurses were most likely to leave while clinical officers and doctors who were specialists were less likely to leave. Overall there was a very high level of dissatisfaction with both living and working conditions. Despite the high levels of dissatisfaction, few health professionals had taken concrete steps to pursue migration; moreover, recruitment agencies were not found to play a significant role in migration, contrary to literature findings. Family ties played a key role in maintaining health professionals in Kenya as well as attracting back migrated doctors to Kenya.

The research highlighted migration perspectives of doctors, nurses and clinical officers, an analysis that has thus far been lacking in the context of health professionals in Kenya. Policy makers and researchers need to pay close attention to the high levels of dissatisfaction despite the overall reduction in numbers of migrating health professionals from Kenya as a new wave of migration is likely imminent if there is little change in the current context.

HIGHER EDUCATION, TRANSITIONS, AND PUBLIC POLICY I

Session Code: SoEd2-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session welcomes empirical papers that contribute to the wider literature on the educational inequalities facing disadvantaged groups in higher education, and the barriers faced as they transition into the workforce. Papers with evidence-based implications for policymakers, education officials, and/or governments are especially encouraged. This session is particularly interested in papers that focus on inequalities faced by disadvantaged groups in terms of educational aspirations, postsecondary access, program and field of study access, academic performance, program completion, student loans and repayment, and/or early employment outcomes.

Session Organizers: David Zarifa, Nipissing University, Sociology, and David Walters, University of Guelph

Chair: David Zarifa, Nipissing University

Presenters:

1. *Participation in extracurricular activities and high school completion among First Nations people living off reserve*

Paula Arriagada, Statistics Canada

Over the last few decades, the educational attainment of Aboriginal students has increased; however, there is still a significant proportion who do not complete high school. Existing research has shown that many factors affect high school completion such as overall grades, school absenteeism, parental education, and peer relationships. For some, however, there are other factors that can affect whether or not they finish school. This report uses the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey to examine predictors of timely high school completion for off-reserve First Nations men and women aged 18 to 24, with a particular focus on their participation in extracurricular activities. Specifically, this paper answers the question of how these activities are related to completing high school when other factors are taken into account. While the correlation between extracurricular

participation and academic success has been well established, less is known about this link for Aboriginal students.

The results of this study show that extracurricular activity participation matters. For young First Nations females living off reserve, weekly participation in club activities increases the likelihood of finishing school by age 18. For males, it is the participation in sports and art activities that increases the probability of completing school by this age. These results remain significant in the logistic regression analyses, even when controlling for other critical dropout factors such as grades and parental education.

2. *Examining Recent Labour Market Outcomes of Young Postsecondary Graduates through Linked Census-Tax Data*

Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

The recession of the late 2000s has raised questions about the ability of young people to be economically independent. Recent postsecondary graduates from fields such as Fine and Applied Arts and Humanities are of particular interest since considerable investments have been made towards their education; however they have traditionally not earned as much as other graduates. While data exist to track the labour market success of recent postsecondary graduates from all fields combined, until now, no consistent national level data source has been available to do so by field of study. The mandatory long-form Census had a response rate of approximately 100%, but it has been replaced by the voluntary National Household Survey (NHS), which has a response rate of 69%. The most recent version of the National Graduate Survey (NGS) has a three to four year follow-up period compared to two years for previous cohorts. While the response rate was 68% for the NGS class of 2005, it fell to 49% for the 2009/10 class. Using a linked file consisting of 2006 Census and several years of T1 tax data, this study compares the labour market outcomes in the first seven years after leaving postsecondary studies for two cohorts of young (under age 35) postsecondary graduates: those who left school shortly before the recession of 2008/09 and those who left school much earlier (and thus, were less likely to be affected by the recession). Median cumulative earnings and the mean total number of years of pension plan coverage are estimated by sex, education level (bachelor's degree and college graduates), and field of study (up to nine major fields in total). Results are adjusted for differences in age and immigrant status across the two cohorts.

3. *Canadian Credentials: An Audit Study Of Labour Market Outcomes*

Ann Mullen, University of Toronto, **Jayne Baker**, University of Toronto Mississauga, **Gabriel Menard**, University of Toronto

Does it matter in Canada where one receives an undergraduate degree? Do graduates from some institutions fare better in the labour market, regardless of their other qualifications? This study addresses these questions by examining the relative value of bachelors' degrees from three Ontario universities in terms of labour market pay-offs. Unlike some countries with highly stratified systems of postsecondary education, the Canadian system is relatively non-hierarchical, featuring similarly structured and funded institutions and lacking an elite or top tier of universities. However, sociologists have not yet investigated the possibility that a prestige hierarchy nevertheless exists among Canadian universities that might influence graduates' labour market chances. This study makes use of a computerized audit design whereby fictitious individuals apply to jobs posted on online job search engines with similar resumes that vary only in terms of the university granting the degree. Preliminary findings indicate a significant disadvantage for Brock candidates as compared with those from Queen's or Waterloo. These findings contribute to the emerging Canadian research on the degree of institutional stratification in Canadian higher education.

HIGHER EDUCATION, TRANSITIONS, AND PUBLIC POLICY II

Session Code: SoEd2-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session welcomes empirical papers that contribute to the wider literature on the educational inequalities facing disadvantaged groups in higher education, and the barriers faced as they transition into the workforce. Papers with evidence-based implications for policymakers, education officials, and/or governments are especially encouraged. This session is particularly interested in papers that focus on inequalities faced by disadvantaged groups in terms of educational aspirations, postsecondary access, program and field of study access, academic performance, program completion, student loans and repayment, and/or early employment outcomes.

Session Organizers: David Zarifa, Nipissing University, Sociology, and David Walters, University of Guelph

Chair: David Zarifa, Nipissing University

Presenters:

1. *Looking to the Future: Considering the Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Deaf Canadians*

Kaitlyn Blair, The University of Western Ontario

Recent national and provincial policy development reflects increased attention to inclusivity for all Canadians in education and work. Although this is a positive advance, much still has to be done, especially in the case of hearing impaired individuals. Furthermore, recent academic literature that examines educational and employment transitions has failed to effectively address the experiences of deaf youth. Research that does exist suggests that deaf Canadians have, on average, lower educational and occupational attainment levels than their hearing peers (Participation and Activity Limitation Survey 2006). My study explores the potential causes that lead to the discrepancy in the educational and occupational patterns of hearing and deaf young people. Using five case studies of hearing impaired youth transitioning from high school to post secondary education or the workforce, preliminary results of my study indicate that transitions are significantly shaped by family and peer group influences, community participation, and educational setting. This study seeks to motivate further academic research and inform policy in this area.

2. *Academic or Vocational? Identity Formation and Postsecondary Educational Choice of Working-class Low Performers*

Joycie Chun-lok Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Based on interviews of 36 working-class low performers in the academic sub-degree programs (Associate Degree) and the vocational sub-degree programs (Higher Diploma) in Hong Kong, this paper explores what drives the two groups into different post-secondary educational pathways. Drawing on James Cote's model of identity capital, this paper demonstrates how working-class low performers' perception and presentation of self-identity direct them to certain postsecondary educational decision. Our findings suggest that postsecondary educational choice of the working-class low performers is not merely based on instrumental calculations, nor cultural norms. Rather, it is the identity formation that shapes their postsecondary educational decision-making. Since junior high school, working-class low performers have identified and interacted with parental expectations for their educational attainment, learning experiences in school, and the perceptions toward academic and vocational tracks of their family, teachers, career counselors and peers, and such active interaction lead them to different postsecondary educational pathways. For policy

implication, this paper calls for attention as well as action to facilitate working-class low performers in career exploration at junior high school stage, in order to prevent them from wandering around before they make the life-transforming postsecondary educational decision.

3. *Towards a New Student Typology: Integrating students' voices and backgrounds into university student types*

Cliff Davidson, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario

Most current student typologies are based on a singular dimension of what constitutes an (un)successful student: levels of academic and social engagement. These engagement-based classifications frame students as agentic actors, placing them into categories based on their *choice* to engage or not. This conceptual paper examines the current typologies, their shortcomings, and potential impacts of these shortcomings. It is suggested that contemporary typologies no longer represent the diversity of the current student body and their experiences and as such need to be re-examined. The paper ends by suggesting the need for and potential ways to move towards a new student typology.

4. *A Change in Plans: The Career Prospects of Recent PhD Graduates in Academia*

Brittany Etmanski, University of Guelph, **David Walters**, University of Guelph, **David Zarifa**, Nipissing University

Various studies acknowledge the uncertainty many PhD graduates face when beginning their search for full-time employment within the academic sector. Recent graduates face a job market where the likelihood of obtaining work as a full-time professor is perceived to be declining, and the mobility of these graduates within this sector is unclear. Drawing on Statistics Canada's 2013 National Graduates Survey (NGS), this paper assesses whether graduates who pursued a PhD to become a full-time professor are successful in achieving their goals three years after graduation. The results suggest that although a large portion of PhD graduates pursued their PhD to become a full-time professor, relatively few of them are successful, regardless of field of study. The findings are interpreted within the credentialist framework.

5. *Gender and Sexuality-Based Bullying: Student Educational Resiliency and Teacher Intervention Experiences*

Elizabeth Torrens, The University of Western Ontario

Bullying, and more specifically gender and sexuality based forms of bullying, continues to be a problem for Ontario students. Despite initiatives that have been undertaken to address such behaviour and attitudes, the potential for victims to experience long-term negative outcomes persists. Expanding on a growing body of literature, this presentation will outline the initial findings of my research project that seeks to examine gender and sexuality specific forms of bullying in schools.

Through conducting semi-structured qualitative interviews, this research project attempts to highlight two understudied perspectives: the previous experiences of resilient students who have made successful transitions to post-secondary education; and the stories of middle school teachers who are tasked with implementing and enforcing anti-bullying policies and programs in the classroom. Integrating notions of resiliency to examine resources that students have found useful in mitigating the potentially negative academic repercussions of this form of bullying, and also questioning the implementation of existing policies set out by the Ontario Ministry of Education, will hopefully provide some additional insight into an ongoing issue, and also be meaningfully significant for current and future intervention strategies.

HISTORY OF CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: CaSo1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The session examines developments during three separate periods in the history of Canadian sociology and highlights a variety of styles of historical scholarship. The first paper, based largely on archival research, deals with the early pioneer period of Canadian sociology, 1890-1930. Two other papers focus in particular on the work of one of Canada's most influential early sociologists, Everett Hughes, one of the key figures in the development of sociology in both English and French Canada during the period of the 1920s, through 1930s and on into the 1970s. One, a literature review, focuses on the theoretical concept of "master status" developed by Hughes. The other, rooted in a variety of types of literature, focuses on the way in which Hughes influenced the growth of the Chicago School diaspora in Canada. The final paper is different still. Based in part on archival research, it examines the dynamics of the relationship between American sociologists and British anthropologists as they struggled to establish a research agenda at Memorial University in Newfoundland in the 1960s.

Session Organizers: Rick Helmes-Hayes, University of Waterloo, Sociology and Legal Studies, and Stephen Harold Riggins, Memorial University, Sociology

Chair: Emily Milne, University of Waterloo

Presenters:

1. *"Building the City of God in Canada's green and pleasant land": The Social Gospel and the Roots of Canadian Academic Sociology, 1895-1930*

Rick Helmes-Hayes, University of Waterloo

A number of historians of Canadian sociology have mentioned the existence of "social gospel" sociology in Canada's English-language universities and Protestant denominational colleges in the early decades of the 20th century. However, we know almost nothing about it – where it was initiated, who taught it, what they taught, etc. My paper, based on largely on archival research, tells the story of the institutionalization of so-called "social gospel" sociology, 1896-1930. It was much more prevalent than we thought. By 1920, sociology courses were offered by eight of Canada's English-language universities or Protestant church colleges. By 1930, that number had grown to thirteen. Indeed, by then, nine institutions had made dedicated faculty appointments in sociology. This paper reports these developments in detail. As well, it describes the backgrounds and the contributions of the two dozen or so men, most of them Protestant clerics, who taught sociology for at least two years during the period, focusing in particular on the degree to which their teaching reflected the principles of the social gospel.

2. *Everett C. Hughes: A key figure of the Chicago School Diaspora in Canada*

Jacqueline Low, Department of Sociology, University of New Brunswick, **Gary Bowden**, Department of Sociology, University of New Brunswick

Characterizations of Everett C. Hughes's scholarly work display an apparent paradox. On the one hand, numerous scholars have documented Hughes' profound influence on sociology in general and on Canadian sociology in particular. Yet Hughes spent only a brief 11 years in Canada and, as Helmes-Hayes points out, "made no effort to develop 'followers'." None-the-less Hughes had a major influence on sociology in general and even more so in the Canadian context where his influence is undeniable.

In this paper we employ our concept of the Chicago School Diaspora to explain this seeming paradox (Low and Bowden 2013). By the Chicago School Diaspora we do not mean the scattering of a people but, rather, the process whereby key ideas and symbolic representations of key figures that people associate with the Chicago School are taken up by scholars, many of whom have no formal relationship with the University of Chicago. Central to our concept of the Chicago School Diaspora is that there is no absolute agreement on what is meant by the cultural object that is the Chicago School. Thus, for some, sociology at Chicago means Blumarian symbolic interactionism and/or Meadian pragmatism, and for others it means Park's human ecology, the emphasis on empiricism championed by Hughes, and/or Goffman's dramaturgy. Moreover, we argue it is this lack of common meaning that makes wide-scale identification with the school possible. We argue that Hughes is a key figure of the Chicago School Diaspora and given the diversity of his scholarship, he is an archetypical exemplar of the Swiss army knife character of the Chicago School.

3. *The Origins and Evolution of 'Master Status': Tangible and Intangible Statuses*

Deborah van den Hoonaard, St. Thomas University, **Lisa-Jo van den Scott**, Northwestern University

This paper will trace how Hughes' concept of "master status" has been applied since he first introduced it in 1945 in an article on dilemmas and contradictions of status. In that article, Hughes used the example of an African-American doctor to show how the master status of race trumped the high status of doctor except in very specific situations such as emergencies. Howard S. Becker elaborated on the concept in his classic book *Outsiders* (1963) in discussing those labeled deviant. Master status has since been applied to gender, ethnicity, racial status, and poverty among other characteristics. Hughes first intended the concept to explain a facet of how status is ascribed and understood by a person or group about another person or group. In many ways, the concept is a distant cousin of Cooley's looking-glass self. Once an external group assigns a master status to someone, that person internalizes what it means to carry a master status through the looking-glass self to a greater or lesser extent. Researchers have, however, more recently applied the concept to situations of invisible stigma, such as committing rape or having been raped, in which the individual ascribes him- or herself a master status according to his/her understanding of social mores or norms. This chapter will compare Hughes' original intentions with how researchers have used master status to refer to statuses ascribed by others as well as someone's personal sense of identity. This concept has experienced greater attention in the last 15 years, and we will explore its contemporary applications as well as its usefulness in an era when intersectionality has become more important.

4. *British Social Anthropologists versus American Sociologists in 1960s Canadian Sociology*

Stephen Riggins, Memorial University

The tension between British social anthropologists and American sociologists in Canadian sociology in the 1960s is investigated in the context of Memorial University (MUN). American sociologists who contributed to sociology at Memorial in the 1960s include University of Minnesota's Don Martindale and the Chicago School sociologist Nels Anderson. Eight MUN sociologists and anthropologists also graduated from the University of Minnesota. In the 1960s Newfoundland was a virgin field in terms of social science research. The Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) was founded as a means of encouraging a local research climate. The mission of ISER, an "adaptive" organized research unit, was related to that of the university but it was a fragile institution because of its limited personnel and financial resources. Key leaders in both the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and in ISER were British social anthropologists. Concentrating early ISER research on community studies of outports led to sociological research being undertaken primarily by anthropologists. An influence on faculty appointments was the professional network of British social anthropologists which rarely included sociologists. Martin Bulmer's explanation for the

decline in community studies in British sociology in the 1970s is relevant for understanding a similar decline at Memorial.

IMMIGRATION RESEARCH AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS: WHAT DO WE KNOW AND WHERE ARE WE HEADED

Session Code: SoMig7

Session Format: Panel Discussion

Session Language: English

Session Description: Invited panelists will discuss new and emerging domains of inquiry in sociological research on immigration as well as the current directions in immigration policy developments. Where possible, attention will be given to the interface between research and policy domains, currently and in the future.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Migration research cluster.

Session Organizers: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto, Sociology, and Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto Scarborough, Sociology

Moderator: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Panelists:

Adrian Smith, Carleton University, Department of Law and Legal Studies

Adrian Smith is Assistant Professor in Carleton University's Department of Law and Legal Studies. He is cross-appointed to the Institute of Political Economy and the Institute of African Studies. His research interests include labour studies and the global economy, migration, the political economy of development, social movements, and visual legal studies. All of his work is situated within an anti-oppression framework with an emphasis on antiracism and anticolonialism.

Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba and Editor of the Journal of International Migration and Integration

Lori Wilkinson is a Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Manitoba. She specializes in immigration and refugee studies, particularly on issues related to discrimination, settlement and health among newcomers to Canada. She is currently the editor of the *Journal of International Migration and Integration* and the Director of Immigration Research West, an academic and community think-tank concerned with issues related to successful settlement and integration. Some of her recent work appears in the *Canadian Review of Sociology*, *Journal of Canadian Ethnic Relations*, and *Adolescent Behaviour*. She has recently coauthored two books, *The Research Process* 3rd edition and *Understanding Social Statistics*, both published by Oxford University Press.

Naomi Alboim, Fellow, Adjunct professor and Chair, Policy Forum, School of Policy Studies, Queen's University

Ms. Alboim is an active public policy consultant, advising governments and NGOs across Canada and in developing countries. She worked at senior levels in the Canadian federal and Ontario provincial governments for twenty-five years, including eight years as Deputy Minister in three different portfolios. Her areas of responsibility included immigration, human rights, labour market training, workplace standards, culture, as well as women's, seniors', disability and aboriginal issues. Ms. Alboim is a recipient of Queen Elizabeth II's Gold and Diamond Jubilee Medals and is a member of the Order of Ontario.

INDIGENEITY, LAW, GENDER, SEXUALITY

Session Code: LaSo2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The focus of this session is on examining Indigenous socio-legal issues as they intersect with gender and sexuality. Law, gender, and sexuality operate together in complex ways in both settler society and in Indigenous societies, and this session considers Indigenous socio-legal issues as they relate to both state laws and Indigenous laws. Questions about power are vital for practical and robust socio-legal analyses and this session considers what critical Indigenous, gendered, and feminist frameworks offer to this much-needed discussion.

Session Organizers: Emily Snyder, University of Victoria, Law

Chair: Laura Aylsworth, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

Presenters:

1. *Citizenship Injustices, Aboriginal and Immigrant Women Sex Workers: Finding the Links.*

Safia Gahayr, University of Toronto

The way that citizenship laws are framed in Canada, as Jiwani (1999) notes, leads to exclusion of vulnerable “girls” and young women from being able to migrate to Canada. This becomes one of the ways that the liberal democratic state, inadvertently, aid the traffickers in girls and women in the international sex trade (Jiwani, 1999: 5). The study notes that “Internationally organized prostitution depends on a destructive combination of Third World poverty, First World economic development policies, laws that permit international trafficking and indentured servitude, and worldwide patriarchal cultural norms that encourage male sexual prerogatives.” Similarly, the historical exclusion of Native women (and men) from mainstream Canadian society, has created separate categories and laws that are highly paternalistic and culturally, genocidal in nature (Smith, 2005). As Green (2001) contends while the idea of citizenship (within nations) and concepts of citizenship (as universal human rights) are growing, intermeshing, evolving, Native people in Canada still largely feel excluded from these premises, because of the fact Canada’s wealth and prosperity has deep roots in “indigenous immiseration” through colonization (Green: 716). That Native women who are trafficked in the industry, experience higher levels of violence in their role as part-time or full-time sex workers (and the level of violence they face) can all be related to originating policies that deny equality, is premised (Smith, 2005; Razack, 2002; Green, 2001).

2. *Human Trafficking in Settler-Colonial Canada: Naturalizing National, Racial, and Sexual Priorities*

Julie Kaye, The King's University

Canada criminalized trafficking in persons through the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act in 2002 and the Criminal Code in 2005. The initial focus of counter-trafficking initiatives emphasized migrant sex work as the primary site of human trafficking and, as Jeffery (2005: 33) identifies, anti-trafficking legislation served as “an exercise in maintaining a particular gendered and raced neo-colonial identity” (Jeffery 2005: 33). In spite of this, advocates contended that “domestic” trafficking had not received similar attention and argued for the inclusion of Indigenous women and girls in anti-trafficking discourses (e.g. Sikka 2009). By 2012, the RCMP specifically labeled Indigenous women and girls as having heightened risk of domestic trafficking, highlighting that 90% of cases in Canada are internal versus international. This emergence of representations of Indigenous women as “internally trafficked” begs the question of how Indigenous women’s experiences are portrayed in Canadian anti-trafficking discourses. In particular, what happens when Indigenous women are conceptualized as “domestic”? Informed by a working book manuscript on anti-trafficking

responses in settler-colonial Canada, this presentation demonstrates how the inclusion of Indigenous women as “victims of domestic trafficking” unreflexively claims to address colonial legacies while reproducing and naturalizing the national, racial, and sexual priorities of the settler-colonial state.

3. *Indigenous Feminist Legal Pedagogy*

Emily Snyder, University of Victoria

In this talk, I focus on legal education and examine it from a multi-juridical and feminist perspective to approach law and justice as plural and intersectional. In particular, I consider the importance of ‘Indigenous feminist legal pedagogy(ies)’ in the teaching of Indigenous laws (Indigenous peoples’ own laws). Too often legal education excludes and undermines Indigenous people and peoples, by prioritizing and upholding state law as the only legitimate form of law, by reading ‘Indigenous issues’ through the lens of state laws, and by imagining Indigenous people primarily as offenders or victims in conflict with the law. The complexities, resources, and importance of Indigenous laws to Indigenous agency and sovereignty are too often overlooked and denied. In this paper, I draw on data from interviews with professors who teach in the area of Indigenous law to examine not only the importance of teaching about Indigenous laws, but also the importance of doing so from a gendered perspective. This discussion includes grappling with the challenges and possibilities of Indigenous feminist legal pedagogy.

INDIGENOUS AND APPLIED SOCIOLOGIES

Session Code: AppSo2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Title: Indigenous and Applied Sociologies

Session Description: This session highlights indigenous research and ethics, research in partnership with indigenous organizations, and research conducted or applied to support indigenous peoples’ efforts on their own behalf. Papers may address research or the application of research on any issue such as, but not limited to, socioeconomic development, housing, health and healing, public policy, governance and reconciliation.

This session has been organized by the Applied Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada, and Marika Morris, Carleton University, Canadian Studies

Chair: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Presenters:

1. *Reconciliation and Truth: how an applied sociologist is learning what it means to listen respectfully.*

David Long, The King's University College Edmonton, Alberta

This paper is a discussion of how and why my understanding of reconciliation between Aboriginal peoples and the rest of Canada has fundamentally changed during the past 20 years as an applied sociologist. I note how my relations with the Aboriginal people I have worked with, and who in many instances have become my friends, are continuing to help me understand that while there are many different “good ways forward” in relations between different peoples, true reconciliation depends on the shared commitment to treat one another with dignity and respect. The most significant lesson I continue to learn is that respectful listening in face to face conversation is the most important “methodological principle” (i.e. way of relating and seeking understanding of

others) in my work as an applied sociologist, and that this principle has also played a fundamental part in a number of hopeful policy and program initiatives I have been involved with over the years. The paper includes discussion and analysis of a number of projects and contexts in which my understanding of reconciliation has changed, including co-editing 3 editions of *Visions of the Heart* with Olive Dickason, co-facilitating a support group for Aboriginal men in an inner-city setting, and working with an urban Aboriginal organization dedicated to supporting Aboriginal fathers involved in child welfare.

2. *Influence de l'alcoolisation maternelle et ses déterminants sur le parcours comportemental de son enfant face à l'alcool : Un programme de recherche longitudinal chez les mères Inuit et leurs adolescents au Nord Québec*

Marilyn Fortin, Axe santé des populations et pratiques optimales en santé. Centre de Recherche du CHU de Québec. École de psychologie, Faculté des sciences sociales. Université Laval, **Gina Muckle**, Axe santé des populations et pratiques optimales en santé. Centre de Recherche du CHU de Québec. École de psychologie, Faculté des sciences sociales. Université Laval, **Richard Bélanger**, Axe santé des populations et pratiques optimales en santé. Centre de Recherche du CHU de Québec. Département de pédiatrie, Faculté de médecine. Université Laval.

Au Canada, les Inuit se démarquent des habitants du sud sur plusieurs aspects, entre autres face à l'alcool. La fréquence de leur consommation est relativement plus faible que pour les autres canadiens tandis que les épisodes d'alcoolisation excessive y sont trois fois plus présents. Ce constat est préoccupant, particulièrement chez les femmes Inuit car ce type de consommation durant la grossesse est fortement associé à l'apparition du syndrome d'alcoolisation fœtal (SAF) et aux autres effets de l'alcoolisation fœtale (EAF) sur l'enfant à venir. Parce que l'alcoolisation excessive représente également le type de consommation privilégié par les jeunes Inuit, il est possible que la fréquence et les types d'alcoolisation de la mère, qu'ils soient anciens ou plus contemporains, puissent déterminer certains des comportements de son adolescent face à l'alcool. Il apparaît dès lors primordial d'évaluer extensivement l'influence de l'alcoolisation maternelle sur le parcours de son enfant, particulièrement chez les autochtones du Nord du Québec où les contextes sociaux sont fertiles à notre compréhension d'une possible transmission du boire et de ses conséquences.

Cet exposé a pour but de présenter notre programme de recherche en cours (financement IRSC 2014-2016) appuyé par plusieurs représentants Inuit, d'exposer brièvement les résultats préliminaires (1- trajectoires de consommation des femmes Inuit autour de la grossesse ; 2- évaluation comparative de la consommation d'alcool rapportée par les femmes durant leur grossesse entre une étude prospective et une étude rétrospective) et attendus (évaluation de la relation entre les profils de buveuses des mères avec ceux de leurs enfants devenus adolescents et analyse des déterminants contextuels, motivationnels et psychosociaux de la consommation d'alcool des jeunes), et de discuter des défis à surmonter en santé autochtone par souci d'efficacité en prévention et en promotion de la santé.

3. *Using social media to do violence prevention outreach with Inuit youth: Results of a research partnership with Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada*

Marika Morris, Carleton University

Makilirit/Rise Up is a participatory action research project in partnership with Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, which engages in abuse prevention in northern Inuit communities through schools, health and social service networks, shelters, community meetings, and northern radio and TV. However, 25% of Inuit now live outside Inuit traditional lands, many in large urban centres such as Edmonton, Ottawa and Montreal. Pauktuutit needed to develop a social media outreach strategy for Inuit youth about violence, knowing that many Inuit youth are active on Facebook. The

purpose of this research was to gather the information Inuit community partners needed about Facebook use by Inuit young adults aged 18-25 through an online survey, and to gather information from Inuit aged 18-25 about violence prevention knowledge using a focus group method embedded in violence prevention education provided by an Inuit social service agency. The ultimate purpose was to develop the evidence base for a violence prevention campaign aimed at Inuit youth through Facebook, while directly benefitting the research participants. The presentation outlines the Inuit ethics process, the project naming by Inuit youth, the community consultation process to develop the research instruments, and the results.

4. *Urban Aboriginal Wellness and Applied Sociology: A Practical Approach to Understanding the Role of the National Association of Friendship Centers and Community Driven Data Gathering Processes*

Jacqueline Quinless, University of Victoria, **Pam Ouart**, Director, UAKN Secretariat National Association of Friendship Centers

This session will include a collaborative paper bridging academic sociology with applied research based on the application of sociological insights and methods to better understand the role of the National Association of Friendship Centers as a positive agent to urban Aboriginal wellness in Canada. An overview of several national data sources on Aboriginal people and their practical applications and limitations will be discussed. The conversation will be based in new ways of exploring empirically based tools and community based data gathering processes as a way to meet program and service needs of Urban Aboriginal People and to inform public policy.

INDIGENOUS RESISTANCE AND RESURGENCE I

Session Code: InSe3-A

Session Format: Regular (presentation and discussion) / Joint Session with the Society for Socialist Studies

Session Language: English

Session Description: Indigenous resistance is over five centuries old and means survival against colonial-capitalist forms of dispossession. These forms of dispossession begin with colonial-capitalist appropriation of Indigenous lands and waters but the effects for diverse Indigenous peoples are at once physical, material, intellectual, emotional and spiritual. During the same period, Indigenous resurgence, the renewal of many different Indigenous ways of being, knowing and doing has waxed and waned but never disappeared. In the current historical moment, Indigenous resurgence is particularly strong, in multiple fields and practices that Western perspectives divide up into environmental sciences and medicine, political economy and law, gender and sexual liberation, literature and the arts and more. This resurgence matters first and foremost to diverse Indigenous peoples, but has implications for all of society, inside and outside the academy, and the natural world of which we are a part. At the same time, Indigenous resistance and resurgence faces formidable opposition, from the neoliberal colonial "security" state through to multibillion dollar, transnational corporations and persistent racisms. This session invites critical reflection on the challenges, contradictions and possibilities for Indigenous resistance and resurgence.

This session has been organized by the Indigenous-Settler Relations and (De)colonization research cluster.

Session Organizers: Elaine Coburn, American University of Paris and CADIS-EHESS and Jennifer Adese, Otipemisiwak/Métis, Carleton University, School of Canadian Studies

Presenters:

1. *Behaving Unexpectedly in Expected Places: First Nations Artists and the Embodiment of Visual Sovereignty*

Adese Jennifer, Carleton University

Discourses of Indianness, whether constructed through the long history of traveler and exploration writing, academic writing, or other visual mediums, are deeply intertwined with material concerns. They are both reflections and facilitations of the materiality of racialized power. They presume the validity of the colonizer's ways of knowing about Indigenous peoples and are manifestations of racist, so-called "knowledge systems" that have demeaned, degraded, and been used to try to assimilate Indigenous peoples. That is, caricatures of Indigenous peoples have been drawn on to lend false legitimacy to imperialism and colonization; issues of representation cannot be decoupled from this legacy. Moreover, racialized representations of Indigenous peoples by non-Indigenous peoples reflect the very material reality that Indigenous peoples' self-representations remain marginalized in the production and wider circulation of discourses of Indigeneity. In this paper, I examine the ways that two Indigenous artists, Terrance Houle and Rebecca Belmore, challenge such imperialism and exercise visual sovereignty through their contemporary works of arts, works that emphasize the vitality of Indigenous presence in urban spaces today.

2. *Re-Singing the World: Indigenous Pedagogies and Global Crisis in Conflicted Times*

Stewart-Harawira Makere, University of Alberta

In this paper, I propose that in this contemporary moment, the global and local space within which Indigenous rights to cultural heritage and their traditional relationships with land and territory are mediated and negotiated is directly connected to this "triple crisis of sustainability" through being subsumed within a form of globalization best described as a new form of imperialism. In this context, Indigenous peoples are finding new ways to engage and to reshape their future, and indeed, our collective future. The paper proceeds as follows. It begins with a clarification of the distinction between ethnic minorities and Indigenous peoples. A theoretical commentary on globalization interwoven with the activities of Indigenous peoples internationally leads to a discussion of the changing role of the nation-state and Indigenous peoples-states relations. An important theme here is the goal of Indigenous self-determination and its discursive and coercive re-constructions. The final section looks at recent resurgences amongst Indigenous peoples and their implications. The overarching issue throughout this paper is meaning making in the context of these political struggles and the global crisis of sustainability. This paper is an attempt to unpack some of the broader implications of these struggle

3. *From Paintings to Power: The Meaning of the Warrior Flag Twenty Years After Oka*

Kahente Horn-Miller, Concordia and McGill

The flag that has become known as the 'Mohawk Warrior Flag' began its existence during the early 1970's, though it did not become widely known until it appeared in mainstream media during the 'Oka Crisis' of 1990. At that time, it fluttered defiantly over the heads of the Kanienkehaka people who were introduced to the public as 'Mohawk Warriors' during a seventy- eight day stand-off with the Canadian government. At issue was who had authority to determine and enforce 'the law'. For those who fly it, the Flag means active resistance to a dominant political hegemony. For others who look upon it, it is a painful symbol of anger, hatred, division and racism. Since the Oka Crisis the Flag has shown up all over the world, in such far-flung places as Chiapas, Australia, and Germany, as well as in diverse disputes closer to home such as tenants' rights demonstrations in Toronto, Ontario. The Flag's use is so wide-ranging and uncontrolled that it would be impossible to catalogue all of the places and circumstances in which it has made an appearance since the Oka Crisis. My research set out to examine what the 'Warrior Flag' signifies for some of the Indigenous people who use it. My reading could be understood as a semiotic analysis of the Mohawk Warrior Flag as a symbol that

circulates, that has meaning, and that enters into dialogue with other national symbols, ideologies, and social, political and spiritual structures.

INDIGENOUS RESISTANCE AND RESURGENCE II

Session Code: InSe3-B (to be hosted by the Society for Socialist Studies)

Session Format: Regular (presentation and discussion) / Joint Session with the Society for Socialist Studies

Session Language: English

Session Description: Indigenous resistance is over five centuries old and means survival against colonial-capitalist forms of dispossession. These forms of dispossession begin with colonial-capitalist appropriation of Indigenous lands and waters but the effects for diverse Indigenous peoples are at once physical, material, intellectual, emotional and spiritual. During the same period, Indigenous resurgence, the renewal of many different Indigenous ways of being, knowing and doing has waxed and waned but never disappeared. In the current historical moment, Indigenous resurgence is particularly strong, in multiple fields and practices that Western perspectives divide up into environmental sciences and medicine, political economy and law, gender and sexual liberation, literature and the arts and more. This resurgence matters first and foremost to diverse Indigenous peoples, but has implications for all of society, inside and outside the academy, and the natural world of which we are a part. At the same time, Indigenous resistance and resurgence faces formidable opposition, from the neoliberal colonial “security” state through to multibillion dollar, transnational corporations and persistent racisms. This session invites critical reflection on the challenges, contradictions and possibilities for Indigenous resistance and resurgence.

This session has been organized by the Indigenous-Settler Relations and (De)colonization research cluster.

Session Organizers: Elaine Coburn, American University of Paris and CADIS-EHESS, Jennifer Adese, Otipemisiwak/Métis, Carleton University, School of Canadian Studies

Presenters:

1. *‘And More Will Sing Their Way to Freedom’: Indigenous Resistance and Resurgence*

Elaine Coburn, American University of Paris and CADIS-EHESS

This paper, drawn from an introduction to the forthcoming Fernwood (2015) book: ‘And More Will Sing Their Way to Freedom’: Indigenous Resistance and Resurgence, considers the genealogy of the concept “Indigenous” against prior politicized and sometimes colonial terminologies, including Indian, Aboriginal, Fourth-world, Red Power, First Nations, and original peoples. I then suggest that diverse Indigenous resistance is about varying degrees of survival, accommodation and challenges to the world colonial-capitalism system, a system founded on the ongoing dispossessions of Indigenous peoples by capital and the colonial state. In contrast, Indigenous resurgence suggests a more just world beyond the colonial-capitalist horizon – although there is no teleology of emancipation, especially given ongoing surveillance and the symbolic and material violence wielded against Indigenous struggles by colonial states and private armies. I conclude by critically analysing Alex Wilson’s argument for ‘politically enacting love’, a concept that puts relational responsibilities to ‘all our relations’ at the centre of contemporary Indigenous resurgence.

2. *First Nations Political Organizations, the Shadow State, and Resistance*

Julie Tomiak, Department of Sociology, Ryerson University

Resistance to dispossession and state violence has been a persistent feature of First Nations politics. Representative organizations have played an important role in amplifying the voices of

First Nations in struggle. However, political organizations, particularly the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), have been criticized as co-opted and, ultimately, agents of the settler state. In this paper, I examine the complexities and tensions related to the contradictory roles of First Nations organizations, as they navigate core mandates to advance Indigenous nation-building and incorporation into the shadow state. The paper draws on several sources of data, including interviews, participant observation, grey literature, and critical contributions in the fields of Indigenous resurgence (Coulthard 2014; Simpson 2011) and shadow state formation (Wolch 1990; INCITE! Women of Color Against Violence 2007). While I emphasize the structural constraints that limit the transformative capacity of Aboriginal Representative Organizations, I argue that regional and national First Nations organizations have made vital contributions to the politicization of and resistance to settler colonialism.

2. Told and Untold Stories in the Law: The Role of Remorse in Warrior Trials
Valerie McCarrol

The 1990 Oka Crisis was a pivotal moment in colonial-Indigenous relations and the regulation of Indigenous activism in Canada. Three Mohawk Warriors were brought to trial for their actions: Ronald Cross, Gordon Lazore and Roger Lazore. Justice Greenberg acknowledged the difficult colonial history of the Mohawk People, but stated that their actions could not be excused by past injustices and that they showed no remorse for their crimes. The legal expectation of remorse in trials of Indigenous activists involved in community-wide struggles for self-determination is problematic, as it places unrealistic expectations on them to show remorse in exchange for lesser sentences. For activists like the Oka Warriors, such remorse would mean recognizing the state's sovereignty and repudiating their community's stand against colonial-capitalist appropriation. This paper examines the understudied area of the law's regulation of remorse, agency and forgiveness in the Warriors' sentencing and considers the implications of these findings for the contemporary resurgence of Indigenous resistance. I argue that the law's individualized discourse of remorse divorces these Warrior's motives from the historical and contemporary acts of colonialism that informed their actions and reinforces hegemonic understandings of the sovereignty of the Canadian state and its legitimate control over violence.

INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS AND (DE)COLONIZATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Our cluster aims to promote dialogue and action, and to connect academics, activists, artists, and others who are engaged in the study of Indigenous-settler relations and/or the struggle for decolonization and Indigenous resurgence. We seek to facilitate the sharing of anticolonial research and teaching information and to highlight members' research through coordinated CSA conference sessions. At our meeting, we will discuss our mandate, procedures, and future directions. The meeting is open to members and non-members alike. We also have a wonderful line-up of sessions this year. Please see our webpage for times and locations. You can subscribe to our listserv by visiting: <http://mailman.mcmaster.ca/mailman/listinfo/isrd-rc-l>

INEQUALITY, STRATIFICATION, AND ECONOMIC INSECURITY

Session Code: SoIn3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session brings together research on stratification and economic insecurity across groups. Stratification refers to systematic and structured inequality in the access to key resources, and economic insecurity refers to the risk of economic loss that individuals and

households face when they encounter unpredictable events. Although most individuals face various economic risks, certain groups, particularly those who experience multiple disadvantages and discrimination, have to worry about economic insecurity more than others. The papers in this session focus on aspects of race, class, and gender inequality across key areas of education, employment, finance, housing, and family. Together, they bring to light the many facets of stratification and the multiple components of disadvantage that contribute to growing economic insecurity.

Session Organizer and Chair: Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Income and Educational Inequality in Household Tasks: Uneven Gender Convergence in Canada, 1986-2010*

Kamila Kolpashnikova, PhD Candidate Department of Sociology University of British Columbia
Academic Visitor Department of Sociology University of Oxford

The traditional gendered division of household labour, where women did the bulk of all domestic labour, has eroded. An array of studies, from Canada (Marshall 2006, 2011) and elsewhere (Hook 2010; Gimenez-Nadal and Sevilla 2012; Kan, Sullivan, and Gershuny 2011) demonstrate that women are devoting less time to housework and that men are gradually taking on more responsibility. Exactly how widespread this gender convergence is and how even it is by education and income levels remains unclear. To answer these questions, I employ time-use diaries of the Canada-wide General Social Survey (GSS), spanning the period from 1986 to 2010. Aggregate trends show that domestic work is converging between men and women, similar with recent trends in the amount of time spent on paid work. This general picture, though, conceals stark differences emerging in the intersections of gender and class. Thus, while higher income women reap the benefits of relative gender convergence with men of similar income, lower income women do more housework compared to men with similar income than they used to do before. Furthermore, men and women with higher levels of education spend more time on child care than people with lower levels of education, though the gender gap remained stable over the period. The OLS regression analysis of household tasks reveals that women spend significantly more time than men on cooking and child care, while men spend more time on maintenance work and other less routine tasks, suggesting persisting task segregation between men and women. These results confirm that gender equality in household tasks is yet far from being achieved.

2. *Intergenerational Transfers of Advantage: Parents' Education and Children's Educational and Employment Outcomes in Alberta*

Gary Barron, University of Alberta, **Harvey Krahn**, University of Alberta

Sociologists have long asked why some people obtain more education and, in turn, higher status occupations. Previous research has shown that the children of more educated parents typically acquire more education and better jobs. This paper examines the links between parents' and children's social standing in Alberta in the late 1990s and early 2000s. During this time postsecondary educational opportunities in the province expanded and the economy was very strong, offering many employment opportunities to young people. Data from a seven-year longitudinal survey of Alberta high school graduates are analyzed to see if patterns of intergenerational transfer of advantage are altered in such a context. Following previous status attainment researchers, we focus on university education, but also ask whether a trades-related postsecondary education provides an alternative pathway to employment success in a provincial economy dominated by resource extraction industries. We draw on concepts developed by Pierre Bourdieu to describe patterns of cultural reproduction in social inequalities or, in other words, the intergenerational transmission of advantage. Our findings demonstrate that such processes may be context dependent; some unique contexts offer alternative pathways to career success.

INNOVATION IN SOCIAL RESEARCH: NEW DATA, NEW QUESTION, NEW ANALYTICS

Session Code: ReMe2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The terrain of social science data is rapidly shifting, reflecting greater accessibility to data sources through private enterprises as well as increased use and availability of administrative records from various levels of government and service providers. These changes require methodological innovation in how social scientists engage social issues and policy. To situate sociological research in the new era of data and look into the future, this session calls for papers that utilize alternate forms of quantitative data and analytical techniques. Papers that use new forms of data, such as social media, private and administrative data, new analytical techniques, and new ways of reporting information are encouraged.

Session Organizers: Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University, Sociology and Social Anthropology, and Martin Cooke, University of Waterloo, Sociology & Legal Studies

Presenters:

1. *Making Eco-Citizens: New Metrics in Environmental Sociology*

Matthew Perks, Concordia University. Montreal, QC

This paper analyzes the innovative potential of working with the Households and Environment Survey, run biennially by Statistics Canada, while proposing new instruments of measurement using this nation-wide data. Previous research has focused on small geographic areas or areas outside of Canada. In addition to this, the focus of research around eco-citizenship has been mainly theoretical and/or used qualitative methods. While this work has been critical to scholarly understanding of the situation and conceptualization regarding eco-citizenship, it has mainly dismissed the vast amount of aggregate data available to researchers.

This paper considers emergent innovations regarding the ways in which we might incorporate this data, as well as new quantitative methods and instruments, into environmental sociology. The data available provides a unique opportunity to create and implement an index for the analysis of our current situation regarding Canadian participation in behaviours indicative of eco-citizenship. This research will subsequently allow me to develop further instruments and tools to build upon scholarly understanding of eco-citizenship at nation-wide and global levels.

2. *Conflict and Cooperation in Large Collaboration Networks: An Analysis of Linux Kernel Development*

John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Explanations of how technical systems are built and maintained usually involve detailed accounts of group conflict and cooperation. Generalizing these explanations to large open source systems is difficult because decision making is less centralized, and the boundaries between groups of developers is often unclear. In this article, I analyze communication networks of Linux kernel developers to (1) identify where conflict and cooperation are most likely to occur in large, geographically-dispersed, Internet-enabled collaborations, and (2) better understand how these interactions might shape the development of technical systems. To do so, I analyze an original e-mail communication network dataset scraped from the archives of the primary Linux developer mailing list from January 1 2013 – June 31 2014 (5,429 nodes and 68,954 edges). I compare the observed structure of this network with three possible models grounded in theory and substantive literature: star system, small world, and core-periphery. I find that the developer network has the properties of a small world, but is centralized enough that it also has a multi-core structure. This

suggests that most conflict and cooperation happens *within* clusters of developers working on specific parts of the technical system, and not *between* clusters of developers who are trying to influence design decisions about the system overall. Consequently, developers bridging multiple specialized clusters likely have a lot of influence over higher-level design decisions.

3. *#BigDataProblems: How To Navigate Hashtag Analytics in the Global Village*

Jessica Percy Campbell, Concordia University

Facebook's "rose-colored news feed" has been criticized for providing a charming algorithmic-based list of cheery content tailored to specific users and not necessarily reflecting reality or trending worldly issues. On the other hand, hashtag-oriented social networking sites, such as Twitter and Tumblr, open up a space for greater anonymity, critical discourse, and controversial content concerning political events on a global scale. Hashtag analytic programs (i.e. Topsy, Hashtagify) are primarily used for social media marketing purposes, but seeing as though #Ferguson broke Twitter engagement records last fall, Big Data analysts in Sociology should not ignore the power of hashtags to inspire and impact social movements in the global village. What's needed is more extensive hashtag analytic software tailored towards sociological investigation as well as a better understanding of how viral hashtags start and spread through web 2.0 networking capabilities. Through tracking popular hashtags and navigating the difficulties in collecting this type of data, this research explores the gravity of influence these tags can have on recent social justice movements through Twitter and Tumblr.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS (INCLUDING MIGRANT WORKERS AND REFUGEES)

Session Code: SoPo1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Research on Aboriginal people and immigrants has been widely separated, and literature on the interactions and relationships between these two groups of people is therefore rare. Yet in some provinces such as Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have relatively higher proportions of Aboriginal people, there have been increasing interactions between Aboriginal people and recent immigrants (including migrant workers and refugees) in formal and informal institutions such as schools, workplaces and neighbourhoods. What then are the unique conditions and problems involved in encounters in Canada between these two groups of people with different political and cultural statuses? This session aims to explore these issues and their policy implications.

Session Organizer and Chair: Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing? The Convergence of Holocaust and Indian Residential School Narratives in Canadian Discourse*

jason chalmers, University of Alberta

Since the 1990s, the Holocaust is increasingly used in Canadian discourse as a lens through which to view the history of Indian Residential Schools (IRS) while IRS are used to compare and frame the Holocaust. Focusing on the bidirectional character of this interaction, my analysis emphasises two distinct reasons why these events are framed in relation to one another. For those approaching from the perspective of IRS – primarily activists and scholars – Holocaust rhetoric is an effective way to draw attention to the legacy of IRS and legitimise the experiences of Indigenous people.

From the perspective of the Holocaust – mainly supporters of government projects – IRS are a way to frame the Holocaust in relation to Canadian history and integrate its memory into the national narrative. However, the dominance of Holocaust memory in popular thought threatens to obscure the traumas of other groups, and as Holocaust memory gradually integrates into the Canadian narrative it may eclipse the history of IRS. I propose that we consider Holocaust memory ‘a wolf in sheep’s clothing’ that hides an insidious nature beneath an ostensibly benign exterior; Holocaust memory is a ‘sheep’ within Canada’s human rights narrative but a ‘wolf’ in respect to the traumas of marginalised groups.

2. Interactions with and Attitudes toward Aboriginal Peoples and Immigrants: A Survey of University Students in a Canadian Prairie City

Henry Chow, University of Regina

Saskatchewan is home to a large proportion of Aboriginal peoples and an increasing number of immigrants. The most recent National Household Survey revealed that 15.2% of the Saskatchewan residents reported having an Aboriginal identity (Statistics Canada, 2013). In fact, it has been projected that Saskatchewan would have Canada’s largest proportion of Aboriginal peoples (i.e., 21-24% of the population) among all the provinces by 2031 (Malenfant & Morency, 2011). As well, due to the government’s strategic approach towards attracting immigrants through the use of the provincial nominee program, the population of Saskatchewan increased by 25,600 through net international immigration and the proportion of immigrants in Saskatchewan rose from 5.3% to 7.4% during the period 2006-2011 (Wilson & Sagynbekov, 2014).

Based on a questionnaire survey of 370 university students in Regina (Chow, Forthcoming), this paper explores respondents’ interactions with and attitudes toward Aboriginal peoples and immigrants using the concepts of social dominance orientation, political value, social distance, and multicultural ideology. Multiple regression analysis will also be conducted to explore the major determinants of students’ views on Aboriginal peoples and immigrants.

3. Residential assimilation between aboriginals, recent immigrants and the native-born in Winnipeg

Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg

The prairie provinces have unique patterns of assimilation among aboriginals, recent immigrants and the native-born as a result of their high proportion of aboriginal population. However, the uniqueness so far has not yet attracted enough attention in immigration studies. This project aims to map the patterns and trends of residential assimilation between these three parties in Winnipeg using recent Canadian census data.

4. Why Stay, and Why leave: A Regional Immigrant Settlement Experience in Ontario

Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University

Immigrant retention in regional municipalities has been identified as a desirable outcome in Canadian municipalities. In Niagara region, a formal funded strategy was put in place to achieve this outcome, but with dismal results. Why has this been the case? What were the challenges? With knowledge drawn from in-depth interviews with newcomers and settlement agency officials, this case study highlights immigrant experiences of migration and settlement. Immigrants expressed many positive and negative features of living in Niagara; a key finding was that a lack of access to employment opportunities and racism, from the point of view of immigrants, prevented them from settling in the Niagara region. Settlement agency officials frequently expressed that retention was not within the mandate of their agency, and that funding was an issue. Furthermore, they noted that lack of employment opportunities as well as racism were issues for immigrants.

INTERNET AND SOCIETY: A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DIGITAL INEQUALITY

Session Code: MeSt1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Many Canadians use the Internet daily, and 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 community? Does inequality exist in the digital sphere? This session invites papers that examine how the Internet has changed our everyday lives and the divide in access to the Internet that continues to exist. In particular, papers that investigate issues of digital inequality are invited. Of special interest are papers that take a critical view of the Internet and its impact on society. The intent of this session is to highlight research in this area, particularly in the Canadian context.

Session Organizers: Michael Haight, University of Western Ontario, Sociology and Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario, Sociology/FIMS

Chair: Anabel Quan-Haase, University of Western Ontario

Presenters:

1. Internet Access, Digital Literacy, and Social Capital for Socially Marginalized Youth Parents

Devon Greyson, University of British Columbia

Young people in Canada are positioned at the intersection of two knowledge-related stereotypes: first, that by virtue of their age youth are ignorant and inexperienced, and second that by virtue of their generation they are “digital natives” with high levels of digital literacy. In the case of socially marginalized youth, assumptions of ignorance strengthen while assumptions of technological proficiency weaken.

This ethnographic study used situational analysis to investigate the social information worlds of 37 early-age mothers (16-22 years old) in Greater Vancouver, British Columbia, in order to understand how the Internet and other social worlds affected their experiences with knowledge-related stigma and social capital.

While early-age mothers were discursively constructed as inexperienced and “risky” parents regardless of prior child-caregiving experience, young parents were sometimes given opportunities to assume socially valued roles showcasing “lay expertise” with information technology. The Internet was a major social world within the young parenting arena, assisting some youth in developing lay expertise in parenting and maternal-child health issues as well, affording them increased social capital among peers. However, the most marginalized and transient youth in this study continued to be disadvantaged, as their Internet access and social knowledges were regularly disrupted.

2. Research ethics with, by and for youth in online spaces

Valerie Campbell, University of Prince Edward Island

Most young Canadians live a significant portion of their lives online; this pervasive access to the internet has created new spaces for research with youth and, arguably, new ethical challenges for researchers. Current literature in this area is scarce and noticeably lacking youth voices. The literature does not examine how young people are themselves reacting to privacy, anonymity, and confidentiality encountered in being and/or being researched in digital spaces. There is, therefore, a pressing need for innovative research into the ethics of online research with youth and youth life

online. I will present the results of a scoping literature review and outline my dissertation project in which I will explore the ethical concerns of youth who are living online and /or participating in online research as well as the ways in which researchers and research ethics boards are understanding and addressing the ethics of online research with youth.

3. *Hashtag activism and amplifying conversations: Opportunities and challenges for violence against women prevention in social media*

Jordan Fairbairn, Carleton University

Violence against women (VAW) prevention is an interdisciplinary and multi-sector field, with activists, advocates, writers, bloggers, researchers, policy makers, and front line service providers working in diverse capacities to effect social change. In recent years, digital media has emerged as an important tool and space for prevention work. This paper explores how stakeholders doing VAW prevention work use and experience digital media, with a specific focus on Facebook and Twitter. Drawing from survey and interview data, I consider how site design, target audience, and user culture shape (and are shaped by) participants' VAW prevention work. In social media, VAW prevention goals involve raising awareness of VAW as a social problem and intervening in broader narratives/dispelling myths pertaining to VAW. More specifically, linking to current events, emphasizing individual stories and visual imagery, and amplifying marginalized voices to cultivate intersectionality are important strategies within social media. I unpack these findings in light of recent work on digital sociology (Orton-Johnson & Prior, 2013), specifically considering what sociologists might take away from this study about working to effect social change in and through digital spaces.

INTERSECTIONALITY IN ACTIVISM: DILEMMAS AND POTENTIALS

Session Code: PSSM1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This proposed session will explore the complex relationship between intersectionality and social activism. While intersectionality has been described as one of the most important concepts to feminist scholarship (McCall 2005; Nash 2008), its reach extends far beyond the academic terrain. As an approach to knowledge that has its roots in political praxis and social activism (Crenshaw 1989, 1991; Hill-Collins 1990; Luft & Ward 2009; Cho et al. 2013), intersectionality often pervades the political spaces of diverse activists and organizations mobilizing for social justice.

This session welcomes papers that critically examine how intersectional frameworks and insights are being implemented and practiced in different activist spaces. The intent of this session is to shed light on some of the dilemmas, potentials, ambiguities, contentions, and complexities of intersectional activism. The empirical focus of the papers can be situated within a variety of historical and contemporary contexts. Some topics of interest might include, but are not restricted to: internal and external movement conflicts; intersectionality as a tactical movement strategy; the challenges and rewards of coalition/alliance building; multiple identities and collective action; negotiating differences in activist spaces; unequal distribution of power and resources; the struggles of developing diverse and inclusive political communities; cross-movement intersectional activism.

Session Organizers: Melissa Conte, Carleton University, Sociology & Anthropology and Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University, Sociology & Anthropology

Chair: Xiaobei Chen Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *"Doing intersectionality" : the experience and challenges of Action des femmes handicapées (Montréal)*

Dominique Masson, École d'études sociologiques et anthropologiques et Institut d'études féministes et de genre, Université d'Ottawa

Action des femmes handicapées (Montréal) (AFHM) is a disabled women's organization created in 1986; it is also one of the very few feminist groups in Québec to have placed, in recent years, intersectionality at the center of its mandate and action. This paper is interested in how feminist organizations "do intersectionality" in their political practice. What form(s) does "a normative commitment to apply intersectionality" (Townsend-Bell 2011) take? What is at stake and what challenges does it raise? This case study documents the central elements of the intersectional politics deployed by AFHM, which represents a category of women -- i.e.: disabled women -- often forgotten or given lip service in intersectional frameworks. The originality of AFHM's intersectional politics, especially in its relation with organizations from other social movements is underscored. The paper also speaks to the challenges and frustrations of such an enterprise while it examines how such politics have been received by majority feminists in the Québec women's movement.

2. *From Theory to Action: Advancing a Framework for Reproductive Justice*

Sarah Rodimon, Carleton University

Beginning in the 1990s, women of color activists in the United States have developed the concept of reproductive justice as a framework from which to critique, resist, and ultimately dismantle the multiple systems of oppression that shape women's reproductive lives. Drawing on the written works of those directly involved in the struggle, this paper discusses some of the movement's major visions, values and strategies for achieving reproductive justice. Throughout, I demonstrate how reproductive justice activists are building a movement that looks beyond individualized conceptions of health and rights, in order to bring visibility to the ongoing relationship between structural inequalities and reproductive oppression. I argue that the movement's theoretical framework is embodied in its capacity for intersectional movement building, and reflect on some of the strengths and challenges of organizing across identity lines to combat reproductive oppression. Finally, I call into question the significance of a reproductive justice framework in the Canadian context, in particular as developed and mobilized by groups such as Reproductive Justice New Brunswick and the Fédération du Québec Pour le Planning des Naissances.

3. *Multi-Level Resistance, Intersectional Activisms, and Complexities in Practice: The Anti-Violence Struggle to Combat Missing and Murdered Women in Canada*

Melissa Conte, Carleton University

The phenomenon of missing and murdered women in Canada has recently garnered national public attention. Since the 1980s, approximately 3000 women, many of whom were Indigenous, have gone missing under suspicious circumstances or been subject to systemic murder due to their social locations (Jiwani 2013). While much of the existing literature on missing and murdered women has brought attention to the problematic relationship between intersectional oppressions and societal inequalities, there has been little scholarship on the different forms of activism employed to combat this violence. To that end, this paper considers activist organizations and individuals who have worked separately as well as together to press for solutions to end women's disappearances and murders. This paper utilizes the theoretical framework of intersectional activism to examine how concepts such as 'shared' emotions, coalition building, and solidarity are practiced in activist spaces that seek to combat more than one form of oppression and account for the intersectional nature of movement constituents. I argue that while most of the organizations and individuals involved in this anti-violence struggle do practice intersectional activism in some form, a polyvocality of voices,

diverse membership constituents, epistemological differences, and diverging activist practices/visions create both limitations and possibilities for the development of an inclusive political community.

4. *Queering The Boundaries: Social Movements And Collective Identity Work*

Julie Gouweloos, McMaster University

The formation of a collective identity is fundamental to social movement action. Yet, the process of forging collective identities, whereby individuals come to see themselves as a collective “we”, can detrimentally impact social movement membership when this process fails to address the intersectional nature of oppression. Using a comparative approach and drawing on data garnered through promotional materials, field observation, and interviews in two different Canadian queer performance communities, I analyze the specific mechanisms that movement actors use to shape the formation of queer collective identities. I find that in one context, collective identity work does not adequately address the myriad intersectional experiences of oppression leading to group fragmentation and the formation of a uni-dimensional oppositional consciousness. Conversely, activists that create a collective identity predicated on a logic of intersectionality, generate opportunities for solidarity building and foster the development of an intersectional oppositional consciousness. Ultimately I find that failure to address the complex and intersectional relationship between power and oppression can fragment social movements and erode movement solidarity.

5. *Regulation and Resistance: Exploring Activism Surrounding the Use of 'Marriage' as a Mechanism for Social Control by Canadian Immigration*

Palak Dhiman, Carleton University

From even a cursory glance at the literature, one may observe numerous forms of activism against the regulation of same sex marriage among other forms of regulation. What is less prevalent is activism against immigration and the regulation of marriage. This research asks: How have communities mobilized against certain questionable regulations enforced through Canadian Immigration? What is the significance of such forms of activism? This research is analyzed through the Foucauldian framework of ‘technologies of the self’ in order to understand the processes through which the individual comes to recognize oneself as a particular subject as defined through the practices of regulation enforced by Canadian Immigration.

JOHN PORTER AWARD LECTURE

Dr. James Kennedy, University of Edinburgh, is the 2014 recipient of the John Porter Tradition of Excellence Award. What explains the differing characters of nationalisms? Drawing on research undertaken for Liberal Nationalisms, the substantive focus is on the emergence of liberal forms of nationalism in Scotland and Quebec at the beginning of the twentieth century. Kennedy places a particular emphasis on the configuration of political rule. Not limited to empire and the state, but including civil society and the place of organized religion, he explains both the similarities and differences between the two nationalisms.

LIVES IN TRANSITION: LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH FROM HISTORICAL SOURCES

Session Code: ReMe1

Session Format: Roundtable / Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association and the Canadian Population Society

Session Language: English

Session Description: Participants in this roundtable will explore and debate the entirely new field of longitudinal research from historical sources through the prism of a new book from McGill-Queens University Press. The book, *Lives in Transition: Longitudinal Research from Historical Sources*, marks the appearance of a new field that bridges history and the social sciences to analyze the unfolding of the life course for large numbers of individuals in the past. The book's 13 chapters, written by academics in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, point to the broad range of interesting and exciting research questions that can be answered by employing longitudinal data. While censuses are the central sources for much of this work, the research gain a great deal through linking to complementary sources including enlistment records, convict records, welfare surveys, crop surveys, land records, and sundry qualitative sources. These multiple linked sources deepen one's understanding of context and human behaviour. Book: *Lives in Transition: Longitudinal Research from Historical Sources*, eds. Peter Baskerville and Kris Inwood, McGill/Queens' University Press, January 2015

Session Organizers: Eric Sager, University of Victoria, History

Roundtable participants:

Chair: Eric Sager, Professor of History at the University of Victoria

Discussant: Doug Munro, University of Queensland

Discussant: Michael Haan, Research Chair in Population and Social Policy at the University of New Brunswick

Discussant: Herb Emery, Professor of Economics and Director for Health Policy at School of Public Policy at the University of Calgary, and Managing Editor of *Canadian Public Policy*

Editors of the volume: Peter Baskerville, Research Chair of Western Canadian History at the University of Alberta and Kris Inwood, Professor of Economics and History at the University of Guelph

MEETING OF THE CSA-SCS WOMEN'S CAUCUS

The plan to hold this meeting at Congress 2015 began last year at the CSA Feminist Sociology Cluster when the relevance of some discussions to women outside the cluster became apparent. Moreover, CSA has had effective women's caucuses in the past.

The Women's Caucus is an opportunity in CSA for women to reflect together on the diverse and shared features of our lives and professional work as women in a patriarchal world. Its collaborative thinking helps to identify ways to act and change harmful, discriminatory and biased practices, especially within scholarly institutions.

As Cluster Co-Chairs, we have set the Women's Caucus meeting and would like to expand the group organizing it in the future. If you are interested in participating in more detailed planning and/or know an issue that you want to bring this year to the caucus' attention, please introduce yourself to us by email. Send details, background information and contacts, including at Congress to:

Linda Christiansen-Ruffman and Ann Denis

METHODOLOGICAL ENCOUNTERS OF THE FEMINIST KIND: POLITICAL AND ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN THE FIELD

Session			Code:		Fem5
Session	Format:	Regular	(Presentations	and	Discussion)
Session			Language:		English

Session Description: Feminist qualitative researchers often employ a diversity of methods—interviews, participant observation, textual analysis, ethnography, surveys – and methodologies – decolonizing research, institutional ethnography, community-based research – to investigate problems associated with gender and other inequalities. Throughout this process, feminist researchers must navigate the powerful, inspiring and often treacherous terrain that is ‘fieldwork’. Subjects make startling revelations, emotions are triggered, research relationships are challenged, and projects veer off in completely different directions based on one’s experiences in the field. Papers in this session will grapple with research experiences and practices that underscore the uneven, messy terrain of the social, and the political nature of knowledge (co)construction and production. Topics could include – but are not limited to – researcher experiences with hierarchical power relations between subjects and researchers, or within research teams; the interpretative process involved in knowledge production; the role of emotions in research; reflexivity and reflective practices.

This session is part of a series organized by the Feminist Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Alison Fisher, York University, Education

Presenters:

1. *Space for the Unfound: Exploring the Limits of Methodology*

Amelia Curran, Carleton University

Sociological research tends to treat space as a backdrop—an always-already-there surface on which the “social” is mapped and re-mapped. This model of space has a long history in colonial Canada. Conceiving of space as a continuous and given surface positions those who cross and conquer space as active makers of history, while indigenous populations are relegated as passively residing ‘on’ this surface, and thus lacking active spatial histories. While many theorists reject this view in favour of space as actively and multiply brought into being, it is not always obvious how to incorporate these views into research practice. Drawing on my work studying gang territories, this paper discusses my methodological unease at reinforcing/reenacting these dominant theories of space. How do I avoid being a modern day explorer who finds, maps, and returns to tell the story of other peoples’ spaces? Do our methods restrict/reproduce the spatial forms we “find”? Extending the work of critical geographers through post-Actor Network Theory methodologies, I explore research practices that may instead encourage the discovery/enactment of alternative spaces—spaces for instance that refuse to fit neatly into zones of governance or resistance; that are absent in order to be present; or that stabilize for a time through instability itself. In addition, I suggest celebrating the limits of methods in order to leave room for spaces that cannot be universally found.

2. *Drop-in Centre Services for Young Mothers: Reflections on Methodological Challenges and Possibilities*

Erica Lawson, The University of Western Ontario Department of Women's Studies and Feminist Research, **Jennifer Chisholm**, The University of Western Ontario, **Jaspreet Kaur**, The University of Western Ontario, **Susan Abercromby**, Merrymount Family Support and Crisis Centre, **Kathryn Mrkoci**, Merrymount Family Support and Crisis Centre

Drop-in centres are increasingly integral to the delivery of centralized social services for marginalized populations in Ontario. This includes services for young mothers who combine parenting responsibilities with attempts to finish high school. Over a period of one year (2013-2014), twenty-four young mothers were interviewed in focus groups to address two questions: How does the drop-in program address the complex needs of young mothers? And how does it shape their parenting practices and maternal identities? Informed by feminist standpoint theory, the study was undertaken in collaboration with Merrymount Family Support and Crisis Centre in London, Ontario. This presentation discusses the challenges that arose as the researchers and

community partners negotiated a feminist-informed methodological approach in light of institutional changes beyond our control; it addresses revised strategies to engage this group of young participants: what worked, what didn't and why? And it briefly discusses what the preliminary data shows about how young, mostly white mothers express maternal identities in relation to peer dynamics and relationships in a drop-in centre community.

3. *"I'm interested, can you meet me now?": Methodological Reflections of a Feminist Standpoint Project*

Laura Aylsworth, University of Alberta, Department of Sociology

Feminist Standpoint projects open up possibilities for new and different knowledge(s) about gender and power by privileging the narratives and experiences of those whose voices are frequently silenced in academic debates. In doing so, such projects also render visible the messy and complicated nature of (critical) qualitative research with oppressed and marginalized populations. This paper offers a methodological reflection of my dissertation research on the lived experiences of women in street-level sex work in Edmonton [currently in progress]. After highlighting the advantages of grounding this research in Standpoint Feminism and the experiences of participants, I reflect on the methodological issues I encountered adopting a participant-focused lens and working with a marginalized population. While some of these issues – like negotiating access, developing rapport, and constructing privacy – were anticipated, others – like reconceptualising ethics and coercion, accommodating 'immediacy', and navigating participants' intentions – were not. I attempt to make sense of how these issues shaped the research process and the knowledge (co)produced, as well as how these issues influenced my own methodological goals and practices.

4. *A Matrix of Meaning-Making: The Place of Power in the Subject Formation and Daily Lived Experiences of Black African Caregivers in Vancouver, British Columbia*

Maureen Kihika, Simon Fraser University

Situated in anti-racist and feminist intersectional theoretical frameworks, this paper analyses data gathered through participant observations and 10 semi-structured individual interviews conducted in the years 2013-14. The purpose was to investigate how Black African immigrant caregivers such as – domestic service workers and nurses (assistants or care-aides) – in lower mainland Vancouver understood their subjective and socially constructed identities, and how these processes influenced their experiences within the labor market. Borrowing from Rita Dhamoon's (2011) concept of meaning-making, I argue that power within abstract macro-level processes of differentiation e.g. racialization and gendering, in combination with systems of domination epitomized through racism, sexism, classism, influence individuals' socially constructed sense of 'self' and their daily experiences. Although a matrix of meaning-making is useful for naming and challenging entrenched oppressions, challenges to fostering linkages between the processes of identity construction and larger socio-historical systems and practices are bounty. In a transnational era some consider "post-racial", for instance, a "reluctance" to name micro-aggressive oppression as systemic domination - even while "bearing witness"- is contradictory yet manifest. How can participants' "reluctance to name" be interpreted and analysed? Whilst the aim is for meaningful political change, can feminist practice ethically negotiate "strategic essentialism," without obscuring meaning or conflating?

5. *An institutional and emotional ethnography*

Janna Klostermann, Carleton University

By the time I resigned from social service, I had every symptom of vicarious trauma. I had lost my voice. I had lost myself. I had nothing left to give. Coming up for air as a graduate student, I have turned to using institutional ethnography as a method of inquiry. I have been exploring the plight of

contemporary workers chafing against institutional spheres. While the new gig is a slightly cushier than front-line work, I've been left wondering how (my) emotions could be understood in a way that transforms the system. This paper will reflect on my recent research on visual artists and front-line workers alike. This paper will also explore emotions as a rejoinder to oft-unjust institutional workings, institutional discourses and institutional accountability demands.

MODERN TIMES: FEMINISM, ACTIVISM, VIOLENCE, RIGHTS, AND THE LAW.

Session Code: Omni1-B

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: English

This session features presentations with a focus on politics and social movements.

Chair: Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *Intimate Partner Violence in Post-Soviet Countries: prevalence and risk factors*

Elena Chernyak, University of Windsor

In my research, I examine intimate partner violence (IPV) in the countries of the former Soviet Union (henceforth FSU). Despite the extensive academic literature on IPV, little is known about determinants of IPV in transitional countries of the FSU, although emerging data suggest that violence against women is a significant social problem in this region. The collapse of the Soviet Union resulted in the transformation from the socialist economic and political systems to independent democratic states with capitalist markets, which negatively affected women in countries of the FSU.

The objective of my research is to analyze and compare the extent and determinants of IPV in post-Soviet countries. I utilize data from the Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.

This study draws on a combination of four theoretical perspectives: socialist feminism, which explains IPV as a product of power differentials between men and women; resource theory, which examines how limited resources affect the male partner's behaviour; intergenerational transmission of violence theory, which explains human behaviour in terms of continuous interaction between cognitive, behavioral, and environmental influences; and the proximal effects model, which posits that alcohol intoxication directly causes violence through effecting men's cognitive processing. In combination, these theories will permit an analysis of IPV vis-à-vis a number of factors, including gender, economic, interpersonal, social, and environmental.

2. *A postcolonial feminist analysis of the international activist movement FEMEN*

Claudine Paillé, Université du Québec à Montréal

Despite its recent emergence, the activist movement FEMEN quickly spread across the world from its European roots. It caught both the attention and the criticism of the public with its controversial means of demonstrations (nudity).

In this paper, I describe the main issues surrounding the public discourse and practices of FEMEN activists. This analysis from a postcolonial feminist perspective draws from the work of the anthropologist Lila Abu-Lughod and the sociologist Chandra Mohanty, among others. Much of FEMEN's discourse spawns from stereotypes that are deeply related to orientalism and, as such, I use Edward Said's critical theory to analyse them.

I argue that FEMEN contributes to reinforce the stigmatization of Muslim communities, especially by culturalising sexism through the projection of blame on global-south countries. Thus, I expose the consequences of this type of Islamophobic colonial feminism in both international relations and feminist struggles. I also take a look at several shortcomings of the discourses and practices of FEMEN, such as their limited representation of women, their will to impose their values (said to be universal) and, predominately, their pretention to save Muslim women, whom they see as passive and alienated. The universalist outlook of FEMEN reveals, at its core, an imperialistic ideology, if only culturally so.

3. *"Animal Rights, Human Rights, One Struggle, One Fight!": Intersectionality in Animal Rights Activism*

Mehmet Emin Boyacioglu, Brock University, MA in Critical Sociology

Theorists and activists of animal rights have been arguing that the exploitation of nonhuman animals is fundamentally interconnected to the oppression of humans. Many claim that liberation and equality for one group cannot be achieved in isolation from others. However, like all other social justice movements, the animal rights movement has the potential to reproduce oppressive and unequal societal dynamics in its operation, as well as the potential to disrupt them. The animal rights movement has often been criticized for being sexist, racist, and classist. This paper explores how animal rights organizations can become more socially inclusive and politically just by embracing an intersectional political stance and applying this to their internal organizational dynamics and activist strategies. Findings from my ethnographic study on a politically progressive animal rights group in Southern Ontario will be discussed to explain how its leadership, accessibility, divisions of labour, alliances with other movements, and activist strategies contribute to their position on axes of inequality based on gender, race, and class.

MULTICULTIPHOBIE, NOUVELLES FORMES D'EXCLUSION ET NÉORACISME: ENJEUX THÉORIQUES ET ÉTUDES EMPIRIQUES II/ MULTICULTIPHOBIA, NEW FORMS OF EXCLUSION AND THE NEW RACISM: THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL STUDIES II

Session Code: PSSM8-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Un discours répandu ces dernières années, tant à gauche qu'à droite, voudrait que le multiculturalisme comme projet politique et mode de gestion étatique de la diversité soit entré en crise. Accusé d'être à la source d'une multitude de problèmes sociaux, politiques et économiques et de menacer la cohésion sociale, le multiculturalisme fait l'objet d'une remise en question transnationale, en particulier depuis le 11 septembre 2001. Ce panel se penchera sur les dimensions théoriques de cette question ainsi que sur les trajectoires historiques des critiques du multiculturalisme dans divers contextes nationaux. Quels sont les mythes constitutifs de la multicultiphobie? Quels concepts nous permettent le mieux d'appréhender les nouvelles formes d'exclusion matérielle et symbolique dirigées contre les minorités culturelles et religieuses? Quelle relation y a-t-il entre le *backlash* contre le multiculturalisme et les mutations contemporaines du racisme? Quel est le rôle du libéralisme et du néolibéralisme dans la mise à distance de l'altérité? Comment s'articule l'étude du multiculturalisme et de ses critiques aux enjeux liés au genre et à la sexualité? Les contributions des participants à cette séance offriront des éléments de réponse à ces questions, qui se situent au carrefour de la sociologie de l'immigration et des relations ethniques, de la sociologie du racisme et de la sociologie du nationalisme.

In recent years, a wide-spread discourse across the political spectrum has proclaimed multiculturalism to be in crisis. Accused of fostering a multitude of social, political and economic problems and of threatening social cohesion, multiculturalism has been transnationally called into question, especially since 9/11. This panel will focus on the theoretical dimensions of this issue as well as on empirical studies regarding the historical trajectories of multiculturalism's critics in diverse national contexts.

Session Organizers: Sabrina Paillé, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociologie and Frédérick Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociologie
Chair: Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *Multiculturalism and Canadian Bilingualism: Complementary Perspectives?*

Amal Madibbo, Sociology, University of Calgary

In the Canadian Context, some consider multiculturalism as an ideology that hinders the Francophonie and the expansion of the bilingual (French and English) project from Coast to Coast to Coast. Conversely, it is argued that the bilingual project overlooks racial and ethnic diversity in a manner that results in the Francophone racial minorities and situates them outside the Francophone space of belonging. Based on research conducted with African Sub-Saharan Francophone immigrants in Alberta between 2008 and 2011, this paper posits multiculturalism and bilingualism not as conflicting ideologies but as complementary perspectives. I suggest that the intersections among immigration, language (French), and race and racism allow us to understand both the exclusion that surfaces within both the Francophone and multicultural spaces as well as the possibility of inclusion that could make both spaces susceptible to equity and transformation.

2. *L'islamophobie médiatique québécoise : analyse critique des discours sur l'islam et/ou les musulmans dans les chroniques du Journal de Montréal*

Mélanie Beauregard, Sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal

Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, nous pouvons observer, en Occident, une importante exacerbation de l'islamophobie. Cette exacerbation s'inscrit dans divers contextes, tels que la forte immigration musulmane dans les pays occidentaux, la guerre contre le terrorisme et la criminalisation des migrations. Dans ces conjonctures, nous pouvons constater une recrudescence de la rhétorique islamophobe au sein de la presse écrite. Par la méthode de l'analyse critique du discours, par une approche théorique qui conçoit les médias comme étant producteur et reproducteur des discours sociaux et par un cadre théorique qui articule l'islamophobie au néoracisme ainsi qu'à l'impérialisme, nous avons étudié les chroniques de Richard Martineau (chroniqueur vedette du Journal de Montréal) portant sur l'islam et/ou les musulmans. Dans le cadre de cet exposé, nous traiterons des logiques de fonctionnement sous-jacentes aux discours de ce chroniqueur, nous aborderons les principaux stéréotypes véhiculés dans ses discours et nous analyserons comment ces logiques et stéréotypes s'articulent au concept d'islamophobie.

3. *Multiculturalism or Interculturalism? Debate in the Andean Countries*

Diana Rey, Director of Cultural Programs, International Organization Andres Bello
www.convenioandresbello.org

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Multiculturalism called for important constitutional reforms in the Latin American region, encouraging an influx of public policies to include cultural minorities without transforming the political, economic and social structures and to promote the real integration of socially excluded groups.

As a result, over the last years, Intercultural paradigm has become central to political reforms, especially in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, transforming local practices or just being used to legitimate national governmental strategies. However, the political and economic forces have underlined the differences between these cultural models, particularly for oversize the “positive” influence of the Interculturalism in the historical memory and the consolidation of cultural diversity nations.

To study the problem, the article will present an overview of Interculturalism and Multiculturalism in the Andean states; emphasize about the importance of decoloniality and post-development to understand this debate, and analyze how it has used the “cultural dialogues” between different groups to stablish a new forms of segregation.

The analysis will consider the crises of the social class, political parties and ethical groups to propose a deep discussion, advance in the regulation of theirs cultural rights and, recognize new myths of social exclusion.

4. *L'articulation entre racisme « colour-blind » et néolibéralisme : le cas des programmes de travailleurs temporaires agricoles au Canada*

Paul Eid, Département de sociologie Université du Québec à Montréal

Les critiques du multiculturalisme ne s'incarnent pas uniquement dans un nationalisme d'exclusion. Elles s'articulent également à un discours libéral ayant décrété que, non seulement le racisme est chose du passé, mais qu'en conséquence prendre en compte la variable « race » dans les politiques publiques serait contraire au principe d'égalité formelle. Or, le problème, pour citer Goldberg (2009), c'est qu'on a enterré la race vivante ! Plus précisément, malgré — voire en raison — de ce discours lénifiant, la « race » a encore une efficace sociologique comme principe structurant des rapports sociaux. Dans ce contexte, quel est le rôle de l'État dans la reproduction du racisme? Certains auteurs, tels que Goldberg (2009) ou Lentin et Titley (2011), considèrent que l'État a privatisé la « race », c'est-à-dire qu'il a créé les conditions nécessaires pour que les hiérarchies et rapports de subordination structurés sur une base « raciale » puissent se reproduire aisément, si possible en sous-main, dans la sphère privée et le marché. Dans cette présentation, nous soutiendrons que les programmes canadiens de travailleurs temporaires agricoles relèvent de ce mariage entre, d'une part, ce « racisme coulour-blind » (Bonilla-Silva) et, d'autre part, le néolibéralisme comme idéologie et cadre d'action étatique.

MULTICULTIPHOBIE, NOUVELLES FORMES D'EXCLUSION ET NÉORACISME : ENJEUX THÉORIQUES ET ÉTUDES EMPIRIQUES I / MULTICULTIPHOBIA, NEW FORMS OF EXCLUSION AND THE NEW RACISM: THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Session Code: PSSM8-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Un discours répandu ces dernières années, tant à gauche qu'à droite, voudrait que le multiculturalisme comme projet politique et mode de gestion étatique de la diversité soit entré en crise. Accusé d'être à la source d'une multitude de problèmes sociaux, politiques et économiques et de menacer la cohésion sociale, le multiculturalisme fait l'objet d'une remise en question transnationale, en particulier depuis le 11 septembre 2001. Ce panel se penchera sur les dimensions théoriques de cette question ainsi que sur les trajectoires historiques des critiques du multiculturalisme dans divers contextes nationaux. Quels sont les mythes constitutifs de la multicultiphobie? Quels concepts nous permettent le mieux d'appréhender les nouvelles formes

d'exclusion matérielle et symbolique dirigées contre les minorités culturelles et religieuses? Quelle relation y a-t-il entre le *backlash* contre le multiculturalisme et les mutations contemporaines du racisme? Quel est le rôle du libéralisme et du néolibéralisme dans la mise à distance de l'altérité? Comment s'articule l'étude du multiculturalisme et de ses critiques aux enjeux liés au genre et à la sexualité? Les contributions des participants à cette séance offriront des éléments de réponse à ces questions, qui se situent au carrefour de la sociologie de l'immigration et des relations ethniques, de la sociologie du racisme et de la sociologie du nationalisme.

In recent years, a wide-spread discourse across the political spectrum has proclaimed multiculturalism to be in crisis. Accused of fostering a multitude of social, political and economic problems and of threatening social cohesion, multiculturalism has been transnationally called into question, especially since 9/11. This panel will focus on the theoretical dimensions of this issue as well as on empirical studies regarding the historical trajectories of multiculturalism's critics in diverse national contexts.

Session Organizers: Sabrina Paillé, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociologie and Frédéric Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociologie
Chair: Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *Néo-nationalisme et multicultiphobie*

Frédéric Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal

Cette présentation se penchera sur le concept et les pratiques de la multicultiphobie. La présentation tentera de cerner quels sont les éléments constitutifs d'un nouveau discours de la droite radicale européenne qui se structure autour du thème de la multicultiphobie. Après une section conceptuelle, la présentation se penchera sur la convergence et la divergence des discours et pratiques politiques multicultiphobes en Europe et elle tentera d'historiciser la généalogie ayant rendu possible ce nouveau discours de la droite radicale.

2. *Multicultiphobie à la française: illustrations à partir d'une enquête en milieu militaire*

Elyamine Settoul, EUI of Florence

Notre proposition vise à analyser la notion de « multicultiphobie » à partir d'une recherche doctorale consacrée à l'engagement des minorités ethniques au sein des armées françaises. Conçues à partir du XIX^{ème} siècle comme un vecteur historique d'affirmation du modèle républicain, les armées françaises ont *de facto* largement participé au processus d'unification et d'homogénéisation nationale (Weber). Ce mythe des armées comme incarnation de l'unité nationale demeurent profondément ancré dans l'imaginaire collectif national. Aujourd'hui encore, la France constitue l'une des nations les plus réticentes voire hostile à l'usage du terme de multiculturalisme. Dans les représentations symboliques et médiatiques, il renvoie le plus souvent à des connotations négatives l'associant à l'idée de clivage, de division voire de fragmentation sociétale. A travers notre contribution, nous nous attacherons à identifier dans un premier temps les origines sociohistoriques de cette multicultiphobie « à la française » ainsi que les effets de la matrice républicaine sur la conduite de nos investigations. Il s'agira plus précisément de décrypter comment le système idéologique républicain tend à faire apparaître notre recherche sur les « militaires issus de l'immigration » comme un objet socialement illégitime. De plus, la grille de lecture républicaniste s'avère « multicultiphobe » et tend *de facto* à minimiser la dimension ethnique et raciste des conflits interpersonnels susceptibles de s'exprimer à l'intérieur de l'institution. Nous concluons notre présentation sur la mise en exergue de certains paradoxes et contradictions liés à l'application des principes républicains. L'existence d'un phénomène de catholico-centrisme dans les hauts rangs de la hiérarchie militaire (forte communauté catholique)

ou encore les conditions d'application du principe de laïcité en représentant quelques un des aspects les plus frappants.

3. *Multiculturalisme, égalité des genres et libertés sexuelles : vers un «libéralisme identitaire»*

Sabrina Paillé, Université du Québec à Montréal

Le scepticisme grandissant envers le multiculturalisme depuis le début des années 2000 s'est traduit dans plusieurs pays occidentaux par de nouvelles politiques d'intégration visant à réaffirmer la prédominance de la culture majoritaire. On assiste dans ce contexte à une affirmation renouvelée de valeurs libérales universalistes, où l'égalité des genres et les libertés sexuelles sont souvent présentées comme des composantes intégrales des identités nationales qui seraient compromises par le multiculturalisme et qui requerraient une protection renforcée de la part de l'État. Partant de l'hypothèse selon laquelle les normes et valeurs libérales tiennent désormais lieu de marqueurs identitaires délimitant la frontière entre les admis et les exclus de la communauté nationale, nous verrons que le retrait du multiculturalisme au nom de la défense de l'égalité de genre et des libertés sexuelles s'inscrit dans la recomposition des nationalismes sous forme d'un «libéralisme identitaire» qui participe de nouvelles formes d'exclusion raciale. Les politiques progressistes en matière de genre et de sexualité sont mobilisées dans cette optique comme marqueurs identitaires redéfinissant les termes de l'appartenance à la communauté nationale et participant de la reconfiguration de la manière dont la communauté politique s'imagine.

4. *« Nous » et « la diversité » : sur les conditions d'énonciation des critiques d'une citoyenneté pluraliste au Québec*

Jean-Charles St-Louis, Université du Québec à Montréal, **Claudie Thibaut**, Université du Québec à Montréal

Notre présentation souhaite dégager les conditions de possibilité des critiques d'un régime de citoyenneté pluraliste au Québec, en éclairant le contexte discursif plus large qui conditionne ces critiques comme des contributions dicibles et recevables aux débats sur le pluralisme. Nous proposerons que leur possibilité est ancrée dans deux des lieux communs du nationalisme libéral ambiant, qui définit les normes de cohabitation et de coopération au sein de la société québécoise : celui de la majorité bienveillante, accueillante et tolérante, et celui de « la diversité » comme richesse *et* exception à gérer (voir Blommaert et Verschueren, 1998). Nous retracerons d'abord brièvement l'institutionnalisation de ce cadrage dans les discussions et initiatives qui ont composé l'approche québécoise en matière d'intégration depuis une cinquantaine d'années. Nous mettrons ensuite en évidence la place centrale de ces catégories dans les débats publics récents sur la place des différentes pratiques culturelles dans la vie citoyenne au Québec. Les interventions appelant à contenir plus ou moins sévèrement certaines expressions de « la diversité » et plusieurs voix encourageant leur valorisation participeraient ainsi d'une même perspective, celle de la majorité tolérante. Cette perspective, en présentant « la diversité » comme une exception, fait essentiellement des pratiques culturelles minoritaires un objet de gestion plus ou moins serrée, bienveillante et autoritaire.

MULTICULTURALISM'S PARADOX: INTERRACIAL UNIONS AND RACIAL INEQUALITY

Session Code: REth2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Canada positions itself as a world leader in multiculturalism wherein the existence and indeed growth in the number of Canadians in interracial unions signifies 'assimilation', 'tolerance' and social change. Yet, precisely at the moment interracial unions are

celebrated as evidence of triumphal multiculturalism disturbing social indicators in education, (un)employment, health, housing, criminal justice and poverty confirm racism is a deepening crack in the multicultural mosaic. This paradox raises epistemological questions that are consequential for public policy, the sociology of knowledge and research methodology and practices. Papers in this panel consider a range of questions: Is the triumphal multicultural portrayal of interracial unions a conceptual leap that masks racial inequity? What are the implications for theorizing the experiences of interracial unions in the context of different experiences of racialization? How do mixed-race persons experience interraciality in dating situations? And, what implication does the celebration of multiculturalism and increased interraciality have for culturally diverse communities in which individuals marry inter-religiously? Featuring national and international on-going research this session explores critically under-researched and under-theorized perspectives in the areas of Critical Mixed Race Studies, inter-religion, inter-ethnic and interracial unions.

Session Organizers: Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University, Sociology and Tamari Kitossa, Brock University, Sociology

Chair: Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University

Discussant: Tamari Kitossa, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *Multicultural Misconception: Racial equality through Interracial intimacy?*

Tanvi Sirari, University of British Columbia

This paper critically examines the public discourse that celebrates the increasing number of mixed race unions in Canada in the 2011 census as a triumph of multiculturalism: Maclean's described it as "setting the global standard for multicultural acceptance and integration". 85% of these unions were between partners who were White and visible minority. Romance can become a mode for acquiring an affiliative racial/ethnic identity and getting access to a culture different from one's ancestry. In the Canadian context this is often seen in terms of a desire to escape the "blandness" of being just Canadian. However, being Canadian in this discourse is often a code for being White. "White" and "Canadian" are deployed as culturally empty identities representing the unmarked norm in relation to which other racial/cultural identities are situated. However, this neither displaces Whiteness from the dominant position of neutrality nor questions the privilege associated with it. Intimacy between individuals belonging to different racial/ethnic groups is assumed to indicate narrowing social distance between these groups, and proximity between groups is linked to racial equality. I problematize these conceptual leaps and argue that romantic desire and attachment can be structured by race.

2. *Conversion, Assimilation and Reconciliation in Inter-Religion Marriages. A case study of India.*

Arvinder Ansari, Department Of Sociology, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

This paper focuses on inter-religion marriages between culturally diverse communities in India and raises comparative questions between multiculturalism in India and Canada. First, rooted in an analysis of India, this paper explores two broad implications of inter-religion marriage for multiculturalism. The paper considers how, among working and middle class Indians inter-religion kin-oriented choice, self-choice and love-match is often met with complete disapproval. I also show that while very rare, these unions are more likely to be accepted among the super elites. Second, I consider: a) how participants in inter-religion marriages negotiate their identities, cultural norms and values and b) the broader cultural and social tensions and contradictions between religious preferences for endogamy and multiculturalism's encouragement of inter-religion unions. Finally, toward theorizing inter religion marriages in India, I raise comparative questions using Canada as a reference. Thus, what impact, if any, does racialization of South Asians in Canada have for the prospect and experiences of inter-religion marriages? How in Canada do Hindu/Muslim/Christian

persons of Indian heritage negotiate meeting and mating? And, is the push of anti-South Asian racism pulling Indians of different religions to marry and thereby create new inter-religion identities than would be the case in India?"

3. *Integrated lives, separate theories: Interracial dating literature and mixed race subjects.*

Jillian Paragg, University of Alberta, **Danielle Kwan-Lafond**, York University, Sociology

In this paper, we offer an uncommon perspective on 'interracial dating' via the experiences of mixed race people. Critical Mixed Race Studies (CMRS) is interested in challenging the notion of discrete categories of belonging, and CMRS scholars find that traditional understandings of race involve a limited horizon of possible racial categories that do not imagine mixed race subjects. We argue that the lived experiences of interracial couples and of mixed race people are implicitly intertwined, insofar as mixed race people are the products of interracial relationships. As such, we wish to help close the theoretical gaps between these usually disparate bodies of scholarly literature, and ask how mixed raced people experience dating across (both ambiguous and more clearly articulated) racial lines. In other words, interracial couples and their mixed race children live integrated lives, yet much of the scholarship on the topic of dating has yet to fully include mixed race subjects as a clearly defined constituent engaged in dating interactions. We seek to draw theoretical links between CMRS and interracial dating literature by considering how mixed race research participants in two Canadian studies considered dating and partnering.

NATIONALISM AND DIVERSITY OVER SPACE AND TIME

Session Code: PSSM9

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The nation-state ideal rarely conforms with social realities, and plurinational states like Canada are the norm throughout most the world. This session invites papers that consider the forms and transformations of nationalism in plurinational states. Papers might consider the origins of plurinational states, their transformations over time, similarities and differences between cases, and the rise of new plurinationalist models—such as multiculturalism and ethnic federalism—that modify and replace the nation-state model.

This session has been organized by the Comparative and Historical Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Matthew Lange, McGill University, Sociology

Chair: F. Guillaume Dufour, UQAM

Discussant: Barry Eidlin, Rutgers University

Presenters:

1. *Bridging Empire and Nation-State: The Case of Class Revolution in China*

Luyang Zhou, Department of Sociology, McGill University

Moore and Skocpol explained how agricultural underdevelopment and state breakdown allowed the success of the Chinese Communist Revolution characterized by mass mobilization. Deriving insights from Liliana Riga's research on Russian Bolsheviks, this article further looks into the CCP Revolution itself, exploring how its dominant class-based discourse originated as a response to the paradox in transition from empire to nation-state in late-developing settings. After exploring the conversion processes of the CCP's leading elites to Marxism, this article suggests that socialism's classism appealed to radicals in the contexts wherein civic notions of nation were absent among elites, illiterate masses had little senses of nationality, and native intellectuals' nation-crafting work lacked aesthetic elegance. While Riga interprets class ideology as a reaction to a multinational

context and ethnic politics, this paper focuses less on minority interests and more on elite concerns about state decline as a driving force for the communist revolution and the Chinese transition from empire to nation-state.

2. *Cultural Paradigms: to transform the state in Latin America*

Diana Rey, Director of Cultural Programs, International Organization Convenio Andres Bello

Over the last 20 years, the debate between Multiculturalism and Interculturalism in Latin America has encouraged important constitutional reforms and public policies to include cultural minorities. Each country has developed distinct cultural models for transforming old practices of social exclusion, legitimizing new political forces, or just executing cultural policies to respond to the demands of ethnic groups.

In particular, Ecuador and Colombia demonstrate how through different approaches their governments have obtained interesting results.

To analyze this situation, the paper will evidence the ideological and practical differences between both cases, underline the influence of the cultural rights in this debate; and present an overview of new models of state that are emerging in the Latin American region. The paper will point out the preliminary changes in the social, political and economic structures, especially in the education system, also will offer an analysis of the historical memory and the cultural dialogues as principles to transform old nationalism in intercultural states.

3. *Jewish Conditions, Theories of Nationalism.*

John Hall, McGill University

This paper uses theories of small states (e.g., Katzenstein) and nationalism (e.g., Gellner) to explain why Denmark and Ireland responded to the 2008 financial crisis in different ways. In Denmark, a coordinated market economy with much corporatism and state intervention, the private sector shouldered much of the financial burden for rescuing the banking sector. In Ireland, a liberal market economy without much corporatism or state intervention, the state shouldered the burden. The difference stems in large part from the fact that Denmark had comparatively thick institutions and a strong sense of nationalism whereas Ireland did not. Lessons for the theories of small states and nationalism are explored.

4. *The Boundaries and Network Structures of the Canadian-Indigenous Colonial Field*

Adam Howe, McMaster University, **Caitlin Thompson**, McMaster University

Understanding the tide of activism rising from Indigenous communities in Canada requires an understanding of the socio-political contexts within which it occurs. Hence, we propose two alternative conceptions of the *colonial state field*, initially outlined by George Steinmetz (2008). First, we elucidate the historical context within which the contemporary Canadian-Indigenous colonial field (CICF) developed. We identify three formative stages of the CICF: the *genocidal phase*, followed by the *assimilationist phase*, ending with the current *ambivalent phase*. Each phase develops a unique set of discourses, which affects concomitant colonizer-colonized relationships; the *ambivalent phase* is characterized by discourses of reconciliation and forgiveness, while colonizer-colonized relations based on colonial cultural appropriation remain heavily detrimental to Indigenous communities. In the second section we 'domesticate' the CICF by specifying it to the Canadian socio-political context, drawing on recent work of indigenous scholars. Moreover, we build upon Steinmetz by proposing a synthesis of the CICF with Mario Small's (2009) theory of organizationally embedded networks, suggesting a field-analytic framework wherein activist networks are conceived of contextually rather than as autonomous stand-alone entities. Key

similarities are discussed including the susceptibility of the CICF and organizationally embedded networks to external government policy, and the mutual presence of gatekeepers.

NATIONALISM IN PRACTICE

Session Code: PSSM7

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites papers concerned with matters pertaining to nations and nationalism. Empirically driven contributions to this panel organized around case studies are specifically welcome. Such research includes but is not limited to studies examining nationalist conflicts, changes in the organization and development of the nation-state, sub-state ethno-nationalist mobilization, secessionist movements, and changing conceptions of national identity.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizers: Liora Norwich, Brandeis University, Schusterman Center for Israel Studies

Chair: Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal

Discussant: Yesim Bayar, Concordia University

Presenters:

1. *Party Competition and the Production of Nationhood in the Immigration Context: Particularizing the Universal for Political Gain in France and Québec*

Emily Laxer, University of Toronto, **Anna Korteweg**, University of Toronto

Drawing on evidence of parties' media representations in the context of two legislative proposals – France's 2010 legal ban of the niqab and burqa and Québec's Charter of Values – this paper foregrounds the (neglected) role that party competition plays in shaping the construction of nationhood in debates around immigrant religious practices. In our analysis, we bring together two literatures that rarely engage with each other: one that focuses on party competition and the rise of the ultra-right and one that focuses on constructions of nationhood as articulated in public debates regarding immigrant integration. Our findings show that, when discussing immigrant religious diversity, political parties generate particularized discourses of universalism that simultaneously signal the importance of specific nation-building trajectories and reflect a global convergence around the universal aspects of citizenship.

2. *Conflict by degree: A framework for exploring ethnic mobilization in democracies*

Liora Norwich, Brandeis University, Schusterman Center for Israel Studies, Department of Politics

This article tackles the question: what explains variations in patterns of ethnic mobilization in democracies given comparable grievances and claims? Specifically, why do some ethnic movements turn to violence while others remain non-violent, while some are sustained over long periods and others experience temporary flare-ups followed by long periods of demobilization? Utilizing new research in contentious politics this study advances a dynamic approach to the study of ethnic mobilization, arguing that variations in patterns of mobilization are best analyzed according to the extent of a movement's institutionalization. Developing the concept of a spectrum of institutionalization, movements are explored as they are situated at different points along the spectrum, with variations in their mobilization tied to changes in their organization, leadership formation and political agenda. Illustrations are drawn from a range of cases, including that of the Francophone Quebecois in Canada, the Arab minority in Israel and the Catholic civil rights movement in Northern Ireland. The findings of this study have theoretical significance for understanding dynamics in deeply divided societies more broadly.

3. *The Fashioning of “Christian-Americans” in Conservative Christian Homeschools*

Jeffrey Butler, York University

This study investigates the social organization of formal and latent citizenship education in conservative Christian homeschools in the U.S. Using the Christian Home-Educators of Colorado (CHEC) as an ethnographic case study, it employs thematic analysis to elucidate the role of evangelical homeschoolers in the managed construction of their children’s political identities. The study shows how citizenship discourses are produced, managed, taken up and contested through CHEC activities and homeschool teaching and learning. Findings demonstrate that national identity is constituted in this context by: 1) drawing on particular interpretations of history; and, 2) meticulous social organization that combines deliberate role modeling, participation in activities aimed at civic learning, and the mobilization of specific discursive resources. By engaging their children in particular practices, organizing the texts they have access to and the manner in which they are interpreted, homeschool parents attempt to shape their children into “Christian-Americans”. This national identity responds to those who lie outside homeschoolers’ political imaginary with discourses of “contamination vs. purity” and “discernment”. These findings have important implications for current debates on the intersection of religion and politics, faith-based schooling, citizenship, citizenship education, and the production of political community.

NATIONALISM IN PRACTICE II / LA PRATIQUE DU NATIONALISME II

Session Code: PSSM11

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session invites papers concerned with matters pertaining to nations and nationalism. Empirically driven contributions to this panel organized around case studies are specifically welcome. Such research includes but is not limited to studies examining nationalist conflicts, changes in the organization and development of the nation-state, sub-state ethno-nationalist mobilization, secessionist movements, and changing conceptions of national identity.

Ce panel convie des présentations sur des sujets entourant les nations et le(s) nationalisme(s). Les travaux empiriques sur des études de cas, de même que les contributions qualitatives sont bienvenus. De telles recherches peuvent inclure, entre autres, les études sur les conflits nationalistes, les changements dans l’organisation, la définition et le développement de l’État-nation, les mobilisations ethno-nationalistes infra-étatiques, les mouvements liés à la sécession, l’autonomie ou l’indépendance et les changements conceptuels en ce qui a trait à l’identité nationale.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizers: Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal, Political Science,

Chair: Liora Norwic, Schusterman Center for Israel Studies, Brandeis University

Discussant: Valérie Vézina, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *Pratiques du nouveau nationalisme d’extrême-droite en Allemagne*

Frédéric Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal

Cette présentation analysera les idées et pratiques du mouvement allemand PEDIGA généralement présenté comme un mouvement populaire de l’extrême-droite allemande. La présentation tentera d’interpréter le sens à donner à ce mouvement à la lumière des nouvelles classifications des mouvements d’extrême-droite et de droite radicale en Europe. L’analyse se penchera sur le

contexte de la montée de ce mouvement, sur ses stratégies de mobilisation, son style et son membership. La présentation explorera les possibilités d'europanisation du mouvement, ainsi que la position qu'il occupe dans le champ politique allemand.

2. *The Dynamics of Nationhood in Working Environments: An Histoire Croisée Between Montreal and Brussels*

Dave Poitras, Universität Trier

My thesis focuses on the enacting of nationhood in individuals' practices and expressions in working environments. The cases of Montreal and Brussels as a point of comparison in the inquiry sheds light on the repercussions of two specific bi-ethnic sociopolitical contexts, and its impacts on the lived experienced meanings of nationhood. From the data gathered, I constructed an analytical framework based on a typology of the dynamics nationhood may engender in working environments: there are situations 1) operating upon nationhood, 2) with nationhood, and 3) situations operated by nationhood.

At the CSA conference, after presenting my typology, I intend to focus on the second type of situations wherein the dynamic of the workings environments appeared to be operating with nationhood. In this case, nationhood is consciously chosen among other potential options to make sense of the settings and the social relations of a given context. By going back and forth between Montreal and Brussels, the *histoire croisée* I want to share aims to illustrate how nationhood can impose itself ³/₄ without compelling ³/₄ through a persona as to give a significant thickness to the content of the information of a journalist, and legitimize the agenda of the day of a teacher.

3. *Non-Native constructions of anti-Native narratives in Caledonia from October 2005 to mid-April 2006*

Shana Siegel, Rochester Institute of Technology

Recent revelations of anti-Native racism in Winnipeg have shocked many non-Native Canadians, prompting some discussion around national narratives depicting Canada as a bastion of racial harmony. For First Nations peoples, however welcomed these revelations and discussions may be, they still fall short of grasping the daily lived reality of Native peoples throughout Canada. By way of illustrating this daily lived reality, this paper examines the range of non-Native narratives surrounding the 2006 Haudenosaunee land reclamation/occupation in Caledonia, Ontario. Drawing from non-Native discussions in local, regional, and national media from October 2005 to mid-April 2006 (just before the failed OPP raid on the protest site), and drawing from a series of interviews with non-Native residents of Caledonia and the immediately surrounding areas in 2009, this paper investigates the ways in which many non-Native residents who publicly-asserted their abhorrence of racism nonetheless (and unself-consciously) constructed racialized and racially derogatory narratives of the Haudenosaunee protesters, the Haudenosaunee as a whole, and First Nations peoples in general when discussing the 2006 protest. The paper further considers some of the underlying factors motivating non-Native residents' constructed narratives, as well as ways in which these narratives have failed non-Natives and First Nations peoples alike.

NEW DURKHEIMIAN ANALYSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PHENOMENA

Session Code: CNDS2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: In recent decades, Durkheimian sociology and social theory has sparked new

debates, provoked new controversies, informed and inspired new research pertinent to a wide range of contemporary social phenomena. These developments are fitting, for in pursuing and promoting an array of substantive and comparative studies Durkheim and his allies treated theory-building and research as inseparable. This session will showcase contemporary research into social life and transformation which meaningfully engages with Durkheimian or neo-Durkheimian theoretical work. We invite papers from researchers applying Durkheimian insights (including those of Mauss, Hubert, Halbwachs, Hertz, Davy, etc.) in diverse fields that could include (by example only):

: political crisis and transformation, political culture and symbolism, de-democratization, insurrection, post-politics

: economic orders, practices and consequences; consumption, co-operation, reciprocity, precarity, fatalism

: sovereignty and state-formation, governance and institutional orders, justice, rights and states of exception; corporatization; the commons

: social or cultural transformation, disruption or destruction, social movements, terrorism

: collective emotions, global currents, new solidarities, community/immunity, civic ritual, collective memory, and memorialization, reconciliation

: symbolic representation, performance, spectacle, new media

: religion (including civil or implicit religion), narrative, category-formation, the sacred, purity

: personhood, identity, subject-formation, individualism, post-individualism

: embodiment, sexualities, desire, moral regulation

: personal or institutional violence, sacrifice, trauma

This session has been organized by the Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies cluster.

Session Organizers: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty and William Ramp, University of Lethbridge, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Solidarity in our contemporary postmodern society*

Bernard Bertrand, Université du Québec à Montréal Laboratoire d'études Durkheimiennes de l'UQÀM

The present presentation will try to map out the multiple changes that have occurred on the structures of solidarity in light of the recent transformations of our society from modern to postmodern. By basing myself of the constitution of postmodernism theorized by Michel Freitag, this presentation will attempt try to understand the type and state of solidarity in our present society. To do so, by following Durkheim conceptualization, this paper will take a closer look at the contemporary state of the legal system to hence understand the forms and state of solidarity in modern society. In a nutshell, this paper will focus on the modifications of the legal system that were occurred by the arrival of a postmodern society and link them with the transformations of solidarity.

2. *The World in Windsor? Durkheim, Realism, and Cosmopolitanism From Below*

Ronjon Paul Datta, The University of Windsor

Several important recent explications of Durkheim's approach to cosmopolitanism (cf. Inglis and Robertson) are extended by making reference to the emergence of ethnic clubs in post-war Windsor, Ontario, their interconnections, and their effects on civic morality. Critical theoretical work on the potential of Durkheim's sociology of cosmopolitanism is explored to develop a realist explanatory model of the emergence of transformative normative coordinates in society, with specific reference being made to Windsor. This form of realism stresses the morphological and mobilities dimensions of social change, illustrating a productive Durkheimian innovation that

combined Saint-Simonian and Kantian sensibilities. The paper culminates in articulating a radical Durkheimian normative position on cosmopolitanism providing means for a realist critique of ethnic essentialisms and identitarianisms.

3. *Beauty Pageants: Rituals of hegemonic femininity*

Katie Flood, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Feminism is defined as a collection of movements, ideologies, discourses and symbols which aims to establish equality in political, economic, and social aspects, as well as equal opportunities for women in education and employment. Feminist theory emerged from several feminist movements which aimed to empower women and to understand the “nature of gender inequality by examining women’s social roles and lived experience” (Gelb, 1989). Two main themes of Emile Durkheim, both of them controversial, can be used to examine the social rituals involved in beauty pageants. The first is the priority of the social over the individual, and the second is the idea that society can be studied scientifically. His ultimate goal, in what was probably his greatest work, *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, was to explain “how individuals are shaped by social facts” (Ritzer, 2008, p.206). Religious ceremony and festivals, including those that celebrate female beauty are collective assemblies that emphasize the practice of traditional public rituals (Datta & Milbrandt, 2014, p.495). These rituals provide an instrument for a cohesive social attachment to the group and its values. Another theorist, Bataille, examines another idea of community as “the loss of the self in festivals” (Hegarty, 2000, p.12).

ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION / EXPLOITATION ET ABUS SEXUELS DES ENFANTS EN LIGNE

Session Code: Crim2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The rise in popularity of Internet, in the 1990s, and the development of new technologies of communication and information brought new ways to commit crimes. As legal aspect is sometimes late on technologies, dissemination of illegal content and new means to reach young victims became an important topic for public and political debates. The media reports frequently on this topic, often imprinting a sensationalist approach to it. The political debates on this respect are also usually heated ones, leading to some emotional speeches. In 2002, the Canadian Parliament approved a new legislation on child luring on the Internet, responding to police and public anxieties. Although there is still a lot to be understood, empirical researches on this topic are growing in number and quality. This session will receive papers that discuss aspects of crimes classified under the category of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, especially but not limited to child pornography and luring. We welcome papers that discuss different aspects related to this topic: pedophilia, legislation, undercover police investigations, sexualization of childhood, self victimisation, moral panic, etc.

La montée en popularité d’Internet dans les années 1990 et le développement des nouvelles technologies de l’information ont amené de nouvelles façons de commettre des crimes. Puisque les aspects légaux sont parfois en retard sur les technologies, le partage de contenus illégaux et les nouveaux moyens de rejoindre des jeunes victimes sont devenus des sujets d’intérêt auprès du public et des autorités politiques. Les médias présentent fréquemment ce sujet avec une teinte sensationnaliste. Le débat politique sur ces thèmes est souvent enflammé et amène parfois des discours émotifs. En 2002, le Parlement canadien a approuvé une nouvelle législation sur le lurre par ordinateur afin de répondre aux préoccupations de la police et du public. Bien qu’il reste encore beaucoup de choses à comprendre, les recherches sur ce phénomène sont en pleine croissance tant en quantité qu’en qualité. Cette séance recevra des propositions traitant des nombreux aspects

reliés à l'exploitation et des abus sexuel des enfants en ligne, spécialement, mais non limités à la pornographie juvénile et au leurre. Nous accepterons les articles qui traitent de différentes facettes reliées à ce sujet: la pédophilie, la législation, les enquêtes policières d'infiltration, la sexualisation de l'enfance, l'auto victimisation, la panique morale, etc.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Tatiana Landini, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Social Sciences, Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal, École de Criminologie

Presenters:

1. *(Moral) Panic, Internet Child Luring & the Mapping of Political (Dis)Comfort*

Christopher Greco, University of Ottawa, Department of Criminology

Within the academic literature, discussions about the online sexual abuse of children have often been positioned in relation to the concept of (moral) panic or notion that a particular group's behaviour is based on an irrational belief that exaggerates the threat posed by a social problem. For the most part, researchers attempting to bridge these two fields of study (i.e. moral panic and child sexual abuse) have relied on the work of Cohen, Goode and Ben-Yehuda, and Young to privilege a specific moral viewpoint and substantiate their claim that 'this' is or is not a moral panic. While there is a place for such research within the academic milieu, it unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, tells us more about the persons conducting the study than the group(s) identified as being 'under study'. Using the Parliament of Canada's construction of the threat posed by Internet child luring and the subsequent introduction of, and amendments to, section 172.1 (Luring a Child) of the Canadian Criminal Code as a case study, the concept of moral panic is here redefined and reworked so as to question its utility and better understand what some believe to be the most menacing of online dangers.

2. *Leurre informatique : leçons apprises d'un cybercriminel prolifique*

Joanie Beaulieu, Université de Montréal, **Francis Fortin**, Université de Montréal

La littérature portant sur le leurre informatique est relativement lacunaire, principalement, en ce qui concerne les techniques utilisées par les cybercriminels pour demeurer en contact avec leurs victimes potentielles tout en évitant d'être interceptés par les forces de l'ordre. La documentation des *modus operandi* de cyberpédophiles prolifiques apparait comme un outil intéressant afin d'accroître la compréhension des techniques et les stratégies pour attirer les victimes. Dans cette présentation, nous utiliserons une étude de cas d'un prédateur ayant qui a fait plusieurs dizaines de victimes mineures. On s'intéressera ainsi à la manière dont un individu prend contact avec ses victimes et comment il peut les amener à consentir à des actes sexuels en ligne. Notre recherche s'intéressera également aux moyens exploités par le sujet pour éviter d'être interceptés par les forces de l'ordre. En conclusion, une série de mesures seront proposées dans un contexte de prévention.

3. *Online child luring – some considerations arising from court cases*

Tatiana Landini, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo

The law on child luring (communicating with children via a computer system for the purpose of facilitating or committing certain sexual offences) dates back to 2002 (Canadian Criminal Code, section 172.1). Yet, there are still few empirical studies in this respect. The aim of this paper is to give some empirical evidence on cases trialed in Ontario, Canada, for the crime of child luring. The research was conducted on two court cases databases – LexisNexis Academic and Westlaw. Overall, the number of cases selected was 77, covering the period of 2002 to 2014. A database with these 77 cases was created on a NVivo platform. A brief view of these cases will be presented, followed by some reflections that arise from this material, especially regarding cases that involve accused and victims that already knew each other before starting to use the Internet to communicate.

The research received financial aid from FAPESP (Bolsa de Pesquisa no Exterior, 2013/26401-1).

4. *Child pornography and luring criminal histories : what came first ?*

Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal

Among consumers of child pornography, only a small number commit assaults, but these people seem to be relatively active and to assault a number of victims." This observation corresponds in some ways to Taylor, Quayle, and Holland's (2001: 9) conclusion that "the process of obtaining photographs through the Internet validates and legitimizes such activity and provides a sense of support to those with a sexual interest in children." According to a study (Wolak and al. 2011), for every six cases that started with possession or distribution of child pornography there is one case of sexual abuse. In this study, we will recreate criminal histories of convicted of child pornography and luring offences. Using official records, we will try to create four pathways of offending. Implications are discussed regarding changes in crimes over time.

ORGANIZATIONS AND CULTURE

Session Code: SoOrg2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session calls for papers that address the complex relationships among organizations and culture. Papers for this session should focus on either 1) the organizational culture of a specific organization or 2) how groups of organizations infiltrate, mitigate or facilitate cultural production and consumption. Papers for this session will draw on a multitude of organizational and cultural theories to provide insight to the nuances that exist between these two social processes. Papers are encouraged to draw from a variety of methodological approaches to address both the large structural trends and smaller interactional relationships between culture and organizations.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Organizations research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Nikki-Marie Brown, McMaster University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Institutional Myths and "Old-School" Officers: Cultural Persistence and Intergenerational Difference in the Police Department*

Holly Campeau, University of Toronto Department of Sociology

Drawing on 100 interviews and ethnographic field data from a police department, this article considers factors which contribute to cultural inertia within a police organization during a time of considerable demographic and policy reform. Through an examination of the behaviours and discourses used by respondents to maintain generational boundaries among co-workers, it is argued that culture is both enabling and constraining on institutional life. Results suggest that "institutional myths" are engaged by highly ranked officers to align the organization with the standards of external policing constituents (i.e. local government, oversight bodies, etc.), while simultaneously maintaining the "old-school" status quo internally. "New generation" officers strategically engage both old and new cultural scripts which serve to advance their professional standing in the department and preserve their own sense of moral integrity as modern day police. However, frustrations on behalf of both parties reveal a slow but real impact of generational and demographic shift: the dominance of old-school ideas grows increasingly precarious as the reigning myths lose legitimacy for the new generation. This study provides insights on the relationship

between organizational change and cultural practices, and further highlights how institutional structures can inhibit transformation.

2. *Policing Citizens, Policing Non-Citizens: Police Partnerships and Legitimacy in a 'new' North America*

Matt Sanscartier, University of Manitoba, **Ryan Catte**, University of Manitoba

Police services require organizational legitimacy from citizens in order to operate effectively. In this presentation, we argue that North American policing tactics are increasingly constrained by “projects of citizenship” as discussed by Janet Newman. “Projects of citizenship” refer to how Western citizens, including Canadians and Americans, must increasingly provide for their own welfare through the market and actively participate in local, individualized endeavours (e.g. citizen boards). As we will show, such projects encapsulate a shift in national political cultures and political institutions, which are tightly interlocked. Those that lack the capacity for economic self-reliance are *de facto* ‘non-citizens’ and socially excluded in public and policy discourses. We show how police services must increasingly pursue legitimacy from middle and upper class citizens who perceive crime from ‘non-citizens’ as a constant threat to their own individual well-being. In this pursuit, we suggest police seek “partnerships” with well-off communities of a responsabilized and participatory nature. Through such partnerships, these ‘new’ citizens collectively participate in the ‘othering’ of non-citizens. We demonstrate through a content analysis of North American “partnerships”, including neighbourhood watch programs and community policing initiatives, that policing must act as an interface of culture separating participating and responsible citizens from non-citizens to maintain organizational legitimacy.

3. *Analogical dissensus: The cognitive underpinnings of organizational inertia*

Kim de Laat, University of Toronto

Much has been written on the relationship between cognition and successful or failed organizational change. Less is known about the influence of cognitive factors on the liminal state that many organizations occupy: that of neither success nor failure. This article elucidates a cognitive mechanism through which organizations sustain inertia. Using the case of the music industry’s adaptation to MP3 technology in the late 1990s and early 2000s, I examine how organizational actors made sense of a radical technological intervention, and how the strategies they employed facilitated inertia. Drawing from discourse analysis of *Billboard* magazine and in-depth interviews with record label personnel, I develop the concept of *analogical dissensus* to account for the influence of analogical reasoning and its attendant institutional ambiguity on organizational adaptation. The failure to achieve analogical consensus results in an equivocal learning process. Different analogies call attention to different potential sites of learning. There is more than one fruitful point of departure, but the solutions deduced from each site are not complementary, which results in further learning attempts. Such institutional ambiguity prevents rapid, successful adaptation because of the conflict it invites. However, exposing and questioning taken-for-granted values also prevents abject failure. The concept of *analogical dissensus* illuminates the cultural cognitive underpinnings of middling adaptation, and contributes to our understanding of how most organizations – those that neither fail nor succeed – endure.

4. *Fashioning Gender: The Gendered Organization of Careers in Culture Industries*

Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin

In culture industries, images of glamour, fun, and passionate work mix with insecurity, long hours, and intense competition. I examine how this mix contributes to gender inequality among cultural workers using the case of fashion. I argue that the gendered organizations perspective is a useful theoretical tool for understanding these inequalities, but requires adaptation. Rather than an analysis of gendered logics in a particular organization, the nature of cultural work requires an

organizational analysis of industry level logics. Using 63 interviews with fashion workers, I identify two gendered logics that organize careers in culture industries. First, labor market insecurity and individualized risk requires workers to perform what I call entrepreneurial labor strategies. Second, an ideology of passionate work that frames work as a lifestyle requiring constant immersion. The gendered and classed assumptions embedded in these logics disadvantage women workers, especially mothers and those without independent financial support.

ORGANIZATIONS AND SYSTEMS OF CARE

Session Code: SoOrg3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Organizational systems of care are expected to provide important resources to people. Although some are successful in providing this, it has become clear that others are unable to meet this expectation. This organizational reality poses serious implications for people who participate in these types of services. This session is open to papers that interrogate the organization of systems of care (including but not limited to, social service organizations, disability services, the justice system, health care, and nursing). Topics may deal with issues surrounding the formal structure and practice of systems of care, organizational networks, work processes that shape clients receipt of service, the changing structure of care systems, or the emotional labour that is involved in the provision of this work.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Organizations research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Jessica Braimoh, McMaster University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Autonomy, Independence, and Resistance for Adults with Developmental Disabilities*

Kathleen Herzog, University of Alberta

In this presentation, I examine the notion of agency alongside interviews I conducted with a small group of Edmontonian adults with developmental disabilities, who were part of the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Program (PDD). These individuals' accounts include information about their identities, physical and social experiences within the broad context of the PDD program, as well as the meanings that independence and autonomy had for them, whether they felt this way, and why. Additionally, I use Deleuze and Guattari's theory of the body-without-organs (BwO), or body-self, to interpret participants' accounts and ascertain one of the major insights of this project. Specifically, that although use of the medical model of disability (by PDD and others) seeks to pathologize and medicalize (territorialize) this study's participants, as passive and dependent on the services offered to them, participants attempted to resist this territorialization in their everyday lives through their relations with assistive designs and devices, medical procedures, family, and support staff.

2. *Organizing medical services provided to cancer patients in the 20th century: the case of oncology at Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*

Anne-Julie Houle, École de santé publique de l'Université de Montréal

The treatment of cancer patients is based on the collaboration of various medical specialists and health professionals. Using a socio-historical approach, we explore the process in which oncology was constructed as an interdisciplinary space throughout the 20th century.

Analysis was informed by Frickel's concept of interdiscipline, that is a space of hybridized knowledge in which boundaries are porous and flexible. Using this as a theoretical lens, we

conceptualize oncology as an interdiscipline that was gradually transformed from a space of intraprofessional medical collaboration to interprofessional collaboration between medical specialities and professions. This case study of Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, an important university hospital in Québec, is based on archive materials and 17 semi-structured interviews.

Although the boundaries of oncology were flexible and allowed new actors into the team, actors were still involved in boundary work: some of them exercised power by partially or totally closing the boundaries in order to gain a monopoly over part of the interdiscipline or to construct a hierarchy within it.

3. *Children Have Rights, Right? Child Advocacy in the Lives of Young People*

Daniella Bendo, Brock University

I will strive to emancipate the common discourses surrounding young people, as I explore the oppressive discourses inherent in our understandings of children. As a theoretical framework, I will adopt critical theory to draw on Brazilian educator and activist Paulo Freire's critical pedagogy, and reveal the ways in which young people remain an oppressed social group in the twenty-first century. I will explore the Canadian Council of Child and Youth Advocates (the only professional group of Child Advocates in Canada that hold statutory repute and authority) to answer the following question: How does the work of Canadian Child Advocates create opportunities for the betterment of children's lives? I will introduce the sociology of childhood as an alternative approach to understanding the capabilities and competencies of young people. My presentation will draw on very current and realistic examples of how the Canadian Council of Child and Youth Advocates have changed the lives of young people while also highlighting the barriers associated with their roles.

As adult power continues to dominate almost all domains of children's lives, young people are portrayed as futuristic and vulnerable beings whose intelligence is inscribed by adult members. Thus, I argue that children are rightfully identified as an oppressed social group in the twenty-first century, which highlights the importance of sharing this information to raise awareness of the ways in which young people face interpersonal and institutional injustice in their day to day lives. Through a critical lens I will explore the ways Child Advocates can liberate these young people by providing them with opportunities to better their lives.

4. *The Privatization Paradox: Exploring the Responsibilization of Care and Challenges to Community Capacity*

Robyn LeBlanc, York University

The politics of social policy continue to look towards community as a resource for both addressing and solving social problems. However, local conditions within communities and limited resources available to its members affect their capacity to address such problems. Given the ambiguities and contradictions inherent in the concept of "community", questions remain about the caring capacity of community and the role of the state in supporting and sustaining it. The present study investigates how discourses of community are constructed and mobilized in mental health care policy. Given that much of the care work has been shifted onto families and the community through privatization, it is important to explore how the narrative of community care is being used to obscure responsibility for health care and management. The present study is a continuation of my previous research on the availability and accessibility of mental health services in New Brunswick, in which I found that the effectiveness of community-based approaches to care is challenged when access to adequate material and financial resources are compromised. This study provides the foundation for future research in optimal mental health care and pragmatic policy reform.

5. *Cultural Values As Derivatives Of Elderly Abuse And Neglect In South Western Nigeria: The Agony Of Aging*

Adesina Adewale Lukuman, Ekiti State University, Faculty Of The Social Sciences, Department Of Sociology Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

This paper explores the problems of elderly abuse and neglect from the point of view of the victims, their families, cultural values and perpetrators. Exploring evidence based utilization model in a densely populated and rural communities, this paper argues that cultural values are not adequately equipped to make judgements on the culpability of the perpetrators who knowingly and unknowingly commit the abuse and neglect. This is because the established cultural values are obsolete and too abstract, hence difficult and complex to implement. People have a narrow understanding of the effect of the cultural values on elderly abuse and neglect. Using the recent development and dimensions of elderly abuse and neglect, the paper explores the benefits of the situational model as alternatives to established cultural values in the treatment of elderly abuse and neglect in Nigeria, and attributed the problems to the socio-economic, social policies, socio-physical decay, breakdown in family institution as well as the failures of individual adjustment to ageing and old age. Suggestions arising from this paper could be extended to other societies where neglect and abuse might be informed by norms and values rooted in cultural embedded beliefs and practices.

PARENTING CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE I

Session Code: CrSFam5-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers. Papers are welcome which address social constructions of motherhood and/or fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

This session has been organized by the Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care research cluster.

Session Organizers: Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University, Sociology and Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary, Sociology

Chair: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary

Presenters:

1. *Pictures of New Fathering: A Sociological and Photographic View of Men as Significantly Involved Fathers*

Dan Mahoney, Ryerson University

A cursory investigation of the social science literature leaves little doubt that fathers are an important source of support and increasingly looked to when expressions of caring and love and practical assistance are needed. The evidence indicates that the good father-child relationships are linked to children's development, well-being, and educational attainment throughout the life course. The burgeoning literature on the new fatherhood calls on researchers and family practitioners to investigate the cultural representations of fatherhood with an emphasis on the "empirical analysis of the diverse forms of fatherhood and paternal involvement". This study is designed to explore the practical and unique ways in which modern fathers are actively involved in the caring of their children. The emphasis of this investigation is to better understand the new socio-cultural context of fathering – through narrative storytelling and photographic imagery - as

means of documenting the hands-on experiences of men in their new social role as an involved father.

This paper presentation will explore the meanings and everyday interpretive practices of 3 contemporary fathers - through narrative storytelling and accompanying photographic images - and present the joys and challenges they experience in living out these role.

2. *If you build it, they will come? Exploring fathers' parental leave use and domestic involvement*

Judy Beglaubter, University of Toronto

Although there is a growing body of literature which suggests that men who take extended parental leaves increase their share of domestic work (Almqvist & Duvander 2014; Haas & Hwang 2008; Chronholm 2004; Rehel 2014; Pleck 1993), the daily reality of caring for small children remains largely unexplored. How do fathers spend their time on leave? And what is it about taking care of infants that may lead fathers to increase their involvement at home? Using interview data from thirty-five Toronto and area fathers who took at least six weeks of parental leave, my research explores these questions in order to move away from causal assessments of men's leave-use to consider how the experience may or may not shape the way couples develop parenting practices and manage household work. In this paper, I argue that researchers must be careful not to romanticize father's leave-taking because a complex web of practical and ideological considerations underlies couples' divisions of domestic labour and responsibility. Thus policy initiatives are not enough to encourage gender equality at home.

3. *Hidden Data/Hidden Activities? : What Canada's Assisted Reproduction Register (CARTR) Tells Us about Surrogacy, 2002-2012*

Pamela WHITE, Specialist Associate Lecturer Kent Law School University of Kent Canterbury, Kent
Using information published over a ten year period by the Canada's Assisted Reproduction Registry (CARTR), the paper traces the growing incidence of gestational carrier births occurring in Canada. In 2012, gestational carrier births comprised 2% of the reported IVF births. Over the period 2002 to 2012 donated ovum and embryos came to exceed intended mothers' ovum and embryos. For most of the ten year period, multiple births experienced by gestational carriers were 140% higher compared with IVF births. The observed level of multiple births suggests that we need to examine the coercion exerted on gestational carriers to accept double embryo transfers and the increasing normalisation of twin births. In revealing that hidden data exist in the shadows of IVF registries, the paper asks critical questions about how IVF events are measured, collected and disseminated and why surrogacy remains a hidden activity.

4. *The experience of mothers of children born through egg donation*

Kathleen (Katie) Hammond, University of Cambridge

The use of assisted reproduction, and in particular third party reproduction – whereby donor gametes, embryo(s), or a surrogate are used to have a baby – is a growing industry in Canada, and worldwide. Third party reproduction has contributed to significant changes in traditional cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, forcing us to re-evaluate the role of genetics, childbearing, and child caring, and to re-consider models of parenthood. This paper draws on qualitative data from interviews with 20 intended mothers who had used, or who were in the process of using donor eggs to conceive. It looks to participants' experiences of motherhood, and their perceptions of the donor, the father, and themselves as mothers, and how they negotiate these perceptions in light of existing social and cultural frameworks of parenthood.

5. *Mothering as Habitus: Cultural Capital and the Embodied Experiences of Motherhood.*

Elena Neiterman, McMaster University

This paper applies Bourdieu's conceptualization of habitus to the analysis of women's embodied experiences of motherhood. Utilizing Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital, this paper examines how women's experiences of motherhood are inscribed on their bodies in the form of embodied capital. Analyzing qualitative interviews with 63 women who were pregnant or had given birth in the past 24 months, I show how previous experiences of mothering position "experienced" mothers (e.g. mothers who had given birth before) differently from the first-time mothers. I also show that previous experience of mothering is inscribed on women's bodies in the form of habitus. I summarize this paper discussing the applicability of Bourdieu's theory of capitals to the analysis of women's embodied experiences of motherhood.

PARENTING CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE II

Session Code: CrSFam5-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers. Papers are welcome which address social constructions of motherhood and/or fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

This session has been organized by the Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care research cluster.

Session Organizers: Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University, Sociology and Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary, Sociology

Chair: Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University

Presenters:

1. *"Teen Mom" Reality Television and the Experiences of Early-Age Parents*

Devon Greyson, Interdisciplinary Studies Graduate Program, University of British Columbia, **Cathy Chabot**, School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, **Anna Carson**, School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, **Jonathan Contreras-Whitney**, Youth Co-Researcher, **Jean Shoveller**, Professor

Contemporary "reality" television shows such as *16 and Pregnant* and *Teen Mom* are produced with an agenda of preventing teen pregnancy by putting a carefully constructed image of early-age parenting on display. An emerging body of research indicates that exposure to such shows may impact the beliefs and practices of young people, although the direction of the relationship is as yet unclear.

What are the effects of this media on early-age parents themselves, living already-stigmatized lives now publicly (mis)represented via "reality" television melodrama?

Using directed qualitative content analysis, we examined narratives from 75 early-age mothers and 17 early-age fathers (ages 15-24) in British Columbia, Canada, to understand ways that "teen mom" "reality" entertainment has shaped their experiences.

While there is merit in providing representations of early-age parents in popular culture, the highly gendered and moralistic understandings of motherhood and fatherhood constructed by "teen mom" shows are inaccurate portrayals of early-age parents' realities.

None of the parents in our study reported that such media encouraged safer sex practices. The vast majority, however, reported feeling stigmatized by others' expectations that their lives would conform to "teen mom" narratives of constant upheaval, promiscuity, lack of father involvement, and limited educational and career attainment.

2. *Every child ready to read; Every mother ready to work*

Jessica Rizk, McMaster

In this paper I suggest that family literacy programs often have a silenced gendered discourse about who is meant to support children's early literacy habits and what kind of work is expected (i.e. reading to children every night; coming to the library). This paper explores some of the findings from a larger study examining the intersections of gender, race, and class in early literacy involvement through observations and in-depth interviews with librarians and mothers in regard to their experiences and involvement with early literacy programs. Data collection was gathered at Smallville library, a children's library in the Greater Toronto Area. In this paper, I investigate some of the unidirectional transmission of instruction from librarians to mothers (exploring "proper" literacy habits), while considering mothers' understandings and experiences of this. I also interrogate librarians and mothers expectations about what kinds of literacy skills are expected, or valued, and why. In doing so, I dismantle and examine further the structural framework that guides this local library: *Every Child Ready to Read*, which has very clear expectations about "proper" literacy habits needed for "successful" readers, and underlying assumptions about *who* is best suited for this kind of work.

3. *How responsible mothering practices are constructed with expert testimonies and child health information in the Canadian parenting magazine Today's Parent: A 22 Year Review*

Kristen Chaisson, University of Calgary

A purported obesity epidemic among children has generated intense interest in its associated health risks. Increasingly, the medical literature and media blame mothers for failing to provide proper care for their children's health by ignoring the growing weight of their children. While previous literature explores how parenting magazines can be considered public educators about children's health, there is limited literature addressing what parenting magazines specifically say about mothers and childhood obesity. Through a theoretical framework of moral regulation theory, this study investigates 94 articles addressing child weight management in the Canadian magazine *Today's Parent* from 1990 to 2012, to explore how expert knowledge and health information is used to justify and portray claims about motherhood and childhood obesity. This research identifies how *Today's Parent* presents overweight child bodies as sick and in need of constant care and surveillance by parents by using expert testimonies and health information throughout the articles. Moreover, *Today's Parent* is gendered and demonstrates that mothers are the primary parent identified as responsible for managing children's eating and weight. Over a 22 year period, this study explores the role expert knowledge and health information plays in changing media representation about childhood obesity and good (and bad) mothers.

4. *"As a mom, most of the health care decisions are mine": The HPV vaccine and Relational Constructions of Motherhood, Teen Sexuality, and Fatherhood*

Katelin Albert, University of Toronto

Looking within Ontario, this research asks what a vaccine against a sexually transmitted infection tells us about gendered logics and practices of motherhood and teen sexuality. Through marketing and promotion of the HPV vaccine, mothers are discursively implicated as actors responsible for their daughter's health and sexual health. How do mothers take this responsibility on in their everyday lives in relation to the HPV vaccine? How does developing maternal responsibility both rely on and reproduce certain cultural beliefs about teen sexuality? Using the HPV vaccine as an

entry point, this paper interrogates the relational constructions of health technologies, the idea and practice of good mothering, and teen sexuality. From data generated through interviews with 23 Ontario mothers who either consent or do not consent to the HPV vaccine, I analyze how mothers narrate the 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 mother's narratives on the HPV vaccine decision enact an "intransitive triad," a gendered version of an Adolescent/Adult Binary (Elliott 2012), which reinforces gendered logics of maternal responsibility and sustains particular cultural notions of teen sexuality. I argue that the routinized way the vaccine decision enters into the everyday life of mothers situates the vaccine as their responsibility and reinforces the gendered division of labour and childcare – this gendered division of labour not only depends on, but also reinforces a binary between mothers, daughters, and fathers and positions mothers as autonomous, sexually mature, responsible and rational, daughters are irrational, sexually immature, dependent, irresponsible, and fathers as incompetent.

5. *The Right to do what's "Right": Breastfeeding Discourse by Advocates and among Mothers*

Phyllis Rippeyoung, University of Ottawa, **Chantal Bayard**, University of Ottawa

Although many assume breastfeeding to be a natural act carried out by all mammal mothers, there are complex social, political, and economic implications of the practice for human mothers. As such, increasing numbers of feminists are challenging breastfeeding promotion as part of a larger misogynist push for mothers to engage in "intensive" or "total" motherhood (Hayes 1996, Wall 2001, Wolf 2011). At the same time, there are feminist breastfeeding advocates (Dettwyler 2009, Hausman 2003, Van Esterik 1989) who stress the misogyny of women being denied access to breastfeeding supports or the ability to breastfeed in public spaces. These feminists argue for a reconceptualization of breastfeeding as a right that should be protected, rather than an assumed biological imperative.

Based on our analysis of breastfeeding and formula feeding Facebook pages, we argue that despite the good intentions of these advocates, the socially acceptable discourse used by mothers is presented in terms of right and wrong/good and bad, rather than an empowering discourse for women *writ large*. We aim to steer the conversation away from liberal conceptions of rights, towards what we call a "praxis of humility," drawing on the ethic of care literature (e.g. Tronto 2013) to support all mothers.

PATHWAYS OF SETTLER DECOLONIZATION I

Session Code: InSe1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentation) / Joint Session with the Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE-ACFTS)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites theoretical and empirical research papers on how settlers ("peoples who occupy lands previously stolen or in the process of being taken from their Indigenous inhabitants" [Barker, 2009:328]) can and have engaged in decolonization and solidarity work with Indigenous peoples. What leads settlers to pursue decolonization in the first place? What forms does decolonization work take? How do settlers engaged in such work conceptualize their goals? What does respectful and accountable engagement with Indigenous peoples look like? And how are the experiences and pathways of decolonization similar or different for settlers of diverse ages, genders, sexualities, religions, "racial" or ethnic backgrounds, and other social categories? This will be a joint session of the CSA-SCS and CASWE-ACFTS.

Session Organizers: Jeff Denis, McMaster University, Sociology and Liz Carlson, University of Manitoba, Social Work

Chair: Raven Sinclair, University of Regina

Presenters:

1. *"A lot of us had a lot of catching up to do" : Guilt, Shame, and Knowledge Gaps in Settler Solidarity, a Case Study*

Julie Bacon, University of Oregon

How does settler-colonialism create unique challenges for cross-cultural mobilization? And how do settlers in solidarity with indigenous-led movements navigate these challenges? In this case study I propose that settler-colonialism creates significant knowledge gaps and emotional barriers to cross-cultural mobilization, but contend that these barriers do not prohibit the possibility of meaningful settler-solidarity. Drawing on extensive participant observation and semi-structured interviews with 13 non-indigenous university students who engaged in solidarity with the Winnemem Wintu between 2011-2013, I observe that working with the Winnemem Wintu brought them face-to-face for the first time with colonization as something ongoing and in which they are implicated. As a result, intense emotions feature prominently in their reflections. Most notably, this rapid knowledge acquisition is often accompanied by feelings of shame and guilt which they must manage in order to effectively ally themselves with the Winnemem. The students must reckon not only with their feelings about colonization, but must also navigate the pervasive stance in anti-oppression literature and activist communities that guilt has no place in solidarity work. Drawing particularly on the sociology of emotions literature and social psychological analyses of collective guilt and shame I explore how emotions influence settler-solidarity practices.

2. *White Settler Journeys of Decolonization and Anti-Colonial Activism*

Liz Carlson, University of Manitoba

In this paper presentation I share preliminary findings of my doctoral research regarding the journeys of 14 white settler peoples who are engaging in anti-colonial activism and/or decolonization processes as a major life focus. Research participants of various ages and gender identities took part in in-depth qualitative interviews using an anti-colonial research methodology which involved community consultation. Participants were asked how they came to be involved in anti-colonial or decolonization work, how they have engaged in this work, their vision of what they are working toward, and the connection of their journey to Indigenous peoples. They were also asked to describe emotional, spiritual, and cognitive dimensions of their journey. The findings involve rich narratives and community-informed analyses that are intended to inspire greater numbers of white settler peoples to engage in anti-colonial and decolonization work.

3. *From Reconciliation to Revolution: How Settler-Allies Conceive of their Roles and Goals*

Jeff Denis, McMaster University, **Kerry Bailey**, McMaster University

The notion of being an "ally" has been criticized for its frequent use as a noun - an identity that absolves settler guilt and advances settler careers. Yet, many activists and scholars believe that settler Canadians can make valuable contributions to Indigenous-led movements. As part of a larger study on solidarity activism, 40 non-Indigenous Canadians who participated in Truth and Reconciliation Commission and/or Idle No More events were interviewed about their pathways to participation and perceived roles and goals. Although most participants identify as allies, they attribute diverse meanings to the term, including listening to and learning from Indigenous peoples, educating others, speaking out, and holding governments accountable. While such roles are potentially useful and not mutually exclusive, the ultimate goals are often understood in contradictory ways, from the integration of Indigenous peoples into multicultural Canada to the radical transformation of Canadian society and support for Indigenous self-determination.

Moreover, while many engage in everyday solidarity actions, they also sometimes slip into paternalistic and colour-blind discourses that reproduce the inequities they purport to struggle against. This multiplicity of outlooks and behaviours poses serious challenges to solidarity activism and suggests an ongoing need for self-reflection and relational accountability.

4. *Sparking spirals of decolonizing praxis: Critical turning points in white settler narratives of coming to grips with colonizing history and Indigenous sovereignty*

Chris Hiller, Algoma University

In settler nations, powerfully recuperative narratives combine with colonizing spatial technologies to constitute a dominant cultural pedagogy: a *settler* pedagogy that shores up historical-spatial imaginaries serving to rationalize, justify, and ultimately reproduce the on-going displacement of Indigenous peoples (Youngblood Henderson, 2000; Veracini, 2010). This paper explores the processes by which these entrenched imaginaries become unsettled for white settler subjects, through a narrative analysis of the stories 22 Euro-Canadian solidarity activists tell of coming to grips with their implication, privilege, and responsibilities in light of colonizing history and Indigenous sovereignty and territory.

Here, I trace the experiences, contexts, and critical turning points that prompt these actors to (re)imagine identity, history, land, nation, and home, sparking among them decolonizing cycles of reflection, action, and commitment. I highlight in particular the ways such processes of learning often derive from and depend upon engagements with Indigenous peoples, in spaces expressly shaped by Indigenous cultures, knowledges, politics, histories, and understandings of territory and jurisdiction (Ermine, 2007; Regan, 2010).

In elucidating these cycles of unsettlement, and in noting their contradictions, interruptions, and unmarked whiteness, this inquiry contributes to current conversations regarding the processes by which differently positioned settlers might enter pathways of personal and structural decolonization.

5. *Toward Queer Settler Decolonization: Lessons from Toronto's Queer Social Service Sector*

Cameron Greensmith, Postdoctoral Researcher Gender Studies Queen's University

Indigeneity and 2-Spiritedness are typically included within queer politics and activism through rhetoric's of diversity and multiculturalism. Critical race and Indigenous studies scholars have been critical of evocations of diversity and multiculturalism as they recentre the normativity of white settlerhood and homogenize the divergent struggles of Indigenous peoples and people of colour. Evolving out of an qualitative inquiry with 43 queer and trans service providers working within queer social services in downtown Toronto, this paper sheds light on the ways in which white settlerhood is naturalized within contemporary queer activism. In order to address longstanding historical and contemporary injustices both Indigenous peoples and people of colour face in Canada, this paper contends that white queer settlers need to incorporate an analysis of white settler colonialism within their work. In doing so, white queer settlers can integrate settler decolonization in their work so that they can know, unlearn, give up, or in some ways realize in order to think and act differently.

PATHWAYS OF SETTLER DECOLONIZATION II

Session Code: InSe1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentation) / Joint Session with the Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE-ACFTS)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites theoretical and empirical research papers on how settlers (“peoples who occupy lands previously stolen or in the process of being taken from their Indigenous inhabitants” [Barker, 2009:328]) can and have engaged in decolonization and solidarity work with Indigenous peoples. What leads settlers to pursue decolonization in the first place? What forms does decolonization work take? How do settlers engaged in such work conceptualize their goals? What does respectful and accountable engagement with Indigenous peoples look like? And how are the experiences and pathways of decolonization similar or different for settlers of diverse ages, genders, sexualities, religions, “racial” or ethnic backgrounds, and other social categories? This will be a joint session of the CSA-SCS and CASWE-ACFTS.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Jeff Denis, McMaster University, Sociology and Liz Carlson, University of Manitoba, Social Work

Presenters:

1. *Always In Relationship: Finding a Path for Settler Decolonization*

Adam Barker, Independent Researcher, **Emma Battell Lowman**, University of Leicester

The centuries-long struggle for the land between Settler and Indigenous peoples has created a dichotomy for many people: “Settler” and “Indigenous” are seen as incommensurate identities, and only one is expected to survive this conflict. We believe the opposite: it is only through deep considerations of relationships across colonial difference that we can find a way to end colonial conflict. We position Indigenous and Settler identities as “always in relationship”: By considering the essential role of relationality in decolonization struggles and inspired by the Guswenta (Two-Row) Treaty, we examine complex ways of relating that respect the simultaneous requirements of non-interference and land-based interdependence. We construct a framework that reconsiders relationship building in settler colonial and decolonizing contexts through the lenses of: non-discrete, non-binary duality (Waters 2004); the settler colonial “trialectic” of perceived subjectivities (Veracini 2010); and, social movement building models that centralize the “convocation” of knowledge (Haiven & Khasnabish 2014). Recognizing the centrality of Indigenous resurgence struggles, this framework strives to clarify the possibility of and potential for complementary Settler decolonization movements. This paper is based on a section currently in development as part of our book, *Settler: Identity and Colonialism in 21st Century Canada* (Forthcoming 2015).

2. *Solidarity as strategy? Transnational indigenous anticolonial solidarity activism: Palestine & Turtle Island*

Katie Boudreau, Carleton University

This paper considers the role of transnational anticolonial solidarity as resistance, considering the case of solidarity between Indigenous groups from Turtle Island and Palestine (who may also be recent settlers). Drawing on Juul (2010), Dean (1995) and others, while employing an anti-colonial paradigm (Abdo 2011), I examine transnational solidarity as a decolonizing strategy, and the reasons for deploying it as such. As Mohanty writes, “A transnational feminist practice depends on building feminist solidarities across the divisions of place, identity, class, work, belief, and so on. In these very fragmented times it is both very difficult to build these alliances and also never more important to do so” (2002: 530). What is the potential and what are the limitations for employing transnational anticolonial solidarity as a strategy? I explore the idea of transnational indigenous solidarity as a strategy, referencing the context of Palestine and Turtle Island, in four ways. I side with Mohanty (2002) on the importance of building noncolonizing solidarities, discuss the usefulness of transnational indigenous solidarities as a strategy in broadening a power base, argue the importance and usefulness of difference, and briefly reflect on the roles of recognition and connection in transnational solidarity.

3. *Complicated Pathways: Settler Canadians Learning about Indigenous Peoples*

Lynne Davis, Trent University, **Cherylanne James**, Trent University, **Kristen Lloyd**, Trent University, **Tessa Nasca**, Trent University, **Sara Taylor**

Settler colonial narratives are finely woven into the everyday life of Canadians. To transform settler consciousness, it is necessary to “unsettle” or disrupt the received truths that underpin settler identities, their sense of belonging and their relationship to land (Regan; Veracini). Research identifies that Indigenous-non-Indigenous alliances constitute a site of learning and transformation for activists, particularly non-Indigenous peoples (Davis; Wallace; Hiller)

This paper will discuss current research to understand more about these transformations. I will report on a pilot project with non-Indigenous activists who have been working “in solidarity” for over a decade. I have wanted to uncover how solidarity work has impacted their understanding of Indigenous peoples and settler society.

This paper will also share complementary research documenting over 150 diverse initiatives organized to “educate” Canadians about Indigenous peoples and Indigenous-non-Indigenous relations. A Trent undergraduate research team will present this project and the resulting website “Transforming Relations”. This project is seen as a first step to an analysis of discursive approaches to settler decolonization.

4. *Imagining Autonomy on Stolen Land: Settler Colonialism, Anarchism and the Possibilities of Decolonization*

Adam Lewis, Environmental Studies, York University

This paper examines the connections between anarchist organizing, Indigenous resistance, settler colonial studies, questions of land, and prospects for decolonization. I refer to Indigenous theorists (Simpson, 2011; Smith, 2008) who call for increased attention to the anti-colonial and decolonizing imperatives in settler-dominated movements. This challenges anarchism and anarchist projects that occur on stolen and contested Indigenous lands, to integrate analysis of the historical and contemporary colonization into their theory and practice and begin to explore what decolonizing relationships to land might look like. Colonialism, connected to white supremacy, needs to be seen as ‘strategically central’ (Olson, 2009) to resistance in settler-colonial North America and within social movements that exist on these lands.

Further, I argue that settler identity needs to be carefully considered in the context of white settler dominated anarchist movements. I do this via the continually developing field of settler colonial studies and suggest its potentials for adding depth and specificity to understanding settler-colonial realities, and its drawbacks with regard to moving from analysing colonialism to imagining what settler decolonization might entail. Through this work I contribute to continued efforts to develop a decolonizing current within contemporary anarchist movements and social movements writ large.

PERSONAL LIVES TRANSFORMED?

Session Code: CrSFam1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The twin sociological processes of detraditionalization and individualization provide greater scope for agency in our personal lives, opening up possibilities for enacting intimate ties with others hitherto not thought possible. Yet, paradoxically, many people continue to experience the exercise of coercive power by an intimate or former intimate, while other find aspects of their personal lives are increasingly subject to surveillance and regulation. Such ongoing

exercises of power are often effected through normative judgements backed by the power of the social institutions of medicine and law.

Session Organizer and Chair: Vivienne Elizabeth, University of Auckland, Sociology,

Presenters:

1. *Casual sexual relationships and experiences as manifestations of the complexification of intimacy in contemporary societies*

Carl Rodrigue, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), **Martin Blais**, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)

The complexification of intimacy in contemporary societies is expressed through transformations of the idealized traditional dyadic, monogamous and cohabitating romantic relationships in which partners are married and have children. This tendency reflects transforming norms on conjugality and the growing visibility and acceptance of non traditional relationship configurations. Among these are casual sexual relationships and experiences (CSREs) among partners who are not involved in a romantic relationship. Our objective is to historically and sociologically situate CSREs in two sociological processes that marked the transformation of intimacy, namely individualisation and detraditionalisation. Improving economical, social and technological conditions allowed the separation of sexuality from procreation and allowed individuals to develop their autonomy, resulting in a shift in values that prioritized self-realisation, self-determination and self-reflexivity. The formation of intimate relationships seemingly became less dependent of traditional recommendations and more dependent of personal needs and expectations. In a permissive social context where sexuality and intimacy are supposedly more malleable, individuals who want to fulfill specific sexual and emotional needs outside of romantic relationships can shape their CSREs accordingly, giving ways to countless relationship types. However, it can be argued that CSREs are still structured, regulated and morally judged according to mononormative and heteronormative expectations.

2. *Intimacies and Commodification in Human Milk Exchange*

Robyn Lee, Brock University

In emerging practices of human milk exchange affective bonds are generated and sometimes commodified through the donation and sale of milk. Historical forms of 'milk kinship' are giving way to new modes of care work and 'intimate labours'. Milk exchange can produce new forms of kin relations that go beyond the household, but the practice can also be subject to commodification and commercialization, through the sale of milk online or through resurgent practices of wet nursing. The embodied character of co-feeding (women breastfeeding each other's children) tends to be carried out more by women who are related or have close personal relationships, or at least have similar values and lifestyles (Thorley 2012). The donation and sale of milk through the use of online social media may also produce strong bonds, with many women being motivated to provide milk to others by empathy and a desire to help (Gribble 2014). What new forms of intimacies and affective economies are produced through these relationships? How do the relationships produced by human milk exchange expand our understanding of family connections?

3. *The impact of childhood obesity discourses on mothering work for single mothers in Northeastern Ontario*

Laurel O'Gorman, Laurentian University

The term "healthy children" has been used repeatedly in academic research, public health, and the mainstream media to describe children whose weights are within a socially acceptable range. This usage conflates overall health with thinness, often completely ignoring other aspects of health and employs stigmatizing language about children's bodies. In my doctoral research, I am using institutional ethnographic methodologies to explore the impact of discourses surrounding

childhood obesity on health-related domestic and reproductive labour done by low income single mothers residing in rural Northeastern Ontario. Specifically, I am using interviews and guided walks with participants in order to investigate parent's conception of children's health as well as the implications of rurality and poverty on their access to the means necessary to do the care-work they believe is required to raise healthy children.

4. *Toxic connections across households: The role played by paper abuse*

Vivienne Elizabeth, University of Auckland

"It is important to develop sociological understandings of corrosive personal relationships because these are, in effect, the micro-workings of unequal power relationships which are sustained by the social and moral ordering of contemporary family life." (Carol Smart, 2007, *Personal Life*, p. 153-4)

Through an analysis of the stories of a small number of women who participated in a qualitative study investigating postseparation losses of maternal care time, this paper examines paper abuse as one practice through which toxic connections between birth parents that live apart are simultaneously enacted and produced. 'Paper abuse' was coined by Miller and Smolter (2011) to describe legal actions initiated by abusive partners to attack their former partners through 'exerting power over them, forcing them to have contact, and financially burdening them with the costs associated with litigation' (p. 638). Litigation over care and contact arrangements is one form paper abuse can take and provides a perfect vehicle for sustaining toxic connections and exercising coercive control, not only because it causes mothers to feel vulnerable, anxious, and fearful, but also because it does so through socially legitimate channels.

PLEASURES, SEXUALITIES, AND DISABILITIES: DESIRING IDENTITIES.

Session Code: GS1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Cross-listed with the Sexuality Studies Association and Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes.

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session aims to contribute to current sociological discussions on the sexual rights and experiences of disabled people by challenging persistent misconceptions. We invite papers that address the actual sexual and romantic lived experiences of disabled people, and interrogate the structural inequalities that shape those experiences. We are particularly interested in papers that make space for disabled people's perspectives on sexualities, pleasures and desires, and challenge, subvert, and celebrate sex, sexuality, and romance. Submissions that engage with intersectionality (e.g. race, gender, social class) in order to provide a richer picture, and that use inter- and cross-disciplinary perspectives and theoretical frameworks are welcomed. Some possible avenues of inquiry are: representations of disabilities and sexualities in social media, visual images, music, narratives; eroticism, language, and body image; genders, queerness, transness, marginalized sexualities; research and policy; constructions of disabilities and sexualities; alternative ways to engage with sexualities; experiences of caregivers: facilitating or preventing sexual expression; and information, supports, and barriers to sexual education and participation, including romantic relationships.

Session Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University, Department of Sociology, Cath Duchastel, York University, Department of Science and Technology Studies, and Angela Stanley, York University, Department of Critical Disability Studies

Chair: Cath Duchastel, York University

Discussant: Angela Stanley, York University

Presenters:

1. *Experiences of Dating and Sexuality among Heterosexual Females with Congenital Mobility Disabilities: An Updated Literature Review*

Stella Palikarova, iSchool, University of Toronto

This updated literature review lays the groundwork for the follow-up in a longitudinal study exploring the experiences and perceptions of heterosexual women with disabilities in dating and romantic relationships. My initial study (2006) provided in-depth analysis of five qualitative interviews with young women with neuromuscular disorders exploring retrospective dating experiences in high school. Findings overwhelmingly supported the notion that healthy socio-sexual development was largely a function of self-esteem in adolescence, as impacted by educational environment (in terms of integration versus segregation and peer attitudinal variables), and perceived parental support. This updated literature review will survey prior areas of interest to evaluate sociological change over the past 10 years: academic integration, attitudes towards people with disabilities (especially women), physical barriers to social spaces, and the subjective impact of disability on dating and life goals. I will include personal passages in self-reflective exploration of my own relationship to dating and sexuality as a woman with a congenital, physical disability, and introduce new findings on cultural trend of sexual and romantic expression among women with disabilities. This research forms the basis of re-inquiry into my former subjects' self-reported satisfaction with, and experience of, their romantic and sexual lives since my last study.

2. *Complicating Disability Sexual Politics with (A)sexual Identities*

Fiona Cheuk, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) University of Toronto

People with disabilities have historically been desexualized and dismissed as subjects who possess sexual identities and desires within Western societies (Shakespeare et al, 1996; Garland-Thomson, 1997; O'toole and Begant, 2001). In response to the mainstreaming of disabled bodies as non-sexual, disability studies scholars and disability activists have consistently distanced themselves from the possibility of asexual orientations in disability context (Kim 2011; Lund and Johnson 2014). In this presentation I explore the tenuous relationship between disability and asexuality in the historic desexualisation of disability and the pathologization of asexuality as a medical issue. How might we move beyond opposing such politics? What are some of the barriers that people with disabilities who identify as asexual encounter from such tensions between asexuality and disability? I suggest that rather than distancing itself from asexuality, it is necessary for disability studies and activism to attenuate asexuality in order to gain insight into how disability and asexuality have been co-constructed as abnormality through able-bodied norms around intimacy and meaningful relationships.

3. *Complicating truths about sex, violence, and psychiatric disability*

Sandra Smele, York University, **Andrea Quinlan**, Cornell University

In this paper, we take up the relations between sex, violence, and psychiatric disability. Drawing on interview and ethnographic data from our distinct projects on sexual assault policing and individualization practices in adult group homes, this paper examines how assumptions about (in)appropriate sexual practice and sexual violence are woven into police and support workers' conceptions of psychiatric disability. In particular, we explore how our participants' discussions of psychiatric disability similarly configured notions of untrustworthiness and danger in relation to sexual practice and violence. Attending to our participants' pronouncements as both reflective and constitutive of contemporary truths about psychiatric disability, sex, and violence, our analysis seeks to complicate policy and activist debates about sex, rights and safety. To this end, we build on disability studies scholarship by problematizing both asexual and hypersexual archetypes as they

relate to sexual practices and violence. This paper aims to contribute a richer, more challenging engagement with the relations between sexual rights, sexual violence and psychiatric disability in policy, activism, and scholarship.

4. *Potentialities of a Sexier Bourdieusian Framework for Theorizing Disabled People's Sexual Lives*

Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

A cursory examination of key sociology and disability studies journals suggests a lack of theorizing on disability and sexuality using a Bourdieusian framework and, consequently, much less of an engagement with a sexual field theoretical framework. I propose that a sexual field framework is particularly relevant for examining how our collective sexual life is structurally organized with its own sets of currencies, hierarchies, and inequalities. Thus, I attempt to fill in that gap by examining the applicability of Bourdieu's analytical triad (which includes field, capital, and habitus) as a place to start, and perhaps as a grounding vocabulary, for understanding disabled people's sexual and romantic experiences. It is worth considering how disabled people negotiate their position within sexual fields and hierarchies of desirability, and engage in different strategies to increase their opportunities for sexual and erotic interactions and experiences.

PLEASURES, SEXUALITIES, AND DISABILITIES: DESIRING REPRESENTATIONS.

Session Code: GS1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Cross-listed with the Sexuality Studies Association and Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes.

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session aims to contribute to current sociological discussions on the sexual rights and experiences of disabled people by challenging persistent misconceptions. We invite papers that address the actual sexual and romantic lived experiences of disabled people, and interrogate the structural inequalities that shape those experiences. We are particularly interested in papers that make space for disabled people's perspectives on sexualities, pleasures and desires, and challenge, subvert, and celebrate sex, sexuality, and romance. Submissions that engage with intersectionality (e.g. race, gender, social class) in order to provide a richer picture, and that use inter- and cross-disciplinary perspectives and theoretical frameworks are welcomed. Some possible avenues of inquiry are: representations of disabilities and sexualities in social media, visual images, music, narratives; eroticism, language, and body image; genders, queerness, transness, marginalized sexualities; research and policy; constructions of disabilities and sexualities; alternative ways to engage with sexualities; experiences of caregivers: facilitating or preventing sexual expression; and information, supports, and barriers to sexual education and participation, including romantic relationships.

Session Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University, Department of Sociology, Cath Duchastel, York University, Department of Science and Technology Studies, and Angela Stanley, York University, Department of Critical Disability Studies

Chair: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

Discussant: Stella Palikarova, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Perceptions of Beauty, Sexuality and Desireability for Queer Disabled Youth*

Angela Stanley, York University

Although there has been work done in the area of disabilities studies that look at sexuality, there is a decided lack of work done into the area of youth disabled sexuality, especially queer youth. This is an interesting gap since a lot of our foundational understanding of our likes and dislikes with regards to what we want in a partner start to evolve and solidify in our youth.

While some literature focuses on the ways that ideas of sexuality are internalized by individuals with disabilities who identify as queer, I was unable to find a published study that looks solely at youth. Using the social model of disability and queer theory, this presentation looks at the ways in which access, aesthetics and identity negotiation work to either hinder or help queer, disabled young people to express their sexuality.

2. *I'm sexy and I know it: Disabled people creating disability representations in popular culture*

Catherine Duchastel, York University

Popular culture has seen an increase in narratives that challenge perceptions of disabled people's sexual and romantic relationships as less complex and significant than nondisabled people's recently. The TV show *Switched at Birth* has a main protagonist who is Deaf, and is depicted as having many romantic relationships, two of them with disabled people. Deaf characters are also depicted with a variety of sexual orientations. The webseries *My gimpy life* follows the life of Teal Sherer, a wheelchair-user, who deals with ableism, love, friendship, and employment, throughout her tribulations as an aspiring actor in Hollywood. The serie is created by Teal Sherer who also portrays Teal in it. Finally, Viktoria Modesta has recently come out with an erotically-charged video where she is powerful, beautiful and subverts the perception of disabled people as non-sexual. How has the continued development of social media and online user-generated content contributed to disabled people's access to the narrative means of production to create and disseminate their own narratives? How are those narratives contributing to changing, and adding to culturally accepted perceptions of disabled people' sexual and romantic lives? This presentation uses a feminist Marxist analysis and discourse analysis to examine these transformative disability narratives.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Political Sociology and Social Movements (PSSM) Research Cluster is looking to connect 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 hopes to expand beyond social movements and nationalism scholars to include sociologists who engage with issues pertaining to the state and politics, broadly defined.

Dr Djordje (George) Stefanovic

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: INTERNATIONAL CASES AND COMPARISONS IN POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: PSSM6-B

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) / Joint Session with the Society for Socialist Studies

Session Language: English

Session Description: Political sociology is a vibrant field of sociology, covering a wide variety of topics. The session invites empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations among a wide variety of social actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse aspects of

citizenship and identity, as they appear in the political process, are also of interest. We welcome research using quantitative, qualitative and historical methods.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizer: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Sociology
Chair: Trevor Harrison, University of Lethbridge
Discussant: Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

Presenters:

1. *Way Home in Bosnia: Refugee Returns after the 1993-1995 War*

Djordje Stefanovic, Saint Mary's University, **Neophytos Loizides**, School of Politics and International Relations The University of Kent, UK

While sustainable return is generally recognized as the preferred and durable solution of the refugee problem, how the displaced actually manage to return is relatively understudied in the academic literature (Bradley 2007: 154). Once there is a realistic possibility of going home, what influences a displaced person's decision to return or stay away?

On the basis of existing studies, we postulate three hypotheses. First, the security thesis states that the decision to stay away because of a fear of ethnic violence is likely associated with a sense of vulnerability, which might tend to be greater for women and those who suffered war time victimization. Second, the sense of home hypothesis argues that older displaced people, with positive memories of pre-conflict local inter-ethnic relations will be more likely to return than the young or those with negative memories. Finally, the community effort hypothesis draws on social capital literature to emphasize the role of informal neighbourhood associations to facilitate and coordinate return actions.

We use a 2013 Bosnian representative sample which involved 1,007 respondents to test these hypotheses. Our findings give support to the hypotheses, but with some qualifications. Net of other factors, women and those who experienced war time victimization are indeed more likely to return. As well, older Bosnians with positive memories of pre-conflict inter-ethnic relations are more likely to return than younger or those with negative memories. Finally, displaced persons from areas of high return are also more likely to return themselves. We discuss the implications of our findings for the post-war returns in Bosnia and for a comparative analysis of refugee returns.

2. *The adoption of gender-inclusive peace agreements, 1975-2011*

Liam Swiss, Memorial University, **Miriam Anderson**, Ryerson University

Strong international norms have been established in favour of including women in all aspects of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The most prominent example of these is perhaps found in Security Council Resolution 1325 passed in the year 2000. Concurrently, national women's groups have sought to participate in peace negotiations, identifying them as arenas to advance feminist objectives. Recent research suggests that gender-inclusive agreements lead to better outcomes for women in the post-conflict period including the accelerated adoption of electoral quotas for women. To date, we know little about which factors at the international level (such as international norms or global/regional contagion effects) and those at the national level (country- and conflict-level characteristics) are linked to gender-inclusive peace agreements.

This paper uses a dataset that includes a sample of 216 peace agreements signed between 1975 and 2011. It assesses to what degree international norms regarding women's right to be included in decision-making processes (represented in key international treaties and declarations such as the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the Beijing

Declaration (1995), and Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (2000)) and country- or conflict-level characteristics (such as conflict intensity, conflict length, conflict type, and level of women's empowerment) affect the likelihood of a gender-inclusive agreement.

3. *Educational Background of Members of the Iranian Parliament: Post-Revolutionary Period (1980-2012)*

Ali Dadgar, University of Windsor, **Reza Nakhaie**, University of Windsor

The 1979 revolution in Iran brought about a remarkable shift in the structure of political elites. The old generation of secular ruling elites was replaced by a combination of mostly young religious and modern educated groups. Despite a significant change in the fabric of Iranian political system due to the Revolution, there has been little research which evaluates this political transformations. The goal of this study is to evaluate the nature, the extent, and the underpinning mechanisms of changes in the educational background of the members of the Iranian parliament since the 1979 Revolution. The data source is the Iranian Parliamentary Guides which identifies the type and the level of education of members of parlement. Results show that although at the early period of post-Revolution the religious clerics dominated the parliament, the configuration of the political elites has undergone significant transformation in the latter period of the Revolution. The findings also indicate that the number of women in the parliament has increased; and that on average, female parliamentarians are more educated than male parliamentarians.

4. *Mediating Factors Related to Inequality & Armed Conflict*

Allison Cordoba, The University of Western Ontario

Armed conflict is a perpetual reality in today's global order, as is the ever-increasing gap between the global rich and poor. Is this a coincidence? This paper will explore the dynamic relationship between armed conflict and inequality in the new global order. It will look into inequality as a potential cause for armed conflict, by drawing on related case studies and data. The causes of war have long been a topic of discussion in academia and in popular culture. This represents an effort at understanding humanity at its very worst, in terms of its capacity for destruction. Inequality offers a particularly insightful perspective on what causes and perpetuates conflict. Indeed, inequality of various kinds has often been used to justify engagement in armed conflict. This paper will argue that inequality alone is not sufficient to cause war. It will show that there are other important mediating factors that impact the likelihood of armed conflict taking place, such as level or analysis, identity, type of inequality, type of conflict and global power networks.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT IN CONTEXT

Session Code: PSSM6-A

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) / Joint Session with the Society for Socialist Studies

Session Language: English

Session Description: Political sociology is a vibrant field of sociology, covering a wide variety of topics. The session invites empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations among a wide variety of social actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse aspects of citizenship and identity, as they appear in the political process, are also of interest. We welcome research using quantitative, qualitative and historical methods.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Sociology

Discussant: Djordje Stefanovic, St. Mary's University

Presenters:

1. *Democratic Oversight and Political Sociology: Theoretical and Empirical Foundations for a New Research Focus*

Thomas Crosbie, University of Maryland College Park

Despite early attempts to place political and media sociology in close communication (e.g. Weber, 1910/1998; Park, 1922), the two fields have drifted apart. While media scholars still concentrate much of their efforts on accounting for political phenomena, they do so often without the benefit of the deep institutional and long temporal perspective that characterizes political sociology. Meanwhile, political sociologists have become focused on movement mobilization and political orientation, neglecting the state structures that dominate much of political life. I introduce here the concept of "democratic oversight" as a theoretical intervention rooted in empirical research that is intended to connect new developments in media studies to the traditional core of political sociology. Drawing on original research into the public messaging capacities of the United States Army from 1963-1991, I introduce a case study of a exceptionally powerful democratic state institution shaping its policy in response to its perceptions of democratic oversight. The Army case suggests that the learning processes within powerful state agencies lead to the development of robust forms of institutional buffering, but these come with the cost of changing some elements of institutional behavior. Questions raised by this shift in perspective are: Why do some government bureaucracies grow their budgets and expand their missions, while others wither? Which forms of responsiveness to democratic oversight are productive and which are pathologies? What end point of responsiveness to public debate can be envisioned as media technology increases oversight capabilities?

2. *The WikiLeaks Paradox*

Stephen Marmura, St. Francis Xavier University

WikiLeaks' rapid rise to global notoriety has been widely hailed as an historic turning point. Many suggest that the novel form of activism WikiLeaks embodies heralds a new age of transparency in which the secrets of state and corporate entities can no longer be shielded from public view. This in turn may trigger political change. Yet, despite the unprecedented scale of its disclosures and the sensitivity of their content, WikiLeaks' ability to inspire widespread, grassroots activism has so far proven limited, especially in the United States. Without public pressure on relevant institutions there will be little reason for the latter to alter their structures, become more transparent, change their policies, or become obsolete. I argue that the main problems WikiLeaks faces in terms of communicating effectively with the public stem from dynamics of media representation which have long characterized the American mass media environment. Furthermore, increasing information abundance and the proliferation of alternative news sources appear to exacerbate rather than mitigate these problems. Nonetheless, recent political trends combined with WikiLeaks uneven relationship with the mainstream media may ultimately work to bring public perceptions more into line with the organization's outlook.

3. *Understanding Differences in Political Trust among Canada's Major Ethno-Racial Groups*

Monica Hwang, St. Thomas More College

This thesis considers ethno-racial differences in social and political trust, which leading scholars see as the two key dimensions of social cohesion in Canada. I compare trust among eight ethno-racial groupings: British, French, "Canadians," other Europeans, Aboriginal Peoples, visible minorities, mixed-origins respondents, and all others. Building from the concepts of "social distance" and "social boundaries," I test three sets of factors for explaining ethno-racial differences in trust: (1) three ethno-cultural "markers" – religion, language, and immigration status; (2) two

socioeconomic influences –education and income; and (3) two social engagement indicators – voluntary association activity and ethnic diversity of friendships. Models also include controls for region, age, and gender.

Using data from the 2008 General Social Survey, I find that, compared to more established groups like the British, the most culturally distinctive minorities – visible minorities, French, and Aboriginal Peoples – express less social trust. Nevertheless, these same groups, except for Aboriginal Peoples, exhibit relatively high political trust. The latter finding suggests that some minorities, when treated or perceived by others as different or distant from the “mainstream,” may see government agencies as defending their minority rights and interests against discrimination. Aboriginal Peoples are an exception in being the only minority grouping to express lower levels of both social and political trust. This underscores their unique position in Canada as the country’s original inhabitants, who have long endured processes of discrimination, exclusion, and racism that have influenced both their trust in other people and in major government institutions.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: SOCIOLOGY OF CANADIAN POLITICS

Session Code: PSSM6-C

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) / Joint Session with the Society for Socialist Studies

This session will be hosted by the Society for Socialist Studies

Session Language: English

Session Description: Political sociology is a vibrant field of sociology, covering a wide variety of topics. The session invites empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations among a wide variety of social actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse aspects of citizenship and identity, as they appear in the political process, are also of interest. We welcome research using quantitative, qualitative and historical methods.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizer: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Sociology

Chair: Patrice Leclerc, Saint Lawrence University

Discussant: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Mississauga

Presenters:

1. *Accountability & Transparency as Governmentality: the Politics of the First Nations Financial Transparency Act*

Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University

This paper traces the emergence of the First Nations Financial Transparency Act (FNFTA) to a 2011 crisis in the Attawapiskat First Nation. Citing inadequate housing infrastructure, and lack of water and electricity, the Attawapiskat First Nation declared a state of emergency, which eventually garnered significant attention. Ignoring the structural inequalities faced by Indigenous peoples, the federal government responded, arguing that the Attawapiskat First Nation had been privy to adequate funding, and needed to be ‘held accountable’ for existing funds. The government began questioning the accounting practices of the Attawapiskat First Nation, insisting that the primary issue was a lack of ‘transparency’, and ‘accountability’, later introducing the FNFTA, which requires First Nations to post the remuneration of elected leaders, and audited financial statements online, under threat of funding withdrawal. I analyze documents from media, government, and think tanks to show how Attawapiskat’s crisis of resources was transformed into a fiscal crisis to be dealt with by ‘taxpayers’. The case illustrates how notions of accountability, transparency, and audit are key to

understanding colonial administration of Indigenous communities, and will demonstrate how they are used as technologies that produce a vigilant 'taxpayer' subject position ultimately responsabilized for governing truth and political possibilities.

2. *Reproducing inequalities: A social history of abortion legislation in Canada*

Sarah Rodimon, Carleton University

By tracing the social history of abortion legislation in Canada from the 1960s onward, this paper discusses the broad range of social actors involved in the legal battle over abortion rights, and examines how their strategies have shifted over time in response to ongoing changes in Canada's socio-political climate. Despite its inception as a legally protected and medically necessary procedure in 1988, abortion continues to occupy a contentious space within policy and social movement circles nationwide. Throughout the paper, I discuss how despite Canada's lack of federal abortion restrictions, women's access to the procedure continues to be undermined through anti-abortion legislation and advocacy at the provincial level. Finally, I argue that a closer look into the social and political history of abortion legislation in Canada has the potential to both inform and transform contemporary struggles for reproductive rights in the Canadian context.

3. *Pathways to Politics of Canadian Youth*

Erica McCollum, University of British Columbia, Sociology Department

Political participation in the electoral system in Canada is disappointingly low, raising important questions about what leads young people to participate in our political system. Although many factors are thought to contribute to political participation, one long held assumption based on the strong association between education and political participation has been that education helps produce more engaged citizens. Yet new research has raised debate about this assumption, claiming instead that there are likely factors prior to university, encouraging both university attendance and political participation (Kam and Palmer 2008; Highton 2009). This study seeks to shed new light on this issue by using qualitative interviews to learn about the pathways to participation of young Canadians. The researcher interviewed 62 Canadians sampled from low, mid and high socio-economic areas with various levels of participation and education. Participants were asked to give accounts of their pathways to participation (including electoral participation and political protest. The research suggests that family socialization, as well as entering social groups and contexts where political participation is socially desirable, such as professional workplaces, are the key pathways to participation. University plays a role in these pathways, but it is much more mediated than is often assumed in political and social research.

POPULATION HEALTH AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: THE NEED FOR SOCIOLOGY IN PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY / LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE ET LES RECHERCHES SOCIOLOGIQUES: LA NÉCESSITÉ DE CONTRIBUTIONS SOCIOLOGIQUES POUR LA POLITIQUE DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

Session Code: SoHe3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Multiple factors including individual behaviours, environmental, social, economic, and cultural components influence both individual and population health. Whether it is about mortality, fertility, mobility, the obesity crisis, pandemics, or overall health in all parts of the

world – from global to local – there is always need for sociological inquiry. This session is designed to foster discussion of innovative sociological research surrounding population health in all areas – ranging from communicable to non-communicable crises. Furthermore, the goal is to develop new and emerging ideas in sociological research for public policy and health. Sociologists are key actors in researching population health trends and crucial external (often social, cultural, and environmental) factors. Papers considered can be qualitative, quantitative, or theoretical in nature. Priority will be given to papers that contribute directly to the development of new ideas related to population health and policy implications, the main theme of this year's Congress.

Plusieurs facteurs incluant les comportements individuels, l'environnement, le social, l'économique et le culturel influencent la santé personnelle et publique. Que se soit au sujet de la mortalité, la fertilité, la mobilité, la crise d'obésité, les épidémies, ou la santé en général dans tout les coins du monde – du globale au locale – il y a toujours un besoin pour les enquêtes sociologiques. Cette session est conçue pour favoriser la discussion de recherche sociologique innovante entourant la santé publique dans tous les domaines – allant de crises de maladies transmissibles aux non transmissibles. De plus, le but est de développer des idées nouvelle et innovatrice dans la recherche sociologique pour la santé publique. Les sociologues sont des acteur(e)s clés dans la recherche des tendances de la santé de la population et des facteurs (souvent sociaux, culturels et environnementaux) externes cruciales. Les papiers pour considération peuvent être de nature qualitative, quantitative, ou théorique. La priorité sera accordée aux documents qui contribuent directement au développement de nouvelles idées liées à la santé de la population et les implications envers les politiques de la santé publique, le thème principal du Congrès de cette année.

Session Organizer and Chair: Jolyne Roy, University of New Brunswick, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *The experience and regulation of infertility and assisted reproduction in Canada*

Kathleen (Katie) Hammond, University of Cambridge

According to the World Health Organization, infertility affects up to 15% of reproductive aged couples worldwide. This has led to a growing demand for assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) – technologies that help individuals achieve and maintain a pregnancy. Data from the Canadian ART Register demonstrates rising use of the technologies, and the opening of more ART centres in Canada. Assisted reproduction in Canada is regulated primarily through the *Canadian Assisted Human Reproduction Act, 2004*, although there is some variation among provinces and territories in the implementation and funding of ART services. This paper draws on data from qualitative interviews with 20 infertility patients and 20 fertility specialists (i.e. counselors, psychologists, nurses, doctors and lawyers) involved with gamete donation in Canada. This paper highlights participants' experiences of infertility and treatment. In particular, it looks at main themes that arose on cost, quality of treatment and ethical issues surrounding assisted reproduction in Canada, and its current regulation.

2. *Early Sex Initiation Among Iranian Adolescents and HIV Vulnerability*

Mahdieh Salmasi, Graduate Student, **Francisca Omorodion**, Associate Professor

The purpose of this paper is to critically review the existing literature to explore the sexual activities and its association with HIV among adolescents in Iran. Adolescence is the era of transition to adulthood, and numerous individuals initiate sexual risk behaviors during this period that may lead to serious health outcomes, including contacting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) like HIV. Despite the fact that early initiation of sexual activities are culturally, socially, religiously, and legally proscribed in Iran, some recent evidence indicate a remarkable rise in early and premarital sexual relationship among Iranian adolescent. Although HIV is mainly reported among

injecting drug users (IDUs) in Iran, recent studies indicate that the mode of HIV transmission is shifting towards sexual activities. These trends have shifted the concern of health policy makers to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases; specifically, HIV among Iranian adolescents. Key current research findings include (a) the biomedical paradigm has been commonly utilized in understanding the spread of HIV; (b) majority of the studies highlighted quantitative methodologies and used cross-sectional designs; (c) most of the research lacked a sociological theoretical framework or conceptual model to guide their analysis. Based on these research findings, the current paper holds that the biomedical paradigm mostly fails to consider the socio-cultural aspects of HIV disease, and recommends social constructionist perspective, which provides an overarching perspective in order to increase Iranians' awareness of the influence of socio-cultural conditions on HIV prevention among Iranian adolescents.

3. *Toxic Legacies: Addressing the Health Effects of Environmental Racism in African Nova Scotian & Mi'kmaw Communities*

Ingrid Waldron, Dalhousie University

There is a limited Canadian-based research that focuses on the health effects of environmental racism. And, while increasing attention is being paid in the literature to poverty, employment, education and other social determinants of health, environmental racism as a social determinant of health has been largely ignored. Environmental racism is one manifestation of how our spaces, communities and lives are organized in colonial and racist ways. In Nova Scotia, toxic facilities and other environmentally hazardous activities are more likely to be sited closer to African Nova Scotian and Mi'kmaw communities. The toxins produced by these activities may be released into air, water or land, posing a long-term risk to the environment and exposing these communities to greater health risks than other communities. This paper will provide an overview of the *Environmental Noxiousness, Racial Inequities & Community Health* (ENRICH), a community-based, participatory action research project that is being conducted through the School of Nursing at Dalhousie to address environmental health inequities in African Nova Scotian and Mi'kmaw communities. The paper will begin by critiquing recent literature on environmental racism and its health effects in African Nova Scotian and Mi'kmaw communities. This will be followed by a discussion on the innovative ways in which ENRICH has engaged diverse stakeholders to address environmental racism, including community workshops and events, government consultations, policy development, social action and advocacy, student training and innovative and strategic knowledge mobilization approaches, such as documentary film, art, social media and mapping.

4. *The Politics of Breast Cancer Discourse*

Jane McArthur, University of Windsor

Research on media coverage of breast cancer has illustrated a tendency to report on prevalence, detection and treatment with a general lack of environmental and prevention oriented stories. In spite of growing evidence of links between environmental and occupational exposures and breast cancer incidence, the media generally omit these factors. A detailed critical discourse analysis (CDA) was conducted on 125 articles from the Toronto Star from the year 2012, with the Propaganda Model (PM) as the theoretical framework. Seven different themes were identified in the coverage of breast cancer and CDA was utilized to expose how the dominant ideology came to bear on those texts, including the general omission and/or downplaying of environmental and occupational exposures in relation to breast cancer, as well as primary prevention. To extend the frame of understanding, the analysis is being broadened to include theoretical inquiry applying political economy of discourse, constructions of truth, and subjugated knowledges to the problem of omission of occupation and environment in the breast cancer discourse. Given the significance for public health, understanding media coverage, perceptions of occupational risks and institutional

and/or systemic barriers can reveal important paradigm shifts in the approach to the breast cancer epidemic.

PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND COLLABORATION IN THE ARTS AND MUSIC

Session Code: SoCul3

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session includes the presentation of exciting investigations into culture, the arts and music, particularly exploring aspects relating to practice, performance and collaboration. Here, the agent figures prominently, and yet, not unaffected by conditions of possibility. Such conditions link the agent to local albeit mediated contexts, and strategies employed therein. Cultural topics presented here include everyday life, amateurism, and distinction. Cultural agents discussed, will include musicians, from folk, metal, and electronic fields, as well as tattoo artists. Approaches range widely, from classical concepts of action to the recent practice turn, and the epistemological vigilance of reflexive method. Qualitative research includes historical, ethnographic, and interdisciplinary methods. Presentations may include audio/visual playback and live performance.

Session Organizer: Aaron Klassen, Carleton University, Sociology and Anthropology

Chair: Benjamin Woo, Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *The Art and Artist Behind Your Tattoo: The Daily Life of Tattoo Artists in The Studio*

Chris Martin, Memorial University of Newfoundland

The practice of tattooing continues to evolve and indelibly mark cultures and skin in Canada and elsewhere around the world. This, in spite of the rise of theories which make vivid our fears of permanence while living in a liquid modern world. With a practice that involves custom artwork, fine details, depth in shading, and a utilization of many popular artistic styles such as photorealism, the reproduction of baroque and renaissance art, watercolour, clay imprint, and just about any other style that can be drawn or painted on other mediums, tattoo artists must navigate through social, cultural, and high artistic forms in order to perform and commit themselves to their ink. This research, informed by a full year of ethnographic data collected through working in a tattoo studio/art gallery, will describe and discuss what it means to be a tattoo artist today and how this craft is influenced by the aesthetics of the art worlds, the symbolic interaction of everyday life, and the performances of emotional labour.

2. *Sustainable Amateurism: Music Careers in Folk and Metal*

Diana Miller, University of Toronto

Sociological research often treats amateur music-making as a transitional status on the path toward a professional music career. Indeed, many local amateur musicians remain active for only a few years before they either *blow up* (i.e. professionalize) or *give up*. However, the organization of some music scenes allows participants to remain long-term amateur musicians. In this paper, I compare typical music career trajectories in two local music scenes: the contemporary folk and heavy metal scenes in Toronto. While amateur metal musicians generally burn out and exit the music scene by their early 30s, many amateur folk musicians remain active into middle age and even retirement without professionalizing. Based on 63 qualitative interviews and 70 instances of participant-observation, I show how different *stylistic conventions* and *social networks* in these two musical fields make amateurism a sustainable status in folk and an unsustainable status in heavy metal. Stylistic conventions and social networks in the heavy metal field require musicians to make heavy, continuous investments of time and energy in their music careers. These investments often become

unsustainable as metal musicians acquire professional and family responsibilities, leading to burnout. However, stylistic conventions and social networks in folk music allow musicians to participate with either higher or lower investments of time and energy, which makes folk music easier to balance with non-musical responsibilities and averts burnout. Due to these differences, the folk scene facilitates *sustainable amateurism*, or an amateur music career as an end in itself rather than as a stepping stone to professionalism.

3. *New Jack Kids: Distinction and Skill in Electronic Music*

Amelia Curran, Carleton University, **Michael Mopas**, Carleton University

From synth pop to dubstep, the field of electronic music has grown tremendously over the last several decades. Yet, despite the rising popularity of this musical genre, electronic artists are still often criticized for not being 'real musicians'. Much of this criticism is directed at their use of computers and other electronic tools (e.g., sequencers, synthesizers, etc.) to produce and perform this type of music. To some critics, these technologies remove the need for skill and talent to be a musician. Thus, unlike a classical violinist who can spend years mastering proper bowing technique to play a perfect note, the electronic artist only needs to press a key on a laptop to generate the same sound. Within this environment, electronic artists must work especially hard to establish themselves as skilled musicians. Based on interviews conducted with electronic artists, this paper explores the strategies electronic artists use to demonstrate their credibility as 'real' musicians. Using Bourdieu's concept of distinction, we look at various forms of cultural capital that are used to separate amateurs who simply use the technologies from those who have mastered them as musical instruments. Forms of cultural capital include developing an 'ear' and 'feel' for the music that takes time and practice; developing an embodied connection to the technologies so that the tools become extensions of the artists; and learning techniques that don't rely on pre-set technologies.

4. *Echo/nologies: The cultural politics of echoes*

Mickey Vallee, University of Lethbridge

In this presentation I approach the cultural politics of echoes with the methodological procedure of rhythm analysis in order to, first, gain insight into the auditory imaginations of echoes as they proliferate throughout 20th century modes of sonic storage and dissemination, and to, second, describe how such an auditory imagination proffers a critique of modernity's immanent threat of bare repetition. I claim that echoes are virtual collaborations of immaterial, non-human agency, although they have not been attended to in such a manner by current sound scholarship.

I use Steve Reich's 1966 composition, *Come Out*, as an entry point into an echoic field of resistances to modernity: (1) to the representational status of recording technology, (2) to the stability of subjectivity, and (3) to the captivation of minority identity on recording machines.

I conclude with the claim that echoes are one of many intangible auditory objects that calls for a necessary exegesis on the cultural politics of time, history, and possibility.

PROMISING DIRECTIONS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: INVITED PANEL DISCUSSION

Session Code: SoEd5

Session Format: Panel – Joint session with the Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education (CSSHE) / La Société Canadienne pour L'Étude de L'Enseignement Supérieur (SCÉES)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session features a panel discussion by some of Canada's top researchers in the Sociology of Education. Sociology of Education traverses an impressive terrain that has transcended its original focus on nation-building, socialization and inequality. With a keen eye on its intellectual roots, today Sociology of Education connects to studies of childhood and youth, the

life course, parenting, health, criminal justice, organizations and labour markets. In this interactive forum, panelists will discuss significant developments and promising directions in the Sociology of Education.

Session Organizers: Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo, David Zarifa, Nipissing University and Michelle Nilson, Simon Fraser University, in partnership with the Sociology of Education Research Cluster. *Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.*

Invited Panelists:

Vanessa de Oliveira Andreotti holds a Canada Research Chair in Race, Inequalities and Global Change, at the Department of Educational Studies, University of British Columbia. Her research focuses on analyses of historical and systemic patterns of reproduction of inequalities and how these mobilize global imaginaries that limit or enable different possibilities for collective existence and social change. Her scholarship examines problematic patterns of representations of and engagements with poverty and difference in education. Many of her publications are available at: <https://ubc.academia.edu/VanessadeOliveiraAndreotti>.

Scott Davies is Professor of Leadership, Higher and Adult Education at the University of Toronto. He has studied social movements and organizations in education and is currently examining the emergence of academic inequalities from preschool to postsecondary levels. He has won awards from the American Education Research Association and the Canadian Education Research Association, and has been an associate editor and editorial board member of several journals. With Neil Guppy, he is author of three editions of *The Schooled Society*.

Diane Farmer is an Associate Professor in the Department of Social Justice Education at OISE of the University of Toronto. She specializes in the sociology of education, childhood and youth as well as Francophone studies in Canada. She is interested in how children and youth make sense of their multiple ways of 'being in the world', of relating to the world and to schooling in particular. Her methodological framework incorporates creative visual methods of inquiry along with observations and interviews in the context of school ethnographies. In doing so, her scholarship seeks to contribute to the growing awareness for methods that foster reflexivity. She has also been director of the *Centre de recherche en éducation franco-ontarienne* (CREFO) at OISE of the University of Toronto since 2004.

Theresa Shanahan is a lawyer. She is an Associate Professor and former Associate Dean at the Faculty of Education, York University. She is also a member of the Graduate Programme in Public Policy, Administration and Law. Theresa's research and teaching interests include: education law and policy (K-12 and postsecondary); the political economy of postsecondary education; theory and research on the culture of university governance and organization; sociological understandings of professionalism and professionalization; human rights and education; and equity issues in education.

Terry Wotherspoon is Head and Professor of Sociology at the University of Saskatchewan. He is currently President-Elect of the Canadian Sociological Association and a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Governors of Immigration Research West, and has previously served as Chair of the Board of Governors for the Prairie Metropolis Centre. His research and publications, focusing on sociology of education, social policy, social inequality, and immigrant and indigenous populations, have been recognized with awards from the Canadian Education Association and the Canadian Association for Foundations of Education. He is also Adjunct Professor at Xi'an Jiaotong

University, and Visiting Professor at Lanzhou University and Northwest University for Nationalities, all in China.

Moderator:

Rebecca D. Cox is an assistant professor in the Faculty of Education at Simon Fraser University. She earned her Ph.D. in Education at the University of California, Berkeley, and has focused her research on issues of postsecondary access and opportunity for disadvantaged groups of students. In particular, she has explored teaching and learning inside community college classrooms, the organizational and institutional contexts that shape community college students' experiences, and the non-linearity of disadvantaged students' postsecondary pathways.

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR BUILDING INTERNATIONAL LABOUR SOLIDARITY

Session Code: WPO2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Renewed interest in international strategies for labour resistance has emerged in recent years, evident in the actions of various unions to win international framework agreements, develop coordination strategies, and establish mergers across national borders. Many of these strategies however have fallen short for reasons that include unequal relations between unions, historical relations shaped by imperialism and labour imperialism, racism, dilemmas arising from relations between workers' organizations and the state, political parties and state agencies as well as the nationalist lens through which strategies of resistance are often built. To develop new theories and models of international organization and resistance necessitates a critical examination of the tensions and dilemmas evident within the historical development of labour internationalism within particular unions and labour movements. This panel will begin with two papers that explore the lessons we can draw from historical examples of labour internationalism in Canada from the 1940s through the 1980s. The final paper focuses on prospects for the development of a continental labor movement in North America based on a transformative synergy between the existing transnational Canadian-U.S. unions (international unions) and the transnational Mexican working class.

Session Organizers: Katherine Nastovski, York University, Social and Political Thought and Richard Roman, University of Toronto (Emeritus), Sociology

Presenters:

1. *International Labour Solidarity and Union Democracy: Lessons from the Crowsnest Pass, 1945-1975*

Tom Langford, University of Calgary

At the end of WW II, the coal mining communities of the Crowsnest Pass (straddling the provincial boundary between SE British Columbia and SW Alberta) were the home of a powerful, counter-hegemonic workers' movement that was centred on five locals of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). The internationalism of the Crowsnest workers' movement in 1945 combined three strands: the cosmopolitanism of the many coal miners who had immigrated to Canada from different parts of Europe; a rank-and-file democracy that traced its origins to the work of the Western Federation of Miners and One Big Union in the early decades of the 20th century; and solidarity work, spearheaded by Labor Progressive Party activists, in support of what was believed to be a full-fledged workers' state and society, the USSR.

The proposed paper will trace the transformation of labour internationalism in the Crowsnest Pass between 1945 and 1975, highlighting the importance of understanding the connections between union democracy and the quality of labour internationalism. I will argue that local union democracy was undermined by three processes: the Cold War, increasing autocracy and corruption at the Washington head office of the UMWA, and high-pressured union raiding by U.S.-based business unions.

2. *Building Grassroots International Labour Solidarity in Canada: Lessons from the Worker-to-Worker Model*

Katherine Nastovski, York University

Based on interviews with union activists who organized international labour solidarity in the context of the Canadian labour movement in the 1970s and 1980s, I consider some of the specific lessons we can draw from the worker-to-worker model of solidarity. This model, which became a popular means of solidarity organizing in the 1970s, focused on building relationships across borders between workers themselves. Activists involved in this work emphasized their commitment to mobilizing solidarity amongst and between rank and file workers and community allies, facilitating links with trade unionists internationally and supporting worker self-activity. I argue that the strength of this model derives from its rootedness in strategies of class struggle unionism. This paper will consider the practices of two major solidarity campaigns in the 1980s, the organizing against South African apartheid and solidarity with Central American struggles, particularly support for the Sandinistas. I examine aspects of this practice that are useful thinking through possibilities for grassroots international solidarity today.

3. *Continentalism from Below: Mexican Workers and International Unions in North America*

Richard Roman, University of Toronto (emeritus)

This paper will explore the prospects for the development of a continental labour movement in North America based on a transformative synergy between the existing transnational Canadian-U.S. unions (international unions) and the transnational Mexican working class. The Mexican working class straddles the Mexico-U.S. border and plays an important role in continentally integrated production. International unions straddle the Canada-U.S. border.

READING SOCIOLOGY, READING HISTORY

Session Code: CaSo5

Session Format: Roundtable / Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This joint-session panel with CHA explores the divide separating the disciplines of history and sociology. The panel investigates similarities and differences in practice and perspective as well as the practical processes underlying disciplinary identification. It also offers an inter-disciplinary history by considering how the divide has waxed and waned over time. The main purpose of this panel is to increase dialogue, collaboration, and understanding between historians and sociologists.

This session has been organized by the Comparative and Historical Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Matthew Lange, McGill University, Sociology and Bruce Curtis, Carleton University, Sociology

Moderator: Philip Primeau, Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University

Roundtable participants:

- Bruce Curtis, Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University
- Catherine Desbarats, History, McGill University

- Matthew Lange, Sociology, McGill University
- Dominique Marshall, History, Carleton University
- Frédérick Guillaume Dufour, Sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal
- Shirley Tillotson, History, Dalhousie University

**REASSESSING THE TERRAIN OF TRANSNATIONAL FEMINISMS AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZING
ACROSS DIFFERENCE**

Session Code: Fem2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session is interested in exploring the various ways in which transnational feminists negotiate and navigate their differences while simultaneously working in coalitions, networks and alliances. In recent years solidarity building within transnational feminist organizing has attracted scholarly attention due to the ways in which it disrupts binaries, pointing to the double-edged nature of the work.

Growing debates and conversations show that on the one hand, despite differences, solidarities are taking place, they are unfolding and doing so in dynamic ways. They are opening up relational possibilities. On the other hand, they can be problematic as they may reinscribe power imbalances, such as, but not limited to, issues of representation and speaking on behalf of others, differences in race, class, ability, sexual orientation, ability, nationhood etc. To overcome these barriers, transnational feminists are exploring and implementing strategies to address power differentials across difference.

This session will explore processes, dynamics and different ways of organizing that address and/or work through tensions within transnational feminist organizing. We invite both empirical and theoretical submissions looking at women's resistance and organizing, feminist networks and organizations that are critically recognizing difference as part of their agendas.

Dans cette séance, nous explorerons les manières dont les femmes et les féministes impliquées dans des mouvements à caractère transnational ont négocié leurs différences et ont navigué à travers celles-ci en oeuvrant ensemble au sein de coalitions, de réseaux ou d'alliances. Dans les dernières années, la question de la construction d'alliances de solidarité dans les organisations féministes transnationales a retenu l'attention de nombreux chercheurs, plus particulièrement en raison de la perturbation de la qualité des relations binaires qu'elles provoquent, et qui serait engendrée par le caractère «à double tranchant» de ces solidarités transnationales.

En effet, les débats et les réflexions émises à ce sujet, de plus en plus nombreuses d'ailleurs, démontrent que, d'un côté, et malgré les différences, des solidarités transnationales prennent bel et bien place, et qu'elles se déploient de manière dynamique. Elles ouvrent en fait la voie vers de nouvelles possibilités sur le plan relationnel. D'un autre côté, elles posent également problème, puisqu'elles peuvent contribuer à ré-inscrire un déséquilibre dans les relations de pouvoir notamment (et pas uniquement) au sein des enjeux de représentation et de prise de parole, et au sein de différences portant sur des questions de races, de classes, de capacité, d'orientation sexuelle, de nationalité, etc. Afin de s'affranchir de ces barrières, les féministes transnationales proposent d'explorer et d'implanter des stratégies afin de s'attaquer à la question du déséquilibre dans ces relations de pouvoir associées à la question de la différence.

Dans cette séance, nous explorerons les processus, les dynamiques et les différents moyens entrepris pour réfléchir au phénomène et/ou pour oeuvrer à travers les tensions qu'il engendre, à travers les organisations féministes transnationales. Nous invitons les personnes intéressées à soumettre des propositions de communication tant de nature empirique que théorique sur des travaux portant sur des mouvements de protestation et de résistance et des organisations de femmes, ou encore sur des réseaux et des organisations féministes, qui pensent de manière critique la question de la reconnaissance de la différence au sein de leurs activités et de leur action.

Session Organizers: Anabel Paulos, University of Ottawa, Sociology and Dorothy Attakora, University of Ottawa, Institute of Feminist and Gender Studies

Chair: Samantha Feder, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. *Finite Disappointments or Infinite Hope: Working Through Tensions Within Transnational Feminist Movements*

Dorothy Attakora, University of Ottawa, **Anabel Paulos**, University of Ottawa

The body of literature on transnational feminism illustrates and paints a picture of a field that is contested, in- flux, and constantly evolving and shifting. Growing debates over questions of power, privilege, and representation has shown that at times, feminists, both academic and activists may reinscribe and reinforce the very power imbalances feminism seeks to dismantle. In this paper, I highlight gaps within transnational feminism that produce sites of tensions. I draw on the following as challenges that threaten to keep in place power imbalances: 1) political, cultural and linguistic diversity; 2) physical and spatial differences that produce scales of power; and 3) shared histories of oppression rooted in colonialism, imperialism, nation- building and capitalism. I then explore what is proposed within the literature to redress these imbalances. I put various scholars in conversation with one another to highlight strategies suggested by both activists and academics, and those located in both sites, and how they envision a future where such tensions are mitigated. I explore four strategies including (but not limited to) 1) self- reflexivity; 2) transversal politics that acknowledge intersectionality and interlocking sites of oppression; 3) mutual stretching rooted in accountability and shifting around resources and finally 4) the need for action through practice and praxis.

2. *Critical Intervention: Black Women (Re)defining Feminist Resistance, Activism and Empowerment in Feminist Organizing within Ontario*

Jacqueline Benn-John, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), University of Toronto

Wane (2002) argues that feminism is "based on the experiences of White, middle-class, and heterosexual women who have lived experiences [that] are analyzed without interrogation of race and colour" (38). While the Combahee River Collective (1983), identifies how racialized women have been involved in the feminist movement the 1960's, a combination of "reactionary forces...as well as elitism and racism within the movement, have served to obscure Black women's participation" (273) nonetheless. Despite many Black women's experiences and contributions to feminist organizing, a lack of record about Black women working in feminist women's organizations persists. As a result, the marginalization of Black women and their ideas on (and within) feminist movements is perpetuated. With these intersectional contexts in mind, this work will consider the experiences and contributions of Black women working in rape crisis centres in Ontario, Canada. Using Black feminism, anti-colonial and integrative anti-racist theories, this paper will query: *What does feminist scholarship bring to our understanding of Black women workers' perspectives on feminist organizing/practices within rape crisis centres; and what does the hegemonic feminist scholarship exclude?* This work will offer intentional analysis of the constructed invisibility of Black feminist action, practice and thought in feminist organizing.

3. *Feminist solidarity in translation: the World March of Women*

Carmen Diaz, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

The World March of Women (WMW) is a transnational social movement that contributes to build contra-hegemonic knowledge and actions to fight patriarchy, capitalism, racism and colonialism, recognizing women's diversity. I will argue that a key element for this is to build on common ground, expanding the analysis, agenda and practices through what Boaventura de Sousa Santos calls "intercultural translation". I will explore the process of translation at the WMW's 9th international Encuentro held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, seeking to understand the process of translation, who translates and how, and what enhances or difficults consensus and resonance.

4. *Shared Roots, Several Routes: Interrogating Transnational Affect and Conditional be/longing in the Indian Diasporic Experience*

Jolin Joseph, York University, **Rajanie (Preity) Kumar**, York University

The global Indian diaspora is a diverse, heterogeneous and influential community of over 25 million that spans 110 countries (MOIA 2012). This paper foregrounds India's engagement with its diasporic counterparts, and the multiple modes through which members of overseas Indian communities negotiate identity, membership and relationship with India and among themselves. The paper considers the tangential trajectories of Indians in the Gulf and Indians in the Caribbean, and their uneven incorporation into the ambit of the state, via a critical comparison of the systems of indentureship and temporary labour migration. Using the theoretical frameworks offered by Stuart Hall (1990, 1995) on diasporic identity and Yuval-Davis (2006, 2011) on the politics of belonging, we question the ways in which India regulates, limits, and draws different diasporic subjects back into the nation state, and for what purposes. The paper is framed around contrasting yet complementary narratives of two "Indian" women navigating these diasporic dialectics and their tenuous links with India(ness). Through a grounded, auto-ethnographic account (Ellis 2004) the authors complicate their histories and positionality, recognizing the role and potential for transnational feminist solidarity to bridge these social, political and relational divides. We use the lens of transnational affect to read these differential dynamics and theorize precarious diasporic identities that are constituted in and through memory, longing and recreations of Indian-ness through cultural, religious and capitalistic practices. We begin our analysis by contesting the construction of "Mother India" as an all-embracing, feminine nation that retains an umbilical connection to her "children" abroad. Additionally, we complicate more recent notions of a virile, paternalistic and protective India that welcomes its "prodigal sons", by examining the different ways Indians are organized, classified and (dis)avowed. The paper concludes by tracing how the state erects boundaries between differently positioned diasporic bodies, suspending them in uneven relations of power and negating opportunities for coalition building. It is this state-segregation of Indian diasporic communities that contributes to the critical lack of sites and spaces for transnational solidarity building.

5. *Dancing with Discrimination: Women of Colour and Municipal Politics in Toronto*

Suzanne Narain, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto

Toronto prides itself as a diverse and multicultural city, though the political representatives remain quite *white*. The November 26th, 2014 issue of *Now Magazine* in Toronto, headlined a photo of the current city council, of the 45 members only 6 are people of colour and 13 are women. Myer Siemiatycki (2011) argues that 49% of Toronto's population is comprised of immigrants, even though Toronto has anti-racist and equity policies in place, political representation is predominantly middle-aged white men. However, in the 2014 municipal elections in Toronto, there was a significant amount of women of colour who ran for either mayor, councillor or trustee positions. Many of the women faced varying levels of discrimination based on their gender, race,

class, sexuality and religion. This paper will analyze the discrimination that women of colour candidates experienced in the 2014 municipal elections in Toronto and the solidarity that was built as a result. I will conduct a discourse analysis using public material, such as debates, newspaper and magazine articles, and news clips. I will also take an auto-ethnographic approach, drawing from my personal experience as a women of colour who ran for councillor in my ward. I seek to interrogate the culture of white privilege that exists within municipal politics, as well as the ways in which women of colour disrupt, resist and negotiate these power relations.

6. *Feminist and Social Movement Theory Approaches to Coalitions*

Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa

Social movement scholars utilizing resource mobilization and political process theories, contend that coalition relationships between social movement actors are viewed instrumentally by activists and not seen as creating any enduring solidarities or new identities (Della Porta and Diani, 2006, 24). These connections are seen as "means-oriented relationships" with an emphasis on the pooling of resources (Tarrow, 2005, 164). However, feminist theorists center the role of identity in their analysis (Anzaldúa, 1990, Fowlkes, 1997, Lyons, 2001). Transnational feminist organizing often manifests in the form of a coalition which joins feminists across differences of geography, race, religion, class, genders, nationality, and other identities of difference. Thus, traditional social movement theories do not capture the importance of identities and building relationships across differences in feminist organizing. Transnational feminist organizing could be better understood by social movement theory that incorporates both resource mobilization, political process, and feminist theories of coalitions. This paper will compare and contrast a social movement theory approach with a feminist approach to broaden our definition of coalitions and allow us to further capture the reality of transnational social movement organizations.

REGULATING CRIME AND DEVIANCE: POLICING, INCARCERATION, AND SELF-REGULATION

Session Code: Omni1-D

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Presentations in this session discuss policing styles, issues surrounding incarceration and parole, as well as professional misconduct by lawyers.

Chair: Andreas E. Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University

Presenters:

1. *Public Perceptions of the Hong Kong Police Force: Confidence and Legitimacy in the Post Colonial Era*

Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary, **Maggy Lee**, University of Hong Kong

This paper presents the empirical findings from a focus group research study on the public perceptions and experiences of policing in Hong Kong. The main findings indicate that while participants have generally positive views about police effectiveness in terms of responding promptly to and addressing crime, they have mixed views regarding the processes through which police are encountered as well as concerns regarding public order policing in Hong Kong. This research complements existing quantitative surveys which indicate the Hong Kong Police Force maintain one of the world's highest levels of public confidence, yet suggests further mining of the interpretations Hong Kong citizens hold regarding the police is warranted. We argue that a useful framework is to conceptualise public perceptions of policing both in terms of their instrumental and affective concerns.

2. *Collaborative Policing: A Case Study of the Red Deer Domestic Violence Collaborative Court Program*

Lucy Wang, University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Sociology

While Canadian police agencies are increasingly expected to collaborate with community organizations to resolve or prevent crime, there is limited empirical evidence addressing either the complexities of these partnerships or their effectiveness. This exploratory case study addresses this gap by examining the Domestic Violence Collaborative Court Program (DVCCP) in Red Deer, Alberta. DVCCP is a domestic violence response involving partnerships between the police, the judicial system, as well as social and community services. In order to gain a greater understanding of the DVCCP, 12 in-depth interviews were conducted with representatives from partnering agencies with the majority of participants from management level positions. The interviews reveal that the partnership has clear benefits in responding to domestic violence, including the ability to provide clients with a continuum of service; increasing clients' accountability through multiple service perspectives; service efficiency; and connection to information and resources within each other's agencies. At the same time, several challenges were also identified, consisting of high turnover rates for workers; sustainability of consistent funding; and unintended impacts of independent organizational decision-making. This paper contributes to the knowledge base regarding collaborative policing by highlighting the benefits and challenges of these types of community partnerships.

3. *Guilty till proven innocent: The Truth in Sentencing Act and the growth of pre-conviction incarceration in Canada*

Mark Stobbe, Department of Sociology University of Saskatchewan

Over the past decade and a half, people accused of crimes in Canada have increasingly been held in jail prior to any finding of guilt or innocence. Currently, the majority of inmates in provincial jails in Canada have not been convicted of the crime for which they are being incarcerated. In 2009, the political response was the unanimous passage of Bill C-25, *The Truth in Sentencing Act*, which was based on the premise that the increase in pre-conviction custody was due to the accused "gaming" the system in order to take advantage of preferential treatment of time served prior to conviction. Bill C-25 did not result in a reduction in rates of pre-conviction custody. Examination of interprovincial experience suggests that remand rates are primarily a function of detain/summons decisions by police and the speed with which the court system deals with charges.

4. *The costs of incarcerating youth*

James Popham, University of Saskatchewan Wilfrid Laurier University, **Isobel Findlay**, University of Saskatchewan

Approximately 1,371 youth are incarcerated on any given day in Canada. While we have a reasonable depiction of the nature of their incarceration as well as demographic indicators, we have very little information about spending: The last publicly available report by a government agency estimating corrections spending for youth was published in 2002. This paper develops a methodology for projecting youth incarcerating costs through thorough evaluation of provincial and federal budgets compared with demographic and other information available through government sources. Using these methods, the authors estimate that an average of \$474 was spent per day per criminalized youth in 2012-13, at a total cost of \$492.9 million to Canadian taxpayers. The presentation concludes with additional insights into the estimated social costs of youth incarceration, making the case for a re-evaluation of the Social Return on Investment for youth custody.

5. *Assessing Desistance Potential: Examining determinations of parole conditions among federal parolees*

Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland, **Kimberley Clow**, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, **Michael Adorjan**, University of Calgary

A main goal of corrections in Canada is the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-offenders back into the community. Toward this end, Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) strives to promote programs in prisons and in the community that assist offenders in their efforts to surpass the barriers encountered when trying to desist. We analyzed the files of federal parolees that are clients of a Crossroads Day Reporting Centre (CDRC) to investigate how closely individuals' intake assessments predicted their parole conditions. The CDRC model of parole assistance is an individualized model emphasizing the therapeutic relationship between case-manager and client, and tailored to the individual needs of the client. This model is examined through an assessment of the impact of offense and criminogenic risk factors on diverse parole conditions. This research contributes to the emerging area of desistance research in Canada, identifying factors that encourage desistance from crime and community reintegration.

RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

We would like to invite you to our RC meeting on relational sociology. This new RC has already 45 members coming from 14 countries and involve many well-known specialists (see our site under Members). We would like to present our ongoing activities (such as the new group discussion on Google) and our plans for the near future. We would also like to invite you to join us and bring your ideas and suggestions.

RELIGION AND THE LIFE COURSE

Session Code: SoRe3

Session Format: Joint Session

Canadian Society for the Study of Religion

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session provides an opportunity for scholars to present research findings on a variety of topics related to religion and the life course. Some papers explore the evolution of people's religious attitudes, experiences and practices over time, while others examine religious attitudes, experiences and practices in relation to specific points in the life course (e.g., childhood, adolescence or older adulthood). In addition, analyses of denominational or organizational perspectives on parenting, childrearing and aging are presented.

Session Organizers: Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University, Department of Sociology

Chair: Agata Piękosz, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Becoming a Pastor: Exploring Women's Experiences of "Call" to Ministry within the Christian Church*

Kathleen Steeves, McMaster University

Deciding upon a career path is arguably a significant part of human growth and identity formation, as the question of "what will I *do*" is so closely linked to the question of "what will I *be*." This is an especially significant transition for those moving from participation to leadership within religious institutions. Becoming a spiritual leader often involves the experience of "call" to this position that is at once an individual (often "supernatural") revelation and a concrete social community affair. This paper presents a qualitative analysis of women's experiences of "call" to pastoral ministry within the Christian church in Canada. Drawing on a series of semi-structured interviews, I look at how women craft their stories of call – often reflecting back on their entire life course to

explain what led them to this decision. I analyze both the supernatural and practical catalysts of their transitions to gain a better understanding of what it means to be called into pastoral ministry and the implications this has on life course and identity.

2. *Roman Catholic Print Media Representations of the Third Age and Fourth Age*

Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University

Aging studies scholars sometimes distinguish between the socially constructed categories of the “Third Age,” a successful period in the life course in which older adults experience engaged and active lives in retirement, and the “Fourth Age,” a dreaded period characterized by the decline, disease and dementia of those who are “old old.” This paper outlines how the mainstream print media in North America has framed these periods in the life course and then examines the Catholic print media’s treatment of similar issues. Included is an examination of how the papacies of Pope John Paul II and Pope Benedict XVI ended (one in death, the other in resignation) and were portrayed in the Catholic media. It is suggested that Catholic media representations both reinforce and challenge mainstream media representations of aging. On the one hand, the Catholic media echoes the mainstream emphasis on the distinctions between the Third Age and the Fourth Age (i.e., vitality vs. decline). On the other hand, the Catholic media potentially challenges this secular division by eschewing the mainstream media’s emphasis on consumerist anti-aging endeavours in favour of a focus on wisdom and spiritual strengths in both the Third Age and the Fourth Age.

3. *What Parents Need to Know: Movie Reviews, Religion, and the Standard North American Family*

David Feltmate, Auburn University at Montgomery, **Kimberly Brackett**, Auburn University at Montgomery

How do parents raise their children so that they will become good, moral, and decent citizens and righteous human beings? While there are numerous experts—both professional and self-proclaimed—willing to sell their advice to parents, we focus on the question of how media guides produced by Christian parachurch organizations teach parents how to evaluate films and, by extension, rear their children. Using Dorothy Smith’s model of the Standard North American Family (SNAF), Penny Edgell’s religious rhetorical typology of family problems, and insights from cultural sociologies of religion, we will use content analysis methods to show how children, parents, and family structure are intertwined with conservative American Christian models of good people and families through everyday media pedagogy. We conclude with a discussion of how this research feeds into a larger discourse of the SNAF’s role in contemporary American political, religious, and family life.

4. *Religious Participation and Immigrant Mental Health in Canada*

Meng Yu, Memorial University

Evidence in both the US and Canada seems to indicate an overall increase of religious activities among immigrants as their time in the host country increases. It has also been found that in the United States, Australia, and Western Europe, regular religious participation is associated with better mental health outcomes. However, research on the relationship between religious participation and immigrant mental health using nationally representative data is rare in Canada. My research attempts to discover the relationship in the Canadian context using the confidential data of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada.

My preliminary finding in this research is that immigrants who participate in religious activities are less likely to have mental health problems. However, a change in religious status, from not participating to participating, does not seem to lead to an improvement in mental health.

RELIGION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Session Code: SoRe2

Session Format: Regular (presentation and discussion) / Co-sponsored with the Canadian Society for the Study of Religion

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: What is religion's role in modern public and private life and how does sociology help us to understand religion's place in contemporary societies, especially as it intersects with other institutions? How is religion's role in public and private life negotiated in different contexts? Presenters are invited to engage a variety of theoretical perspectives, methodological approaches, and national contexts to provide a comparative framework for addressing ongoing debates in the sociology of religion including (but not limited to) secularisms, religion and the nation state, the role of religious organizations in public life and politics, state support for religious institutions, religion and the law, religion and family life, and religion and health care.

Session Organizer and Chair: David Feltmate, Auburn University at Montgomery, Sociology,

Presenters:

1. *My Values are Public but Yours are Private*

Brian Carwana, University of Toronto

Secularism is premised partly on a public versus private divide which, ostensibly, fosters freedom by protecting personal behaviour from state oversight. On religion, this divide is supposed to grant a shielded space for religious practice while erecting boundaries to protect others from religious control.

My study, however, focuses on Canada's evangelical lobbies whose existence challenges this divide as they organize around a so-called private matter (religion) specifically to have public influence. I draw on Craig Martin's suggestion that whereas liberal political theory mistakenly posits a hard binary between public and private realms, social theory more accurately traces how power circulates back and forth between interdependent public and private realms. I apply Martin's ideas on key issues like abortion and same-sex marriage to show that activists understand very well that public norms require reshaping private subjects and that advocates seek clout in both realms. I also show that "public" and "private" are not merely descriptive labels, but rather tools used by advocates as they attempt to influence subject formation. Through case studies, I demonstrate the potency and malleability of the labels public and private as they are employed alternatively to marginalize, to privilege, to code values, and to assert dominance.

2. *Mediating Prosperity: Exploring constructions of health, wealth, and faith in televangelist discourse*

Holly Thomas, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Carleton University

This paper investigates contemporary televangelist discourses in order to better articulate prevailing models of what constitutes ideal-type Christian citizenship and participation in an increasingly mediated religious landscape. Using a Foucauldian inspired theoretical-methodology, I argue that contemporary evangelical *media packages* now cut across traditional and emergent technologies to create a seamless mediated empire of participatory salvation. The resultant discursive formations construct multiple religious-political subjectivities that contribute to a religious identity where civic engagement is no longer shunned but encouraged; indicative of an increasing *responsibilization of salvation*. Drawing from a discourse analysis of popular televangelist programming, I examine the complexities of a religious identity that constructs believers as active

participants in both personal and national salvation. This allows for a more comprehensive understanding of how prevailing evangelical subjectivities govern everyday decisions regarding health and financial lifestyles, as well as the increasingly complex relationship between religion, media, and politics in North America. This paper contributes to a growing literature concerning the role of digital religion in public life by advancing a discussion of the complex intersections between apocalyptic discourse, prosperity gospels, and evangelical governance.

RELIGION: DURKHEIMIAN CONSIDERATIONS

Session Code: CNDS5

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session features new work reflective of the range and contemporary applicability of Durkheimian approaches to the sociology and theory of religion. These encompass the implication of religion in the definition and possibility of society; the (im)possibility of the terms of religious speech in contemporary life; reconfigurations of the sacred and religious change; and a rethinking of the idea of a future 'religion of humanity'.

Session Organizers: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta and William Ramp, University of Lethbridge

This session has been co-sponsored by the Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies research cluster.

Presenters:

1. *Shifting the Sacred: Rob Bell and the Progressive Evangelical Turn*

Robin Willey, University of Alberta Department of Sociology

For sociologist Emile Durkheim (1858-1917), the 'sacred' constitutes all those things "set apart and forbidden." Sacred items or ideas are set in relationship to other sacred things within religious contexts. Within Evangelical Christianity, and to a lesser degree Protestantism in general, the sacred has arguably centred on the individual believer and her/his personal relationship with God and scripture. Recently, however, a growing movement within Evangelical Christianity has emphasized the sacred nature of relationships and community, culminating in the mantra "God is love." This shift has set community above the personal in the hierarchy of sacred Evangelical things. The work of Rob Bell, who is the Evangelical author, pastor, and Oprah Network star, possibly best exemplifies this change and its ramifications, which extend from a post-colonial critique of mission work and evangelism to a move to more inclusive and even Universalist soteriology. Such efforts that have left Bell labeled as a heretic in some Evangelical circles. The author of this paper on Bell and the Evangelicals uses two years of ethnographic research collected from Evangelical communities across North America to explicate further the effects of this movement.

2. *The "Religion of the Earth" from a Durkheimian Standpoint: an Hypothesis for Radical Ecology*

Jean-Francois Filion, Département de sociologie Université du Québec à Montréal

Le présent exposé vise à présenter l'hypothèse suivant laquelle la conception durkheimienne de la religion renferme un potentiel critique dans le contexte actuel de la *crise écologique*. Celle-ci nous oblige à entrevoir la nécessité de limiter l'activité humaine contrairement à l'ethos libéral. Or, cette limitation pourrait consister en une soustraction de domaines de la nature vis-à-vis des activités profanes de l'économie. Par exemple, le généticien David Suzuki ne parle-t-il pas d'un «équilibre sacré» à instaurer avec la nature? Une telle voie conforme avec conception durkheimienne de

religion pourrait devenir une alternative au pessimisme écologique développé par le philosophe Hans Jonas, qui déplorait l'incapacité de la démocratie libérale à affronter les catastrophes environnementales. Néanmoins, les constats de Hans Jonas mènent à une impasse politique en admettant que la limitation de l'activité humaine doit s'inspirer de l'autoritarisme soviétique. L'actualisation écologiste d'une perspective durkheimienne permettrait d'éviter les périls écofascistes, car l'imposition de limites éthico-politiques devrait s'effectuer à travers la médiation de groupes intermédiaires ainsi que par la médiation d'une «religion de la Terre» révélant que la pratique quotidienne du «culte de l'individu» ne peut s'effectuer que dans un habitat compatible avec la vie humaine.

3. *Religion, representation and speech: Tarde, Durkheim, Latour*

William Ramp, University of Lethbridge

This paper will examine a few central presuppositions of a Durkheimian theory of religion through a critical reading of Bruno Latour's *Rejoicing: Or the Torments of Religious Speech*. This, perhaps Latour's most personal and explicitly 'religious' effort, nonetheless accords with the trajectory of his more well-known work on science and modernity. Like these, it embodies Latour's sympathetic interpretation of what one might call a certain sort of anti-representationalism in the writing of Durkheim's great opponent, Gabriel Tarde. In the spirit of Latour's *Rejoicing*, which emphasizes instead religion as a practice of speech and as encounter, this paper will ask what central features might mark an *encounter between religion and sociology* which does something *other* than objectify 'religion' as a topic of study. Moreover, in what sense, if any, could *sociologie religieuse* be said, in *Durkheimian* terms, to be in dialogue with religious speech and practice, or to *be itself* a 'religious' intervention? If this is possible to say this, what then can be made of Durkheim's characterization of religion and its constitutive features, as social facts? And how might Latour – and/or the ghost of Tarde – respond to the 'torture' of encountering a paper such as this one?

**RETHINKING CITIZENSHIP (PART 1): DEFINITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF CITIZENSHIP /
REPENSER LA CITOYENNETÉ (PREMIÈRE PARTIE): DÉFINITION ET CONSTRUCTION DE LA
CITOYENNETÉ**

Session Code: PSSM5-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session provides a forum for a sociological discussion of citizenship. The relevance of citizenship has become more pronounced in recent years. While a restrictive turn in citizenship policy has been particularly pronounced in Europe, similar tendencies also been detected in the United States and Canada. In fact, since June 2014 a new Citizenship Act makes Canadian citizenship more difficult to obtain and easier to lose. This session examines the idea of citizenship in Canada and abroad. Potential paper topics include, but are not limited to:

- the process of naturalization from empirical and theoretical perspectives,
- the history of citizenship revocation,
- the operationalization of civic integration principles in policy and programming,
- the uses and misuses of "national values" in public discourse
- the notions of "home" and "belonging" in relation to claims to/expressions of citizenship,
- the relevance of legal citizenship for social rights/exclusions,
- the impacts of transnational ties upon the meaning of citizenship.

L'objectif de cette séance est de fournir un espace de discussion sociologique pour repenser l'idée de la citoyenneté. Cette idée et ses expressions politiques sont devenues encore plus prégnantes au

cours des dernières années. Si le tournant restrictif par rapport aux politiques de citoyenneté s'est avéré tout particulièrement important en Europe, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'on observe des tendances similaires aux États-Unis et au Canada. En effet, au Canada, depuis juin 2014, une nouvelle loi en matière de citoyenneté rend la citoyenneté canadienne non seulement plus difficile à obtenir, mais également plus facilement révoquée. Dans cette séance, nous examinerons l'idée de la citoyenneté au Canada et ailleurs. Les personnes intéressées sont invitées à proposer des communications qui pourront porter notamment (mais non exclusivement) sur un des sujets suivants:

- les processus de naturalisation, envisagés tant dans une perspective empirique que théorique;
- l'histoire de la révocation de la citoyenneté;
- l'opérationnalisation des principes d'intégration civique au sein des politiques et des programmes;
- les usages et abus de l'expression «valeurs nationales» dans le discours public
- les notions de «résidence» ou de «chez-soi» et d'«appartenance» en relation avec l'idée de citoyenneté (en termes d'acquisition, d'expression ou de revendication);
- la pertinence de la citoyenneté légale pour les notions de droits sociaux et d'exclusion;
- l'influence des liens transnationaux sur la signification accordée à la citoyenneté.

Les résumés et les textes de communication pourront être soumis tant en français qu'en anglais.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizers: Marie-Michèle Sauvageau, University of Ottawa, Sociology and Anthropology and Elke Winter, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology

Chair: Frédérick Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presenters:

1. *A Brave New Citizenry: Exploring Canadian Welfare State Retrenchment through Changing Citizenship*

Matthew Sanscartier, University of Manitoba

In this conceptual paper, I propose and develop the concept of *citizenry fragmentation* to understand the ways in which exercising “good” Canadian citizenship is increasingly equated to commodification and consumption. I depart from the notion that citizenship and welfare states are inextricably linked; in a neo-liberal era of austerity, both work together to place emphasis on social and economic self-reliance. A fragmented form of citizenship, particularly social citizenship, embeds such self-reliance within the Canadian identity. Further, I show how this emphasis on self-reliance displaces Canadians' sense of collective responsibility for various social problems. As a concept, citizenry fragmentation captures why and how power relations in Canadian society (subject to the forces of globalization) act on the values Canadians possess with respect to de-commodifying policy. Building off work by scholars of both citizenship and welfare states, I argue that understanding the Canadian citizenry as “fragmented” is a more sophisticated explanation of welfare state retrenchment than those of political culture or power resources, two dominant theoretical frames of welfare state development. I conclude that by incorporating both frames into an understanding of ‘fragmenting’ citizenship, we can better explain Canadian welfare state retrenchment beginning in the 1970s and continuing today.

2. *Locating Multiculturalism within the Other*

James Baker, University of Newfoundland

In a very compelling article, Nick Lynn and Susan Lea (2003) argue that over the last 50 or so years, there has been a move within Britain to refocus attention on British national identity by utilizing narratives that develop a “common British heritage.” They further suggest that British

Conservatives frame asylum seekers as a threat to this socially constructed common British heritage, thereby presenting their arrival as a serious social threat to core “Britishness.” I believe that an analogous link can be made using Elke Winter's (2011) examination of multiculturalism from the period 1992 to 2001. In my reading, she argues that immigrants, in opposing Québec separatism during the referendum, shifted from being defined as the “Other” to being temporarily defined as “we.” To curb the separatist movement, Canada’s “common or multicultural heritage” was redefined around a new multiculturalism – one that was constructed to include only a specific type of newcomer. This “new multiculturalism” presented immigrants as part of the Canadian national identity in order to create an imagined or mythic bond between the “multicultural we” (i.e., English Canadians) and the non-English immigrant population. In this presentation, I argue that since 2006 (the year the Conservatives came to power), this re-articulation has been utilized by the Conservatives in order to portray asylum seekers as taking advantage of Canada's “common heritage.” This framing provides the Canadian Conservative government with the opportunity to frame asylum seekers as a threat to Canada and Canadian society - and therefore undeserving of protection.

3. Designer Immigrants and Cash Cows: Locating international students within neoliberal citizenship in Canada

Sinziana Chira, Dalhousie University

This paper locates Canada’s growing international education industry within neoliberal citizenship frameworks operating in the Global North and offers an understanding of how these frameworks are exported and taken up by international migrants in legitimizing migration projects and claiming belonging to citizenship regimes in Canada and beyond. In offering a holistic view of the ambivalent and often contradictory policy agendas that emerge at federal and provincial levels and on university campuses and that depict international students as simultaneous ideal/designer immigrants and temporary additions to cash-strapped education institutions, the paper pursues the ideological importance of ‘the international student’ for citizenship discourses in the Global North, revealing this growing category of migrants as instrumental in legitimizing contentious intersections of privilege, skill and immigrant desirability. In turn, data gleaned from 72 interviews with international students from 29 countries studying, working and living in Canada’s Atlantic region supports an exploration of how these contentious policy rhetorics are lived and articulated by the student-migrants themselves in their quest for belonging and settlement in Canada. The emerging narratives are shown in my study to ultimately contribute to wider mechanisms of migrant othering in the Global North, making borders less permeable to all migrants, including international students.

RETHINKING CITIZENSHIP (PART 2): CITIZENSHIP IN PRACTICE / REPENSER LA CITOYENNETÉ (DEUXIÈME PARTIE): LA CITOYENNETÉ EN PRATIQUE

Session Code: PSSM5-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session provides a forum for a sociological discussion of citizenship. The relevance of citizenship has become more pronounced in recent years. While a restrictive turn in citizenship policy has been particularly pronounced in Europe, similar tendencies also been detected in the United States and Canada. In fact, since June 2014 a new Citizenship Act makes Canadian citizenship more difficult to obtain and easier to lose. This session examines the idea of citizenship in Canada and abroad.

L'objectif de cette séance est de fournir un espace de discussion sociologique pour repenser l'idée de la citoyenneté. Cette idée et ses expressions politiques sont devenues encore plus prégnantes au cours des dernières années. Si le tournant restrictif par rapport aux politiques de citoyenneté s'est avéré tout particulièrement important en Europe, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'on observe des tendances similaires aux États-Unis et au Canada. En effet, au Canada, depuis juin 2014, une nouvelle loi en matière de citoyenneté rend la citoyenneté canadienne non seulement plus difficile à obtenir, mais également plus facilement révoquée. Dans cette séance, nous examinerons l'idée de la citoyenneté au Canada et ailleurs.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizers: Marie-Michèle Sauvageau, University of Ottawa, Sociology and Anthropology and Elke Winter, University of Ottawa, Sociology & Anthropology

Discussant: Nisha Nath, University of Alberta

Presenters:

1. *Help Exchanges with Neighbours: A Look at Canadian and Foreign-Born*

Fernando Mata, Associate Faculty School of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Ottawa

Using data from the public use microdata file of Statistic Canada's General Social Survey Cycle 24 (GSS 2010), this study examined patterns in the exchanges of help with neighbours among Canadian-born and foreign-born individuals. Exchanges of help were measured by the reporting of help provided and/or received from a neighbour in the last month previous to the survey. Four patterns of help exchange were examined: neither giving or receiving help (1), receiving help only (2), giving help only (3) and (4) both giving and receiving help. Drawing on the theory of civic participation, social capital and immigrant integration it was hypothesized that: a) the patterns of exchange will differ between Canadian-born and the foreign-born and b) these patterns will be related to immigrant status, visible minority status, the length of residence in the country as well as other socio-demographic and attitudinal drivers of pro-social behaviours. Findings suggest that both giving and receiving help (case 4) was the most prevalent pattern among both Canadian and foreign-born individuals (average rate of 50% or more). For immigrants, these patterns of exchanges remained stable and/or increased with the length of residence in the country. Multivariate analyses using decision trees and logistic regressions aimed at the classification and prediction of help exchange patterns, however, revealed that the effects of immigrant status, visible minority status as well as the length of residence in the country became negligible in predicting patterns when the level of contact established with neighbours, positive and/or negative perceptions of the community of residence and formal volunteering experiences were taken into account in these predictions.

2. *Educating good citizens: Perspectives of minority youth on what it means to play an active role in making a better Canada*

Alison MOLINA GIRON, University of Regina, **Heather Findlay**, Martin Collegiate, Regina Public School Board

There is growing concern about declining levels of youth democratic engagement. Civic participation is even lower among youth at risk, especially those who are poor or who belong to minority ethnic/racial groups (Conference Board of Canada, 2013; Ladner & McCrossan, 2007; O'Neill, 2007; Tupper, Cappelo & Sevigny, 2010). Using the conceptions of good citizenship (Westheimer & Kahne, 2004) as an analytical lens, this study investigates how immigrant and non-immigrant youth from diverse racial, ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds see themselves participating in public life. The research took place in four Grade 10 multicultural Civics classrooms located in three urban high schools in low-income and middle to high-income neighborhoods in city of Ottawa. Data collection methods included observations of class instruction and interviews with

30 students. Research findings reveal that immigrant and non-immigrant youth across socio-economic backgrounds see themselves participating in civic and political life in similar ways, including voting in elections and volunteering in their communities. However, there is an important difference between the two groups. Non-immigrant students tend to believe that Canada is a fair, egalitarian country, and while they recognize issues of inequality, they consider them to be minor and somewhat acceptable. In contrast, immigrant students, while appreciating the rights and freedoms they enjoy, see poverty, racism, and discrimination in Canada as serious problems that youth-at-risk face. Unlike the others, students with this perspective associate citizenship action as something that is needed for social change. For minority youth, it seems that there is a disjuncture between their own experiences and the civic ideals they are taught that informs their understanding of citizenship as action for social transformation to combat social ills that threaten the wellbeing of youth at risk in Canada.

3. *The experience of naturalization amid a “restrictive” turn in Canadian citizenship regime: listening to the voice of new citizens*

Adina Madularea, University of Ottawa, **Marie-Michèle Sauvageau**, University of Ottawa, **Elke Winter**, University of Ottawa

Over the past couple of years, citizenship and naturalization became central to the Canadian public agenda. Concerns for national security and about immigrants’ feelings of belonging, loyalty to the host country, and the adoption of “Canadian values” pushed naturalization and citizenship regime in the crosshairs at policy and political level. Since 2009, various reforms that make the process more complex and demanding have been implemented (i.e. a more comprehensive citizenship guide, stricter language criteria, a more difficult citizenship test, and a modified citizenship ceremony).

In this research paper we present an empirical perspective on naturalization from the standpoint of the individuals who find themselves at the receiving end of the citizenship process. Based on forty in-depth interviews with recently naturalized citizens we uncover on the ground (positive and negative) experiences of the redesigned naturalization process and their impact on how new citizens perceive and relate to Canadian citizenship. By scrutinizing the micro-level of new citizens’ perceptions and subjective experiences, the research aims to inform public debate and policy-making on the role played by naturalization in fostering immigrants’ feelings of belonging and/ or exclusion in relation to host society.

RIGHTS INFLATION AND THE CRISIS OF CANADA’S RIGHTS CULTURE

This session will debate an emerging paradox in Canada’s human rights culture as it relates to politics, law and social practice: Whereas human rights has become an effective strategy for framing grievances, the increasing appropriation of rights-talk is undermining its transformative power.

We propose a Congress-wide session that is hosted by the CPSA and co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association and the Canadian Law and Society Association. Dominique Clément will present a 15 minute summary of a long-essay titled *Rights Inflation and the Crisis of Canada’s Rights Culture*, which will be distributed to the commentators in January 2015. Three speakers will offer 12-15 minute critical responses before opening the session to discussion: Nathalie DesRosiers, Dean of Law at the University of Ottawa and former General Counsel for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association; Pearl Eliadis, a Montreal-based human rights advocate and former director of Equitas; and Janice Stein, Director of the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto. The essay and comments will be published as a book in WLU Press’ Canadian Commentaries series.

The opening of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights has generated intense interest on human rights in Canada. This provocative essay, which explores the evolution of Canada’s rights culture,

argues that rights inflation is a historically unique phenomenon that is threatening the evocative power of rights. It is based on original research that documents recent rights-claims in the politics, media, social movements, law and social media.

Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Sponsors: Canadian Political Science Association, Canadian Sociological Association, and Canadian Law and Society Association

Chair/Animator: Alex Neve became Secretary General of Amnesty International Canada in January 2000. He shares the senior leadership with the Executive Director. Neve is the primary spokesperson for the Branch. Among his many other duties he has participated in Amnesty International missions to South Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Ghana, Mexico, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Guinea, Honduras, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Guantánamo Bay and Grassy Narrows, Ontario. He has represented Amnesty International at international meetings such as the Summit of the Americas and the G8 Summit. He has appeared before numerous Canadian parliamentary committees as well as various UN and Inter-American human rights bodies. He appears and writes regularly in the media and speaks to audiences across the country on a range of human rights topics. Neve is the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Centre for International Justice and a member of the Board of Directors of Partnership Africa Canada and the Centre for Law and Democracy. He served as a Trudeau Foundation Mentor from 2008-2009. Neve holds a Bachelor Laws from Dalhousie and an LL.M In International Human Rights Law from the University of Essex. In 2009 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from the University of New Brunswick. He was named an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2007.

Participants:

Dominique Clément is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta and an Adjunct Professor in the Departments of History & Classics and Educational Policy Studies. He is the author of the award-winning *Canada's Rights Revolution* as well as *Equality Deferred: Sex Discrimination and British Columbia's Human Rights State, 1953-1984* and *Canada's Human Rights History*. He is also the co-editor for *Alberta's Human Rights Story* and *Debating Dissent: Canada and the Sixties*. Clément has been a Visiting Scholar in Australia and the United Kingdom, and is the author of numerous articles on the history of human rights, social movements and women's history. He has consulted for the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Canadian Museum for Human Rights and the Canadian Heritage Information Network, and is currently on the Board of Directors for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Association for Canadian Studies, L'Institut d'études canadiennes de l'Université de l'Alberta, Centre for Constitutional Studies and the Canadian Committee on Women's History. Clément manages an expansive website, www.HistoryOfRights.ca, which serves as a research and teaching portal on the history of human rights in Canada.

<http://www.sociology.ualberta.ca/FacultyStaffandGraduateStudent/AcademicStaff/ClementDominique.aspx>

Nathalie Desrosiers: Dean (common law), Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa. DesRosiers is former General Counsel of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. Prior to that, she was Interim Vice-President – Governance for the University of Ottawa (2008-2009), Dean of the Civil Law Section, University of Ottawa (2004-2008), President of the Law Commission of Canada (2000-2004). She has been in private practice in Montreal and London, Ont. and was professor of law at Western Law School for many years. She was a member of the Environmental Appeal Board of

Ontario, of the Pay Equity Board of Ontario, a Commissioner of the Ontario Law Reform Commission and a Board member of the Law Commission of Ontario. She also served as the President of the Federation of Social Sciences and Humanities, President of the Council of Law Deans, President of the Canadian Association of Law Teachers and of the Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Ontario. She has received many honours, including the Order of Canada in 2013, the Order of Ontario in 2012, an Honourary Doctorate from the UCL (Université catholique de Louvain) in Belgium in 2012, an Honourary Doctorate from the Law Society of Upper Canada, the Medal from the Law Society of Upper Canada, the NUPGE Award, the APEX Partnership Award and was named one of Canada's 25 most influential lawyers in both 2011 and 2012. http://www.commonlaw.uottawa.ca/index.php?option=com_contact&Itemid=286&contact_id=736&task=view&lang=en

Pearl Eliadis, human rights lawyer and lecturer at McGill University. Author of *Speaking Out on Human Rights: Debating Canada's Human Rights System* (MQUP, 2014). Her practice focuses on human rights, national institutions (human rights, ombuds and transitional justice), and democratic governance. She studied at McGill and Oxford, and has twenty years experience in human rights. Clients include the United Nations, the European Commission, international consortia, and NGOs. She has an interest in gender equality, addressing violence against girls and women, in economic, social and cultural rights. Designated by the UNDP as a Human Rights Expert, Eliadis is also on its roster for Rapid Responses in Crisis Prevention and Recovery. She teaches Civil Liberties at McGill's Faculty of Law and has published extensively on human rights and equality law. She is affiliated with the McGill Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism. In 2013, she was appointed President of the Quebec Bar Association's Advisory Committee on Human Rights. Pearl has received several awards for her work, including the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal and the Canada 125 Medal.

<http://www.rights-law.net>

Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann is Canada Research Chair in International Human Rights at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, where she holds a joint appointment in the Department of Global Studies and the Balsillie School of International Affairs. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and, in 2006, was named the first Distinguished Scholar of Human Rights by the Human Rights Section, American Political Science Association. Dr. Howard-Hassmann has published numerous books, articles and book chapters on human rights and development in Africa; women's rights; gay and lesbian rights; Canadian foreign and refugee policy; and theoretical, methodological and sociological issues in international and Canadian human rights. Professor Howard-Hassmann was Editor or Co-Editor of the *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, and she remains on its Editorial Board. She is also a member of the Editorial Boards of *Citizenship Studies*, *Human Rights and the Global Economy*, *Human Rights and Human Welfare*, *Human Rights Quarterly*, *Human Rights Review*, *Journal of Human Rights*, and *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*. She has been Marsha Lilien Gladstein Distinguished Visiting Professor of Human Rights at the University of Connecticut (2001); James Farmer Visiting Professor of Human Rights at University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia (2003); and Torgny Segerstedt Visiting Professor of Human Rights, University of Goteborg, Sweden (2005). She has conducted human rights training sessions for the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Sweden. http://legacy.wlu.ca/homepage.php?grp_id=582

RURAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

With just under half of the world's population living in rural communities, Rural Sociology is an important area of sociological inquiry. Here in Canada, despite rapid growth of urban areas over

the past century, approximately 6.3 million people live in rural areas. Furthermore, resources drawn from rural areas – minerals, oil and gas, timber, commercial fishing and seafood, agricultural products – account from approximately one-third of Canada’s exports.

The cluster brings together like-minded individuals whose research interests encompass a broad range of topics relating to Rural Sociology. Members of this cluster examine how rural communities are affected by and respond to phenomena such as urbanization, climate change, food security, natural resource development, employment shifts, global economics, poverty and immigration.

Congress 2015 will provide an opportunity to hear papers exploring the dynamics of change in rural areas. New this year is a session with a special focus on the issues facing northern rural communities.

Congress 2015 will also see us host our second Rural Sociology networking event, providing an opportunity to get together to discuss current research trends and share ideas on the future direction of the CSA Rural Sociology cluster.

SCIENCE		AND		TECHNOLOGY		STUDIES
Session				Code:		ScTek3
Session	Format:	Regular		(Presentations	and	Discussion)
Session				Language:		Bilingual

Session Description: Recently, sociologists of science have been drawing extensively on ideas from political sociology and social movements research. We are soliciting papers that advance this exciting new line of research, regardless of empirical focus. Qualitative, quantitative, and historical comparative papers are all welcome.

Co-sponsored by the Science, Technology, and Knowledge and the Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Clusters.

Session Organizer and Chair: John McLevey, University of Waterloo, Knowledge Integration; Sociology and Legal Studies

Presenters:

1. *Producing Expertise: The Science and Voodoo Magic of Game Software Development*

Jennifer Whitson, University of Waterloo

Drawing from the field of computer-supported collaborative work and organizational studies (Dourish & Bellotti, 1992; Orlikowski, 2002; Suchman, 1995) this paper details an ethnographic study of ten intern developers at a large game studio in Canada.

Ethnographic work on interns, how they learn to become game makers, and thus replicate developer culture represents a lacuna in media and game studies, one that this paper begins to address. Specifically, I introduce the concept of “Voodoo Software”, a term arising from this fieldwork. Voodoo software refers to software seemingly exhibiting a mind of its own, operating in a manner counter to users’ input and goals. Voodoo must be dealt with before the developer can continue with their task. Commonly, voodoo is linked to “magic”, mysterious forces that influence the course of events. We first heard “Voodoo software” used by the interns and other studio developers to refer to the unexpected and inexplicable functioning of third-party development software. Alongside the human developers, “magic” and “voodoo” took an active role in game design, circumventing intended plans and complicating any assumption of designers-as-omniscient-gods (as well as the belief that software tools are easily black-boxed). Game making, from this perspective, is mysterious and magical because designers need to interact with this

software. Most often, development took the trial-and-error approach of team members coaxing recalcitrant agents - their software - into working in alignment. While this is true of seasoned professionals as it is of interns, it is by looking at interns we gain insight into how one learns to channel voodoo as both a material and social accomplishment, since harnessing and ideally exorcising it facilitates meeting deadlines and problem-solving, as well as developing reputation and respect within the team.

This paper is structured into three sections. The first briefly situates the ethnography, outlining the game project, its goals, and the general composition of the development team. The second section focuses on “voodoo software”, defining it further and using descriptive vignettes to exemplify I mean -and don’t mean by the term. These vignettes illustrate the elusiveness of voodoo software. Voodoo plays a key role in shaping game content and mechanics, but is explained away by developers’ ex post facto recounting of events, thus emphasizing both the desire of participants to rationalize and tidy-up accounts of development processes, as well as the consequent importance of in-situ ethnographies for understanding collaborative game development processes. The final section provides a theoretical reflection on how voodoo software challenges common assumptions about game development, providing new routes for thinking about the secret life of software, auteurship in software development, and collaborating with machines.

2. Every Police Force Will Want One: UAV, Policing, and Knowledge Production in Canada

Scott Thompson, Queen's University

In an interview in 2012 Cpl. Dave Jewers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stated of Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAV), or as they are more commonly known “Drones,” that “within a year, this will explode across the country. Every police force will want one and be working towards getting one.” This paper answers the questions of how exactly these technologies are being taken up into police work, and how they are working to mediate the knowledge produced by police services regarding criminal acts and high risk spaces? Drawing on archival documents, interviews, and ATIP requests, this paper demonstrates how the use of this technology is expanding across Canada, and argues that UAV are not only being used to perform tasks previously conducted by traditionally piloted aircraft, but also that this technology is working to further incorporate into police work a new technologically constructed “awareness” of spaces and social situations.

3. Hormonal Contraceptives and the Co-production of Gender and Technology

Alina Geampana, McGill University

Ever since the development of the contraceptive pill for women in the 1960s, hormonal contraceptive technologies have attracted wide attention and have been surrounded by numerous controversies. For many, they have been seen as a source of empowerment for women. Other have seen them as a sign of moral decline within Western societies and not only. However, the function and purpose of hormonal contraceptives is decided and negotiated by multiple actors and groups through multiple ways. In addition, as this paper will underline, the development of these technologies is susceptible to structural limitations imposed by cultural norms and values. Normative conceptions about gender especially affect the research and trial processes that underlie hormonal contraceptives. Such conceptions are reinforced through what Science and Technology Studies (STS) scholars call the coproduction of technology and identity. I will use this framework along with considerations on the social construction of technology in order to analyse how gender and hormonal contraceptive technologies are coproduced. This paper argues that the coproduction of gender and technology takes place through the development of hormonal contraceptives for both men and women. Although male contraceptives do not currently exist on the market, it is stressed here that looking at the failed development stages can illuminate the vastly different ways in which gender plays out in technological construction, depending on the users towards which the

technology is geared. The factors considered to explain the coproduction of gender and technology are inequalities in risk-assessment, different conceptualizations of sexuality and well-being for the two genders, as well as the way in which the benefits of existing technologies are presented to potential consumers.

2. *Vernacular discourse: how euthanasia is debated by the lay public and experts*

Daniel Burnier, University of Ottawa

In recent decades, the right to die has emerged as one of the most divisive social and political questions in North America and Europe, one that involves the mobilization of numerous social actors and activists as well as several legal challenges. In Quebec, the provincial legislature formed the "Select Committee on Dying with Dignity", a group of legislators tasked with examining the issue. After a large public consultation, the Committee in 2012 issued a report in which they recommended the legalization of "medical aid in dying" (euthanasia) as an appropriate part of the continuum of care at the end of life. The main objective of this presentation is to analyse the way the lay public and experts debate on euthanasia. More precisely, we are interesting in analysing the "presentation of self" built by the lay public and experts when they debate on the meaning of the discursive formula "dying with dignity". We expect to find differences between the way experts and "ordinary citizens" when they debate on the meaning of the formula "dying with dignity". The lay people are most likely to configure their self-presentation around how their personal experiences make them credible witnesses to the meaning of "dying with dignity". I expect experts such as philosophers or lawyers to build their credibility differently, for example by reminding the Committee of their field of expertise, qualifications, by talking in a certain way, and using a technical vocabulary. As this "presentation of self" takes place in more general ethical discourses and social structures, our second objective is to analyse how these discourses and social structures influence this "presentation of self".

SCIENTISTS, INTELLECTUALS, AND THEIR PUBLICS

Session Code: ScTek4

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This session welcomes papers on science, knowledge, intellectuals, ideas, technology, and expertise that employ social network analysis, or related theory and methods. Theory papers will be considered, but preference will be given to empirical papers.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Science, Technology, and Knowledge research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: John McLevey, University of Waterloo, Knowledge Integration; Sociology and Legal Studies

Presenters:

1. *A case for the inclusion of sport in science studies*

Sarah Barnes, Queen's University

This paper begins from the observation that elite sport represents a highly visible platform where science finds a broad public audience. Sport is a determining institution where dominant understandings of bodies and social categories are recognised and entrenched, often in their most regressive forms. My objective in this paper is to show how high performance sport helps to make science appear as successful, as promising, and as worthwhile. I develop my argument by examining the recent attention paid to sleep science in high performance sport. I focus on a

Canadian company called *Fatigue Science* which offers “fatigue management solutions”. The company’s clients include the U.S. Air Force, global mining companies such as Rio Tinto, and professional hockey and basketball teams such as the Vancouver Canucks and the Toronto Raptors. The case study exposes how sport assists in making science more intelligible and more palatable while advancing lay understanding of complex techno-scientific concepts. Sport endorses idealised notions of science coloured by narratives of exceptionalism and triumphalism. Romanticised views of objectivity, rationality, and human progress are literally embodied and celebrated as athletes inch past world records and achieve milestones that push beyond what are perceived to be the limits of human physical possibility.

2. *Scientific Knowledge in the Public Sphere: Perceptions of Academic Scientists*

Michelle Goldenberg, McMaster University

The interviews of science professors from McMaster University are examined as a case study in the sociology of science that explores institutional factors that facilitate and/or inhibit the efforts of scientists to mobilize their knowledge outside of the academy. The professors interviewed are asked about barriers to science communication and public interest in their particular fields. I develop a theory linking the patterns of organization in scientific fields to the level of public knowledge they produce. Strategies are theorized for improving scientific literacy in the public. By understanding the boundaries between scientific knowledge production and the public sphere, this research will provide implications for the intersections between scientific expertise and public policy.

3. *Intellectuals & Networks: The Case of Bertrand Russell and his Early Political Activism 1895-1918*

James Lannigan, University of Toronto

By the end of the first world war, Bertrand Russell had lectured on German social democracy, underwent a mystical conversion, ran for office on the ticket of women's suffrage and been in trial twice, with one resulting in a six month prison sentence. I examine four key events in Russell's early intellectual odyssey using insights from Turner (1989), Collins (2004) and Bourdieu (1984). I argue that both Russell's personal belief system and his networks had an impact on his pacifist ideology, but also that Russell's relative privilege as an elite allowed him to react against his classical liberal outlook. I contend that Russell's influence as a public intellectual would be severely stifled today as a result of expertise logic.

4. *Outdoor recreation and digital technology in a peri-urban setting: Is technology changing the experience?*

Caroline Depatie, Environment, Society and Design Faculty Department of Tourism, Sport and Society Lincoln University New Zealand, **Stephen Espiner**, Environment, Society and Design Faculty Department of Tourism, Sport and Society Lincoln University New Zealand, **Emma Stewart**, Environment, Society and Design Faculty Department of Tourism, Sport and Society Lincoln University New Zealand, **Roslyn Kerr**, Environment, Society and Design Faculty Department of Tourism, Sport and Society Lincoln University New Zealand

The emerging research on digital culture indicates that technology is now embedded in our everyday lives through portability, allowing us to be connected at all times for work, personal or recreational purposes. The outdoor recreation literature argues that spending time in natural settings provides opportunity to escape from daily routines as well as opportunity for meaningful social interactions. When considering the rapid development of personal digital devices, it is possible that some of the traditional values associated with participation in outdoor recreation will be challenged. This presentation considers how recreationists in the peri-urban setting of the Port Hills in Christchurch, New Zealand use digital technology and how this use might change their experience of outdoor recreation.

Through surveys (N=500) and semi-structured interviews (N=30) with outdoor recreationists, findings suggest that participants feel conflicted about their use of technology while recreating outdoors. Despite the fact that the majority of recreationists carried digital devices while recreating, many felt the outdoors should remain technology-free, and a place for social connections with family and friends. Participants addressed this sense of conflict by justifying that they carry their digital devices for specific uses such as safety or within clearly identified social settings, such as solo recreating.

Les loisirs de plein-air et les technologies numériques en milieu péri-urbain: Les technologies chambardent-elles l'expérience?

La recherche récente sur la culture numérique confirme que les technologies portables sont intégrées à nos vies de façon permanente, nous permettant ainsi d'être connectés en tout temps. La recherche sur les loisirs de plein air fait état des bienfaits découlant de la pratique de loisirs dans des cadres naturels, par exemple s'évader de la routine quotidienne et avoir des interactions sociales en face à face. La rapide évolution des technologies numériques nous obligera à redéfinir certaines valeurs traditionnellement associées aux loisirs de plein air. Ma présentation analyse comment les adeptes de plein air de la région péri-urbaine des Port Hills-Christchurch, en Nouvelle- Zélande, utilisent leurs appareils numériques et comment cette utilisation change l'expérience de plein-air.

Les résultats obtenus au moyen d'un questionnaire (N=500) et d'entrevues (N=30) menées auprès d'amateurs de plein air tendent à démontrer l'existence d'un inconfort concernant l'utilisation d'appareils numériques durant des activités de plein air. Malgré le fait que la majorité utilise un appareil numérique, beaucoup disent que les activités de plein air devraient demeurer à l'abri de la technologie et favoriser l'harmonie avec la nature et les interactions sociales. La plupart se justifient en disant qu'ils ne s'en servent que pour assurer leur sécurité ou pendant la pratique d'une activité en solo.

5. *Robotic Interventions in Elder Care: Thinking Through the Future of Non-human Care with Elder People*

Louisa Hawkins, Carleton University

Over the past several years interdisciplinary academic consideration has turned toward finding solutions to the increasing problem of unmet elder care requirements, one possible solution being the introduction of new care technologies. This paper addresses the future of elder care and the possibilities for change within the field of care that may no longer involve only human reorientation but incorporate non-human robotic transformation. Opinion varies whether this potential for change will be inspired by technological advances, a growth in an elder population coupled with financial and labour constraints, or the consistent devaluation of human care work. Whatever the inspiration, this paper argues that there exists an unknown future of caring, one that will certainly involve a mainstream manifestation of the elder care robot, collaboration between socially and scientifically focused researchers, and most importantly consideration of those directly affected by robotic care implementations. Drawing on original research involving interviews with elder people about their understanding of and views on robotic interventions in elder care, this paper presents the perspectives of a rarely consulted population and finds the future of non-human care to be marked by uncertainty and fear, but also by an unexpected sense of hope in the companionship of robots.

SECURITY AND SOCIETY I

Session Code: LaSo1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Security concerns figure prominently in political and public debate. Contemporary security threats are said to be global and local at once, and security responses are pursued along multiple geopolitical scales in ways that connect international policy with the routines of everyday life. Crucially, security discourses tend to legitimate the expansion of police powers by naturalizing the self-evident nature of selected threats and reinforcing the necessity of revitalized instruments to protect citizens, particularly in the aftermath of high-profile trigger events. This session aims to bring together scholars with shared interests in the political dynamics, governing logics and practices of contemporary security formations. We invite submissions having to do with substantive security programs (e.g., border security, critical infrastructure security, or airport security), areas of thematic concern (e.g., law, surveillance, risk, preemption, resilience, architectures of security), or discussion of new threat categories (e.g., 'lone wolves').

Session Organizers: Philip Boyle, University of Waterloo, Sociology & Legal Studies, and Shannon Speed, University of Waterloo, Sociology & Legal Studies

Chair: Phillip Boyle, University of Waterloo

Presenters:

1. *"The Template For the Future" Considering the Security and Policing Legacies of the 2014 Brisbane G8/G20 Political Summit*

Adam Molnar, Deakin University, **Chad Whelan**, Deakin University

The 2014 G8/G20 Political Summit in Brisbane was the biggest peacetime security operation in Australian history.[1] The summit provided a novel opportunity for security and law enforcement authorities to invest \$370m AUS into a range of 'hard' and 'soft' infrastructural developments that have, to varying degrees, emerged as a range of 'post-event' security and policing legacies. This paper relies on a systematic process analysis (process tracing) to consider how, and to what extent, security and policing developments (as a series of legal, technological, policy, and institutional developments) persist as post-event legacies in the wake of the political summit. In light of the specific Brisbane G8/20 legacy trends identified in this paper, we conclude by considering the ongoing implications for public order policing, inter-agency coordination, and intelligence and counter-terrorism operations in Queensland and Australia, with specific attention to privacy and civil liberties.

[1] <http://www.theage.com.au/it-pro/g20-success-measured-by-the-lack-of-numbers-20141116-11nuhi.html>

2. *Critical Perspectives of Electronic Monitoring of Offenders in a Canadian Context*

Deirdre McDonald, Carleton University

Since its inception in Canada almost 30 years ago, this paper conceptualizes electronic monitoring by reflecting on the uses, rationales, and realities of electronic monitoring for the temporal and spatial supervision of offenders released into the community through the lens of contemporary surveillance theory. The objective of this paper is to stimulate reflection and informed discussion on the rationale behind electronic monitoring in Canada, its current applications, the accountability of electronic monitoring users, and research including program evaluations in order to provide practical information for those who make informed decisions about electronic monitoring and to consider its future role. By tracing the evolution of electronic monitoring from its origins to contemporary applications in the unique context of correctional (penal) systems, electronic monitoring is explored in terms of technologies (devices and systems), data management practices,

jurisdictional differences and similarities, and methods of measurement. Cross-national evaluative research is contrasted with that from Canada to understand the more appropriate applications of and how effective electronic monitoring is in its current uses and what potential still remains to be tapped. This paper addresses the projected role of electronic monitoring, the broader implications of electronic monitoring in Canada's correctional setting including political and practical uses, net widening, and future research potential.

3. *From Secrecy to Zones of Political Mystery: The Mysterious Case of Operation Cobra Mist, 1967-1973*

Alex Luscombe, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University

I elaborate the concept of mystery and its relevance for social theories of secrecy. Using Operation Cobra Mist (1967-1973) as a case study, an elusive Anglo-American early warning system stationed in the UK, and based on extensive archival research, I argue that some top-secret security programmes are better described as mysterious rather than secret. Recent sociological scholarship on secrecy shifts from the conventional zero-sum understanding of secrecy as publicity's flipside, to a more deeply relational and situated one. Using the lens of mystery rather than secrecy, I build on this recent scholarship by showing how certain revealed government operations, Cobra Mist in particular, are made public only to then be inscribed into confusing and conflictive "zones of political mystery" in which unanswered questions and the failure to rule out alternative explanations are more powerful than any claim to ultimate proof. I demonstrate how politically mysterious security projects are intensified and extended over time, fueling their general aura as moments haunted by hidden knowledge of a "something more"; a something else which must become known before any point of ultimate truth can be reached, but whose non-discovery ensures a status of perpetual knowledge controversy and therefore political mystery.

SECURITY AND SOCIETY II

Session Code: LaSo1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Security concerns figure prominently in political and public debate. Contemporary security threats are said to be global and local at once, and security responses are pursued along multiple geopolitical scales in ways that connect international policy with the routines of everyday life. Crucially, security discourses tend to legitimate the expansion of police powers by naturalizing the self-evident nature of selected threats and reinforcing the necessity of revitalized instruments to protect citizens, particularly in the aftermath of high-profile trigger events. This session aims to bring together scholars with shared interests in the political dynamics, governing logics and practices of contemporary security formations. We invite submissions having to do with substantive security programs (e.g., border security, critical infrastructure security, or airport security), areas of thematic concern (e.g., law, surveillance, risk, preemption, resilience, architectures of security), or discussion of new threat categories (e.g., 'lone wolves').

Session Organizers: Philip Boyle, University of Waterloo, Sociology & Legal Studies and Shannon Speed, University of Waterloo, Sociology & Legal Studies

Chair: Shannon Speed, University of Waterloo

Presenters:

1. *Re-Reading Richard; Reflections on Reproducing Order; a study of police patrol work and Making Crime; a study of Detective Work, by R.V. Ericson*

James Sheptycki, York University

The study of policing in Canada gained its considerable reputation from the work of Richard V. Ericson. These two books set the standard for close observation of police work, both the work of uniformed patrol officers and plain clothes detectives and have come to be considered classics. These landmark studies take on a new salience in the present because, as Peter Manning noted in his entry on 'Ethnographies of Policing' in the *Oxford Handbook of Police and Policing* (2014), there has been a steep decline – which he calls 'ethnographic fade' – in the use of the ethnographic method in so-called 'police studies'. In his study of police patrol Ericson controversially concluded that police invoke the law selectively in reproducing their own sense of order as it is filtered through to them via the organizational forums in which they operate (p. 195). In his study of detectives concluded that the fact is that the causes of, and correctives to, harmful human conduct – whether designated criminal or otherwise – are beyond the control capabilities of the police or other governmental programmers (p. 240). This paper will consider the legacy of these books and their importance in interpreting policing activities in the contemporary Canadian city as well as the international influence of this work.

2. *Border Security at the Frontline: Governing BSO Perceptions*

Patrick Lalonde, University of Waterloo

Much previous border research has focused on examining techniques of security employed at the border, including but not limited to risk measures, biometrics, electronic databases, and other governance techniques related to security, migration, and citizenship. Comparatively little research has considered border officer perceptions related to border security – notable exceptions including Bouchard and Carroll (2002), Pratt and Thompson (2008) and Pratt (2010). This same literature has completely failed to consider how officers perceive of and interact with members of travelling publics. Building our understanding of both officer perceptions and the social forces behind them becomes particularly salient considering that these factors potentially inform how BSOs wield considerable amounts of power and discretion. Ultimately, these factors not only directly impact our individual rights and freedoms as citizens, but also influence how BSOs perform national security, anti-terrorism, and other functions vitally important to protecting the Canadian way of living. This paper will therefore examine the BSO Port of Entry Recruitment Training (POERT) program and Canadian public policy to determine: 1) How does officer training, public policy, resources, and memorandums provided by CBSA and the Government of Canada ultimately form a complex governance assemblage meditating officer perceptions? 2) Given that BSOs are required to enforce over 90 domestic policies in addition to international law, how are BSOs instructed to prioritize their duties and then translate policy into enforcement of publics? 3) How might governance techniques ultimately inform officer social interactions, perceptions, as well as performance of enforcement and other duties relative to the public?

3. *The Ambivalence of "Studentification": Cultural Sociology of Higher Education Student Incivility*

Daniel Kudla, The University of Guelph

With the marked increase of student populations, many scholars have commented on the socio-spatial concentration of students as a major reconstitution of university towns. Studies of "studentification" – the residential concentration of higher education (hereafter HE) students – explain how HE students' presence in cities is part of the gentrification of cities meant to enhance the symbolic and cultural aspects of the city (Chatterton 1999; Smith & Holt 2007). Other studies outline how studentification leads to social conflicts tied to lifestyle clashes, the disintegration of community cohesion, and lost senses of belonging (Hubbard 2008; Munro & Livingston 2012; Sage et al. 2012). This paper argues that the social construction of HE students as "urban strangers" has significant political implications that requires different forms of municipal governance and

regulation. In short, HE students' "anti-social" behaviour (excessive drinking, rowdiness, disregard for property) is often tolerated because they are mostly young, educated, middle-class individuals who contribute to the local economy and their behaviours are presumed to be a common part of the student habitus (Chatterton 1999; Hubbard 2013). Rather than outright criminalizing student incivility, municipal government attempt to disperse student accommodation and 'responsibilize' students to be civil citizens. Thus, the management and regulation of student areas is more impersonal, less obtrusive, and concealed in nature. Drawing on participant observation of city council meetings, local media resources, municipal laws, and printed and online materials, this paper examines the deployment of Alexander's "binary discourse of civil society" around the regulation of HE students in London, Ontario.

4. *"I'm Glad That Was On Camera": Policing and The Willingness To Be Recorded By Ajay Sandhu*
Ajay Sandhu, University of Alberta, Sociology

It is assumed that police officers are major players in a war against photography. There are reports of police officers avoiding, confiscating and even destroying cameras, cases of police officers arresting those who try to record them and previous research has shown that police officers sometimes attempt to avoid the gaze of CCTV cameras. These are signs of a general anxiety about 'policing on camera.'

Though I do not discount these reports, my own research suggests they are not representative of how all police officers relate to cameras. Though they have some anxieties about being on-camera, many officers are surprisingly comfortable and sometimes even apathetic about their growing camera visibility. Some officers feel that being recorded is strategically useful and make their best efforts to get in front of cameras. It is important to take this perspective into account to get a fuller understanding of the implications of the surveillance of police.

5. *Would You Say You Did the Right Thing? Recollections on Witnessing a Suicide from the Perspectives of Two Security Officers*

John Manzo, University of Calgary

This paper adds to the under-researched topic of the work practices of private security officers with analysis of narratives that two security officers produce discussing the same tragic event: a suicide that took place at the mall where both were employed. The narratives are distinctive not only because of the topic they recount, but also because of the perspective each deploys, one from his seat in the mall's security dispatch centre; the other on the ground as part of her mall patrol duties. Utilizing the analytic approach of ethnomethodology, which prioritizes the lived experiences of research subjects as against the theoretical and conceptual priorities of the researcher, this paper offers insights into the work of security officers as well as a completely unique comparison between the viewpoints of one person who observes an unanticipated emergency via video monitor versus another who engages it firsthand, visually and corporeally.

SEXUAL CITIZENSHIP: CITIZENSHIPS OF MASCULINITY, FEMINITY, AND LGTBQ ISSUES

Session Code: GS2-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Sexuality has always been an important tool in normalization, socialization and control in Western society. Such control involves the social prescription of sexual and behavioural norms. Structural inequality, preclusion of membership, and treatment within institutions such as the legal system are all results, or potential consequences, of neo-liberal sexual

citizenship. If citizenship refers to the type of membership individuals have to their polity (i.e., political and social citizenship) the idea of “sexual citizenship” denotes a “sexual belonging” to society regulated by sexual and gendered norms. Over the past decade, scholars have examined how sexual citizenship is intimately tied to the marginalization of sexual minorities. These scholars usually examine LGBTQ issues and how they have historically been marginalized, criminalized, and denied equal rights under the nation-state. This session welcomes all papers that examine the concept of sexual citizenship. In particular, we welcome papers that examine how sexual citizenship is connected to masculinity and femininity. The proper outward demonstration of masculinity and femininity, and the heterosexual ideal, can profoundly jeopardize sexual citizenship rights for both men and women. For example, papers may explore women’s reproductive role within society, or how women’s bodies and sexuality are deeply connected to their own sexual citizenship.

Session Organizers: Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba, Sociology and Matt Sanscartier, University of Manitoba, Sociology
Chair: Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba

Presenters:

1. *Queer Mobilizations and transgender students’ experiences with gay-straight alliances in British Columbia*

Brian Burtch, School of Criminology, and Department of Gender, Sexuality & Women's Studies, Simon Fraser University, **D. Sutherland**, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, **Sheri Fabian**, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

Gay-straight alliances (GSAs) in high schools are meant to counteract issues of homophobia and transphobia and provide LGBTQ youth with a safe environment to express their sexual or gender orientation. Past research on GSA groups affirms that these safe spaces can reduce marginalization and promote safer spaces and a sense of pride in LGBTQ youth and their allies. Limited attention, however, has been given to transgender youth and their experiences within a GSA program. Using a qualitative methodological approach, it is argued that along with challenging the heteronormative ideal, GSA leaders must continue to broaden sexual citizenship. The research findings are drawn from participants in the Greater Vancouver area and tied to broader work on queer mobilizations within Canada (Manon Tremblay et al.) and international efforts to establish an actual "gay agenda" (Gerald Walton et al.).

2. *Education and the Law: Are LGBTQ+ Identifying Students Safe at School?*

Adam Davies, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

The field of education has interacted with the law for centuries to both protect and revoke the rights of minority groups in the education system. This paper examines the state of the LGBTQ+ community in school systems across North America, and how the legal systems in Canada and America have acted as a defense and an opponent to LGBTQ+ identifying students. This research is analyzed through various sources, such as case studies, academic databases, journal articles, literature reviews, and primary documents. Various prominent cases, such as *Trinity Western University v. British Columbia College of Teachers*, *Hall v. Durham Catholic School Board*, *Chamberlain v. Surrey School District No 36*, as well as notable bills, including Bill 10: *An Act to Amend the Alberta Bill of Rights to Protect Our Children*, and Bill 13: *Accepting Safe Schools Act* in Ontario are reviewed in depth. Through the analysis of these cases and bills, the importance of the legal system to promote the safety of LGBTQ+ students is shown while the history of suppression of the LGBTQ+ population in school systems is scrutinized. Implications through this research are present for educators, LGBTQ+ advocates, students, administrators, and policy makers.

3. *Sexuality, Sexual Citizenship, Human Rights and the Criminalization of Non-disclosure of HIV in Canada*

Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto PhD Student, Department of Sociology / Sexual Diversity Studies

In Canada, the disclosure of HIV has been mandated by law since 1998. In *R v Cuerrier*, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that persons with HIV have the legal responsibility to disclose their status to their sexual partners as their sexual interaction results in exposure to 'significant risk of bodily harm'. Failure to disclose constitutes fraud, as the partner did not have enough information to make an informed decision, thereby vitiating consent to sexual activity. Individuals can be (and are) charged with aggravated sexual assault (through the non-disclosure of HIV) in the absence of HIV transmission. In 2012, the Supreme Court clarified the law. Now, people living with HIV are legally mandated to disclose their status to their partners when there is a 'realistic possibility of transmitting HIV'. As such, the use of condoms while having a low viral load no longer requires disclosure, legally. Based upon qualitative interviews with 70 gay and straight people living with HIV, this paper examines the criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV and its ramifications for sexuality, sexual citizenship and human rights.

4. *'Saving Face' in a 'Tough Place': Activating Prison Identities and the Impact of Incarceration on Self*

James Gacek, University of Manitoba Department of Sociology

Contemporary literature in the US and the UK has highlighted the importance of incorporating prison sociological inquiry into academia. Aside from a few Canadian scholars, little is known about how a Canadian context fairs in advancing such inquiry, or whether prison sociology within Canada would produce differing results. The extent to which a prisoner constructs an identity for himself becomes crucial to investigate, as these constructions are volatile when the prisoner attempts to reintegrate back into his community once released. By conducting qualitative interviews with 10 former inmates, the research shows that a prisoner incorporates roles and role performances within their identity to masque their ontological self from others. He must 'save face' in front of other men in order to reinforce his hypermasculine identity. The impression management conducted within the prison permits the prisoner an easier navigation through the prison setting (the 'tough place'), when he engages in place-making practices that reinforce prison-lived experiences, and when he struggles with anticipated stigma upon reintegrating back into the community. Implications for further research are discussed.

SEXUAL CITIZENSHIP: GENDERED CITIZENSHIP AND ITS EFFECTS

Session Code: GS2-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Sexuality has always been an important tool in normalization, socialization and control in Western society. Such control involves the social prescription of sexual and behavioural norms. Structural inequality, preclusion of membership, and treatment within institutions such as the legal system are all results, or potential consequences, of neo-liberal sexual citizenship. If citizenship refers to the type of membership individuals have to their polity (i.e., political and social citizenship) the idea of "sexual citizenship" denotes a "sexual belonging" to society regulated by sexual and gendered norms. Over the past decade, scholars have examined how sexual citizenship is intimately tied to the marginalization of sexual minorities. These scholars usually examine LGBTQ issues and how they have historically been marginalized, criminalized, and denied equal rights under the nation-state. This session welcomes all papers that examine the

concept of sexual citizenship. In particular, we welcome papers that examine how sexual citizenship is connected to masculinity and femininity. The proper outward demonstration of masculinity and femininity, and the heterosexual ideal, can profoundly jeopardize sexual citizenship rights for both men and women. For example, papers may explore women's reproductive role within society, or how women's bodies and sexuality are deeply connected to their own sexual citizenship.

Session Organizers: Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba, Sociology and Matt Sanscartier, University of Manitoba, Sociology

Chair: Matt Sanscartier, University of Manitoba

Presenters:

1. *'Poly Politics' In the Context of Neoliberalism and Sexual Citizenship*

Lisa Poole, Simon Fraser University

Polyamory, or "poly," is loosely defined as the practice of respectful, responsible, and consensual non-monogamy. "Poly politics" are emerging in a particular social, economic, and political context. To understand poly politics, we need to look at the wider political-economic context of neoliberalism and the dominance of the concept of citizenship within contemporary sexual politics, along with the associated emergence of the idea of the "normal" "good sexual citizen" self-regulated through marriage. Those not considered "good" sexual citizens are excluded which forecloses and denies unacceptable sexualities. It is within this framework of sexual citizenship and neoliberalism that I will explore "poly politics." As an excluded group, what might "poly politics" look like and in what ways it is being mobilized at this time in Canadian history? How might poly politics impact notions of sexual citizenship, the social and legal institution of marriage, and the rights and responsibilities that traditionally accompany marriage?

2. *Invisible Masculinity and the Disavowal of Fashion*

Ben Barry, Ryerson University, **Nathaniel Weiner**, York University

Fashion's gendering as feminine has created a stigma for men to engage with fashion (Edwards 2009). Yet many men nonetheless invest energy and money into dressing well. This paper moves beyond theoretical abstraction to explore how men perceive the relationship between fashion and masculinity. Using a sartorial biography methodology, in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 gay and straight men aged 22 to 68. Many interviewees were reluctant to describe themselves as interested in fashion. This disavowal of fashion was contradictory because respondents' wardrobes and voluntary participation in a fashion study indicated an interest in fashion. Yet when probed as to why they rejected the idea of fashion, respondents disputed the notion that this rejection had anything to do with the repudiation of femininity. Rather, they asserted that their interest in dress was distinguished from the triviality of fashion but were unable to see how this distinction was gendered. At the same time, respondents found it difficult to discuss gender, reflecting how unequal gender relations allow masculinity to remain invisible. This paper suggests that this use of gender privilege by a group men not traditionally seen as complicit in 'hegemonic masculinity' (Connell 1995) can be understood through 'pastiche hegemony' (Atkinson 2011).

3. *Middle-aged women dating younger men- Identities, embodiment, and stigma management strategies*

Milaine Alarie, McGill University

Partnering with a somewhat older man is the norm for North American women seeking a heterosexual relationship. The recent cultural fascination for 'cougars' and the common negative stereotypes attached to these women, I argue, is not only the result of a taboo regarding age-hypogamous relationships, but also of a cultural discomfort with older women's sexuality, more precisely with (a) women challenging the idea that, as they age, they supposedly lose value on the

dating market, (b) women expressing their sexual desires at an age where they are expected to present themselves as asexual beings, (c) women disregarding the cultural opposition between motherhood and female sexuality, and finally (d) women remaining single at an age where they are expected to be married. In this paper, I analyze how single women who choose the non-normative partnering format of age hypogamy navigate sexist and ageist social norms and stereotypes constraining women's sexuality and how they (re)claim/reject legitimacy. Based on semi-structured interviews with 25 single middle-aged women dating younger men, I explore (a) women's perceptions of society's expectations for older women's sexuality and intimate relationships; (b) women's identity choices and embodiment with regards to age, gender, sexuality, singlehood and motherhood; and (c) women's perception of stigma and their stigma management strategies.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de relations intimes hétérosexuelles, la norme pour les femmes est de choisir un partenaire un peu plus âgé qu'elles. J'argue que le récent intérêt médiatique pour les femmes 'cougars' et les stéréotypes qui y sont associés ne résultent pas seulement d'une intolérance face aux relations hypogamiques en termes d'âge, mais aussi d'un malaise culturel face à la sexualité des femmes vieillissantes. Plus particulièrement, j'avance que l'intérêt envers les femmes 'cougars' témoignent d'un inconfort face au fait que (a) des femmes défient l'idée qu'avec l'âge, elles perdent de la valeur sur le marché du célibat, (b) des femmes expriment ouvertement leur sexualité à un âge où on s'attend d'elles qu'elles se présentent comme étant un être asexuel, (c) des femmes fassent fit de l'opposition culturelle entre la maternité et la sexualité, et finalement (d) des femmes demeurent célibataires à un âge où on s'attendrait d'elles qu'elles soient mariées ou en relation de longue durée. Dans cette présentation, j'analyse la façon dont les femmes célibataires choisissant un (ou des) partenaire(s) plus jeunes naviguent à travers les normes sociales sexistes et âgistes et les stéréotypes entourant la sexualité des femmes vieillissantes, et comment elles réclament/rejettent la légitimité de leurs styles de relations intimes. Utilisant 25 entrevues semi-dirigées avec des femmes célibataires ayant comme partenaires des hommes plus jeunes, j'explore (a) la perception des femmes quant aux normes sociales relatives à la sexualité et relations amoureuses des femmes vieillissantes; (b) les choix identitaires et la façon dont les femmes performant leur âge, genre, sexualité, célibat et statut parental dans le contexte des relations hypogames en termes d'âge; et (c) les stratégies employées par ces femmes pour éviter/gérer le stigma.

4. Taking Charge: Conversations surrounding Female Sexual Empowerment and Sex Education

Shannon Russell, University of Ottawa Graduate Studies-Department of Sociology and Anthropology, **Laurel Falconi**, Canadian Sociological Association Member

Sexuality, as it is co-constructed through the ideas and practices of gender ideals assuming male sexual assertiveness and female sexual passivity, is being looked at more closely. While there has been increased research on female sexuality and its subjectivity, it has not entered into the public mainstream (Bay-Cheng, 2012). In previous research on young adult novels, young female sexuality was presented as confusing, and in need of control, particularly by the control of young men (Russell, 2014). Similarly, sex education has come to the forefront of further debate in Ontario, specifically its lack of desire and pleasure discourses for young women (Connell, 2005). Using interviews with young women, as well as website and media analysis, this paper explores how sex education is affecting female sexuality. While young women may be attempting to present their own subjectivities, understandings, and equalities to sexuality, institutions such as sex education may be hindering this progression by continuing to model and reproduce the co-construction of female and male (hetero)sexuality. If young women are not educated about their bodies, they will continue to be marginalized and confused, under the guise that young men continue to be the "bearers" of sexual knowledge and assertion.

5. *Social Capital: How Victims of Sexual Violence Perceptions and Interactions Impact Reporting*

Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba, nicmacinnis@gmail.com

This paper considers the issue of reporting sexual victimization. The research asks: what, if any, impact does social capital have on the decision to report sexual victimization? The paper utilizes the General Social Survey from 2009 examining data from all those that reporting they were sexually assaulted between February of 2008 and February of 2009. A regression model was used in order to determine the odds ratios for a number of factors embedded within the literature on sexual assault as well as new social capital factors. The results show that social capital has a significant impact on the decision to report when a victim chooses to talk to those within their social circle. The research also finds that those that have little trust in their families tend not to go on to report sexual victimization. Victim blaming ideology in society may be able to explain this phenomena. However, ultimately the researcher concludes that more research is needed on social capital and sexual violence.

SOCIAL CONTEXT AND MENTAL HEALTH I

Session Code: SoHe4-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will give attention to the broad importance of stress and mental health within and across various contexts. The main objective of this session will be to recognize the importance of social origins of stress and the complex pathways through which it impacts well-being differentially depending on one's social context. Social context will be defined broadly, and may refer to family, workplace, neighbourhood, or country-level context.

Session Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Perceptions Of Neighborhood Danger In Older Adulthood: An Individual Differences Perspective*

James Iveniuk, University of Chicago

This paper examines the implications of personality traits for perceptions of neighborhood danger in older adulthood, motivated by previous work showing that perceptions of danger have serious implications for overall well-being. Using data from a nationally representative survey (N=2261), I find that Neuroticism is associated with perceptions of danger net of 'objective' neighborhood characteristics, and also that the association between Neuroticism and perceived danger is moderated by health and marital status. Individuals in poor health and individuals who were unmarried both showed stronger associations between Neuroticism and perceived danger. I close with theoretical implications for the role of traits in research on aging, health, and neighborhoods.

2. *The effects of neighbourhood, community, and social networks on marginalized youths' well-being: An arts-based approach*

Kevin de Leon, University of Guelph, **Lynda Ashbourne**, University of Guelph, **Jane Robson**, University of Guelph

Participatory action research and arts-based activities were used to investigate the experiences of youths, ages 16-20 years, in the Guelph community who identified as being socially marginalized through poverty and/or unstable housing. The focus of the group was on identifying the influences of structural violence on their lives. As part of their discussions, they identified the ways in which their personal safety and well-being, their sense of feeling comfortable and included in the broader

community, and their presence and role within this community were influenced by the ways others in their neighbourhoods and social networks treated them. In particular, they described the assumptions and treatment by others that were based on classism and ageism as excluding them and threatening their feelings of safety and well-being when living on the street and/or receiving social assistance. The youth group expressed these ideas through discussion, photovoice, and drawing their version of a 'community map.' The presentation will include these participant-produced arts projects to share their observations and ideas.

3. *Aging, Neighborhood Disorder, and Mental Health: The Mediating Role of Neighborhood Cohesion and Social Ties*

Laura Upenieks, University of Toronto, Department of Sociology 725 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2J4, **Markus Schafer**, University of Toronto, Department of Sociology, 725 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2J4

Amongst older adults, the neighborhood context is a primary locus for daily activities and social engagements. Using the second wave of the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP) (n=1960), we explore the mental health outcome of depression as a function of objective and subjective environmental disorder. Objective measures are obtained systematically by NSHAP trained observers, while subjective measures of perceived neighborhood danger are reported by respondents. The current paper takes an interest in collective efficacy theory that highlights the role of social cohesion, trust, and informal social control on the ability of a community to act in the interest of the common good and mediate the fear of victimization or perceived neighborhood danger. Preliminary OLS regression results indicate that neighborhood social cohesion buffers the positive relationship between objective neighborhood disorder and depression and reduces it to non-significance. However, neither neighborhood social ties nor neighborhood social cohesion buffers the impact of perceived neighborhood danger on depression. Taken together, these results suggest an important role of social cohesion at the neighborhood level on mental health outcomes for older adults, as well as the importance of understanding the unequal social distribution of perceptions of a dangerous and disordered neighborhood.

4. *Stability and Change in Perceived Neighborhood Disorder and Children's Trajectories of Mental Health*

Jinette Comeau, The University of Western Ontario

Using data from the Child Supplement of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (N=859), I assess the extent to which stability and change in perceived neighborhood disorder is associated with children's trajectories of antisocial behavior and depression/anxiety. I conceptualize perceived neighborhood disorder as a two-part process involving a binary component that distinguishes between children exposed to minimal vs. high levels of disorder, and a continuous component that represents the actual level of disorder for children in the latter category. Theoretically, these two processes have a highly meaningful interpretation: the binary component captures stability in exposure to neighborhood disorder over time, whereas the continuous component captures change in exposure to neighborhood disorder over time. These two processes are included in parallel process latent growth models to examine their separate and distinct impact on children's trajectories of mental health. Results reveal that, when children are between the ages of 4 and 6, high levels of neighborhood disorder are contemporaneously associated with elevated levels of antisocial behavior and depression/anxiety, and this relationship holds after controlling for family income. In addition, children who are exposed to persistently high levels of neighborhood disorder experience a greater increase in antisocial behavior over time compared to their counterparts who are exposed to persistently low levels of neighborhood disorder, but this relationship is mediated by family income.

5. *Education Aspirations Of Immigrant Children And Their Impact On Social And Mental Well-Being*

Allison Leanage, McMaster University

There is limited research that has explored the complex relationship between immigrant parents' and children's generational dissonance/consonance surrounding academic achievement and the implications that might have for children's social and mental well-being. We propose to bridge this gap by examining the ways in which parents' education aspirations for their children coincide with children's own aspirations, and in turn, contribute to the well-being of the child. We are particularly concerned with the parent-child educational expectations of first and second generation children compared to the native born. Specifically, we ask to what extent are there educational aspiration inconsistencies between immigrant parents and children compared to the native born, and how do these inconsistencies affect children's social and mental well-being? To answer our research questions, we use data from 1,269 parents and children from the Hamilton Youth Study (HYS). Both parties answered questions regarding the utility of education, the value of academic success, and reports of their own/their child's emotional and social well-being.

We hypothesize that first generation immigrant children report more consistent education aspirations with their parents compared to second or third generations, and as a result, these children will report better well-being overall. Alternatively, second-generation children will likely report the greatest discrepancies between education expectations with parents, and therefore will report the worst well-being among the three groups.

SOCIAL CONTEXT AND MENTAL HEALTH II

Session Code: SoHe4-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will give attention to the broad importance of stress and mental health within and across various contexts. The main objective of this session will be to recognize the importance of social origins of stress and the complex pathways through which it impacts well-being differentially depending on one's social context. Social context will be defined broadly, and may refer to family, workplace, neighbourhood, or country-level context.

Session Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Pay Inequity and Mental Health: The Moderating Role of Economic Security*

Atsushi Narisada, University of Toronto

Roughly half of U.S American workers report feeling underpaid, a perception of organizational distributive injustice that has been linked with various health consequences. While previous research has documented the negative effects of distributive injustice on health, relatively little attention has been given to situational factors under which this association may be altered. Using data from the U.S Work, Stress, and Health study, I investigate the association between perceived pay inequity and two indicators of mental health: depressive symptoms and anxiety. In particular, I examine the extent to which economic security serves as a situational factor that protects individuals from the stress of pay inequity. Results indicate that compared to those who are paid appropriately, those who are slightly or severely underpaid report more depressive symptoms and anxiety, net of social status and demographic variables. Personal income functions as a moderator, such that the positive association between perceived pay inequity and depressive symptoms and

anxiety are attenuated for those with higher levels of income. Furthermore, the moderating effects of personal income are explained away when economic hardship is controlled. I situate the findings within a broader discussion of organizational injustice and mental health, and the contingencies involved in these relationships.

2. *Job Conditions, Health, and the Role of Economic Hardship*

Jonathan Koltai, University of Toronto

This study seeks to identify conditions that amplify or attenuate the effects of excessive job pressures on physical symptomatology. Analyzing 5784 individuals in the 2011 Canadian Work Stress and Health Study (CAN-WSH), I document partial support for the conventional buffering hypothesis as articulated in the job demands-control model (JD-C) and the more recent job demand-resources model (JD-R). Specifically, I find that job pressure is associated with physical symptomatology less positively for those with higher levels of job autonomy. I also find evidence that economic hardship moderates the traditional two-way interactions between job demands and resources. These patterns are consistent with the resource substitution hypothesis: each job-related resource reduces the health-harmful effects of job pressure for individuals with higher levels of economic hardship, while buffering effects are not observed for individuals with less economic hardship. Taken together, these findings underscore the importance of job resources for individuals that experience economic strain, and suggest that future research should consider stressors outside the workplace when investigating the relationship between job conditions and health.

3. *The Impact of Muslim Religious Affiliation on Mental Health among Immigrants in France, Québec and Anglophone Canada: Does Context of Reception Matter?*

Marie-Pier Joly, University of Toronto, **Jeffrey Reitz**, University of Toronto

Many religious groups experience relatively lower levels of emotional distress as measured in survey data, but there are indications that Muslims as a currently-stigmatized group may experience greater distress. We examine the impact of Muslim and other minority religious affiliations on mental health, considering contexts in which stigmatization may vary. In particular, we use data from the 2001-2002 Canadian Community Health Survey and the 2008 Enquête Santé sur la Protection Sociale, to examine the impact of minority religious affiliations on mental health among immigrants living in France, Québec, and Anglophone Canada. In Anglophone Canada, we find that Muslim immigrants experience higher levels of psychological distress than immigrants who are part of the religious majority, who in turn experience greater stress than immigrants in other religious minority groups. The impact of Muslim religious affiliation on distress among immigrants is associated with high rates of unemployment; it decreases among the Canadian-born. In Québec, there are no differences in distress between religious minority groups and the religious majority. And in France, among immigrants the differences in distress are non-significant, but significant differences are observed across generation between Muslims and the religious majority. These findings suggest that the impact of religious affiliations on psychological distress varies across contexts of reception.

4. *The "Un-healthy immigrant"?: the Depression Trajectory of Married Immigrants*

Shirin Montazer, Wayne State University, **Blair Wheaton**, University of Toronto, **Samuel Noh**, University of Toronto

This research investigates if initial status and change in depression with increase in length of residence (LOR) of husband and wife immigrants to Toronto is modified by the level of economic development (LED) of their country of origin. We use data from The Toronto Study of Intact Families (TSIF), which is a study of intact families in the Metropolitan Toronto area with at least one child between the ages of 9 and 16. In each family, the mother and the selected child were

interviewed separately, while the father filled out a questionnaire that closely tracked the mother's interview. For the purposes of this study, the sample of immigrants, from 60 different countries of origin, was restricted to those who were married *before* their arrival to Canada (N=290) and the reference group was comprised of Canadian born married couples (N=325). Negative binomial regression models show that contrary to findings of an "immigrant health paradox," recent immigrant husbands and wives from less developed countries experience elevated rates of depression in the first 5 years post arrival. Further, increase in LOR beyond five years is associated with a decline in depression only among this group of husband and wife immigrants.

5. *Mental Health as a Social Mirror: Examining the effect of Autocracies and Democracies on Class Differences in Sense of Control*

Matthew Parbst, University of Toronto

Using piecewise linear growth curve models fitted to survey data from five waves of the World Values Survey (1985 to 2005), this paper examines the effect of political authority structures – ranging from autocratic to democratic – on class differences in sense of control. The focus of the paper is to make the argument that core mental health indicators (namely sense of control) illuminate greater variation in the effects of macrostructural systems within the population in relation to previous research. For instance, this argument is made in stark contrast to the indicator of happiness (see Veenhoven 2002) which has dominated scholarly assessment of the effectiveness of political institutions. Findings of this paper demonstrate positive effects for *both* autocracies and democracies. However, the distribution of the positive association within each of these two authority structures demonstrate clear differences between classes who benefit under autocracies and classes who benefit under democracies.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, GOVERNMENT ACTION, AND PUBLIC POLICY.

Session Code: Omni1-C

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussions)

Session Language: English

This session features presentations with a focus on public institutions and policy.

Chair: Saara Liinamaa, NSCAD University

Presenters:

1. *At home or from away: Variations on 'staying in place' within the knowledge economy*

Mary Milliken, University of New Brunswick, **Alekya Das**, **Angela Wisniewski**, **Vanda Rideout**

One of the frequently touted benefits of digital communication systems is the potential they have for removing geographic and temporal barriers. This paper discusses the ambiguity of that potential as revealed by the first of three cases that form a larger research study of the new information technology knowledge economy in New Brunswick. The research reveals that even as these barriers are removed, physical "place" takes on greater importance for individuals, communities and the province as a whole, and the economic, educational, social and political implications of that increase should not be overlooked.

2. *Community health workers in Canada and other High-Income Countries: a scoping review and research gaps*

Maisam Najafizada, University of Ottawa, **Ivy Lynn Bourgeault**, University of Ottawa, **Ronald Labonte**, University of Ottawa, **Corinne Packer**, University of Ottawa, **Sara Torres**, Institut de recherche en santé publique, de l'Université de Montréal (IRSPUM)

Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been deployed to provide health-related services to their fellow community members, and to guide them through often complex health systems. They help address concerns with how marginalized populations in many countries experience health inequities that are due, in part, to lack of appropriate primary health care services, possibly resulting in inappropriate use of higher-cost health services or facilities. This paper reviews studies on CHW interventions in a number of high-income countries including Canada to identify research gaps on CHW roles. We found that CHWs provide a wide range of health-related services but in a manner that in Canada is unrecognized and unregulated. In high-income countries, CHW interventions have improved health-related issues in communities, and demonstrated potential to both reduce health inequity among marginalized populations and reduce the cost of medical services.

CHWs are an under-recognized, and therefore underutilized, public health workforce, which has a promising capacity to reduce health inequities among marginalized populations in Canada. There is growing support to suggest that their roles need to be better integrated within the broader health and social services systems to enable their full potential.

3. Can Governments and International Institutions Make Corporate Social Responsibility Work? New Policy Options for Global Labour Governance

Xavier St-Denis, Université McGill, **Michèle Rioux**, Université du Québec à Montréal

Private codes of conducts have been implemented since the 1990s to ensure that basic labour standards are respected across global value chains, especially in labour-intensive industries like apparel and electronics. More recently, governments and international institutions (UN, OECD, ILO, EU) have put in place policies and programs in this previously private form of global labour governance. We present an extensive survey of the most recent public policy initiatives. Our objective is to assess to what extent such initiatives might contribute to overcome the limitation of private codes of conduct identified in previous research. We argue that only some of the public policy initiatives have had a positive impact since their implementation. Policy recommendations are formulated in the final discussion.

4. How Public Institutions are Born: On the Early Life of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights

Michael Christensen, University of Ottawa, **Steve Tasson**, Carleton University

Originally conceived as an “idea museum,” in which the content would be derived from a set of “ideas,” the brief history of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR) has been filled with contentious debate over what it is and what it should do. Since the CMHR is a public institution, the presence of such debate is neither surprising nor unique. What is unique about the CMHR, however, is that this ‘new’ public institution came into being during a period of government austerity characterized by the imposition of neoliberal-type reforms within every other Canadian public institution. Our research therefore examines the careful process by which the CMHR was introduced to “representatives” of the Canadian public and finds that a crucial element of this process was the production of evaluations that preemptively incorporated various forms of critique into justifications for the Museum’s existence. We identify this form of structural flexibility as a product of the expert knowledge that resulted from the evaluation process, but also as a model for any public institution aiming to be both responsive to public concerns and free to ignore these concerns.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN THEORY

Session Code: PSSM12

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites papers that advance sociological theories of social movements. Papers offering novel sociological approaches to theorizing social movement phenomena and papers that critically development current theoretical debates are especially welcomed.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University, Sociology & Criminology

Presenters:

1. *What Canada Tells Us about the Promise of Social Movement Societies?*

Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University, **Kathleen Rodgers**, University of Ottawa

In this paper we revisit the social movement society thesis advanced by Meyer and Tarrow and examine what the Canadian case offers to the analysis of blurring between institutional and social movement politics. We argue that: 1) Canadian mobilization brings into question the timing of the emergence of social movement societies. 2) The Canadian case also raises questions about the usefulness of the social movement literature's treatment of movements as unique and separate from other forms of politics. 3) The Canadian case puts into question the notion of a singular social movement society, versus plural social movement societies.

2. *Beyond Protest: Explaining Contextual and Individual Level Effects on Forms of Political Activism*

Anna Slavina, Department of Sociology - University of Toronto

This research examines the relationship between political structures, cultures, and different forms of political engagement through cross-national analysis of 36 countries. Contemporary sociologists have broadly studied political activism either through in-depth analysis of discrete cases of political unrest or by making systematic cross-national comparisons of multiple countries. While studies examining cross-national variation in social movement activism complement analyses of discrete cases, they fail to explore how variation in social and political structures as well as political cultures influence the type of political activism in which individuals choose to engage. This can be attributed to the fact that the majority of work in this area measures activism through a single dependent variable which collapses several types of activist activities into a single scale or, alternately, uses participation in demonstrations as the sole indicator of political activism. By disaggregating the concept of activism into low risk, high risk, and high investment forms of activism, this paper examines how individual and contextual level variables condition the crystallization of different repertoires of political engagement. The findings suggest that individual level factors interact with contextual level variables to predict engagement in diverse forms of activism.

3. *Wilderness Revisited: Canadian Environmental Movements and the Eco-Politics of Special Places*

Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

The social movement society perspective typically judges success on the ability of movements to translate their claims into changes to law or policy. This framework is less attentive to the ways in which movements shape culture. While the desire to effect change within economic or political structures drives a great deal of social movement activity, this does not exhaust the reasons that social movements emerge, mobilize, and make claims to the public. While more difficult to measure, many (if not most) social movements also seek to transform cultural values, beliefs, and collective identities. Research in a range of fields demonstrates that discourses of wilderness have been well

used to convey claims about the importance of nature. Images of wilderness are a standard part the cultural toolkit environmental movements use to provoke a shift in public understandings of environment-society interaction. This paper approaches environmentalists' cultural work by examining how ideas of wilderness are used in conflicts over ski resort development at Jumbo Pass, British Columbia, and over off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in the Tobetic Wilderness Area, Nova Scotia. This paired case study provides theoretical insight into the tensions and incongruities between environmental organizations' self-presentation, media representations of environmentalism, and activists' understanding of their issues.

4. *A New Approach to Integrate Factors that Account for Individuals' Social Movement Participation*

Hanning Wang, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria

The present study seeks to develop a new approach to theoretically integrate factors that account for individuals' involvement in social movements. Scholars have made great efforts to explicitly explore the mechanisms underlying social movement participation, which offers a well-established pool of influential factors that motivate movement engagement. However, most studies fail to defend: 1) why they select certain explanatory factors from the pool instead of many others; 2) why they emphasize the functions of individual motivational dynamics (micro factors) instead of political and institutional contexts (macro factors), and vice versa; 3) whether the influential factors in the pool can be applied to explain different patterns of movement participation equally (e.g., participation/ nonparticipation, level of involvement, frequency, repertoire, etc.); and 4) whether the causal relationship in their research is valid (e.g., A certain opportunity facilitates a certain kind of collective action).

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CASE STUDIES A

Session Code: PSSM10-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Case studies have a central place in social movement research. They have contributed to our understanding of the ways in which collective action fosters political and cultural change, and have also helped shape the conceptual frameworks used by social movement scholars. This session invites papers that share results from new social movements research. Papers that focus on recent examples of collective action are welcome, including but not limited to: Idle No More, the Quebec student movement, the Climate Justice movement, the Arab Spring mobilizations, or the Occupy Movement. Comparative and historical works are also welcome.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *"We Were Much Fiercer Than That": Contesting narratives in AIDS activism in Canada*

Chris Hurl, Carleton University, **Gary Kinsman**, Laurentian University, **Priscillia Lefebvre**, Carleton University, **Alexis Shotwell**, Carleton University

RePlacing Citizenship, AIDS Activism and Radical Democracy (1997) offers one of the only discussions of AIDS organizing in Canada. Focusing on the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT-UP), a community-based activist political organization in Vancouver, Michael P. Brown argues that although there were major gains for people living with AIDS/HIV, this was not because of activism that was critical of state formation. He argues, rather, that gains were developed in conjunction

with state agencies through the establishment of AIDS service organizations. This leads him to conclude that 'Canadian' political and cultural sensibilities entail an aversion to confrontation, a lack of radical political engagement, and a strong dichotomy between the state and civil society. Through our research as part of the AIDS Activist History Project, we have come to question this account. Building from personal narratives provided by long-term activists in Vancouver who were members of ACT UP, we explore ways in which AIDS activism in Vancouver took place in both the context of state agencies and public spaces with a confrontational, direct action focus. We argue Canada has a vibrant history of activism that worked to directly confront, subvert, and shift state ideologies and inaction through direct action, demonstrations, and popular education.

2. *Struggling over food sovereignty in the World March of Women*

Dominique Masson, École d'études sociologiques et anthropologiques et Institut d'études féministes et de genre, Université d'Ottawa, **Anabel Paulos**, School of Sociological and Anthropological Studies, University of Ottawa, **Elsa Beaulieu Bastien**, Institute of Feminist and Gender Studies, University of Ottawa

Since it emerged on the transnational scene in 2000, the World March of Women has coalesced into a planetary, women's and feminist movement network. Led by the variegated concerns of its members, the March has expanded its discourse and actions in many directions, often including issues not historically considered as "feminist" or even "women's". Since its 2006 meeting in Lima, the March has thus added food sovereignty - that is, the right of the world's peoples to define and protect their agricultural and food systems - to its political agenda. This paper aims, on the one hand, at capturing the diverse and multi-faceted ways in which food sovereignty is currently being re-signified and struggled over as a new women's and/or feminist issue by activists and organizations affiliated with the March. The paper also aims at identifying the political dynamics and uneven geographies of place and scale that underlie the appropriation and deployment of the project of food sovereignty among the National Coordinations of the March and their member groups. Data for this paper originates from documents collected and interviews realized in 2014 with representatives of the National Coordinations of the March during the first phase of an ongoing SSHRC-funded research project.

3. *Commemorating Morgentaler? Reflections on Movement Leadership, 25 Years Later*

Jaime Nikolaou, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto

Despite key roles movement leaders play, leadership is understudied in collective action research. While the earliest focused on identifiable traits leaders share, 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 emerging literature, charismatic leaders' role 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 activists think about leadership moving forward. This project thus asks: *How do established social movements respond to the loss of a charismatic leader?* Phase One of this project, based on eighteen interviews with Toronto-based abortion rights activists, found that Morgentaler's death opened up space for them to voice their ambivalent relationship to their "leader". Though appreciative of how effectively he garnered media attention and public support, respondents are uncomfortable about the extent to which pro-choice success is credited to him alone. Rather than search for a new leader, respondents propose more democratic and populist strategies that decentre leadership and showcase stories of rank-and-file activists and ordinary Canadian women. Phase Two of this project interrogates whether this finding is applicable across provinces. In New Brunswick, Morgentaler's death meant the closure of the province's only freestanding abortion clinic, which restricts access to a single public hospital. Differential access

raises pressing sociological questions, and, as key theorists assert, place shapes movement imaginaries. Do strategic responses to a charismatic leader vary by geography? Attending to this empirical unknown, I analyze ten interviews I conducted with Fredericton-based abortion rights activists in August 2014—reporting on the function of charisma in established social movements in more comparative terms.

4. *Disposition to Participate in Anti-Japanese Demonstrations in China: Rational Choice, Nationalistic Fervor, and Social Diffusion*

Min Zhou, University of Victoria, **Hanning Wang**, University of Victoria

Nationwide anti-Japanese demonstrations have erupted in China periodically in recent years. This study investigates what social factors make individuals more disposed to participate in anti-Japanese demonstrations. We collected original and large data on 1458 Chinese university students in Beijing in June 2014. Bringing together three distinct (rationalist, structural, and cultural/cognitive) perspectives from social movement theories, we argue that individuals' disposition to participate in anti-Japanese demonstrations is shaped by a combination of rational choice (perceived efficacy and risks of the demonstrations), social diffusion (influence from interpersonal networks), and cultural resonance (nationalist collective identity and normative evaluation of the protested issue). Specifically, we find that (1) those students who perceive anti-Japanese demonstrations to be effective in promoting China's diplomacy, (2) those who have social connections to prior anti-Japanese demonstrators, and (3) those who possess strong nationalist identity are particularly likely to express a disposition to participate in future anti-Japanese demonstrations. These findings shed light on both the profile of potential recruits into future anti-Japanese demonstrations and the multifaceted nature of China's anti-Japanese movement.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CASE STUDIES B

Session Code: PSSM10-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Case studies have a central place in social movement research. They have contributed to our understanding of the ways in which collective action fosters political and cultural change, and have also helped shape the conceptual frameworks used by social movement scholars. This session invites papers that share results from new social movements research. Papers that focus on recent examples of collective action are welcome, including but not limited to: Idle No More, the Quebec student movement, the Climate Justice movement, the Arab Spring mobilizations, or the Occupy Movement. Comparative and historical works are also welcome.

This session has been organized by the Political Sociology and Social Movements research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *The Role Of Iranian Women In The Green Social Movement Of 2009: A Qualitative Content Analysis Of Youtube Videos*

Elahe Nezhadhossein, PhD Student

The Iranian Green Social Movement, the popular social movement, sprung up protesting the results of the election giving Ahmadinejad a second presidency term in June 2009. With Ahmadinejad reelection, the government cracked down on ordinary citizens, they began to document the Iranian Green Social Movement of 2009 by posting the images and videos that they took with their cellphones and uploading on websites like YouTube and Facebook.

In this case study of the Iranian Green Social Movement of 2009, I considered and analyzed this movement as New Social Movements (NSM) and drew on theories of social movements and critical feminism to understand how Iranian women were active in the protests of the Green Social Movement of 2009. The data used for this study was a group of selected YouTube videos of the Green Social Movement of 2009. Using content analysis as a methodology, I have analyzed the data by doing a coding and thematic analysis. This process was guided by the researcher's positionalities and by three main tenets of social movements' theories, 1) collective behavior, 2) resource mobilization and 3) political opportunity. Drawing on critical feminism theories this study offer insights on how Iranian women negotiate and critique gender politics in a patriarchal driven regime and society. During the Green Social Movement 2009, Iranian women were demanding gender equality and fighting against the ideological Islamist government of Iran. Iranian women were actively fighting for their rights, in spite of all the restrictions and oppressions from the Iranian regime.

2. *Understanding Feminist Activism in Contemporary Russia: The Case of Pussy Riot*

Alex Miltsov, McGill University

This paper contributes with a contextual analysis of how Pussy Riot's key tactics, such as anonymizing masks and dresses, punk aesthetics and music, and unsanctioned performances at culturally and historically important locations, interact with a broader context of feminist and artist activism both in and outside of Russia, and are influenced by the social-economic and cultural dynamics in this country. Drawing on the political opportunities approach and transnational feminist perspectives, this work first examines the most common strategies of feminist organizing in post-socialist Russia. It then discusses the changing dynamics of gender oppression since Putin took power in 2000. My analysis of the collective's tactics shows that, unlike Russian feminists before them, the members of Pussy Riot employed several innovative strategies, taken from a broad repertoire of feminist and art activism, as well as from their previous experiences as political artists. The collective adapted these tactics to the specific dynamics of gender oppression in contemporary Russia.

3. *The Name Project: A tribute to girls and women who died in Irish Magdalene Laundries*

Audrey Rousseau, École d'études sociologiques et anthropologiques de l'Université d'Ottawa

Justice for Magdalenes (JFM) is an Irish advocacy group who campaigned since 2004 to promote equality and seek justice for the women formerly incarcerated in Magdalene Laundries. These institutions were for-profit enterprises operated by catholic nuns (18th-20th) who had the responsibility to "reform" women locked up for months or years doing unpaid manual work. Not only these so called "penitents," were deprived of their freedom of movement, but also underwent ill treatments, verbal aggressions and were denied their given names and identities. In this cruel system of containment many women died behind the convent walls. Although the last Laundry closed in 1996, information is still limited in regard of the death rates, the age of deceased, their places of burial (commonly in masse graves without an epitaph), because the nun's 20th century archives are not yet made accessible to the public. In this context, establishing the facts about what happened in the Laundries, will take more than the recent partial governmental report (McAleese, 2013), a rapid state apology (Kenny, 2013) and a redress scheme (Quirke, 2013) for the survivors of the Magdalene Laundries. In pursuing accountability for the past wrongs an initiative has started in 2010, *The Name Project*, leaded by Claire McGettrick, an adoptee rights activist and a JFM's committee member. This research project wishes to compile the lists of women's names that never made it out of the 12 Irish Magdalene Laundries, as well as gathering gravesite photos and other documents that will allow a better understanding of their life trajectories. This pioneer work is especially important since few actions have tried to address and honor these women lives in death.

By discussing this case, this proposal argues that *The Name Project* is in itself a testimonial for history and a legacy for further political activism.

4. *People-Oriented Contentious Politics within a Non-Responsive Context: the Case of the Pro-Choice Movement in Derry, Northern Ireland*

Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Université du Québec à Montréal

Despite the 15 years since the official cessation of the sectarian conflict between Irish Catholics and British Protestants, authors observing post-conflict Northern Ireland through a gendered lens (Coulter 1999, Galigan 2013, Deiana 2013, O'Rourke 2014) have shown that the continued social dominance of the 'two-community' paradigm overshadows other issues such as women's rights. For instance, although abortion is still considered a criminal act, the issue is largely sidestepped by politicians.

Within such a non-responsive context, what form does the pro-choice movement's challenge to the status quo take? Data gathered during ethnographic fieldwork with *Alliance for Choice* (AfC) in Derry in the fall of 2014 lead to three main findings: (1) the group's culture is a determining factor in shaping what activists will "frame" as opportunities (cf. Gamson and Meyer 1996); however, (2) a group's culture does not evolve in a vacuum, since AfC's failed attempts at influencing politicians in previous waves of mobilisation affected the group's narrative (cf. Polletta 2006); finally (3), elements in (1) and (2) help explain how actions re-used in the fall of 2014, characterised by storytelling and popular education, and targeted at the general population (rather than politicians), became part of AfC's action repertoire (cf. Tilly 1993).

SOCIAL POLICY IN AN ERA OF TRANSFORMATION I

Session Code: SoPo2-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites presentations on social policy and practices in transitional societies and fast-growing economies, and beyond. In the ever-changing global and national environments, different social policy regimes attempt to facilitate, control or accommodate the changing social reality. Innovative policy – and research approaches present opportunities to influence social consequences (and social costs) of rapid societal transformations, as well as the inclusion in the global systems of exchange. We welcome empirical studies on issues of social security, healthcare, housing, pension, migration, education and employment, etc.

This session has been organized by the Social Policy research cluster.

Session Organizers: Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology and Legal Studies and Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Harley Dickinson, University of Saskatchewan

Discussant: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Mississauga

Presenters:

1. *Social determinants of health and the policy implications in rural Anhui*

Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo University of Toronto

Regional and urban-rural gaps are great in China. In terms of health status, life expectancies in urban and rural China are very different: urban women's life expectancy was 83.75 years in 2010 while it was only 78.52 for rural women; urban men's life expectancy was nearly 80 years, while rural men's was only 73.2 years. Shanghai's average life expectancy was about 83 years of age in

2012, but it was 74 in Anhui. What are the main determinants that affect rural population's health status?

Learning the social determinants of health of the rural residents can help to identify the weak-links and develop strategies to improve the reality. This study looks into rural Anhui villagers' main health determinants and the policy implications; and its data will be collected from various stakeholders, including policy makers, healthcare professionals, village leaders and villagers in Anhui province of China in the spring of 2015.

2. *"More normal than welfare": The Mincome experiment, stigma, and community experience*

David Calnitsky, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This paper examines the impact of a quasi-experiment from the 1970s called the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment (Mincome). I examine Mincome's "saturation" site located in Dauphin, Manitoba, where all town residents were eligible for guaranteed annual income payments for three years. Prior randomized guaranteed income experiments in the US were not able to examine the effect on community life. They could not assess the social context that motivated participants to join, how it was interpreted relative to traditional means-tested social assistance, and whether its universality did in fact reduce the stigma typically experienced by "welfare" participants in their communities. Drawn from quantitative surveys and qualitative participant accounts, this paper finds that people who were unwilling to join welfare, were willing to join a guaranteed annual income program which made no distinctions between the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor. Further, I present evidence that Mincome participation did not produce stigma. I argue that the basic material benefits and design of the scheme interact with ideological factors—the program was framed as a "test", a contribution to science, and beneficial to "all Canadians"—to explain why Mincome participants enrolled, why participation produced no social-psychological cost, and why participants found the program superior to welfare. I show that the social meaning of Mincome was powerful enough that even participants who themselves had particularly negative attitudes toward social assistance—people who opposed welfare on ideological grounds, who saw welfare recipients in a negative light, and who believed strongly in the principle of earning one's own living—felt able to collect Mincome payments without a sense of contradiction. Indeed, participants typically viewed payments in a pragmatic rather than a moralistic light.

SOCIAL POLICY IN AN ERA OF TRANSFORMATION II

Session Code: SoPo2-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session invites presentations on social policy and practices in transitional societies and fast-growing economies, and beyond. In the ever-changing global and national environments, different social policy regimes attempt to facilitate, control or accommodate the changing social reality. Innovative policy – and research approaches present opportunities to influence social consequences (and social costs) of rapid societal transformations, as well as the inclusion in the global systems of exchange. We welcome empirical studies on issues of social security, healthcare, housing, pension, migration, education and employment, etc.

This session has been organized by the Social Policy research cluster.

Session Organizers: Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology and Legal Studies, and Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Harley Dickinson, University of Saskatchewan

Discussant: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Mississauga

Presenters:

1. *Marketisation, policy transfers and policy networks: actors and mechanisms of labour policy formation in post-Yugoslav countries*

Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto, Mississauga

The paper sketches an analytical framework for a comparison of changes in employment and labour-market policy formation in Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia over the last twenty years. The framework focuses on three interrelated factors: marketisation, policy transfer, and policy networks.

Marketisation of post-socialist economies has been furthered by neo-liberal actors, who are also main agents of policy transfer and thus members of social policy networks. Apart from its influences on policy processes and outcomes, marketisation is also considered as a dimension of "varieties of capitalism," in Hall's sense of that term.

Policy transfer from the European Union to its members Slovenia and Croatia, and the accession candidate Serbia, will be considered. The transfer process is complicated by the inherent tension between employment regulation, which is subject to mandatory transposition of the EU regulation to its members, and the employment and labour policies, which are subject to the Open Method of Coordination.

Policy networks include both the international and the domestic actors. We expect the traditional tri-partite model of negotiations of labour conditions (state, corporate employers, and organized labour) to be insufficient to explain policy outcomes, partly because of unstable power relations between elected politicians and the civil service in these countries, and within the civil service itself.

2. *Government Responsiveness on Core Policy Attitudes: New Evidence from 19 OECD Democracies, 1985-2006*

Josh Curtis, Western University, **Matthew Parbst**, University of Toronto

The theory of government social policy responsiveness is commonly used to explain variation in welfare state spending. For many, public opinion toward policy strongly shapes government spending. This theory follows the intuitive logic of how a democracy should operate: governments should function as advertised, and people should get what they ask for. We argue that under more careful empirical scrutiny this theory is far from convincing. Using a new methodological approach, we assess social policy responsiveness toward four core policy attitudes across 19 OECD democracies from 1985-2006. We use pooled individual-level survey data from the *International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Role of Government Module*, combined with national-level economic, demographic, and political variables which we extract from official sources. In order to assess the opinion/policy relationship, we explore four core government policies: *old age benefits, health care, unemployment, and education*. Contrary to popular belief we find no evidence that public opinion on these issues influences government spending. Instead of public opinion driving policy change, we conclude that governments are most likely to react to changing economic conditions—e.g., income inequality and economic development—when implement policy change.

3. *Tibetan language policy issues in China*

Luo Jia, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education University of Toronto, **Motai Zhou**, Northwest University for nationalities, Lanzhou, China

This paper takes the applied sociology of language perspective on the Tibetan language policy issues in China, as Fishman (1972) claims that applied sociology of language considers number of

fields of “native language teaching, second language teaching, translation, the creation and revision of writing system, language policy decisions, and language planning as a whole (p.55).” This paper also aims to link the Tibetan language status shifts and the resulting language problems to both social and political problems.

Four recent language policy will be applied to the Tibetan language planning problem: those of Haugen, Haarman, Williams and Cooper. Results of the application of the four models will be compared and contrasted followed by a critical discussion of the implications of the application of each of these language planning analytical models to the Tibetan language policy problem in China. Final recommendations for characteristics of a model capable of resolving the Language Planning and Policy implementation dilemma of Tibetan language in China will be made based on this analysis.

The analysis reflects the complex situations of using the same language communicating and interacting in between sub-marginally demarcated societies, where sharing the same macro social structure by traditions but the micro social structure been fragmented by embedded social system, facing the issues of social structural collapse through language problems.

4. *Migration Politics of the CARICOM Community (CARICOM) and the Lived Experiences of Intra-regional Migrants*

Oral Robinson, University of Saskatchewan

As the 15 member countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) move closer to becoming an economic union, CARICOM political leaders are promoting free people movement as a tool towards developing a regional CARICOM identity. However, many questions abound such as: how would migrants negotiate their national and other identities to develop this CARICOM identity; what would this CARICOM identity look like? How do their migratory experiences match up against political discourses of integration, migration and identity? Using data from a cross-national survey and semi-structured interviews, the presentation will examine how respondents interpret the politics of Caribbean migration how they rationalize their migratory experiences against structural policies, and what are the implication for the development of this supranational CARICOM identity.

SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

We will also hold a general meeting to discuss various matters concerning our research cluster and get to know each other. Both members and non-members are welcome. This year we have seen our membership grow substantially, and we encourage those interested in Policy research to join our group. If interested, please contact Josh Curtis, or attend our meeting to register in person.

Our sessions will include presentations on various policy issues, including migration politics, government policy responsiveness, social stigma and welfare, social determinants of health and policy implications, affordable housing, social networks and neighbourhood restructuring, and labour policy formation in post-Yugoslav.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IN AFRICA

Session Code: SoDev2

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: 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 Organizer: Godfred Odei Boateng, University of Western Ontario and Jonathan A. Amoyaw, University of Western Ontario

Chair: Cliff Davidson, University of Western Ontario

Presenters:

1. *The Rise of Global Private Policing in Africa: A Question of Imperialism or Irresponsible Leadership?*

Joseph Asomah, Department of Sociology, University of Manitoba

This paper interrogates the broader context of the development of global private policing in the African context, and draws on a cluster of insights from global security and police research, governmentality studies, critical sociological and criminological theory, particularly a postcolonial perspective. It argues that the rise of global private policing is largely linked to an indiscriminate imperialism, and the irresponsible leadership in most African countries, that have generally undermined a collective human security and contributed to the creation of fragile security situations; in consequence, global private policing is increasingly being viewed as more trusted, customized, and proactive, alternative, or complementary, to virtually a corrupt and an inefficient public policing to address the resultant security threats and challenges. Global private policing is therefore a reflection of many changes in the social organization of most African societies following the advent of colonialism to date. It concludes that the rise of global private policing as a response to maintaining security in the wake of human insecurity and local insurgencies may not be sustainable in the long term; however, more permanent solutions lie in addressing issues related to poverty and the exclusion of the local people from the national resource wealth. This paper therefore extends our current understanding of the growth of global private policing in most African countries and makes a theoretical contribution in regard to the development of private policing generally.

2. *The Black Box of South Africa's Credit Scoring: Confronting the "panoptic sort" through its bureaucratic face, algorithmic operations and social experiences of Durbanites*

Sachil Singh, Department of Sociology, and the Surveillance Studies Centre, Queen's University

This article confronts the *status quo* and "black boxing" of credit scoring in South Africa. The novelty of the study is its qualitative proximity to the back-end operations and front-end social consequences of credit scoring. By theorizing these two ends in a political economy of personal

information, characterized by Oscar Gandy's "panoptic sort", the argument is that credit scoring in South Africa defies principles of democracy and transparency, and neglects key social protections offered in section 9(3) of the country's Constitution (1996). The article relies on open-ended interviews conducted with Durbanite consumers, as well as with corporate professionals in the businesses of credit analysis and debt collecting. Research data reveal how social inequalities are sustained between those actors who manage, support, and profit from the back-end of credit scoring and those consumers who interact with its front-end. In fact, such inequalities offer nostalgic encounters with the country's social and political history of National Party rule. To reduce the reproduction of historical inequalities that such encounters threaten, the article concludes with policy recommendations targeted towards aligning practices of credit scoring with the protections of the Constitution (1996).

3. *Ghanaian women's knowledge and perceptions of services available to victims of intimate-partner violence*

Akua Anyemedu, Memorial University, **Eric Tenkorang**, Department of Sociology, Memorial University

Studies have established the importance of support systems to the mental and physical well-being of victims of intimate-partner violence. In 2007, Ghana's bid to provide better support for victims of intimate-partner violence was enhanced with the passage of the Domestic Violence Law. Despite this development, Ghanaian service providers and researchers still deplore the underreporting of cases of gender-based violence. This paper presents qualitative findings on women's knowledge and perceptions of services available to victims of domestic violence in Ghana. Additionally, the challenges to access of service and service delivery are also explored in this paper.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with ten (10) female residents of Sowutuom, a peri-urban community in Accra, Ghana. An additional three (3) semi-structured interviews were also conducted with local service providers in Accra.

Results showed that awareness among respondents of available services was low. The majority of women had heard of the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service though they had very little knowledge of the kind of support they could receive from this service provider. Additionally, most women expressed doubt in the ability of these services to adequately handle cases of intimate-partner violence. This perception was influenced mostly by what they heard from friends who had utilized these services as well as negative public opinion of governmental and private agencies in Ghana. Financial constraints and the lack of a legislative instrument to fully operationalize the Domestic Violence Law were some of the challenges to service delivery mentioned by service providers.

4. *Exploring the link between exposure to mass media and HIV testing among married women and men in Ghana: Implications for media-based interventions*

Yujiro Sano, Sociology, Western University, **Jonathan Amoyaw**, Sociology, Western University, **Eunjeong Kwon**, Sociology, Western University

Although HIV testing is key in the treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS, utilization rate of HIV testing services among married women and men remains low in Ghana. As a tool to increase overall HIV testing turnouts, mass media has been one of the important strategies in promoting and enhancing behavioural changes related to HIV/AIDS prevention. Using the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey and applying negative log-log models, the current study examines the relationship between levels of exposure to mass media and HIV testing among married women and men aged 15-49 in Ghana. Results show that HIV testing is more prevalent among married women than their male counterparts. While exposure to mass media is significantly related to HIV testing among both married women and men at a bivariate level, the independent effect of media

exposure on HIV testing vanishes among married women after we controlled for wealth status and educational background. The findings suggest that media-based interventions have positive effects on HIV testing among married men while socioeconomic barriers exist for married women. Implications of these findings are discussed for Ghana's HIV/AIDS strategic framework, which aims at expanding efforts to deal with the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

SOCIAL THEORY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Social Theory Research Cluster cordially invites you to our annual meeting. The Social Theory RC aims to increase the visibility of social theory within Canadian sociology, and to give sociologists who engage with theoretical issues a chance to meet each other and get to know each other's work and each other's ideas. Social theory is a broad field; all social research has a theoretical dimension and sociologists engage in theoretical work in many different ways. For some, theory is about critiquing actually existing society and articulating Utopian or emancipatory possibilities; for others it is a way of sharpening the concepts we use in our research and formulating rigorous hypotheses; for still others it is a way of giving voice to new ways of interpreting or experiencing sociality and for thinking new thoughts. We are interested in all the ways that sociologists engage with the conceptual or hypothetical or interpretive or counterfactual dimensions of our activities as researchers and as members of society.

SOCIAL THEORY: DIMENSIONS OF REALISM

Session Code: SoThe1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Realism is the notion that sociality exists independently of our human actions – eg. our observations, practices, and conceptual schemes – in such a way that knowledge of this transcendent aspect of sociality could enable us to correct or alter the course of our actions. The latter possibility became an important motivation for many sociologists. The movement of critical realism, rejecting positivism and epistemological absolutism, led many to appreciate that the middle ground of sociological theorizing is still necessary in order to take account of the historically and socially situated nature of knowledge. The question of 'dimensions of realism' takes up this notion of sociological theorizing having a certain agency by probing the possibilities of a translation of various theoretical efforts in sociology in terms of the demands of realism in some sense alongside a translation of the demands of realism into sociological descriptions. How can sociological theory open windows onto sociality that are illuminating for our time?

Session Organizers: David Toews, York University and Philip Walsh, York University

Presenters:

1. *The Weird Realism of Charlotte Perkins Gilman*

Andrew Paravantes, York University

It would be weird to read speculative realism into Victorian sociology, but Charlotte Perkins Gilman's oeuvre only appreciates in value when read anachronistically. Speculative realism is philosophy's scrappy startup. Born in the blogosphere, speculative realism constitutes a defense of the *really real* against the anthropocentric language games of postmodernity. It is most effective when employed by eco-critics, like Timothy Morton (2013), because it allows us to think of climate change as a kind of object in its own right. Such ideas prove surprisingly productive when we apply them to Gilman.

Gilman (1860-1935) was a public intellectual who delivered sermons and lectures, wrote newspaper opinion pieces and AJS papers, published realist short-stories and utopian novels, and, of course, serious sociological treatises. Sociologists tend to focus exclusively on the latter set of texts while ignoring the others. My own project is to read across the breadth of Gilman. Doing so allows us to see that Gilman's varied output represents a concerted effort to describe a *Victorian hyperobject* (Morton 2014). For Gilman, there is a "law of growth" that pulses through the universe, that manifests itself in change, in birth, in human work and self-determination. It is a current that flows through us, but does not originate in us; a force that was apparent to our earliest foremothers, but is devalued by more current (Androcentric) cultural forms. It is a *real object* (in Graham Harman's sense) that cannot be directly observed, but that Gilman approaches, indirectly, in her varied, reiterative fashion. Granted, Gilman's sociology becomes decidedly weirder when we foreground this cosmological force, but weirdness is precisely what speculative realism aims to emphasize (Harman 2012, 2013).

2. *Realisms of Different Scales and Intensities*

David Toews, davidtoews.org

The classic debate between Durkheim and Tarde has been construed by some as ending in a victory for Durkheim's social realist position. I argue this is a gross misunderstanding of the debate, which was not helped by Durkheim's misrepresentation of Tarde's position in *Suicide*, nor by Durkheim's denigration of American pragmatism in which realism becomes a code for French patriotism and Tarde becomes guilty by association with Bergson and the latter's dalliance with William James. The alternative of real or not real is a false one, and never, in fact, represented the true stakes of the debate. Rather what is at stake is the recognition of different scales and intensities of the social that require distinct theoretical problematiques in order to lend themselves to the concept of reality. Rejecting Durkheim's misrepresentations of Tarde, I attempt to outline a constructive rapprochement between these two thinkers by putting forward some ideas for a theory of realisms of different scales and intensities.

3. *Critical Realism and Figurational Social Theory: Contrast or Convergence?*

Philip Walsh, York University

Figurational sociologists typically see realists as their 'natural enemies'. Realists affirm the (dual) realities of structures and persons, as well as the need for a theory of emergent properties and of social causation for an adequate understanding of society. Figurational social theory, at least in the form pioneered by Norbert Elias, would seem to be opposed to each of these commitments. Nevertheless, I suggest in this paper that the two approaches have more in common than is typically thought, particularly with respect to the role of emergence within each paradigm.

SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ADDICTIONS

Session Code: SoHe7

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session is devoted to discussing sociological – as distinct from psychological, biomedical, or genetic – approaches to addiction. It covers many forms of addiction, ranging from research on addictions to alcohol, drugs and gambling, to emerging forms of addiction: for example, addictions to shopping, eating, and sex. In this session, we focus on social, cultural, and media influences, and on the social consequences of addiction, including consequences for family, work, school life, and other social institutions. Specific themes of interest may include duty of care, promising treatment options, new modes of diagnosis, and the legalization of addictive

substances and practices. Discussions may also explore the methodological issues involved in the study of addiction, from sampling and recruitment to knowledge translation and policy formation. Presenters may also advance policy recommendations to address problems in this area more effectively. *This session has been organized by the Sociology of Health research cluster.*

Session Organizers: Sasha Stark, University of Toronto, and Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto

Chair: Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Lucky in Love: Exploring gender differences in the relationship between work-family conflict and gambling problems*

Mark van der Maas, University of Toronto

The current study provides an examination of gender differences in the experience of problems as a result of gambling. Using the framework of sex role theory and work-family conflict, this study compares men and women as to how their participation in work and family life relates to gambling problems as measured by the Problem Gambling Severity Index. Utilizing data from the 2008 Canadian Community Health Survey, a large representative sample of 28,687 participants in three Canadian provinces is analysed with generalized linear modeling. The findings of this study show that occupying the roles of married spouse and working spouse simultaneously is associated with more gambling related problems for women and fewer for men. The study concludes with a discussion of how the intersection of problem gambling and important aspects of social life presents different problems for men and women due to gendered expectations surrounding work and family life.

2. *Cannabis, Tobacco, and Alcohol: Developing a Cross-Substance Public Health Framework to Reduce Substance-Related Harm in Canada*

Kat Kolar, University of Toronto, **Maritt Kirst**, University of Toronto

Support for a public health approach to cannabis policy is gaining momentum as an alternative to prohibition. The political feasibility of legal regulation of cannabis appears increasingly promising given recent drug policy changes in the US. Attention needs to be directed to how such cannabis policy shifts provide an opportunity for substance use policy reform more generally, especially in relation to tobacco and alcohol as licit substances associated with a high burden of illness. This presentation discusses the emerging North American cannabis policy context and provides an overview of the outcomes of an interdisciplinary drug policy meeting event with Canada-based experts and knowledge users. The event explored possibilities for applying cross-substance learning on policy interventions to develop a common policy framework focused on reducing harms associated with tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use in Canada. Meeting participants identified that regulation of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis requires policy model tailoring to each substance due to different use patterns and harms. To be effective, a common public health model must balance policy goals between promoting health and reducing psychoactive substance use in such a way that recognizes the limitations of previous policy experiments of both prohibition and commercialization.

SOCIOLOGIES OF EVERYDAY LIFE I: INTERACTION RITUAL AND PERFORMANCE

Session Code: SoCul1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: All of us have everyday lives, yet the sociology of everyday life lurks in the background of the contemporary sociological imagination as a relatively marginal, perhaps frivolous interest. This is surprising given that everyday lifeworlds have long been recognized as sites of political struggle, ground for theorizing, and spaces for transformative practice. In this session we welcome papers on any and all elements of everyday life, whether theoretical, speculative, empirical or substantive.

Session Organizer and Chair: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

Presenters:

1. *(Pro)feminist Men's Performance of Masculinities and Its Impacts on (Pro)feminist Activism*

Mehmet Emin Boyacioglu, Brock University, MA in Critical Sociology

Many men around the world form organizations, start campaigns, and do (pro)feminist activism as allies of the women's movement. Men's activism has been criticized by feminist women on various grounds ranging from their strategies to the structures of their organizations. In this paper, I explore the shortcomings of (pro)feminist activism in relation to the masculinities performed by (pro)feminist men in their everyday lives. Combining personal experiences and observations from my involvement in (pro)feminist activism with the relevant critiques in feminist literature, I argue that (pro)feminist men's activism cannot be considered in isolation from their everyday actions. Despite their good intentions, they can inadvertently hinder the potential of meaningful and effective (pro)feminist activism. Some problems that will be addressed in this paper are (pro)feminist men's failure to liberate their language from misogyny, their positioning of themselves outside of the category of men, their assumption that they are no longer complicit in women's oppression, and their tendency to dominate social interactions. The paper will conclude with a discussion of how men can become more mindful of their gender performance, how they can redefine their relationship with masculinity, and how these would impact (pro)feminist activism.

2. *Doing "friendship set to music": Affect, embodiment and interaction in Western square dance*

Liza McCoy, University of Calgary, **Barbara Schneider**, University of Calgary

Square dance in North America is a leisure activity primarily enjoyed by older women and men. In square dance, eight people move with and around each other, forming shifting patterns in response to on-the-spot instructions issued by a caller. It is common for square dancers to say they like square dance because it is "fun," "good exercise," and "social." But what specifically is square dance as an affective, embodied and interactive experience? How do square dancers produce this experience, for themselves and for each other? Since 2011 we have been researching the social organization and practice of square dancing through an ethnographic study of an urban square dance club in Calgary whose members meet every week to dance. Most square dancers are between 50 and 90 years of age, with the majority in their 60s and 70s. Our research has involved participant observation, photographs, interviews and surveys with dancers and callers. In this theoretically informed paper we discuss: the physicality of square dance as a standardized form of collaborative dance engaged in by aged and aging bodies, aesthetic preferences (dress), gender performance, and square dance etiquette. We also consider some of the ways these practices are changing.

SOCIOLOGIES OF EVERYDAY LIFE II: CONSUMING IDENTITIES

Session Code: SoCul1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: All of us have everyday lives, yet the sociology of everyday life lurks in the background of the contemporary sociological imagination as a relatively marginal, perhaps frivolous interest. This is surprising given that everyday lifeworlds have long been recognized as sites of political struggle, ground for theorizing, and spaces for transformative practice. In this session we welcome papers on any and all elements of everyday life, whether theoretical, speculative, empirical or substantive.

Session Organizer and Chair: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

Presenters:

1. *Extreme Exercise: A Manifestation of Risk Society?*

Tomislav Filipovic, McMaster University, **Philip White**, McMaster University

This paper reports on the preliminary stages of a research project on the contemporary phenomenon of “extreme fitness”, as manifested in commercially available programs marketed by *CrossfitExtremeFitness*, *Spartan Race* and *Insanity Workouts*. The project will be conceptualized within the theoretical framework of “Risk Society” or “Risk Theory.” As per the work of Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens, we take as our point of departure the idea that risk is a prominent feature of life in late modernity. Risk is seen as emerging from biological, social and technical sources. The consciousness of risk is reflected in behaviours often characterized by atomization, where people act as individuals, leading to a heightened sense of alienation, seclusion and separation from the collective. With lowered confidence in social stability and community governance, individuals withdraw into themselves. A leading manifestation of this is the explosion of interest in various bodywork modalities. People are increasingly and reflexively exerting control over their bodies through health, fitness and consumptive practices. A recent example of this is extreme, often quasi-militaristic, fitness regimens, where individuals train their bodies in response to felt uncertainty about their future safety and well-being.

Our paper will proceed as follows. First, we will review the work developed by Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens. Second, we will discuss how risk theory has been employed for the purpose of explaining body-focused work on issues to do with the purported “obesity crisis.” Third, we report on our preliminary observations of extreme fitness regimens such as *CrossFit*, *Spartan Race* and *Insanity Workouts*. Preliminary findings suggest that these regimens focus on values congruent with sensibilities identified with risk society. They purport to train their participants to “be ready” for an uncertain future.

2. *The Construction of Identity of Young Inuit Men and the Role of Food(Security)*

John MacNeil, Carleton University, Churchill Northern Studies Centre

Food security is being used increasingly to frame notions of hunger (Boult, D. A. 2004) in particular, in the Canadian North (Ford and Beaumier 2011). These works have not addressed how the application of the discourse of food security to individuals may impact their notions of self. My paper addresses how food security impacts the process of self-formation. This paper will discuss ethnographic research conducted with Inuit men in Ottawa, to gain insight into their thoughts on identity and food security. I will juxtapose this information with literature on food security to reveal connections. I argue that the discourse of food security may not represent how young Inuit men think about hunger and that food security may have unanticipated consequences on how people conceptualize themselves. By examining ethnographic data and literature surrounding food security, this paper adds to our knowledge of the little understood connections between food security and identity.

3. *A Diabetic Walked into a Chocolate Bar: A Critical Discussion of Diabetes Jokes*

Rosemary Dineen, University of Ottawa

Everyday experiences of diabetes are often invisible — diabetes is not easily read off the body or accurately determined by analyzing one's behaviour. Without disclosure, diabetics are absent in the everyday imagination and interactions of the able-bodied public. One of few exceptions to this invisibility is the context of humour; jokes about diabetes demand the presence of this bodily condition and experience for entertainment and symbolic meaning. Many uses of the illness as a punchline makes particular images and situations humorous (e.g. consuming more than an 'acceptable' amount of donuts may incite a joke about diabetes). Within this utilization of diabetes, the different experiences, diagnoses, and reasons for diabetes seem to be minimized and objectified into easily consumable notions of what diabetes means. This paper explores how jokes about diabetes function to normalize certain bodies, construct diabetes as a fearful and undesirable condition, and produce caricatures of diabetes for spectacle. Based on existing literature on the sociology of humour and examples from social media websites such as Twitter and Reddit, this paper explores the social function of humour to imagine diabetes as well as possible uses of humour by diabetics to reclaim their body and share their experiences.

4. *Talking about Tattoos: Griefwork and Memory Realization*

Deborah Davidson, York University, **Angelina Duhig**, Independent Scholar

Tattoos are visually interesting materials and modes of representation and interpretation. As images, they contain behavioural and symbolic information which can enhance empathy and provoke discussion. While there is a growing body of research on tattooing as a form of body modification, tattooing as a way to memorialize, and as a form of public storytelling, is rarely noted in the scholarly or lay literature. Phenomenologically, the body is an instrument of comprehension where, through experience, knowledge is received and meaning is generated. 'Griefwork', as a social science concept, is defined by Davidson (2007; 2008; 2010; 2011; 2015), as the labour shared and negotiated by grieving persons and caring others. Here we argue that memorial tattoos serve as a way to memorialize by making the deceased person a tangible part of the self by embodying memory; by opening dialogue about the deceased; and by continuing and establishing bonds.

SOCIOLOGIES OF EVIDENCE I: TENSIONS BETWEEN NARRATIVE AND EVIDENCE

Session Code: SoHe1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: We invite papers that engage with sociological analyses, critiques, and investigations of evidence across multiple sites of practice. The evidence-based model of decision-making and practice emerged in medicine in the early 1990s. Since then, this approach, which has come to refer to various practices and decisions that are informed by evidence, has moved to multiple sites of practice and policy, such as education, social work, government policy, and the community sector. Social science engagements have critiqued evidence-based decision-making on humanist and political-economy grounds, focusing mainly on the field of medicine. This session invites new work on the social relations of evidence in their multiplicity. We welcome contributions of empirical and/or theoretical rigor on the following themes: the production of evidence (e.g., social, historical, political, economic processes); the perambulation of evidence across discursive and/or institutional divides; questions about when/how evidence counts or is ignored; the role of non-evidence in individual, institutional, or political practices; and, potential and actual consequences/effects of the various auditing, surveillance, and non-human technologies mobilized for the implementation of evidence-based strategies.

Session Organizers: Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University, Sociology and Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University

Chair: Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University

Presenters:

1. *What can 'evidence' not tell us? A rhetorical-narrative analysis toward understanding the exclusion of 'intuition' in physicians' stories about clinical reasoning*

Amanda Peters, McMaster University, **Meredith Vanstone**, McMaster University

This paper offers a sociological analysis of data obtained for a study exploring the role of intuitive reasoning in clinical practice. Emergency, internal and family medicine physicians were asked to share stories about intuitive events, times when they experienced a “gut-feeling” that “something was not quite right”. While they were quick to state that they recognize and use this type of reasoning, they were also reticent to admit to working in the absence of or in contradiction to evidence. We suggest that an analytical framework examining language-cultures, one which combines Kenneth Burke’s *Rhetorical Theory* with Arthur Frank’s *Socio-Narratology*, may be helpful for understanding this tension. Language is powerful. Drawing on their narrative resources, storytellers engage in a process of inclusion and exclusion, highlighting what to consider legitimate information to be shared among similar group members, while undermining alternatives, marking what and whom to consider “outsider”. Physicians’ stories reveal a clinical narrative structure that informs thought and action in ways consistent with their professional culture’s emphasis on rational, objective, evidence-based decision-making. A strong cultural emphasis on evidence may come at the exclusion of language with which physicians may communicate and form a better understand of the use of intuition in practice.

2. *Youth and the Politics of Evidence*

Naomi Nichols, York University

Across the human services, people selectively gather information, generate accounts of their work, and convey particular outcomes of their interactions with others to enable the collection and monitoring of “big data,” demonstration of compliance with legislation, and ongoing external assessments of their work. The data produced by human service institutions are depicted as neutral and objective. But the collection, analysis, and reporting of these objective data requires considerable discretionary work on the part of practitioners – particularly where one is required to fit what actually happened into the categories and concepts that will enable demonstrations of risk mediation and institutional accountability. In this paper, I investigate the social relations of evidence that transverse and connect schools, homes, the streets, and the courts. The research begins in the standpoint of youth who live a highly stigmatized urban neighbourhood. My interest is to discover how different forms of evidence become institutionally actionable – or not – across the various settings where youth are active. The paper shows *why* seemingly objective institutional processes (e.g., progressive discipline processes in schools, data-led policing) are experienced as racial profiling by young Black youth, and *how* these processes are institutionally organized such that they do indeed enable and conceal a racially motivated encounter.

3. *Tacit Knowledge and Evaluation of HIV Prevention Programs: Epistemic Tensions in the Community Sector*

Nicole Greenspan, Memorial University Newfoundland, **Rhonda Cockerill**, University of Toronto

Evidence-based models of decision-making have emerged in social work and other disciplines that are carried out in the community sector, along with the expansion of monitoring and evaluation required by government bodies that fund this work. Since the beginning of the epidemic, prevention programs delivered by community-based AIDS organizations have been a key response to HIV/AIDS. Traditionally, these relied on the experiential knowledge held by individuals and

communities most affected by HIV, and the consequences of shifts towards evidence-based models in this area remain unclear. To investigate evaluation practices and decision-making at these organizations for my doctoral thesis, I conducted an in-depth case study of two of community-based AIDS organizations, using a constructivist qualitative approach. This presentation will discuss the results from this study with regards to the role tacit knowledge held by communities most affected by HIV plays in the production of knowledge about HIV prevention practice, and how this is taken up in systems of accountability. I will expand on the idea of 'community-based evidence' and unpack discernment strategies carried out in this community sector. This may contribute to a richer understanding of the processes involved in the production of evidence among and within diverse communities.

4. Knowledge, Power, and Politics: The Work of Evidence-based Policy-making

Catherine van Mossel, University of Victoria

This paper speaks to the narratives running through interviews with policy-makers in a Canadian provincial ministry of health. The ministry publicly espouses an evidence-based approach to policy-making. Policy-makers also express a commitment to evidence-based policy-making, claiming it is an approach that guides their practice, de-politicises policy-making, and allows them to "speak truth to power." I draw on Foucault's theorizing of discourse, power, and knowledge to examine how policy-makers *do* the work of evidence-based policy-making and their assumptions of knowledge, knowledge production, power, and politics. I explore how evidence-based policy-making is organized, its effects in relation to the scientisation of policy, the challenges and contradictory discourses governing policy work, and subject positions of policy-workers.

SOCIOLOGIES OF EVIDENCE II: CONTESTED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

Session Code: SoHe1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: We invite papers that engage with sociological analyses, critiques, and investigations of evidence across multiple sites of practice. The evidence-based model of decision-making and practice emerged in medicine in the early 1990s. Since then, this approach, which has come to refer to various practices and decisions that are informed by evidence, has moved to multiple sites of practice and policy, such as education, social work, government policy, and the community sector. Social science engagements have critiqued evidence-based decision-making on humanist and political-economy grounds, focusing mainly on the field of medicine. This session invites new work on the social relations of evidence in their multiplicity. We welcome contributions of empirical and/or theoretical rigor on the following themes: the production of evidence (e.g., social, historical, political, economic processes); the perambulation of evidence across discursive and/or institutional divides; questions about when/how evidence counts or is ignored; the role of non-evidence in individual, institutional, or political practices; and, potential and actual consequences/effects of the various auditing, surveillance, and non-human technologies mobilized for the implementation of evidence-based strategies.

Session Organizers: Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University, Sociology and Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University

Chair: Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University

Presenters:

1. *Econometrics as Evidence: Examining the 'Causal' Connections between Financial Speculation, Commodities Prices, and Food Insecurity*

James Williams, Department of Social Science, York University

In the wake of the food crisis of 2008 and 2010, during which the prices of basic agricultural commodities such as wheat, rice, and corn reached historic highs triggering food protests in various parts of the world, concerns have been raised regarding the influx of financial speculators into commodities markets and their role in driving up commodities prices. Research on this relationship has been mixed. On the one hand, policy reports informed by testimonials and basic descriptive statistics have pointed to a clear connection. On the other hand, research by academic economists employing advanced econometric techniques has failed to detect a clear statistical relationship leading many to conclude that the price increases were driven by market fundamentals rather than by financial speculation. This paper explores these contrasting views of 'evidence' and their implications for regulatory rulemaking. The specific context for this analysis is the recent efforts in the U.S. to introduce greater controls on financial speculation in commodities markets with the implementation of these rules repeatedly scuttled, in part, by the alleged paucity of evidence that 'excessive speculation' is actually harmful for the markets. Through this analysis, the paper extends current critiques of evidence-based policymaking into the financial realm where these types of questions have thus far been largely overlooked.

2. *Evidences and Processes of Ignorance: Occupational Disease Recognition in Ontario*

Christine Pich, Carleton University

In decision-making processes surrounding occupational disease recognition within Ontario's workers' compensation system, there is a need to draw upon evidences (e.g., medical, legal, scientific) in order to establish, to a certain degree, a connection between one's occupation and the disease they are affected by. There are, however, numerous complexities surrounding the utilization of evidences in this context, including divergences and tensions in epistemological approaches to evaluating evidence, as well as difficulties based on factors such as multifactorial causes of certain diseases, long latency periods, and the effects of low-level exposures. This paper looks at how evidences are drawn into the framework of Ontario's workers' compensation system. More specifically, I look at evidences in relation to issues of occupational disease recognition and contestations surrounding disease etiology. Theoretically, I link the production and mobilization of evidences in this context with the identification of processes of 'ignorance'. Drawing on an analysis of workers' compensation policies and legislation, government documents, and archival records, this paper offers a critical perspective towards looking at what kinds of evidences count, which ones do not, what tensions exist between various forms of evidences, and what the implications of this are for occupational disease recognition.

3. *Weighing the Evidence in Private Cord Blood Banking*

Jennie Haw, York University

Private, for-profit cord blood banks draw on current clinical and speculative scientific discourses as evidence of cord blood's use as a therapy to market their services to expectant parents. An evidence-based decision making model assumes that women/couples would carefully consider the expert evidence when deciding whether or not to bank. In this empirical paper, I examine how women who banked cord blood made the decision to bank. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 13 women, I analyze the forms of evidence (expert and lay) women draw on when making their decision, how they deal with competing evidence, and if/when they intentionally exclude considering expert evidence. My research demonstrates that women's decision-making process is far more complex than that suggested by an evidence-based decision making model. I conclude by discussing several normative and theoretical implications of my analysis.

4. Spectrums of Data: Autism, Evidence, Ethics, Emergency

Julia Gruson-Wood, York University

Applied Behavioural Analysis (ABA) and Intensive Behavioural Intervention (IBI) are widely adopted evidence-based therapies that have become the standard of care for young autistic people in Canada (Orsini 2009). ABA/IBI are methods of individualized behavioural modification, whereby “undesirable behaviour” and the micro-movements of the body are tracked and “corrected” through exercises involving imitation, repetition, positive/negative reinforcement, and punishment (Dawson 2005). These therapies are often intensive and time-consuming, requiring autistic children from as young as eighteen months to participate in ABA/IBI work for 20-40 one-on-one hours a week. ABA and IBI further work to govern and reshape the bodies and minds of young autistic people through the para-professionalization and textualization (via data collection activities) of the family home and the school (PPM-140, 2007; Silverman 2012). These extra-clinical activities are integral to the production of evidence-based ABA/IBI research.

Despite the prevalence of these therapies, they are highly controversial methods within the autism/autistic community in North America (Bagatell 2010; Orsini 2009). While parents and clinicians are often the strong proponents, having even launched human rights cases for ABA to be classified as a “medical necessity”, autistic self-advocates are often very critical of these techniques, claiming these interventions are non-consensual and scientifically unethical (Dawson 2005; Orsini 2009). In this presentation, I will share my preliminary findings from my thesis that empirically examines the everyday practices involved in producing clinical evidence supporting the effectiveness of ABA/IBI. More specifically, I will address how “evidence” is deployed by both critics and proponents, to appraise or renounce the *ethical legitimacy* of these therapies.

5. Decolonizing Evidence: The Rise of Citizen Science and Popular Epidemiology in Indigenous Health Research

Christianne Stephens, York University

Despite the large body of literature on the poor health status of Indigenous peoples in Canada, few scholars have adequately addressed the frequent failure of conventional epidemiological methods and forms of evidence to produce reliable and accurate health profiles of Native communities. The paucity of locally-generated health data for Native communities, inconsistent and often problematic use of ethnic identifiers for designating 'Indigeneity' and Native status, incomplete census records, low survey response rates in Native communities and difficulties associated with linking the health records and health service utilization histories of highly mobile patients are all problems that affect the accuracy, reliability and representativeness of statistics on Indigenous health. To address these issues and suggest a solution, our research partnership with the Walpole Island First Nation lays the groundwork for a community-controlled epidemiology (Trostle 2005). Our study strives to answer the following questions: Can community-devised health research models improve the quality of evidence that is gathered in Indigenous communities? Moreover, does the application of these types of models hold the potential for decolonizing evidence-based science and medicine in ways that are truly empowering to Indigenous peoples? Our working thesis is that employing a participatory, culturally sensitive, geographically-specific and innovative mixed methods approach can result in higher response rates from participants, yield better data and provide a more nuanced understanding of the cumulative impacts of disease burdens and psychosocial stress experienced by Indigenous populations, than that which can be achieved by relying solely on Western epidemiological methods and standards of evidence.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE I: THEORIZING CREATIVITY AND CULTURAL PRODUCTION

Session Code: SoCul5-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This omnibus session welcomes theoretical or empirical papers on any aspect of cultural sociology, including (but not limited to) cultural production, creative industries, reception, audience analysis, legitimacy and evaluation, culture and inequality, cultural scenes, and subgenres. Thematic sub-sessions will be developed inductively as necessary.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Culture research cluster.

Session Organizers: Diana Miller, University of Toronto, Sociology, Kim de Laat, University of Toronto, Sociology; Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin, Sociology; Benjamin Woo, Carleton University, School of Journalism and Communication

Chair: Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Prosumers, Pro-Ams, and Craft Consumers: Re-examining Marcuse.*

Steven Cole, Bishop's University

Marcuse (in)famously noted that capitalism instills “false needs” which consumers attempt to satisfy via commodity consumption. This “ideological” conception of consumption was later criticized by a host of theoretical positions, but often at the expense of turning even the most “passive” forms of consumption into reflexive projects of identity creation. Lost in this debate, however, was Marcuse’s broader argument that rational and critical reflection on one’s own consumption can only begin once the spheres of production and consumption are brought together. Using content analysis of online forums, I outline how the productive-consumptive activities of musical Prosumers, Pro-Ams, and Craft Consumers connect production and consumption in ways which put in place *the conditions of possibility* for actors to critically and reflexively analyze their own consumptive practices and ‘needs.’ By examining agents’ own understandings of consumption, I hope to show how cultural producers/consumers’ productive practices inform their own critiques of consumption.

2. *L'apport de Walter Benjamin à la pensée sociale sur l'art: une réflexion sur la pertinence des thèses de L'œuvre d'art à l'ère de sa reproductibilité technique.*

Nicholas R. Hardy, Université d'Ottawa

Walter Benjamin, penseur aux multiples facettes, est une figure incontournable dans l'univers intellectuel européen du XX^e siècle, dont les contributions à la pensée sociale sont particulièrement décelables dans ses analyses des impacts des nouvelles technologies sur l'art, la culture et la société contemporaine. Dans le cadre de cette présentation, nous proposons de démontrer en quoi Benjamin contribue, notamment dans son essai intitulé *L'œuvre d'art à l'ère de sa reproductibilité technique*, aux premières études théoriques et critiques de la tendance d'instrumentalisation dans la culture occidentale. Notre présentation comporte deux parties. En un premier temps, nous allons présenter les principales thèses contenues dans l'essai sur *L'œuvre d'art à l'ère de sa reproductibilité technique* et, en un deuxième temps, nous allons démontrer la pertinence de ces thèses dans le contexte de la culture occidentale actuelle par le biais d'exemples de la culture populaire qui se rapportent aux idées particulières de Benjamin sur la photographie et le cinéma. Nous espérons ainsi démontrer une certaine linéarité entre cette tendance d'instrumentalisation de la culture signalée par Benjamin et, formellement, par les penseurs de l'École de Francfort dans la période de l'après-guerre, et le contexte culturel actuel.

3. *Story structure and reporting structure in literary journalism*

Will Keats-Osborn, Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia

The case of literary journalism is used to link two diverse concepts: Kuhn's exemplars and Becker's worlds. Typically, when a literary journalist pitches a story, they already have a good sense of how the story will "look" such that it will be saleable to a publisher and appropriate for the voice of the publication. These criteria are recognizable through practical experience in the world. The "platonic form" of the narrative, on the basis of which a story is pitched, then serves as a guide that structures the reporting process by suggesting such things as which details need to be noted or ignored, or which questions need to be asked and in what order. During this process, various contingencies intervene on the realization of the platonic form, and the reporter is forced to accommodate these contingencies iteratively, by either adjusting the form or the reporting strategy. From this perspective, the narrative form of a magazine feature can be linked to exemplars of literary journalism whose application is necessarily accommodated to the empirical world. It is argued that the content of a magazine feature, having been gathered through a process structured by an exemplary form, cannot be understood independently of the form.

4. *What Creativity Can Do for the Sociology of Culture: Charisma as Cultural Panacea in Nietzsche and Weber*

Martin Lukk, University of Toronto

While the pragmatist revival in North American sociology has successfully highlighted the significance of creativity in social action theory, the potential utility of this concept has not been actualized in fields like cultural sociology. This is likely due to limited existing connections between cultural criticism, indebted to the role of creativity in Friedrich Nietzsche's thought, and sociological work on culture, largely beginning with Durkheim. Arguing for the value of the creativity concept in sociological theorizing on culture, this paper makes new links between Nietzsche and Max Weber by framing central aspects of their thought on culture as reactions to the commonly identified problem of their era's "anarchy of values" and demonstrating that their criticism significantly appeals to creativity. I show that they find a common theoretical solution in charismatic authority, in Nietzsche's prophetic *Übermensch* and Weber's politically decisive *Führer*. Charisma as a creative force is thus presented as the thinkers' proposed panacea for the ills of postmodern culture. By arguing for the theoretical convergence of Nietzsche and Weber on culture, I aim to justify the consideration of previously ignored Nietzschean thought, from which action theory has benefitted, in research agendas within the sociology of culture.

5. *The Oxymoron of Sustainability: Spotting the Lines of the Culture Industry*

Stephany Peterson, University of New Brunswick

The presented work makes use of contributions of three neo-Marxist critical social theorists of the Frankfurt School's German-Jewish membership while exiled in America during World War II: Marcuse's "Affirmative Character of Culture", and Horkheimer&Adorno's "Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception". Their synthesis is the reformation of culture and the notion of reification - in this context, to alienation and treatment as objects of manipulation. The critical social theory underpinning these works are extrapolated to the popular culture surrounding the concept of 'sustainable development'. Marcuse's (1937) affirmative culture is used as an initial framework, then Horkheimer and Adorno (1944)'s culture industry is woven to this framework, engaging the vernacular of 'sustainability', namely local and organic. The use of the words 'art', 'culture', and 'happiness' make reference to a hinge point that I generalize to Marcuse's 'appeasement' or 'commodified pleasure' as that which are used as tools of the system; an appeasement of ideals under the guise of rejection of the dominant systems of oppression. I suggest these are directed to the rhetoric of futurity as justification for the development of systems

to perpetuate that which is designed to prioritize consumption and accumulation of products designated by dominant economic forces.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE II: COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND REPRESENTATIONS OF PLACE

Session Code: SoCul5-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This omnibus session welcomes theoretical or empirical papers on any aspect of cultural sociology, including (but not limited to) cultural production, creative industries, reception, audience analysis, legitimacy and evaluation, culture and inequality, cultural scenes, and subgenres. Thematic sub-sessions will be developed inductively as necessary.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Culture research cluster.

Session Organizers: Diana Miller, University of Toronto, Sociology, Kim de Laat, University of Toronto, Sociology; Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin, Sociology; Benjamin Woo, Carleton University, School of Journalism and Communication

Chair: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin

Presenters:

1. *Reading the City: Narratives of the Past and Present in Winnipeg's Public Places*

Anna Borisenkova, Lecturer, University of Winnipeg Membre associé, Centre d'étude des mouvements sociaux, Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales (Paris, France)

The textual metaphor of the city has been widely exploited in sociology and cultural studies. Urban sites and monuments are presented as full of meanings, memories, and human stories. But how are all these meanings constructed? What kind of approach could enable sociologists to describe the dynamics of creation of social and cultural meanings of urban space?

In order to ask these questions I will address Paul Ricoeur's hermeneutical philosophy and, in particular, his insightful ideas on the relationship between narrativity and architecture, i.e. the processes of constructing and story-telling. In a similar manner as narrative binds together our past, present and future, architecture links memories, everyday life, and anticipations all together in material ensembles. One of the most intriguing Ricoeur's ideas is the connection between the practices *inhabit and construct* (*habiter et construire*) that manifests a complicated relationship between the memories of the past and the demands of the present and the future. In my paper I will apply this theoretical approach to the case-study of public places in Winnipeg and demonstrate the challenges that coexistence of the past and the present meets.

2. *"Doing terroir": The socio-natural construction of value and quality in wine*

Sarah Cappeliez, University of Toronto

Terroir is a notoriously complex term used to identify and link artisanal products like wine or cheese to a specific place. The particular makeup of terroir – the fact that it intertwines material (e.g., soil, climate, etc) and symbolic (e.g., history, culture, etc) elements – makes it an ideal case for advancing our understanding of the connections between place and the construction of value. In this paper, I comparatively explore the term terroir as a unique factor used in the fields of gastronomy and wine through interviews with wine marketers, writers, critics, educators, regulators and winemakers, as well as participant observation in wineries, wine festivals/events and wine courses in wine regions in Canada and France. I examine how these different actors define terroir, and how they view its functioning and effect on the wines they produce, sell, regulate or

write/talk about. I further discuss the key traits of terroir highlighted in French and Canadian wine discourses in order to shed light on how place, as both a social construction and a natural constituent, informs perceptions of value and quality in wine, in different cultural contexts.

3. *The Frozen 'Heart of the Continent': Place Branding Winnipeg in Canadian Crime Films*

James Gacek, University of Manitoba Department of Sociology, **Steven Kohm**, University of Winnipeg Criminal Justice Department

Brands play an imperative role when representing places, as culture and the people who live and create it are at the core of the brand. Aside from promoting experiences and destinations, place brands enhance culture and identity, and orchestrate space and atmosphere to create a particular ambiance in which societies are immersed. Inevitably, Winnipeg—and the myths surrounding the city—are 'brought to life' on the silver screen, and are reproduced throughout the observed film narratives and imagery. By analyzing five feature-length fictional films produced in Winnipeg—*Stryker* (2004), *Horsemen* (2009), *Mob Story* (1989), *Seven Times Lucky* (2004), and *High Life* (2009)—we contend that a particular place brand of Winnipeg emerges through the representation of crime in the city. Specifically, we analyze how narrative, visual and aural aspects of these films construct a popular cultural image of the city that pivots around its geography, harsh winters, and imagined social worlds. Consequently, Winnipeg is represented and 'branded' as a place where crime is rampant, justice is 'frozen', and citizens and authorities are unable to combat the winters and the criminal behaviour within the city.

4. *Into the New York Indian Film Festival: The Cultural Politics of Emotion in the Diaspora Space*

Virginie Mesana, University of Ottawa

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. Issues of "home" and "mobility" are central axis of Diasporic narratives with a particular emphasis on the dialectical relationship between home and host lands. Diaspora is a site of social structure where individuals and groups emerge in relation to each other, within and outside one particular Diasporic community. The "New York Indian Film Festival" provides a venue where Diaspora is performed and where Diasporic encounters emerge from the imbrication of various power relations as social "rappports" (Kergoat, 2009) structuring a "Diaspora space" (Brah, 1996). This paper seeks to examine such encounters through the "mise-en-scene" of cultural politics of emotion. Based on a participant observation of the festival over two years, this paper addresses the use of emotions as "cultural politics" (Ahmed, 2004) as these feelings contribute to "imagination as social practice" (Appadurai, 1990). Our research shows how the community imagined by the New York Indian Film Festival is the result of "interlocking systems of oppression" (Hill Collins, 1990) - such as gender, race and sexuality - that contribute to the articulation of emotions according to specific social positionings within the Diaspora space.

5. *Beyond Nostalgia: "Extrospective Introspections" of the post-Yugoslav Memory of Socialism*

Dalibor Misina, Lakehead University

My aim in this paper is to address the issue of socialist nostalgia. More to the point, it is to deal with the inadequacy of treating the post-socialist 'return of socialism' as different incarnations of socialist nostalgia. My contention is that this kind of treatment suffers from 'nostalgia reductionism' and 'socialism essentialism', and leads to very problematic conceptual and analytical shortcomings of pre-determining the nature of what needs to be understood and explained. Correspondingly, I argue that a meaningful consideration of the post-socialist return of socialism has to free itself from the 'nostalgia presumption' and embrace a non-essentialist analytical viewpoint whereby socialist nostalgia is recast as a plurality of heterogeneous and context-dependent post-socialist socialist

discourses. To this end, I analyse two post-Yugoslav documentary films, *Sretno dijete* and *Orkestar*, to substantiate my claim that socialist nostalgia is too narrow of a framework to adequately encapsulate the span of an entire range of post-socialist socialist discourses and the ways they operate in specific sociocultural contexts and communicate to and with particular audience(s). In advancing my argument, I do not propose that 'the nostalgic' has no place in the analysis of the post-socialist memory of socialism but, rather, that the degree and nature of its presence has to be established through interpretive 'reading' of particular post-socialist socialist texts rather than presumed or established a priori.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE III: CREATIVE FIELDS AND MEDIA INDUSTRIES

Session Code: SoCul5-C

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This omnibus session welcomes theoretical or empirical papers on any aspect of cultural sociology, including (but not limited to) cultural production, creative industries, reception, audience analysis, legitimacy and evaluation, culture and inequality, cultural scenes, and subgenres. Thematic sub-sessions will be developed inductively as necessary.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Culture research cluster.

Session Organizers: Diana Miller, University of Toronto, Sociology, Kim de Laat, University of Toronto, Sociology; Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin, Sociology; Benjamin Woo, Carleton University, School of Journalism and Communication

Chair: Diana Miller, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Theorizing the Field of Localized Music Venues: Hierarchies and segmentation.*

Nikki-Marie Brown, McMaster University

This paper addresses the theoretical understanding of the field of music venues within a localized context. Perspectives from the sociology of organizations and the sociology of culture are used to create testable theoretical hypotheses about the shape of the field of music venues. This paper works to establish the building blocks for looking at how the structural organization of music venues within a localized scene can create a variety of inequalities for musicians. This specific paper focuses on the organization of venues within the field and hypothesizes that venues are both hierarchically and segmentally organized on the basis of a number of organizational and cultural characteristics. These same characteristics can then be used to identify the core and periphery positions within the field of a music scene. Throughout the paper a number of theoretical hypotheses and predicted findings are offered, as well as identifying the data sources that will be used to complete and empirical analysis.

2. *Documentary Representations of Female Canadian Murderers: The Public Trials of Karla Homolka and Terri-Lynne McClintic*

Emma Smith, Graduate Student (2013-2014) - Wilfrid Laurier University

This paper critically examines the production of violent female offenders by analyzing their visual representations in two Canadian television investigative documentaries created fifteen years apart. Karla Homolka (offending in 1990-1992) and Terri-Lynne McClintic (transgressing in 2009) were both responsible for committing horrific and unpardonable crimes resulting in significant media coverage throughout Canada. Despite some similarities and consistencies in both documentaries, anomalies and disparities in coverage serve as the center of my analysis. Against features of both

substance and style, a comparative analysis of the documentaries with features closely associated with the production of reality television, I contend that both documentaries are embedded with narratives that emphasize differences in social class and stereotypes that align with traditional gender roles in patriarchal society. The paper's argument works to contribute to larger discussions about the production of reality television programming, especially the genre of crime-based shows, and particularly the sub-genre of documentaries.

3. *Living In an Artistic Labour Market: A Study of the Experiences of Gig Musicians in Calgary*

Laurent Wall, University of Calgary, Department of Sociology

What does it take to survive as a musician in Calgary? Drawing upon Becker's art worlds perspective and Bourdieu's field of cultural production perspective, my research explores what is required of gig musicians in order to maintain their lives as cultural producers in this precarious domain. In-depth interviews were conducted with 16 experienced Calgary gig musicians: 9 men and 7 women involved with a wide range of music genres and instruments, ranging in age from 21 to 68. In this paper I explain how the gig market in Calgary is organized and how cultural producers negotiate their positions within this art field. In particular, I focus on distinctive forms of practices described by participants, such as networking, merchandising and strategic selection of other kinds of employment.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE IV: CULTURE AND ACTION IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Session Code: SoCul5-D

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: In this session we explore how culture in many of its instantiations — subcultures, norms, discourse, social and symbolic boundaries, consumerism — acts upon, and is influenced by action in everyday life contexts.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Culture research cluster.

Session Organizers: Diana Miller, University of Toronto, Sociology, Kim de Laat, University of Toronto, Sociology; Allyson Stokes, University of Texas at Austin, Sociology; Benjamin Woo, Carleton University, School of Journalism and Communication

Chair: Kim de Laat, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *The Problematization of Sexuality in Contemporary Iran*

Somayeh Hashemi, Graduate student of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Criminology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, **Ali Dadgar**, Ph.D. student of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Criminology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, **Mahdieh Salmasi**, Ph.D. student of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Criminology and Anthropology, University of Windsor

In his final works on the relations of power and sexuality, Foucault shifted his focus to the concept of "problematization," in the sense that how and why social issues and phenomena become "objects of thought" and enter the "truth games." In the field of sexuality, by a problematization analytical focus, a researcher asks why sexual activity become an object of moral inspection; what sort of historical, cultural, and political forces contribute in the shaping of sexuality as a problem. In the existing literature on the sexuality in the context of contemporary Iran, less attention has been devoted to the studying problematization from such a perspective. This study addresses a two-fold question: whether sexual behavior and conduct is a problem in Iran; and if yes, then, to what extent and by which mechanisms the sexuality and sexual behavior, as a socially and culturally

constructed reality, are problematized within the religious context of Iranian society. Conducting a theoretical analysis drawn on a documentary research, this study concludes that premarital sexual behavior and the controversial issues around homosexuality are the main domains of sexual problematization in Iran.

2. *Mapping culture, gender and cumulative (dis)advantage in young adulthood*

Sarah Knudson, University of Saskatchewan

The transition from adolescence to young adulthood is not as straightforward as it was a half-century ago, and social scientists agree that a mixture of structural and cultural factors contribute to the changing shift. There is also evidence that the transition affects particular socio-demographic groups differently: young women face more constrained choices when entering adulthood, and ethnicity and immigrant status/generation frequently contribute to cumulative disadvantage over this period such that minorities and newcomers struggle more. Amongst today's cohort of young Canadian women, however, little has been done to look comparatively at how ethnic or cultural affiliation and immigrant status affect their mobility routes and sources of transitional support. Using in-depth interviews with young women in Saskatoon, this research focuses on the intersection of gender and culture during the transitional years. Differing cultural logics, sources of support and mobility routes point to inequalities in knowledge of and access to resources, and women's narratives offer insight into changes necessary to overcome transitional obstacles.

3. *To Purchase or Pirate: Copyright Infringement and the Valuation of Digital Media*

Lance Stewart, University of Toronto

The pervasive use of Information and Communication Technologies in everyday consumption has provided a new means by which entertainment media is appropriated and used, leading to new ways in which media is experienced and enjoyed. Internet technologies have shaped what is valued in entertainment media, contributing to what products are worth consuming and how they are to be consumed. Recent studies demonstrate that active copyright infringers acquire a significant proportion of goods through legitimate sources, demonstrating variation in how products are considered worth purchasing or pirating. Utilizing a multi-wave qualitative survey conducted on the file-sharing site The Pirate Bay, this research examines how online consumption practices are changing through the analysis of valuation criteria contributing to the purchasing or pirating of digital media by copyright infringers. Approaching copyright infringement from a Valuation Studies perspective, the pursuit of pirated materials can be understood as a practice that arises out of evaluating criteria related to the assessment of worth. The evaluation of digital media is framed around a conceptual understanding of digital technologies, informing assessments of content (cultural), price (economic), and functional attributes (experiential) in determining how a product/service is worth purchasing legitimately, or accessed through alternative means, such as file-sharing websites.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

This past year we have established a dedicated Sociology of Culture session at the CSA conference, built our member listserv and commenced our online presence with a blog and Facebook page. We are looking to build on these developments as well as foster other ways of growing our membership, and we welcome your feedback. Please join us to discuss the present and future of our cluster, as well as meet and network with other Sociologists of Culture. You need not be a member of our cluster to attend; members and non-members alike are welcome. If you would like to become a member and/or be added to our listserv please contact Diana Miller, Kim de Laat, Allyson Stokes, or Benjamin Woo.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT I: DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE

Session Code: SoDev1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

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

Le RC « Sociologie du développement » vous invite à soumettre des propositions portant sur la sociologie du développement afin de constituer une session thématique. Les forces sociales jouent souvent un rôle prépondérant dans la mise en forme des développements économique, mais aussi humain, social et politique. Nous invitons des propositions de communications qui examinent les causes sociales et/ou les conséquences du développement, définis de manière très large. Ces propositions de communication peuvent explorer toute échelle d'analyse, que ce soit l'échelle locale, régionale, nationale ou internationale. Les études des cas et les analyses comparatives sont particulièrement bienvenues.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Development research cluster.

Session Organizers: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University, Sociology, Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Sociology

Chair: Liam Swiss, Memorial University

Presenters:

1. *The Everyday Breakaway: Participant perspectives of everyday life within a Sport for Development and Peace program*

David Marchesseault, University of Toronto

Commendable organizational case study research (Weigrau, 1997; Fisher, 2007) has detailed the role of social forces in development; it has focused almost exclusively on policy and program analysis at the expense of understanding how target participants actually culturally live, socially experience, and personally interpret development processes.

Michael de Certeau's works (1984, 1998) on every day life demonstrates the significance of studying how individuals, seen as traditionally passive and guided by established rules, operate. In recognizing de Certeau's contribution, this paper explores the places and practices of every day life for 15 East African cyclists within a sport-for-development and peace (SDP) organization. In doing so *I bring back the body* (Frank, 1990) into socio-cultural SDP research while simultaneously examining the complexities and contradictions of how development organizations are navigated, interpreted and perceived by participants themselves. The intimate intertwining of everyday life and development is unpacked through reflexive and participatory data obtained via anthropological ethnographic methods. In utilizing this approach of data collection, this work aimed to co-construct life narrative histories of these cyclists. In establishing deeper sociological understandings of participants' everyday lives, this paper will thus illustrate how development processes occurring within conflicted and complex settings can (and should) consider participant voices in program design, implementation and evaluation.

2. *Comparative Study: Large-Scale Foreign Land Acquisitions for Agriculture, in Southern Ethiopia and Western Nigeria*

Ethel Osazuwa, University of Guelph

Securing arable land in Third-World nations by several governments and investors currently seem to be the new pathway to the expansion of agricultural production and a proposed economic stimulator for the global south. Transnational corporations, private investors, and some governments used the food crisis that emerged since 2007 as an opportunity to invest in large tracks of land in developing nations, particularly, Sub-Saharan Africa. The overall objective of the paper is to establish whether the impact of large-scale land acquisitions has been positive or negative in Ethiopia and Nigeria, and if the land acquisitions processes in both countries are similar. The research question to guide the trajectory of the presentation is: What impacts, if any, do large-scale land acquisitions have on food security at the community level, in the Lower Omo Valley of Southern Ethiopia, and in Shonga District of Kwara State, Nigeria? The final research paper will contribute to the current relevant Sociology and Development literature on large-scale land acquisitions in developing countries. Specifically, the presentation will present a critical insight and potentially generate awareness for prospective researchers on the issue of large-scale land acquisitions and the implications on food security and poverty for local host communities.

3. *Contesting Development: Popular Protests and Energy Politics in Bangladesh*

Omar Faruque, Department of Sociology University of Toronto

Renewing Marx's analysis of primitive accumulation, Harvey (2003) theorizes the spread of capital to the global South as a neoliberal strategy of 'accumulation by dispossession.' This strategy also creates political conflicts; the local communities and political activists challenge state's mining policies and governance system (Kirsch 2014). Polanyi's theory of fictitious commodities and double movement offers analytical tools to understand these conflicts (Burawoy 2012). Drawing on these works, this paper will examine political struggles against resource extraction projects in Bangladesh to understand how 'development' is received, legitimized and contested by a host of actors (McMichael 2010). I will take movement against a multinational corporation and its planned mining project as an empirical case. The mine is viewed as an inevitable 'creative destruction' for both regional and national economy. Drawing on qualitative interviews with a group of local and national activists, I will analyze why such 'development' is contested. Borrowing from Gramsci (1971), I will argue that organic intellectuals immersed in various national political struggles play a critical role to develop political consciousness among subaltern actors, which shapes the dynamics of contestation at the grassroots level. This analysis will contribute to an emergent sociological literature on the politics of dispossession in the neoliberal era.

4. *Economic Development and Social Inequality in China: an analysis from the hukou system perspective*

Marcella Siqueira Cassiano, University of Alberta, phd candidate

China's socioeconomic metrics make it one of the most successful countries in the post-Second World War era regarding the speed with which it elevated the living standard of its population. China's mindboggling socioeconomic development process has relied to a great extent, this paper argues, on a specific governing technique named household registration system or *hukou system* (in Chinese). The *hukou system* was fully implemented in the early 1950s, dividing, classifying, and qualifying the entire Chinese population spatially and socially under two categories—rural and urban (non-rural) residents—for over six decades now. The *hukou system's* direct function was blocking spatial mobility and determining resource allocation within China's populations, thereby reassuring the transference of agricultural surplus from the countryside to the city, so processes of industrialization, technological advance, and urbanization could be carried out rapidly and under complete control of the state. Although the *hukou system* contributed directly and significantly to

organizing the country's economy, politics, and national identity, it also perpetuated profound inequalities within China's society. During the Mao-era (1949-1976) China's urban populations enjoyed a series of *hukou*-ensured political and economic advantages (e.g., access to health care, education, and pension system) over rural populations. After China's economic reform and adherence to private market principles in the late 1970s, however, China's rural-urban divide was projected onto and perpetuated within Chinese cities. Thus, the hukou system played an important role not only at shaping China's social development but also at creating socioeconomic underdevelopments and inefficiencies that now constitute enormous challenges for the country's leadership.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT II: CONFLICT, VIOLENCE, THE STATE AND DEVELOPMENT

Session Code: SoDev1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

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

Le RC « Sociologie du développement » vous invite à soumettre des propositions portant sur la sociologie du développement afin de constituer une session thématique. Les forces sociales jouent souvent un rôle prépondérant dans la mise en forme des développements économique, mais aussi humain, social et politique. Nous invitons des propositions de communications qui examinent les causes sociales et/ou les conséquences du développement, définis de manière très large. Ces propositions de communication peuvent explorer toute échelle d'analyse, que ce soit l'échelle locale, régionale, nationale ou internationale. Les études des cas et les analyses comparatives sont particulièrement bienvenues.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Development research cluster.

Session Organizers: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University, Sociology, Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Aid Under Attack: The Securitisation of Aid and Violence Against Foreign Aid Workers*

Liam Swiss, Memorial University, **Yasir Saeed**, Memorial University

Recent decades have witnessed a shift by foreign aid donors and NGOs to provide aid in conflict areas and, increasingly, to support foreign aid programming aimed at security sector reform and post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction. This securitisation of aid has coincided with an increase in the frequency of violence aimed at aid workers and aid NGOs. For instance, in 2011, more than 150 incidents were reported affecting more than 300 aid workers – 86 were killed and another 222 were injured or kidnapped. To examine the relationship between the securitisation of aid and increased violence against aid workers this paper asks: How does the linking of aid to broader foreign policy and geopolitical security objectives make aid an increased target of violence? The existing literature on the phenomenon of violence against aid workers is geared largely to the policy and development practitioner audience, and has mostly used descriptive statistics to illustrate recent trends and describe various incidents. The Aid Worker Security Database (AWSDB), which catalogues violent incidents against aid workers in the period from 1997 through 2010

informs most of what is known on this subject. This paper expands upon the AWSD data by linking it to other sources of aid and conflict data so as to undertake cross-national multivariate statistical analysis on the occurrence and frequency of violent episodes involving aid workers. It uses pooled cross-section time series analysis and event history analysis to examine the incidence of violent incidents against aid workers and the risk factors increasing their likelihood.

The paper will help establish a better understanding of the relationship between the securitisation of aid and violence against aid workers, expanding the research literature on the changing dynamics of aid, and assisting foreign aid policy makers to diminish threats to future foreign aid delivery.

2. *Analyzing the Foundations of Development: A Statistical Test of the Relationship between State Legitimacy and the Rule of Law*

Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University

The rule of law is essential for development. The capacity of a state to maintain order through controlling unlawful violence, enforcing contracts and protecting private property is considered necessary to facilitate economic, social and political development. However, it remains unclear how to strengthen the rule of law in countries where it is weak. Recent research has pointed to a potential relationship between state legitimacy and the rule of law. I perform a statistical test of this relationship by creating a new cross-national time series dataset using extant data from multiple sources. This study is the first to examine the relationship between state legitimacy and the rule of law using a Weberian, beliefs-based conceptualization of state legitimacy. The analysis suggests that widely held attitudes regarding the legitimacy of the state are important correlates of the rule of law, a finding with important implications for the promotion of development.

3. *War and Development: Questions, Answers and Prospects for the 21st Century*

Gregory Hooks, McMaster University

On two important topics – development and war/social conflict -- sociology has contributed to and has benefited from interdisciplinary research and debate. The human capabilities approach emphasizes that development cannot be reduced to top-down policies promoting economic development. Instead, development must be based on inclusive decision-making and focused on the security and well-being of individuals. This critical understanding of development challenges assertions that are quite prominent in political and comparative historical sociology. Whereas war-making did contribute to statebuilding and economic growth in Europe (especially in the Early Modern period) and East Asia (post-World War II), these non-democratic and often coercive policies should not be confused with development. Only with a transition to democracy and demilitarization of the state did these regimes begin to pursue developmental policies. In turn, because fundamental social change often results from war (often taking place during a war), the study of social change – including development – must incorporate the study of war. When compared to prior centuries, the affluent nations of the Global North are much less likely to experience the full ferocity of war. In the 21st Century, wars are concentrated in the nations of the Global South. Wars have been characterized as “development in reverse” – they destroy the institutions needed for development and reverse fragile gains in food security, child and maternal health and environmental sustainability. For practitioners and scholars of development, the lessons are clear. Development cannot be understood or promoted without a full consideration of war and social conflict.

4. *Economic Growth or Good Governance: What is More Important to Reduce Poverty and Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa?*

Amm Quamruzzaman, McGill University

Poverty and insecurity are two major development challenges in sub-Saharan Africa and how to reduce those remains the most pressing dilemma in international development debates. On the one hand, there are national policies, supported by western donors, which target poverty reduction and people's insecurity through capacity building, social protection and inclusion, empowerment and antidiscrimination, and promoting overall good governance. On the other, there are policies with a primary focus on promoting sustainable economic growth for poverty reduction and conflict resolution, such as various market growth policies as well as trade, investment, infrastructure and industrial policies. This paper evaluates the relative importance of good governance and economic growth in reducing poverty and insecurity in sub-Saharan African countries. Using Afrobarometer's Lived Poverty Index and similarly constructed Lived Insecurity Index, this study finds stronger effects of people's day-to-day experience of governance on their lived poverty and insecurity compared to national economic growth. This finding may suggest that good governance is more important than national economic growth to reduce poverty and insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa.

5. *New Modalities of Coercion: "Development"-induced Violence in the Global South*

Jasmin Hristov, McMaster University

This paper addresses the broad question of neoliberalism's reliance upon violence and coercion, by focusing on the relationship between land dispossession and the proliferation of parainstitutional (i.e. parastatal) violence in countries across the Global South, over the past 30 years, with particular attention on Latin America. Land usurpation through forced displacement, combined with state intervention through legal mechanisms, is one of the central dynamics enabling the neoliberal restructuring of agrarian relations of production in the developing world. This is manifested in the shift from small-scale subsistence farming, and collectively-held land belonging to indigenous groups, towards land use for large-scale industries, most notably agribusiness (including food and biofuel crops), mining, fossil fuels exploration and extraction, tourism, and infrastructure-building. Violence has been an integral element in land dispossession through forced displacement, and is characterized by hybridity and complexity that involve both state and para-state agents. I analyze empirical material in terms of the major trends in the violence-dispossession nexus. My analysis is informed by political Marxism, as well as contemporary critical globalization theory including William Robinson's work on transnationalization. The paper's major objective is to theorize parainstitutional violence in the context of neoliberal development.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT III: CONCEPTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT; DEVELOPMENT AS COLONIALISM

Session Code: SoDev1-C

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

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

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propositions de communication peuvent explorer toute échelle d'analyse, que ce soit l'échelle locale, régionale, nationale ou internationale. Les études des cas et les analyses comparatives sont particulièrement bienvenues.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Development research cluster.

Session Organizers: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University, Sociology, Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Sociology

Chair: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University

Presenters:

1. *La complexité de la convergence entre les droits humains et le développement*

David Emmanuel Hatier, Université de Montréal

Alors que les discours internationaux sur les droits humains et sur le développement naissent sensiblement au même moment au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, ceux-ci sont initialement distincts; le premier sert des intérêts d'abord politiques, tels que la paix (voir Gaudreault, 2012), alors que le second sert des intérêts d'abord économiques, mais aussi géopolitiques (voir p. ex. le discours de Truman, 1945).

Face à ce constat :

1) Comment est-il possible que des intérêts initialement divergents n'aient pas rendu impossible une éventuelle convergence des droits humains et du développement?

2) Par quels processus sociohistoriques les droits humains et le développement ont-ils convergé, et dans quelle mesure l'ont-ils fait?

Des réponses à ces questions seront proposées par l'entremise d'une analyse sociohistorique des principaux enjeux, débats, décisions et critiques concernant les droits humains, de 1948 à aujourd'hui, vis-à-vis du développement des pays dits « du Sud ». Des facteurs de divergence (tels que la croissance économique « à tout prix ») et de convergence (tels que l'émergence de l'influence politique des pays du Sud) seront discutés. D'actuels facteurs de protection et facteurs de risque pour la continuité de la convergence entre les droits humains et le développement seront finalement évoqués.

2. *Pueblo of the Porn King: Canadian Imperialism in Afro-Indigenous Honduras*

Tim MacNeill, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Hope associated with of tourism-based development pervades the sleepy Caribbean port of Trujillo, Honduras, as a Canadian investor known as the “porn king” spearheads a plan to extract value from the local shores. This promise of development through cruise-ship tourism has hijacked the imaginaries of many of the local Afro-Caribbean Garifuna people but some remain defiant – characterizing the process as imperialistic. This research explores social, political, economic, and cultural dynamics of tourism investment in the Trujillo area as they are integrated to national and international complexities. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork done in 2013, survey work completed in 2014, historical, and secondary data, this paper finds that the promises of development attached to Canadian investment in the area are overblown. Instead, this analysis shows how the Canadian government, large Canadian corporations, and small investors have created a Canadian colony on Honduras' North shore. The venture is entirely imperialistic as Canadian investors take advantage of a political and economic climate created by all levels of government to dispossess local people of their land and, aside from precarious work in the sex trade, exclude them from the development process completely.

SOCIOLOGY	OF	DEVELOPMENT	IV:	GENDER	AND	DEVELOPMENT
Session			Code:			SoDev1-D
Session	Format:	Regular		(Presentations	and	Discussion)

Session

Language:

Bilingual

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

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This session has been organized by the Sociology of Development research cluster.

Session Organizers: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University, Sociology, Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Sociology

Chair: Liam Swiss, Memorial University

Presenters:

1. *Les effets déstructurants de l'aide humanitaire sur le mouvement féministe haïtien*

Denyse Côté, Université du Québec en Outaouais

L'immense élan de générosité provoqué par le séisme haïtien a mobilisé une somme massive de personnel et d'équipements humanitaires, qui se sont ajoutés à la MINUSTAH et aux ONG internationales déjà présentes. Bien que nécessaire, cet appareillage international a aussi eu des effets déstructurants. Durement frappées par la catastrophe comme tous leurs compatriotes, les leaders et militantes féministes ont dès le 13 janvier 2010 poursuivi leurs actions de soutien, de prévention et de défense des droits des femmes. Mais elles ont aussi été largement ignorées par les intervenants humanitaires portant aussi, paradoxalement, une mission de promotion de l'égalité. Cette situation, jumelée à une campagne médiatique internationale stéréotypant la situation réelle des violences faites aux femmes en Haïti a constitué un obstacle majeur pour le mouvement féministe haïtien. Héritières d'une riche histoire, les militantes féministes haïtiennes ont dû reconstruire leurs organisations décimées sans le soutien et trop souvent même en porte-à-faux avec certaines organisations humanitaires. Comment une telle situation a-t-elle pu se produire? Comment éviter qu'elle ne se reproduise? Voilà les questions qui seront abordées dans cet exposé faisant état d'une recherche effectuée auprès de plus de 40 informateurs-clef ayant intervenu en matière de violence faite aux femmes suite au séisme.

2. *Between exploitation and survival: Women workers in RMG industry*

Md Islam, Asst Prof, Sociology, Nanyang Technological University

The issue of labour rights is a controversial one in the age of globalization, and fulfilling these rights is essential to workers' survival. While many scholars have argued that the expansion of global manufacturing is enhancing social justice through, for instance, providing employment opportunities for women; others have claimed that economic globalization is less likely to expand freedom and labour justice since global manufacturing enterprises are largely characterized by violations of labour rights. Drawing on Amartya Sen's 'social justice' approach and based on an empirical evidence from the Bangladesh Readymade Garment (RMG) industry, this study found that labour practices at global factories are both uneven and unfair, yet employment in this sector is

necessary for women workers for their survival. The labour rights, however, can be improved if newly emerging global actors carry out responsible roles guided by social justice.

3. Remittances and maternal health utilization in sub-Saharan Africa

Emmanuel Banchani, Department of Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, **Geraldine Adiku**, Oxford University

Despite increasing attention among researchers and practitioners about the positive effects of remittances on economic growth and development, the relationship between international remittances and health care utilization and outcomes have been under-researched and conspicuously missing in the especially in the sub-Saharan African (SSA) literature. Although the financial crunch that destabilized most high-income countries in 2008-09 affected flows of remittances to developing countries, remittances still remain significant for the welfare of most households and communities in most developing economies as a result of some migrant returning with their savings. Although research on remittances has intensified in other developing countries, SSA has received the least attention on the developmental impacts of international remittance flows. Using data from the World Development Indicators and applying fixed effects models, this research examines the effects of remittances on maternal healthcare utilization in SSA. The results show that remittances inflows in SSA have strong effects on prenatal use and use of skilled birth attendants. However, there is no significant relationship between remittances and contraceptive use. Our study provides evidence that it is prudent for governments in SSA to develop financial markets that will make the transferability of remittances much easier for migrants. It is also important to ensure that through the development of these institutions, the costs of transferring funds by most migrants will be reduced.

4. Gender and Empowerment in International Development

Allison Cordoba, The University of Western Ontario

Empowerment is an important part of improving community development and reducing poverty. Empowerment refers to expanding political, social, cultural, and economic influence. International development organizations often seek to empower their target population through programs, education, and policy advocacy, yet they face many barriers that impede their progress. This paper will examine the barriers to empowerment women displaced by conflict in Quibdo, Colombia face in their everyday lives. Drawing upon interviews and ethnographic observations it will show how factors such as security, social networks, and education have a large role to play in the possibility of empowerment. The paper will then show how intervening in issues related to these factors can help empower those living in poverty to change their standards of living.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Sociology of Development Research Cluster invites you to attend our Research Cluster (RC) Meeting. This is an open invitation – we welcome all those who are interested in the Sociology of Development to attend. The annual meeting provides us with an opportunity to meet each other and to discuss future plans. The agenda of the meeting will include a discussion of RC roles for the upcoming academic year and a general discussion on the future direction of the newly formed RC.

The objectives of the Sociology of Development Research Cluster is to promote sociology of development in Canada, to bring together scholars from all perspectives who share an interest in the sociological study of development (broadly defined), and to make linkages to sociologists doing similar work outside of Canada.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Sociology of Education Research Cluster seeks to enhance dialogue and networking among researchers interested in issues related to schooling and education in Canada and beyond. Sociology of education covers a wide methodological, theoretical and conceptual terrain. With a keen eye on its substantive roots, today education research connects to studies of childhood and youth, the life course, parenting, health, criminal justice, organizations and labour markets. Researchers examine not only how schooling shapes society, but also how it reflects broader individual and collective values and goals, patterns of inequality, and economic shifts. As a major social institution, many researchers are also closely wedded to public policy concerns about the content and structure of schooling, and how it contributes to various social and economic outcomes. Outside traditional K-12 and postsecondary schooling, members of our cluster are also interested in how models of schooling are exported to other social institutions including the criminal justice and health care system. To borrow a phrase coined by two of our research cluster members, we now live in a 'schooled society'. Please join us for our second annual research cluster meeting at Congress.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE IN CANADA I

Session Code: SoHe6-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This is an open session offered in collaboration with the bilingual Canadian Society for the Sociology of Health. The Canadian Society for the Sociology of Health/Société Canadienne de Sociologie de la Santé is a nascent organization dedicated to the promotion of the sociological study of health, illness and health care issues in Canada in both our official languages. We invite papers on a broad range of topics addressing health and health care issues in Canada. Nous accueillons les articles en français.

Session Organizers: Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa, Telfer School of Management and Terry Wade, Brock University, Department of Health Sciences

Chair: Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. *Exploring the competing risk rationalities surrounding surgical birthing interventions: The risk positions of expectant mothers and issues surrounding informed decision-making*

Victoria Spofford, Carleton University, **Leslie-Anne Keown**, Carleton University

The increasing rates of Caesarean section (C-section) in Canada have been hotly debated in recent years. While the World Health Organization recommends that no more than 15% of births be performed by C-section, the Canadian C-section rate is 27.2% (CIHI 2012). Numerous studies have looked at the increase of maternal and prenatal morbidity associated with C-section, but few have looked closely at the information sources that women refer to when they are faced with decision-making surrounding surgical birthing interventions. Using data from the Maternity Experiences Survey, this paper examines the sources and types of pregnancy-related information to which women referred to guide their decision-making. Paying particular attention to whether these contribute to heightened perceptions of risk surrounding childbirth, we explore whether prominent information sources inadvertently normalize medical interventions, downplaying the morbidity risks associated with surgical birthing procedures themselves in the process. In conclusion, this project, by closely examining the information accessed by mothers when faced with decisions about C-sections, sheds new light on the under-researched area of risk rationalities surrounding the alarming rate of surgical birthing interventions in Canada.

2. *Social Relations At-Risk: HIV Prevention Practices Beyond the Biomedical*

Mark Gaspar, Concordia University

Risk is one of the key organising frames in the HIV prevention research and health services sector in Canada. Probabilistic calculations of harm underpin most prevention communication strategies and play a vital role in all institutional responses to the epidemic. However, what are the effects of consistently framing social relations and practices through risk? How do health risk framings alter a social actor's sense of self? And how does risk impact social belonging and connection?

To answer these questions, this paper draws on 34 in-depth interviews that took place in Montréal and Toronto with HIV-negative gay and queer men. The interviews focussed on how these men navigated moments where they felt that they were at-risk for HIV.

This paper will make two related arguments. First, while biomedical knowledge and health literacy are important to understanding prevention practices, we must consider the social elements of prevention that shape risk perception and health practice—including institutional navigation, sexual expectations, orientations to community, etc. And second, HIV prevention that stems principally from a biomedical risk reduction model fails to capture how at-risk subjects draw on social connection and morality to make sense of prevention related decisions.

3. *Cross-National Comparison of Self-Rated Health as a Predictor of Mortality in Canada and the United States*

James Falconer, McGill, Dept. of Sociology, **Amélie Quesnel-Vallée**, McGill, Dept. of Sociology and Dept. of Epidemiology, Biostatistics, and Occupational Health

Self-Rated Health (SRH) is a widely used survey instrument that has been established as a valid proxy measure for objective health. As such, SRH is reliably and consistently associated with incidence of morbidity and mortality in Canada and the United States. For example, a recent paper by Stenholm et al. (2014) that analyzed the U.S. Health and Retirement Study showed that longitudinal SRH measures were associated with mortality up to 12 years prior to death for both sexes and all age groups, controlling for lifestyle risk factors and diagnosed diseases. This paper systematically replicates the U.S. study with comparable data from the Canadian National Population Health Survey (NPHS), which is a longitudinal survey that closely matches the time period, measurement frequency, and duration of the US data. Our analysis finds that, as in the US, reporting poor SRH is a significant predictor of mortality in Canada up to 12 years prior to death, versus matched surviving controls. However, Canadians surveyed in the NPHS who reported poor SRH were better able to predict their own subsequent mortality compared to their American counterparts. We discuss potential reasons why SRH, while remaining a subjective measure of health, may depend on objective health information obtained from interactions with a physician or other health care provider.

4. *Testing the Link between Objective and Subjective Health: Gender, Age, SES and the Effect of Diagnoses on Self-Reported Health*

Mitchell McIvor, University of Toronto, **Richard Kennedy**, University of Toronto

Self-reported health (SRH) as a measure of physical well-being is included almost universally in health surveys and is a prominent dependent variable used in health research. Despite its prevalent use, however, SRH as a dependent variable in health studies assumes that the criterion for good health is similar among social groups. This assumption has been challenged with arguments that the criteria for good health differs by important social statuses such as age, gender, and socio-economic status. Using data from the 2007 Canadian Community Health Survey, this paper seeks to add to this debate by exploring the relationship between objective health and subjective or self-reported health. Using the diagnosis of 19 distinct long-term conditions, we find that the effect

these conditions have on SRH differs by important social statuses. Despite having more resources to treat condition symptoms, we find that the diagnosis of any long-term condition adversely affects the SRH of those with higher socio-economic status more than those with low socio-economic status. Further, confirming prior studies, we find that women's SRH is much less affected by diagnoses of long-term conditions than men's but that this effect depends on the condition diagnosed. Finally, we find a non-linear effect of condition diagnosis in regards to age as diagnoses have a decreasing effect on SRH between 18 and 55 followed by a much reduced effect for those in old age. The implications of these findings are discussed in the context of what it means for academic research that uses self-reported health as a dependent variable.

5. *Existe-t-il des différences entre l'état de santé des RSG du Québec et de l'Ontario?*

Mariam Stitou, Université d'Ottawa

Les responsables de service de garde (RSG) s'occupent des enfants âgés de moins de 5 ans à leur domicile. Cette étude avait pour objectif d'identifier les différences au niveau de l'état de santé des RSG de deux provinces canadiennes où près de 70% de l'effectif national se trouve (Québec et Ontario). Un total de 703 participants ont complété un questionnaire en ligne lequel inclut des questions sur leur profil biographique, leur santé et leur travail. Les résultats indiquent des différences significatives entre les travailleurs des deux provinces au niveau de la santé physique, de la santé mentale, du stress au travail, du style de vie et plusieurs données biographiques.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE IN CANADA II

Session Code: SoHe6-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This is an open session offered in collaboration with the bilingual Canadian Society for the Sociology of Health. The Canadian Society for the Sociology of Health/Société Canadienne de Sociologie de la Santé is a nascent organization dedicated to the promotion of the sociological study of health, illness and health care issues in Canada in both our official languages. We invite papers on a broad range of topics addressing health and health care issues in Canada. Nous accueillons les articles en français.

Session Organizers: Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa, Telfer School of Management and Terry Wade, Brock University, Department of Health Sciences

Chair: Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. *The liberal subject and fatness-as-reflecting-bad-choices in primary care dialogue*

Patricia Thille, University of Calgary

In the dominant frame, bodily corpulence is read as a failure to make good choices. This association enables neglect in care by limiting clinical attention, implying patient behaviour change as required and the sole solution. Through a discourse analysis of 31 observed and audio-recorded primary care appointments with adults in Alberta (2013-2014), I explore permutations of this failure frame intersecting with liberal subjectivity, and how this shapes primary care dialogue about eating, exercise, and weight. Patients of a range of sizes often responded to being weighed or comments about their weight by displaying knowledge of the norm, marking themselves as a problem, and talking about their behaviours without direct solicitation to do so. The behaviour talk could align or resist the dominant frame, but oriented to it. Clinicians varied in terms of what they marked as problematic, what influences on weight or bodily fatness they would acknowledge in the dialogue,

and how they handled patient's proposed lens through which to discuss weight, eating, or exercise. Destabilizing fatness-as-reflecting-bad-choices, when it happened in the dialogues, continued to preserve the general notion that individuals are to be held responsible for their choices.

2. *Rural elders: Social participation as a cornerstone of aging in place successfully*

Lisa Carver, Queen's University, **Susan Phillips**, Queen's University, **Michelle Villeneuve**, The University of Sydney, **Rob Beamish**, Queen's University

For decades human rights organizations have advocated for a reasonable standard of living and continued social participation for elders. However, vital resources such as home and emergency care may not be available in rural communities where hospitals have stopped providing emergency services, physician density is low, and limited financial resources impact the wages, recruiting and retention of home care workers. Despite these obstacles, many rural dwelling elders report that positive aspects of rural residence, such as community cohesion, social connectedness, volunteer opportunities and familiarity, create a sense of belonging that far outweighs the negative. By being part of a community where they are known and they know people rural elders continue to find meaning, the key to achieving successful aging in this last stage of the life cycle. Guided by Rowles' theory of social insideness, Bourdieu's concept of social capital and evolving work on social participation this paper explores the literature on the lived experience of elders in rural communities and the seeming conflict between the lack of resources and the benefits of aging in place.

3. *Physician-Assisted Dying on Trial: Contesting the Ontology of a Medical Practice*

Hadi Karsoho, McGill University, **David Wright**, University of Ottawa, **Jennifer Fishman**, McGill University, **Mary Ellen Macdonald**, McGill University

Many scholars treat the terms euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide (collectively known as physician-assisted dying) as a unified set of stable medical practices. In this paper, we show how stakeholders in the debate over the legalization of physician-assisted dying contest and construct specific ontologies of the practice, thereby troubling collective understandings of what physician-assisted dying is. One such instance of the debate is *Carter v. Canada*, an ongoing landmark litigation that seeks to overturn the Criminal Code prohibitions on physician-assisted dying. Using empirical data (trial transcripts, expert witnesses' evidence and in-depth interviews with key participants) from our research on the case, we show that how actors use specific epistemological resources captures highly-differentiated sets of patients, healthcare professionals, attitudes, beliefs, and practices in their conceptualizations of physician-assisted dying. This paper contributes to an understanding of how authoritative actors come together to negotiate and define the 'facts' of physician-assisted dying in the 21st century.

4. *Clinical Placement as a Site of Professional Socialization: The Case of Students Attending Midwifery Education Program.*

Elena Neiterman, McMaster University, **Farimah Hakemzadeh**, **Isik Zeytinoglu**, McMaster University, **Derek Lobb**, McMaster University

Clinical placements often play a major role in health care workers' experiences of professional socialization. This paper examines how clinical placement shapes the educational experiences of students attending Midwifery Education Program (MEP). Drawing on the literature on professional socialization, we examine (a) what are the students' experiences of clinical placement and (b) how do these experiences shape the students' view of the profession of midwifery. Analyzing qualitative interviews with 19 MEP students, we demonstrate that clinical placement becomes a central site for the construction of meaning of midwifery as a profession and as a career. In conclusion, we discuss the implications of our findings for health human resources policy and sociological theory.

SOCIOLOGY OF HOME

Session Code: Comm2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session gathers papers that explore home and homes as built and socially constructed phenomenon. Bridging interpretive and materialist analysis the papers speak to homes as sites of social inclusion/exclusion, aesthetic (re)creations, places of deprivation and/or self-creation, work sites, gendered spaces and sites of social reproduction. The question is raised, as home seems to be central to much sociology, is there such a thing as the sociology of home?

Session Organizers: Joseph Moore, Douglas College, Sociology and Laura Suski, Vancouver Island University,

Chair: Cary Wu, University of British Columbia

Presenters:

1. *Suburban Interiority: The non-space of home*

Ondine Park, MacEwan University

This paper consider the suburban imaginary through its representation in visual art. The suburban imaginary is a culturally and historically located set of meanings, expectations, images, and ideas about the suburb that is dialectically shared and formed in the popular imagination, particularly through cultural mediation. Artworks about the suburb help to undo and offer a critique of the obviousness of the dominant suburban imaginary by exposing and playing with key assumptions. An oft-recurring trope is that the suburb expresses a categorical, serial separation of spaces, which are imagined to be characterized by different functions, meanings, and affective registers. A fundamental separation is between the interior and exterior: In such an imagined binary, the exterior figures as an uninviting, inhuman non-place. In contrast, the interior figures as an embracing, befitting home. This paper focuses on suburban interiority and considers how it figures as a spatialization of home in being a guarded site for the creation and maintenance of the private individual or family, predicated on withdrawal and introversion. It is, I propose, a *non-space*, a novel concept which describes the affective, emotional, and psychic intensity of the enclosure of the homely interior.

2. *Seasonal Tiny House Living and the Social Construction of Authenticity*

Tracey Harris, Cape Breton University

This presentation will focus on several findings of in-depth interviews with tiny house owners in Eastern Canada. I sought answers to questions related to seasonal property ownership and the construction of home, such as: What does your property mean to you? How does it differ from your full-time residence? What is the most significant factor for you to live simply? How do you feel when you are at your cabin/cottage? How do you feel when you return home?

From these narratives I have created a framework for understanding conceptualizations of home, the connection to living more simply and deliberately, and how a small and simple home-away-from-home may help facilitate this for participants. Three main factors have emerged in the initial analysis of the interviews: the importance of disconnecting from technology, enhanced engagement with others in a simple space, and being present in routine activities unencumbered by multitasking.

3. *Outside of the Planners' Gaze: Home, Neighbourhood and Space in the Inner-City of St. John's, Newfoundland, 1945 to 1966.*

John Phyne, St. Francis Xavier University, **Christine Knott**, Memorial University of Newfoundland

From the beginning of the 20th century, but especially since the 1940s, urban planners deliberated over poor housing conditions in the inner-city of St. John's. Urban renewal projects eventually cleared and rehoused much of the inner-city by 1966. The planners' modernist gaze did not witness the community resilience that existed in the inner-city. This paper draws from semi-structured interviews, archival resources and the 1945 Newfoundland census to show that while inner-city residents lived in deplorable housing conditions, the intersection of home, work, shopping, schooling and leisure was conducive to the construction of a series of neighbourhoods nested within a community. We argue: 1) abundant neighbourhood stores, access to credit, produce from outlying farms and 'reciprocal sharing' enhanced access to food; 2) members of the community shared the raising of children within and across households, and 3) the largely male labour force accessed work within the area or along the St. John's waterfront. The community witnessed not only the greater labour force participation of men, but also gendered patterns in the surveillance of male and female children. Despite this, the relocation of this community from 1950 to 1966 to private and social housing was accompanied by more 'privatized' arrangements. The planners' gaze provided better housing, but could not reproduce community resilience.

4. *Defined in the Past, Designed in the Present: Tracing Users' Experiences of 'Live-Work-Play' at Lansdowne Park*

Debra Mackinnon, Queen's University, **Steven Richardson**, Queen's University

With a 140-year history of fairs, exhibitions, sporting events, and concerts at Lansdowne Park, the City of Ottawa in partnership with commercial, residential and community stakeholders began its revitalization in 2012. Opened to the public in Fall 2014, Lansdowne Park promises something for everyone – blending luxury consumer goods, sport and entertainment with notions of sustainable development, locality, and modern aesthetics. Often appearing in discussions of gentrification and revitalization, these attributes are organized under a mantra of 'live-work-play', stylizing users' engagement with the space. Yet beneath this marketed exuberance resides the use of the space as it is experienced. Visitors, residents and workers alike engage in continuous processes of redefining and remaking the vitality of space. Accordingly, we offer a framework for examining *vitalizing-as-process* rather than simply as a post-hoc rationalization ('the space has been revitalized!') or assembled by design ('re-vitalization is sure to happen if you mix x, y, z'). In view of this goal, this paper draws upon news media, business publications, participant observation and interviews, to trace the use of space as it unfolds and shapes Lansdowne Park. In doing so, we contribute to discussions of urban planning, revitalization and contesting urban futures.

5. *Toward a sociology of home*

Joseph Moore, Douglas College, **Gillian Anderson**, Vancouver Island University, **Laura Suski**

Rooted in urban, rural and environmental sociology, feminist political economy and the critical sociological engagement with issues of social attachment and belonging, the sociology of home draws upon sociological tradition, crafts connections between established fields and moves into new territory.

This paper traces the nascent sociology of home, explores the intra and extra-disciplinary challenges to a sociology of home and suggests some of the promising avenues for theoretical and empirical study. While acknowledging the centrality of home-feeling/nostalgia/aesthetics and utopia to this field of study, we argue that the study of home also offers sociology a unique venue to develop a material mindfulness, the understanding that our constructions of home are in meaningful ways linked to actual, physical constructions.

SOCIOLOGY OF MENTAL HEALTH

Session Code: SoHe2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The 2013 publication of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 5 (American Psychiatric Association) and the cross-disciplinary debate it inspired represents a timely invitation for sociological reflection on our understanding of mental health, illness and treatment. With reference to Dean's governmentality schema (2010), important questions emerge in relation to mental health, such as: what are the fields of visibility in mental health and, to what extent are important issues related to public mental health hidden? This session will explore some key issues in the sociology of mental health including issues relevant to social context and life circumstances ranging from the impact of homelessness and child abuse to issues associated with age and stigma.

Session Organizers: Derek Chambers, Inspire Ireland Foundation, ReachOut.com,

Chair: Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Performing mental illness: How homeless men and women negotiate and manage their mental health identity*

Erin Dej, University of Ottawa

In this presentation I consider how homeless men and women 'do' their mental health status. By this, I argue that social identities are simultaneously socially constructed and actively negotiated within specific temporal, cultural and structural parameters. Homeless men and women engage in identity performance, but the types of identities that they perform and the effectiveness or believability of these performances are directly related to their status as homeless. By analyzing identity performance as existing within a broader social system, we can highlight the intersection of individual and socio-structural factors and the complexity of what it means to adopt a homeless and/or mentally ill identity. Specifically, I consider how homeless individuals embrace, resist, and manage their mental illness diagnosis and how the mentally ill identity can act as a source of shame or as a façade for self-protection given the physical and emotional insecurity of the homeless community.

2. *The association between sexual abuses in childhood with mental health in adulthood*

Somayeh Hashemi, Graduate student of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Criminology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, **Reza Nakhaie**, Faculty of Department of Sociology, Criminology and Anthropology, University of Windsor

The purpose of this paper is to test the relationship between sexual abuse in childhood and mental health in adulthood. The data source is the *Canadian Community Health Survey* (CCHS). Results show that there are negative significant association between number of times that respondents experienced forced sexual activity and number of times experienced sexual touching before age 16 with mental health score. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed. In conclusion we showed that the negative significant effect of adverse childhood sexual abuse experiences indicates the importance of this period of life in mental health throughout the life.

3. *Stigma and Help-Seeking Behaviours Across the Lifespan*

Katherine Bouchard, University of Western Ontario

In the past ten years, it has been estimated that approximately 450 million people have been affected by mental illness worldwide, with one in four people developing some form of mental illness at some point in their lifetime. Despite these elevated rates of mental health problems, national epidemiologic studies from Australia, Europe and the United States suggest that approximately 65%-80% of those with a diagnosable mental health problem are not receiving

professional help. Thus, we see an emerging body of research has to suggest that poor help-seeking behaviors are due to the stigmatizing attitudes of the public. The purpose of this study was not to challenge the existing contemporary analyses in the fields of life associations and mental illness, but to examine the help-seeking attitudes and treatment beliefs across the lifespan. A secondary purpose was to explore the influence of age on said attitudes and beliefs. Therefore, this study looks to answer whether help-seeking attitudes and behaviors are more current amongst young individuals than their elderly counterparts, and what may influence this relationship? The present study included a sample of 5,682 individuals aged 18 years or older participating in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication from 2001-2003. Ordinal regression was used to examine the association between help-seeking behaviors and comfort with help-seeking in the context age. Results showed that individuals in the later age groups were less likely to seek mental health services and felt less comfort in doing so than their younger counterparts, a sentiment associated with negative public stigma.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The CSA Cluster on the Sociology of Migration was formed in 2014-2015 with the objective of promoting information sharing, networking and research around the many topics found in the field of migration. All CSA members who are interested in this cluster or wish to join are invited to attend the one-hour 2015 cluster meeting. The session will focus on the research interests in the field and possible sessions for the 2016 meetings in Calgary. Also, the governance of this new cluster will be discussed including selection of co-convenors of the cluster, a web maintainer, and other activities that involve members of the cluster. If you cannot make this important meeting but wish to be a member and/or wish to be on the list serve list, please contact one or both of the convenors below.

Convenors for 2014-2015: Monica Boyd and Patricia Landolt (University of Toronto)

SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

Session Code: SoOrg1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The sociology of organizations is a vibrant field of study, encompassing ecological (Hannan & Freeman, 1977), institutional (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983) and network (Uzzi, 1996) perspectives, among others. Mainstream theorizing within this sub-field has focused on understanding how organizations are shaped by different factors within their external environments. This session invites papers which borrow theoretical insights from this tradition. We call forth papers which adopt either quantitative, qualitative or historical methodologies. We are also open to papers examining different types of organizations, including both for- and non-profits. *This session has been organized by the Sociology of Organizations research cluster.*

Session Organizers and Chairs: Roger Pizarro Milian, McMaster University, Sociology and Nikki-Marie Brown, McMaster University

Presenters:

1. *Tension between Creation and Business in Creative Organizations: A Theoretical Framework Drawing on the Theory of Justification*

Julie Berube, Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO), **Christiane Demers**, HEC Montréal

Creative organizations are struggling with a constant tension between creation and business. Many studies in the business field have addressed this tension but it has rarely been theorized yet. We have mobilized the theory of justification of Boltanski and Thévenot (2006) to better understand this tension in creative organizations. In their theoretical framework, the tension between creation and business can be conceived as a tension between the inspired and the market worlds. Based on 35 semi-structured interviews in 11 advertising agencies, we identified four profiles for the management of creative organizations: versatile, creator, manager, and technician. Four worlds of Boltanski and Thévenot (2006) coexist in each profile. The compromises between these worlds allow us to understand how the tension between creation and business is managed leading to the viability of these creative organizations. This communication contributes to the field of organizational studies by drawing on Boltanski and Thévenot (2006) to show how different combinations of compromises between worlds help explain the management of tensions in creative organizations.

2. *Imprinting and organizational rivalry: how the fight against cancer was constructed in Québec in the 20th century*

Anne-Julie Houle, École de santé publique de l'Université de Montréal

Adopting an historical approach our study aims at understanding who the fight against cancer was organized and structured in Québec during the 20th century. Contrary to most Canadian provinces, Québec's ministry of health did not partake in its organization. Although the ministry invested in the purchase of radium in 1922, oncologists and hospital administrators were responsible to create, organize and structure the provision of medical services to cancer patients.

This study rests on 5 case studies of organizations that took part in the fight against cancer from 1922 and 2005. Data collected combines 60 interviews with oncologists of different generations and archival documents that were provided by various healthcare organizations and public archives.

Using Victoria Johnson's concept of imprinting and Pierre Bourdieu's concept of field, our study aims at understanding how oncologists of different generations reproduced and adapted models coming from France, English Canada and the US to Québec situation; and how rivalry and competition between hospitals have structured the field of the fight against cancer in Québec during the 20th century. To be precise, competition between health organizations prevented the adoption of a province wide structure. In that regard, the arrival of the ministry of health in the field was crucial in changing its dynamic and in adopting the *Programme Québécois de lutte contre le cancer (1998)*. However, in doing so, the ministry made no attempts to put an end to competition between health organizations; the ministry preferred to build on it.

SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The sociology of organizations research cluster is working to promote and grow scholarship within this area in Canada. Over the past year we have increased the number of sessions at the annual conference to include: the sociology of organizations, organizations and culture, and organization and social services. By diversifying the number of sessions offered we are hoping to research a broader audience, and in turn increase membership and participation in the research cluster itself. With an increase in membership we hope to spark discussion and newsletters that focus on scholars and current research within the field. We welcome anyone who expresses interest in either the research cluster or sessions to contact us without hesitation.

SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND KNOWLEDGE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Sociology of Science, Technology, and Knowledge research cluster will bring together scholars interested in the sociologies of science, knowledge, and technology, as well as related interdisciplinary fields like science and technology studies, information science, and scientometrics. We welcome scholars with a wide range of substantive interests. We will meet at the 2015 Congress to discuss the research cluster.

STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY: QUANTITATIVE PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: SoIn1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will host papers on social stratification and inequality based on quantitative research. I encourage a comparative focus, although papers focusing on Canada are also welcome. Research that concerns public opinion, social mobility, politics, immigrant social and economic integration, changing occupational structures, and trends in the association between social class and economic/political values are preferred. Other topics implementing quantitative methods will also be considered.

Session Organizer and Chair: Josh Curtis, Western University, Sociology

Discussant: Bob Andersen, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *Social Relations, Technical Divisions, and Class Stratification in the United States: An Empirical Test of the Death and Decomposition of Class Hypotheses*

Geoffrey Wodtke, University of Toronto

Recent critiques of class theory argue that aggregate classes—variously defined in terms of social relations or technical divisions within the system of production—either (1) no longer exert any meaningful effects on individual life chances and political attitudes, (2) have effects on these individual outcomes that, while perhaps still marginally significant, are now in rapid decline, or (3) have decomposed into highly disaggregate occupational groups that more accurately capture variation in individual outcomes. This study empirically evaluates these arguments as they relate to social classes defined in terms of workplace ownership and authority relations. A number of findings suggest that they are in need of serious reconsideration. First, social classes based on ownership and authority cannot be conveniently disaggregated into small occupational groups—that is, within disaggregate occupations, individuals vary widely in how they enter the social relations of production. Second, social class differences in personal welfare and political attitudes are statistically significant and substantively large across a wide variety of measures, and these differences are present even within disaggregate occupational groups. Third, social class differences in personal welfare and political attitudes show no evidence of declining since the 1970s. In fact, the only significant evidence of temporal change in social class differences suggests a substantial *increase* in income inequality between positions in the workplace ownership and authority structure. The implications of these findings for class-analytic theory and research are discussed.

2. *Post-materialism and Elite-challenging behaviours in 82 countries*

Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor

This paper evaluates the effect of liberty aspiration for elite-challenging behaviours in 82 countries based on the World Value Survey (1981-2008). We estimate the effect of liberty aspiration on elite-challenging behaviours in each of these 82 countries while accounting for the effect of income, education, year of birth and year of the surveys. Analyses show that liberty aspiration has a

positive and significant effect in 62 of the 82 countries. On average, citizen of richer countries measured by GNI per capita are better able to activate their values in order to demand change from their elites.

3. *Race, Immigrant Status, and Wealth Inequality in Two Countries*

Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta, **Laura Aylsworth**, University of Alberta

Within a context of rising wealth inequality, this paper investigates disparities across racialized groups in home ownership and net worth in Canada and the United States using data from the 2013 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the 2012 Survey of Financial Security (SFS). Due to the often context-specific social construction behind race and ethnicity, most countries do not acknowledge racialized groups in the same way. Even though this complicates cross-national studies of wealth inequality, it also demonstrates the need for larger discussions of racial inequality across countries. In our investigation of wealth accumulation across groups, we focus on disparities among blacks and Hispanics in the United States and among Aboriginals and recent immigrants in Canada. We find that although labor market disadvantages and credit market access explain wealth gaps for some of these groups, blacks in the United States and recent immigrants to Canada still face severe impediments to accumulating wealth even after accounting for these factors. This paper, therefore, demonstrates how racial inequalities in wealth accumulation, which likely stem from discrimination and a process of cumulative disadvantage, span across countries and political contexts.

SUFFERING-FREE ACADEMIC WRITING: A WORKSHOP WITH DR. ALEXIS SHOTWELL

Session Code: WS3

Session Format: Workshop

Session Language: English

The workshop aims to synthesize a number of approaches to writing that hold the understanding that academic writing may always be somewhat painful, but it does not have to produce so much suffering. I offer concrete practices for working with time and guilt management; beginning the writing process; dealing with anxiety, procrastination, and panic about writing; organizing the material realities of the writing process; knowing when to stop writing; communicating effectively with advisors and others who can give you feedback; setting up support structures for writing.

A pragmatic approach to:

- * Beginning the writing process
- * Structuring the thesis or dissertation
- * Dealing with anxiety, procrastination, and panic about writing
- * Organizing the material realities of the writing process
- * Time management
- * Knowing when to stop writing
- * Communicating with advisors and committees
- * Setting up support structures for writing

Alexis Shotwell is an Associate Professor in Carleton University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology, where she is cross-appointed with the Department of Philosophy. She works in social and political theory, with a current focus on complicity and complexity as a ground for ethical and political action. She is also engaged in a SSHRC-funded research project on the history of AIDS activism in the Canadian context. She received my PhD from the History of Consciousness Program at the University of California, Santa Cruz, her MA from Dalhousie University, and BA from McGill.

This session is sponsored by the CSA-SCS Student Concerns Subcommittee. Contact Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta

SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS: THEORIZING TRANSACTIONS

Session Code: SoThe8-C

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The Social Theory Research Cluster aims to bring together sociologists and social theorists, broadly defined, to raise the profile of Canadian social theory among our sociological peers, across disciplines, and perhaps even beyond the academy.

The Symposium for Early Career Theorists is a special one-day group of sessions at the Canadian Sociological Association that spotlights the work of emerging social theorists at a relatively early stage in their careers (PhD Candidates who are ABD status and those who are no more than five years beyond completion of their doctorate).

The Social Theory Research Cluster aspires to make SECT a flagship for social theory in Canada, and aims to renew and consolidate the place of theorizing in the Canadian sociological imagination.

Session Organizers: Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University, Sociology and Social Anthropology, and Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph, Sociology and Anthropology

Chair: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

Discussant: Philip Walsh, York University

Presenters:

1. *What is a social bond? Durkheim on ways of connecting and disconnecting*

Peter Mallory, Department of Sociology, St. Francis Xavier University

This paper considers the significance of Durkheim's thought for the new sociological literature on contemporary intimate and personal relations. Sociologists such as Arlie Hochschild have pointed to the preponderance of a new "capitalist spirit" of intimate life where the principles and practices of market relations now pervade personal relations. According to the new literature, social bonds of love and friendship are increasingly characterized by the utilitarian individualism of *homo-economicus*. In the classical liberal imaginary of society, personal relations served as the moral ballast to the contractual and calculative bonds of market exchange, but now, according to writers such as Swidler, Illouz, and Bauman, it is precisely the contractual model that pervades personal life. As the product of voluntary agreements, personal relations are made and unmade through choice, hence their precariousness. The paper suggests that these transformations of the meanings and practices of intimate life lend new relevance to some core problems in classical social theory, including, at the most general level, the question of what a social bond is and how personal relations should be conceptualized. In addressing this problem the paper turns to Durkheim's distinction between social bonds and contractual bonds, his critique of the latter as universal model of all social relations, and his turn instead to the notions of the sacred and profane as fundamental categories necessary for understanding both personal and impersonal social ties. The aim of the paper is to develop a preliminary interpretation of personal and intimate relations in his work that will hold relevance for current scholarship.

Given Durkheim's overarching emphasis on impersonal morality and collective solidarity between anonymous strangers, why is it reasonable to look for an account of personal and intimate relations in his work and, moreover, to expect that account to be relevant today? The paper does not deny

that personal relations are rather secondary in Durkheim's writing. Indeed, he treats them from one angle as simply a step on the road to broader forms of solidarity, and from another angle as refracting, rather than generating, impersonal morality and anonymous forms of solidarity. And yet it is precisely the decentering of the personal from the study of personal relations where the value of his work lies. He focuses on what exists behind personal bonds, their "pre-contractual" basis as well as the cultural meanings and routinized practices that sustain them. In other words, the social relation is never a pure relationship, in the sense of the term used by Giddens, and they always point beyond themselves to the sacred and the collective. Hence, his strong critique of utilitarian individualism and contractualist thinking about social bonds at all levels of the social, including not only the social contract tradition at the level of the state, but also associations, professions, market exchanges, and personal relationships.

Durkheim's alternative to a contractualist understanding of social bonds suggests a culturalist interpretation that emphasizes the interlinking of beliefs and practices. Personal relationships from a Durkheimian perspective have a symbolic quality where they are imbued with deep moral and ethical meanings relative to sacred cultural ideals. At the same time they are practices that are sustained through a ritualized interaction order. It is not only that Durkheim provides us with a social alternative to utilitarian individualism, for example, through a notion of a social self constituted in and through its relations with others. Instead, the deeper value of his work is that he focuses our attention on the aporias and tensions inherent in social bonds which are invested with sacred cultural ideals, but which nonetheless must still be lived in close contact with all the potentially profaning interests, practicalities, inequalities, and utilitarian calculations of daily life. The relation between beliefs and practices produces instabilities and contingencies that drive Durkheim's interest in—and anxiety about—personal solidarities. Ultimately the value of his work is that it provides theoretical resources for understanding the complex relation of beliefs about social bonds to everyday practices.

2. *Tensions from Within and Without: Tracing Asynchronous Shifts in the Doing and Making of Disease (and the Proliferation of Chimerical Medical Objects)*

Christian Pasiak, Carleton University

Annemarie Mol once argued that disease is something 'done' in practice (2002). Because practices of disease take place in multiple sites and contexts under different evaluative criteria (from clinic to pathology lab) and since these practices do not always cohere or add up to a complete entity, she argued that, ontologically, the body is multiple. In her case study, she used a post-ANT perspective to discuss how atherosclerosis as a disease (a thickening of vascular arteries) is multiplied in its everyday realities.

However, Mol did not focus on the nuances of what qualifies something as 'disease' in the first place (as opposed to a 'condition'). While she does look at criteria for evaluating the normal and the pathological, multiple ontologies of 'disease' already prescribed, and how they affect the way atherosclerosis is subsequently practiced, she did not unpack the tangled nuances between discourses of medical *conditions* and medical *diseases*. These competing narratives present a gap in sociological literature that remains under-theorized.

This paper addresses this problem, focusing on these discursive nuances while combining a post-ANT approach with 'economies of worth' outlined by Boltanski & Thévenot (2006 [1991]). I draw from post-ANT work to provide an 'applied metaphysics' (Daston, 2000) approach to the subject matter to avoid essentialist or constructionist binaries, and Boltanski and Thévenot's 'sociology of critical capacities' (Guggenheim & Potthast, 2010) to acknowledge the pragmatic application of categories and realms of formal and informal evaluation that occur in practical situations. I argue

that distinctions between disease/condition present implications for visualizing the normal and pathological, negotiating identities and intersect with competing economies of worth. Where the dynamics of these economies varies culturally and geographically, so do conceptions of disease.

I frequently encountered inconsistent application of 'disease' and 'condition' in my doctoral research on keratoconus (KC: a degenerative thinning of the cornea resulting in light sensitivity and unusual patterns in vision, such as halos around lights, 'ghosting' and auras around objects). After interviewing people with keratoconus, optometrists, ophthalmologists, opticians, policy researchers, and advocates of people with KC, I found that this inconsistency is not unique to any group e.g. laypersons versus experts (not that these are themselves clear-cut). The ambiguity between condition/disease proliferates across multiple sites of action, and the same participants often use both terms to describe keratoconus in different contexts (even after criticizing one or the other term).

New questions emerged: 'beyond semantic nuances, does the distinction between disease and condition transform everyday practice? Are there contexts where disease is mobilized more frequently than condition, and vice versa? What is gained from either conception? Do ambiguities and contestations of 'disease distinction' affect sites other than keratoconus?'

From these questions, I propose some preliminary answers and observations. The definition of disease has long been fraught with tension within medical societies, often coinciding with shifts in the nature of studying pathology (Cohen, 1953). While there is still no universal standard definition that sets 'disease' aside from any abnormal condition, contemporary medical journals recognize health care implications between caregivers and patients when articulating 'disease' as disorder (Lindstrom, 2012).

At the same time, a shift in visualizing pathology *has* been happening in tandem with the distribution and proliferation of various bodily mapping technologies that directly influence definitions of disease based on *progression*. Rather than comparing the normal versus the pathological in a snapshot, in the case of KC, progression has become a defining factor in diagnostic practices. Progression involves a new kind of patient (who opens up their body and commits to longitudinal observation), and it is applied everywhere from definitions of keratoconus, to cancer treatment, to gum disease.

While the active patient presents new challenges to defining medical objects, the progression model also bears relation to the notion of 'curing.' I argue that in peer-reviewed medical sources, we are beginning to see the disappearance of words such as 'cure' that have traditionally been associated with disease. Rather, scientists map progression and talk about interventions. Disease and cure are, however, alive and well in advocacy and marketing campaigns (e.g. for research, for medical services). It is far more common for Americans to talk about 'curing' keratoconus than Canadians, where in Canada professional associations regulate the use of language such as 'curing' and the branding of 'experts.'

Finally, my paper will talk about the politics of disease as it relates to negotiating identities and resource allocation (often at odds). While some people talk about the negative effects and burden of KC in the context of disease, others prefer to refer to it as a 'condition' because it sounds more neutral and avoids stigma of 'being diseased' (which has an epidemiological association, possibly due to public relations and marketing criteria inherent to studies of epidemiology). The recent rebranding of 'sexually transmitted diseases' as 'sexually transmitted infections' is a similar example.

3. *Time for a New 'Ism? Theorizing Kidney Exchange for Transplantation*

Lindsey McKay, Department of Sociology, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario

The longstanding and widely held conceptual model for understanding the exchange of body parts is a form of altruism juxtaposed with markets, attributed to Richard Titmuss' (1970) seminal work on blood systems. Legal and feminist scholars of the new commodity theory (Ertman and Williams 2005) and, more recently, medical anthropologists such as Bronwyn Parry (2008) and Cara Kierans (2011) challenge this dichotomy and call for analyses 'beyond the binary' of an oppositional model. In response, original research on securing deceased and living kidney donors within the altruistic system in Ontario found the altruism – market dichotomy relevant but insufficient to account for the social relations of kidney exchange. Missing is the crucial variable of alienability, meaning the legitimacy and limits of kidney removal. Alienability comes into view through a focus on what I call the rules, pools, and conversion processes at the front-end of exchange that reveal a tension between donors and recipients. This donor-recipient tension is mediated by medical intermediaries, who have their own interests at stake, and imbalanced by what I call 'recipient-centrism' – the insertion of an orientation in thinking and acting towards potential recipients. It is the degree of recipient-centrism that matters – which may or may not involve money – to the possibilities for alleviating suffering by increasing organ volume without causing harm to kidney donors.

SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS: THEORIZING WORK AND PLAY

Session Code: SoThe8-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

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Session Organizers: Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University, Sociology and Social Anthropology and Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph, Sociology and Anthropology

Chair: Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University

Discussant: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty

Presenters:

1. *The Sociologist as Curator: Reflections on an Organic Public Sociology Project*

Robert Nonomura, The University of Western Ontario

Since Michael Burawoy's 2004 ASA Presidential Address calling for greater disciplinary recognition of public sociology, much commentary on the normative-ethical justifications for public sociology has centred around the proper "role" of the academic scholar vis-à-vis their non-academic "public(s)" (e.g., students, communities, polities, etc.). In particular, theoretical issues concerning

the power relations between academics and non-academics in the production and consumption of “valid” knowledges have gained substantial sociological attention.

This paper contributes to these debates by exploring public sociology’s normative conceptualization of “the public” through the lens of “*the curatorial*.” Drawing from contemporary theoretical works in the fields of art and museum curation, as well as practical experience organizing a Public Library workshop on various social issues in London, Ontario, I suggest ways that curatorial theory may provide ethical insight, as well as methodological inspiration, for organic public sociology projects aiming to foster subaltern, “abnormal,” or sociologically imaginative forms of knowledge within the public sphere.

Whereas Burawoy’s (2005) fourfold division of sociological labour is framed by questions about the recipients and purposes of knowledge — “knowledge for whom and knowledge for what?” (p. 12) — the curatorial invokes an interrogation of the discursive and structural conditions of knowledge construction faced by the agents themselves — i.e., knowledge *by* whom, and *by what process*? I demonstrate how organic public sociology’s impetus for practical, dialogical, community-driven knowledge production is reflected in Rogoff and von Bismarck’s (2012) conception of the curatorial as a “constellational field,” where “events of knowledge” about substantive issues are produced by publics themselves: “the question at the level of practice is how to instantiate this as a process, how to actually not allow things to harden, and how to create a public platform that allows people to take part in these processes” (p. 23).

On the basis of these shared interests, I sketch a framework for the “*sociologist as curator*”: one who uses their expertise to foster public dialogue, social solidarity, and sociological imagination through the curation and exhibition of *social (arte-)facts*. I also explore the epistemic complementarity between curatorial and sociological theories of the public, and discuss ways that curatorial approaches to public sociology may open up new ideas and possibilities for organizing publicly accessible and sociologically relevant projects — particularly those that aim to subvert conventional (heteronomous) relations of knowledge production.

Lessons and reflections from the aforementioned Public Library workshop are presented as illustrations of this complementarity. The workshop’s organizing body, a sociology graduate student group called *Public Sociology@Western*, co-ordinated with the city’s Public Library to host public information sessions in which activists, community organizers, and academics were invited to speak alongside one another on social issues affecting the community of London, Ontario. The two sessional themes for the 2014 event addressed sexual and gendered violence in the private and public sphere, and urban and rural dimensions of food (in-)security. The objective was to present audiences with an ensemble of talks relating to these broader issues, so that the intersection of “private troubles” among the different talks would evince their shared sociological relevance as “public issues” subject to systemic analysis and democratic resolution. Sessions were structured as a hybrid between a town-hall meeting and an academic conference. The contours of each issue were guided by invited speakers with backgrounds related to various dimensions of the issue, while open discussion and critical dialogue sessions enabled all participants the opportunity to raise ideas, concerns, and analyses. Through a thematic exhibition of social (arte-)facts, audiences at the Public Library event received a multidimensional view of the issues, and presentations gained a “constellational” significance over and above their own individual facticity without compromising the voice of each individual presenter. Subsequent discussion fora in these sessions yielded an abundance of additional evidence, analytic commentary, critical insight, and networking connections exchanged among participants.

The paper concludes with a pragmatic examination of the relationship between organic public sociology's dialogical ethos and a curatorial ethics of care. I argue that by producing social spaces where community members are afforded the opportunity to respectfully discuss sociological issues in their own terms amongst one another — as a constellation of social “experts” in their own right — the sociologist as curator can incite reflexive sociological thinking organically *within* his or her “public” and social solidarity *between* them. Using examples of the strengths and shortcomings in the Public Library event's structure and execution, I also suggest strategic and normative-ethical considerations for similar projects.

2. *The Leisure Imaginary: A Hermeneutic of Late Modernity*

Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo

In late modernity not only do people suffer from a state of anxiety over death and a fear of freedom but they also suffer from a host of other malaises that have been unexpectedly unleashed - alienation, anomie, instrumental rationality - all of which require our energies to address. Increasingly, we address these insecurities in our leisure time. Following Rancière, and to a lesser degree Ortega y Gasset, I argue that we are all in some sense free to pursue our individual leisure imaginaries. These leisure imaginaries, or trajectories, are both individual and collective and are conditioned by the age in which we live, conditioned by the anxieties and preoccupations of our time, our culture, our social imaginary. The different permutations of the leisure imaginary exemplify different ethically oriented narratives of re-embedding. Here the leisure imaginary is the space of the mysterious where people (myself as self-conscious theorist included) engage in the project of (re)embedding, and at times flirt with philosophical leisure. I develop these ideas through brief and more extended case studies.

3. *From Doctor to Butcher....Status Degradation of International Medical Graduates*

Rukmini BoroahPyatt, University of Guelph

Stretching Harold Garfinkel's theory of degradation ceremonies from a micro to a macro level perspective, this paper explains the systemic status degradation of International Medical Graduates in Canada. An International Medical Graduate (IMG) is defined as someone who has completed postgraduate residency training outside of Canada. Working in the field of newcomer settlement, including facilitating support and advocacy groups for IMGs, I have routinely observed, and together experienced with my clients, the humiliation and despair of underemployment. There were 6,775,800 foreign-born people in Canada in 2011, constituting one in five (20.6%) of the total population (Statistics Canada, 2013). Systemic barriers have been noted as the biggest obstacle to immigrant employment, whereas isolation and vulnerability have been noted as characterizing the newcomer settlement experience. Immigration and the long term process of settlement have not only a significant but also stressful impact on individuals and families. There are 6,540 IMGs living in Ontario that are not allowed to practice medicine in a province that claims to have a shortage of doctors. To comprehend such glaring challenges and discrepancies, it is imperative to understand and dissect the nature of the existing system that not only disallows IMGs to work within the Canadian medical profession but also disables them to fully participate in civil society. Using Garfinkel's theory of degradation ceremonies to explain the status degradation of IMGs, this paper provides an in-depth analysis of how prevention from practising medicine degrades the status of IMGs, transforming their total identity into a new and lesser one. Garfinkel states that structural conditions of shame are organized within and universal to all societies. This paper correlates and equates structural shaming conditions inherent within the Canadian system with conditions such as non-recognition of credentials of IMGs, negation of their prior professional experience, tedious recertification processes, expensive professional examination fees, ready availability and lure of survival jobs, and inadequate residency seats for IMGs, explaining these as occurring in various spaces, ways and over a period of time and classifying them under the category of “ systemic,

structural conditions and rituals of degradation'. The notion of 'total identity' as explained by Garfinkel is explained and demonstrated further in the transformation of identity of IMGs; firstly as being perceived as skilled, competent professionals admitted under the points system of Canadian immigration and then being stigmatized and shamed into a new identity, being perceived as 'high needs', 'highly challenged', 'frustrated' and 'marginalized'. This degradation is often reiterated in the print, radio and television media including television commercials. The significance of the topic of my paper is once again highlighted through a discussion of how the degradation of status and the transformation of total identity of IMGs not only has an impact on but further degrades (i) the status of families of IMGs (ii) the value and meaning of the rights as outlined under the Charter of Rights and Freedom (iii) the human potential and (iv) the already degraded and vulnerable status of the medically underserved. Building upon the previous sections, this paper will conclude by providing information on existing macro level initiatives and recommendations that seek to upgrade and reassert the status of IMGs. This paper reiterates the important link that exists between recognition and identity and clarifies how identity is significantly shaped by recognition, non-recognition and by the misrecognition of others. Recognition of appropriate status for IMGs is an integral part of our democratic dialogue and central point in the discourse of multiculturalism.

SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS: THEORY, CRITIQUE, AND RENEWAL

Session Code: SoThe8-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The Social Theory Research Cluster aims to bring together sociologists and social theorists, broadly defined, to raise the profile of Canadian social theory among our sociological peers, across disciplines, and perhaps even beyond the academy.

The Symposium for Early Career Theorists is a special one-day group of sessions at the Canadian Sociological Association that spotlights the work of emerging social theorists at a relatively early stage in their careers (PhD Candidates who are ABD status and those who are no more than five years beyond completion of their doctorate).

The Social Theory Research Cluster aspires to make SECT a flagship for social theory in Canada, and aims to renew and consolidate the place of theorizing in the Canadian sociological imagination.

Session Organizers: Ariane Hanemaayer, Dalhousie University, Sociology and Social Anthropology, and Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph, Sociology and Anthropology,

Chair: Jesse Carlson, Brandon University

Discussant: Kelly Gorkoff, University of Winnipeg

Presenters:

1. *A Hegel for Critical Sociology: Ethics, Freedom and Neoliberalism*

Carmen Grillo, York University

This paper is a development of the implications of Hegel's *Elements of the Philosophy of Right* for critical sociologies of neoliberalism. For social theory to remain potent in the face of neoliberal truth regimes, it has to articulate alternative notions of freedom that go beyond the 'freedom to choose' of contemporary capitalist life. The author argues that Hegel's articulation of freedom – particularly the difference between arbitrary and actualized freedom – can be useful in its capacity to resist neoliberalism, and provide a normative ground for sociological critiques of neoliberal practices. Hegel suggests that freedom can only be actualized through self-determination in the

objective structures of social life: that is, in inter-subjective institutions that provide a space for direct and continuous engagement between all parties involved. This reading reveals the stakes of neoliberal politics: ethical life itself. Specifically, if Hegel's notion of actualized freedom is understood as inter-subjective self-government, it becomes possible to identify the push and pull of neoliberalism in the micro or macro politics of ethical life. In this regard, this reading of Hegel, because of its commitment to an inter-subjective ethics, has the potential to complement Foucault's answer to neoliberalism: the ethics of the Self. While Foucault's notion of ethics has been criticized for its individualist definition of freedom, a re-reading of Hegelian freedom could save Foucauldian ethics from neoliberal re-signification. One task of critical sociology today is to demonstrate the ways that freedom, as actualized in an inter-subjective ethics of becoming, remains the strategic possibility to be recovered from neoliberalism. In the closing sections of the paper, the author discusses the challenges of adapting Hegel's thought to critical sociologies of ethical life.

2. *Neighbourhood Effects and the Dominance of Durkheim: The Problem of Third-Person Causality in the Study of Urban Inequality*

Zachary Hyde, University of British Columbia

In 2014, *Great American City* by Robert Sampson earned the distinction of displacing Pierre Bourdieu's *Distinction* as the most cited work in sociology for the calendar year. Drawing from his own work and that of his colleagues on "neighborhood effects," Sampson documents roughly 25 years of empirical investigations on causes and consequences of urban poverty in Chicago, the United States and parts of Europe. Here, a rough consensus has begun to emerge that where you live - your neighborhood - is one of the most significant indicators of your life chances in terms of health, education, career, intellectual capacity and numerous other outcomes. The literature on neighborhood effects is deeply entrenched within the Chicago School tradition of urban ecology, and draws from Durkheim to emphasize neighborhoods as "social facts," with aggregate characteristics that are only visible through social research. Thus, neighborhood effects research relies heavily on statistical models for social explanation. However, Sampson has also indicated the importance of subjective and cognitive understandings of neighborhoods by individuals as a key factor in the reproduction of urban inequality.

While lip service is paid to this issue, both in theoretical and methodological terms, *Great American City* and the neighborhood effects literature come up short in their attempts to show how the subjective understandings of social actors are linked to objective outcomes. While employing sophisticated statistical, network analysis and even experimental instruments, this group has generally avoided talking to people, preferring "third-person" objectivist accounts of the "effects" of neighborhoods "on" individuals in terms of life chance variables. This paper will discuss three objections, but also potential solutions, to the treatment of neighborhoods as both "social fact" and "cognitive entity," in the current literature on neighborhood effects. The first supplements the Marxian structuralist critique of neighborhood effects by drawing on the stand-point epistemology of Dorothy Smith. This perspective builds on Marx's materialism and challenges the separation of sociological knowledge from the lived experience of those we study. The second draws on John Levi-Martin's field theoretic "first-person" approach to sociology in his recent book *The Explanation of Social Action*. Following Bourdieu, Martin advocates for a theory of social aesthetics, which links actors' perceptions to their position within fields of social relations. The third takes up Gary Alan Fine's recent attempt to articulate a meso-level theory of symbolic interactionism. This approach focuses on the emergence of collective identity through group interaction and repetition, which takes on characteristics of constraint and shared social meaning.

After discussing each of these alternatives to Durkheimian forms of explanation based on "third-person" accounts of social phenomenon, this paper makes several assertive suggestions regarding

how these critiques can be used to strengthen investigations into neighborhood effects. If the neighborhood effects literature truly wants to bridge the gap between subjective and objective explanations of urban inequality, the epistemological and methodological underpinnings of this tradition that privilege the study of the neighborhood as a “social fact” may need to be reformulated.

3. *Rethinking the Sociology of Expertise in the Age of Evidence-Based Democracy*

Michael Christensen, University of Ottawa

Contemporary sociological theories of expertise and expert knowledge have done well to characterize expertise in relational terms. Rather than identifying experts according to a static professional category, many such approaches have focused on the ways expert knowledge is used in practice or how it produces capacities and justifications for certain types of interventions. This paper builds on recent theories of expertise in order to expand on conventional uses of the term to reflect the increasing demand for evidence-based practices in public institutions. While the language of “evidence-based practices” started in the field of health-care services, before spreading to education policy in the mid-2000s, it has now come to define the type of public management discourses that have previously been labelled as “neoliberal management” or “new public management.” Of course, this discursive shift has not made public policy any more efficient or less politically contentious, but it has opened symbolic space for a new field of professional consultants and evaluators who can produce evidence on demand. If the value of expert knowledge is that it grounds justifications for social intervention, can the everyday work of consultants or evaluators be considered a form of expertise? In addition, does this approach represent a democratization of expertise, or a narrowing of the type of evidence on which public decisions are made?

TAKING STOCK OF THE CORPORATIZATION OF CANADA’S UNIVERSITIES

Session Code: SoEd1

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) Joint session with the Society for Socialist Studies who will be hosting this session

Session Language: English

Session Description: The corporatization of Canada’s universities has been ongoing for at least 35 years. This session aims to take stock of the corporatization process and to consider and debate where we may go from here. We seek papers that explore the new shape of longstanding issues (such as managerialism in the university and the commodification of academic knowledge), the current shape of more recent issues (including increased tiering within the academic profession and a renewed assault on some academic freedoms), or newly emerging issues within our corporate universities. We also seek papers that assess and/or propose various strategies for progressive change.

Session Organizers: Claire Polster, University of Regina, Sociology, and Janice Newson, York University, Sociology

Chair: Janice Newson

Presenters:

1. *Financialized College Imaginaries*

Jocelyn Piercy, OISE - University of Toronto

As Canada seeks comparative advantage in the global trade of education services, it is perhaps not surprising that the commodification path of community colleges in Ontario over the past 30 years

appears to have paralleled that documented for universities in many ways, with increasing competition, standardization, internationalization, private funding, and growth and professionalization of administration. However, differences in histories and development of colleges in Ontario, in interaction with finance monopoly capitalism, may illuminate potential areas of resistance. For instance, the disarticulation of colleges from their community moorings, the historic college mandate to work closely with industry, and the only very recent tentative entry into knowledge production by mostly urban colleges, animate the ways in which these public institutions come to behave like private enterprises, and also suggest emergent pathways and ideas to reclaim postsecondary education and rearticulate the public.

2. *MOOCs in Canada: An empirical exploration of their capacity to challenge, reincorporate and accelerate the commodification of post-secondary education*

Amanda Williams, Faculty of Communication Studies Mount Royal University, **Delia Dumitrica**, Visiting Professor in Communication, Saint Louis University, Madrid Campus

This empirical study investigates the tensions between corporatization and public education related to Massive Open On Line Courses (MOOCs) in Canada. The data for this research was generated from a series of interviews (N=13) conducted in 2013 and 2014 with various Canadian academics involved with the planning and/or delivery of MOOCs. The sample represents content from a wide range of disciplines, courses offered in French and English, and respondents working in primarily undergraduate institutions as well as larger research universities. The findings indicate that a wide array of models for MOOCs in Canada is emerging; some of which offer the potential to radically undermine conventional educational configurations, while others continue to reincorporate, and/or even accelerate many of the trends associated with the hyper-commodification of post-secondary education evident in the last three decades.

3. *Shooting Ourselves in the Foot: A critique of academics' responses to growing insecurity in Western higher education*

Claire Polster, University of Regina

This paper focuses on the nature and implications of greater academic insecurity, i.e., of academics' objective and subjective experience of greater instability and uncertainty in relation to their own, their units', and/or their universities' absolute and relative position. It argues that contrary to their intentions and interests, many academics' individual and collective responses to growing insecurity serve to entrench and reinforce the very conditions which sustain that insecurity. The analysis also reveals that and how academic insecurity forms an integral part of privatization, understood both as a process of structural transformation through which universities are aligned with market practices and values and as a process of inter/personal transformation through which individuals progressively prioritize private interests over the collective or public interest. The paper concludes by discussing more effective responses to academic insecurity that may also help challenge, rather than advance, privatization.

4. *From the Corporate Lab to Program Prioritization (and back again): The Long History of New Managerialism*

Eric Newstadt, Acadia University

Across Canada and around the world, the mavens of lean and entrepreneurial higher education, Canada's exceedingly well remunerated university administrators, are turning to some version of the Program Prioritization Process (PPP), as the methodology by which to rationalize their institutions. Though some critical accounts of the PPP do exist, few, if any, trace its origins to America's corporation schools and corporation laboratories at the turn of the last century. Presumably, this omission has something to do with the more obvious links between the PPP, and the emergence, in the 1960s, of a "new philanthropy" among America's neoliberal elite. Indeed, the

PPP stems most directly from a concerted effort to stem the expansion of the state in the post-war moment, through the massive expansion of private-sector capacities. Nonetheless the links between the PPP and, as David Noble brilliantly described it, the making of "America by design" are indelible and usefully understood, not least because such understanding helps us to excavate the centrality of particular states and particular state formations in the (re)making of higher education.

TEACHING PRACTICE CLUSTER WORKSHOP FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Session Code: TeaP3

Session Format: Workshop (pre-registration required – see below)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This double-length session is intended to be a practical and interactive workshop aimed at graduate students who are interested in obtaining and excelling in contract teaching and full-time appointments (traditional or teaching-stream). A range of topics will be covered, including: addressing teaching in job applications and interviews (what hiring committees are looking for); what to expect and how to manage the first few years of a university teaching career; encouraging student engagement from the first day of class and beyond; and how to manage and benefit from teaching evaluations.

The workshop facilitators have taught sociology for many years and have worked as contract, tenure-stream, and teaching-stream faculty members, have progressed through the academic ranks to obtain tenure, and have chaired a department and numerous hiring committees

Session Organizers: Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University, Department of Sociology, Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria

TEACHING PRACTICE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The CSA Teaching Practice Cluster promotes and supports teaching excellence in all its forms. We welcome all sociologists who are interested in teaching sociology from first year through graduate school. As more and more post-secondary institutions across Canada are creating faculty positions focused on teaching, this cluster will also provide this growing body of sociologists an opportunity to share ideas and promote common interests. This cluster is focused on, but is not limited to: offering workshops and professional development activities to promote and support teaching excellence in sociology, acting as a conduit to bring together teaching sociologists to share their experiences, and building on best practices and promoting the value of teaching at Canada's colleges and universities.

This is our inaugural year in the CSA and at Congress and we warmly welcome anyone interested in teaching sociology to join us at our sponsored sessions and at our first cluster meeting. To receive advance information on the meeting and on any planned social events for cluster members at Congress, please consider joining our mailing list. We hope to see you in Ottawa!

TEACHING THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE: PRACTICAL TIPS & IDEAS

Session Code: TeaP1

Session Format: Roundtable

Session Language: English

Session Description: While sociologists teach the discipline in varied ways, a uniting thread involves

communicating the sociological perspective to their students. Instructors use varied techniques and novel approaches to enliven their classes and impart the sociological perspective. This roundtable session invites contributions from experienced and new instructors on what they have successfully done (i.e. what works) to teach this 'capital idea'. We welcome submissions on any approaches, including exercises, scenarios, case studies, or other strategies that successfully impart the discipline in ways that resonate with undergraduate students. This roundtable will provide a venue for sharing resources and ideas that others can employ in their classes. Individuals who are interested in participating in the panel are encouraged to contact us.

This session has been organized by the Teaching Practice cluster.

Session Organizers: Jen Wrye, North Island College, Humanities & Social Science, Christian Caron , University of Toronto, Sociology

Chair: Christian Caron, University of Toronto

Presenters:

1. *An active learning approach to teaching the structural causes of poverty*

Jen Wrye, North Island College

The capacity to understand how individual circumstances are connected to broader social conditions is foundational to the discipline of sociology. Students exhibit varying degrees of reluctance accepting this core idea, although the topic of poverty remains perhaps one of the most difficult to teach in such terms. Within Canada, powerful and pervasive narratives exalt wealth and venerate the wealthy. At the same time, poor individuals are routinely blamed for their circumstances. Although research unequivocally demonstrates the poverty is caused mainly by social, economic, and political circumstances, such 'poor bashing' and blaming biases remain prominent in many classes and among many students.

This session will focus an effective active learning exercise instructors can use to help students to see the structural and institutional underpinnings of poverty. Rather than teaching this idea by telling, the exercise helps students reach the same conclusion independently. As such, it can be used to demonstrate the sociological imagination in action while also providing an excellent point of departure for examining how and why popular narratives around this issue, and others like it, are so skewed.

2. *Overcoming the problem of teaching Social Problems: Use of music lyrics, spoken word poetry, and live performance in the classroom.*

Ken Caine, Department of Sociology University of Alberta, **Katie MacDonald**, Department of Sociology University of Alberta, **Marcella Cassiano**, Department of Sociology University of Alberta, **Jennifer Braun**, Department of Sociology University of Alberta Doctoral Student, **Jason Chalmers**, Department of Sociology University of Alberta

There exists a problem when teaching Social Problems to undergraduate students who come from a variety of non-sociology disciplines. It is not the new concepts and complex theories being introduced and explored in a large classroom setting. Rather, it is a problem of engagement when addressing issues that are challenging and admittedly emotionally and intellectually overwhelming. In this paper we draw on the experiences of both professor and teaching assistants to conceptually map out a pedagogical approach to teaching Social Problems. We use a variety of music genre lyrics, spoken word poetry texts, and live performance to engage and stimulate students' newfound sociological imagination. Beginning with lyric/poetry annotation exercises and introducing news media stories relating to student-determined social problems topics, we guide students over the course of the term developing their sociological literacy through discussion of video, audio and live performances by visiting artists. The progression culminates in a sociological analysis of a student-chosen social problem using music, poetry, and news media stories as data and interpreted through

sociological perspectives. We argue that, in this way, students gain valuable insight and critical thinking and writing skills to actively engage with everyday life and the social problems encountered therein.

3. *"Yes and...": Using Strategies from Comedy to Teach the Sociological Imagination."*

Tonya Davidson, Ryerson University

When I teach the sociological imagination, I often begin by comparing sociologists to stand-up comedians, while they have different methods of inquiry and objectives, both begin by looking at the "strange in the familiar" (Berger, 1963). In this paper, I will detail a few of my favourite activities for teaching sociology that I've adapted from popular comedy games. I discuss how observational humour (playing clips by professional comedians) can be used to generate sociological questions. "Shoulda said," a popular comedy improv game can be adapted to generate better interview questions. Finally, comedic insights by prominent comedians offer useful way to begin discussing many social problems and concepts.

4. **Teaching Sociology With Art**

Elise Weinstein Dintzman, Seneca College, Toronto, Ontario, Teaching Sociology with Art

Many post-secondary institutions have art collections that are housed in museums or galleries, serving mainly art students. Seneca College's Art Collection displayed on hallway walls instead of a separate gallery blurs the boundaries between a traditional gallery and a college. The art display becomes an integrated tool for active and experiential learning. Seeing the art collection as a collection of ideas offers opportunities for students to confront sociology differently.

The focus of my presentation will be on the art collection as a teaching resource: what sorts of interventions could be made to integrate the art display in sociology's curriculum? What kind of learning opportunities does such intervention offer to students? I will discuss the ways in which I have incorporated art from the collection, as part of the course's curriculum. The goal is to highlight the potential of the collection as a learning tool, critically exploring sociological concepts such as globalization, race, class and gender relations.

Inviting students to comment and reflect on the art through sociological perspectives, allows students to participate in the interpretation process. Posting these reflections as labels empowers students as participants in the production of meaning.

5. *Why is this Sociology? Teaching the Sociological Perspective in a Community Engaged Course*

Deborah Connors, Carleton University, **Aaron Doyle**, Carleton University, **Laura McKendy**, Carleton University, **Christina Muehlberger**, Carleton University

This brief talk will discuss our experiences of offering, for the first time, a community-engaged sociology course at Carleton University for 4th year undergraduates, who worked in small teams with three community partners to research and advocate on social issues. We focus on the value and challenges of teaching the sociological perspective in these settings, answering an imaginary questioner who asks, "But why is this sociology exactly?"

TENDANCES SOCIOLOGIQUES DANS L'UNIVERS DE LA RELIGION AU CANADA / SOCIOLOGICAL TRENDS OF RELIGION IN CANADA

Session Code: SoRe1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: On assiste actuellement à une panoplie de transformations et de nouveautés

religieuses dans la société canadienne. Le déclin de certaines institutions religieuses, la vitalité de certaines autres, la pluralisation des religions, l'individualisation du croire, la marchandisation des produits spirituels ainsi que la polarisation entre le religieux et le séculier sont tous des processus caractérisant le paysage religieux et suscitant de nombreux débats, à la fois académiques et sociétaux. Des événements récents, telle la critique de la Charte des valeurs et celle des accommodements raisonnables, l'agressivité des mouvements extrémistes ainsi que les débats entourant le port du voile, font tous en sorte que la religion demeure une question d'actualité. Cette séance propose de faire le point sur les travaux empiriques et théoriques en cours à travers le pays dans le domaine de la sociologie des religions. Dans un monde social où les phénomènes religieux sont souvent perçus comme étant distincts du secteur public et d'une majorité sécularisée, nous examinerons l'interaction de ces sphères dites religieuses et laïcisées, par l'entremise de recherches portant sur des groupes et phénomènes religieux particuliers, les enjeux politiques, juridiques et sociaux du religieux, les expériences spirituelles individuelles ainsi que les nouvelles problématiques dans l'étude des religions.

An array of new spiritual phenomena and ongoing religious transformation can currently be found in Canadian society. The decline of specific religious institutions, the vitality of others, religious pluralization, the individualization of beliefs, the marketization of spiritual products as well as a polarization between the religious and the secular are all processes defining the religious landscape and generating both academic and societal debates. Recent events such as the criticism surrounding the proposed Quebec Charter of Values and reasonable accommodation in the province, the aggressive actions of extremist groups as well as debates surrounding veiling all demonstrate that religion is still a current topic. This proposed session will focus on cutting edge empirical and theoretical research from across the country in the field of sociology of religion. In a social world where religious phenomena are often perceived as separate from the public sphere and from a secular majority, we will examine the interaction of the so-called religious and secular spheres by means of studies on specific religious communities and phenomena, the political, social and judicial aspects surrounding religion, individual spiritual experiences and new issues concerning the scientific study of religions.

Session Organizers: Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sociologie, Maxine Cleroux, University of Ottawa, Sociology, and Isabelle Matte, University of Ottawa, Anthropology
Chair: Isabelle Matte, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. *Modification et polarisation du rapport à la religion : portrait du catholicisme au Québec et au Canada (1968-2011)*

Jean-François Nault, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, **E.-Martin Meunier**, École d'études sociologiques et anthropologiques, Université d'Ottawa

Des années 1960 aux années 2000, le Québec a connu une relative stabilité de son régime de religiosité, que l'on a caractérisé de «catholicisme culturel». Religion de la vaste majorité des Québécois francophones durant cette période (taux d'affiliation de 80-90%), le catholicisme culturel se voulait peu contraignant sur le plan de la pratique religieuse, mais demeurait toujours la religion de référence sur le plan identitaire. Depuis les années 2000, divers indicateurs de religiosité suggèrent une modification du régime de religiosité à la faveur d'une nouvelle configuration davantage pluraliste sur le plan ethnoculturel. Cette mutation du rapport à la religion se voit d'autant plus caractérisée par une polarisation au sein du Québec (notamment sur le plan générationnel et entre milieux urbains et ruraux) ainsi que sur le plan national (entre individus s'identifiant à une religion et individus « sans religion »). À partir de données des Recensements, des Enquêtes sociales générales et de statistiques diocésaines portant sur diverses pratiques

(appartenance, baptême, mariage, etc.) de 1968 à 2011, cette communication propose un portrait général de la modification et de la recomposition du catholicisme au Québec et au Canada, portant une attention particulière à la question de la polarisation.

2. Jeunes croyants et société sécularisée : défis et stratégies déployées

Émilie Drapeau, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)

Mon étude porte sur les perceptions de jeunes croyants de 18 à 25 ans à l'égard de la religion et sur les processus d'affirmation identitaire qu'ils déploient. Mon analyse, basée sur des données issues d'une enquête de terrain et d'une douzaine d'entretiens semi-directifs auprès de jeunes se référant à différentes traditions religieuses, expose les difficultés qu'expérimentent ceux-ci lorsqu'ils sont amenés à affirmer leur identité religieuse. Afin de comprendre les défis que suppose l'adhésion à une religion dans un environnement fortement sécularisé, je présenterai : 1) les stratégies discursives que ces jeunes élaborent pour attester de leurs croyances; 2) les stratégies de négociation qu'ils développent dans le cadre de la pratique de leur religion. À travers ces deux dimensions, je montrerai que l'exercice d'un rapport individualisé à la religion n'est pas incompatible avec l'identification à une communauté croyante.

3. Naissance d'un enfant peut-elle être une expérience spirituelle pour le parent?

Marie-Noëlle Bélanger-Lévesque, Université de Sherbrooke, **Marc Dumas**, Université de Sherbrooke

La naissance d'un enfant est depuis toujours considérée par les religions. La salle de naissance occidentale n'est toutefois pas comprise comme un lieu d'expérience spirituelle. Notre objectif est de déterminer si la naissance constitue une expérience spirituelle pour les parents et si oui, d'en mesurer la prévalence.

Pour ce faire, nous adoptons une approche méthodologique mixte qui se déroule en trois étapes : 1) une réunion scientifique multidisciplinaire catégorisant l'expérience spirituelle; 2) des entrevues auprès de parents validant ces champs; et 3) une enquête auprès de 200 couples du CHUS en mesurant la prévalence.

À partir de nos résultats, nous avons établi une catégorisation de 10 champs d'expérience spirituelle. Les entrevues ont souligné l'importance de la confiance et du respect de la « bulle » en salle de naissance. Le questionnaire a révélé des différences significatives entre les pères et les mères, ces dernières étant notamment plus nombreuses à avoir vécu du lâcher-prise et être capable de donner du sens à cette expérience.

Avec les changements actuels observés dans notre rapport social avec le religieux, cette étude innovatrice met en lumière l'importance d'étudier de nouveaux lieux, telle la salle de naissance, où se manifestent les expériences spirituelles individuelles.

4. The Religious Vote in Canada: Dynamics and Mutations since the 1960s

Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, Université du Québec à Montréal

Religion has long had an important impact on voting behaviour in Canada. Since the 1960s, studies have shown that political parties hold ties to specific religious groups: at the federal level for example, there are links between the United Church of Canada and the NDP vote, between Catholics and the Liberal Party, and between the Evangelical Right and the Conservative Party. Yet, little is known of the changes this effect has undergone over the last few decades in a mutating religious

landscape. A framework of religious polarization predicts a decline of social divisions between Christian denominations and a growing cleavage between the religious and the secular in advanced Western democracies. Using data from the Canadian Election Studies, we analyze to what extent the effects of religious affiliation and level of religiosity shaped Canadians' voting behaviour between 1965 and 2011.

THE (NEW) POLITICS OF NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT I

Session Code: Enviro5-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Natural resources have long played a central role in the Canadian economy, but in recent years the conversation has changed. In the aftermath of the Great Recession and ongoing deindustrialization, federal and provincial governments are (once again) looking to natural resource development to solve deep economic, financial, and labour-market problems at regional and national levels. While some older resource sectors such as fisheries and forestry are in relative decline, governments are going "all in" on controversial mega-developments – such as the Alberta oil sands – and investing large amounts of public money in highly speculative projects, such as British Columbia's liquefied natural gas plans, Ontario's Ring of Fire, and Québec's Plan Nord. However, this renewed push for resource development is occurring at a moment of heightened political attention to issues of climate change, sustainability, environmental justice, and local and Indigenous rights. Papers in this session will address the dynamics among these forces, asking questions such as: What are the "new" politics of resource development in Canada? What alliances and strategies are being mobilized on all sides of these debates? What roles do communities, activism, government, the courts, and the private sector play in this renewed push to develop and export Canada's natural resources? Internationally-themed papers are also welcome.

This session has been organized by Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Nathan Young, University of Ottawa, Sociology and Anthropology

Presenters:

1. *Public Private Partnerships for Resource Development Mega-Projects: The Saskatchewan Experience with Heavy Oil Upgraders*

Mark Stobbe, Department of Sociology University of Saskatchewan

With the recent drop in commodity prices, it is likely that proponents of new large-scale resource development projects will be turning to the state as a potential investing partner. The combination of lower margins, higher risk profiles, massive capital requirements and the political pressure to continue to create jobs and royalty income from the resource sector will likely lead to pressure on governments to invest in major resource projects operated by private sector firms. Saskatchewan's used a public-private partnership model for the development of heavy oil upgrading capacity in the 1980's. A comparative study of these upgrading projects highlights the way different forms of public support for major resource projects can create different project trajectories and governance issues for major development projects.

2. *Understanding the "new" politics of sustainability and the Alberta Oil Sands: Metaphors of practice, processes and things*

Amanda Williams, Faculty of Communication Studies Mount Royal University

The primary focus this paper is to consider the "new" politics of natural resource development in the context of the Alberta oils sands. More specifically, this work investigates how the mass media

and other discursive communities (business, not for profit, and government) are constructing debates about the oils sands and sustainability. This research is based on a rhetorical analysis of sustainability as a “key word” in 160 documents about the Alberta oil sands produced from 2008 to 2014. In each of the texts reviewed the dominant metaphors that define and differentiate key stakeholder positions on this issue were identified. Key findings indicate that sustainability is typically conceptualized in three distinct ways: (1) a process, (2) a practice, and/ or (3) a thing. The utility and limitations of these three categorizations is considered and the metaphors of sustainability that seem to offer the best potential for a well-articulated debate about the politics associated with this controversial resource are discussed.

3. *Examining the Concept of Complexity in the Context of Natural Resource Development*

Mihai Sarbu, University of Ottawa

Many of the alliances and strategies being mobilized in Canada around the natural resource debates could, arguably, be criticized for their narrow focus. Moreover, this narrow focus could reflect a worrying social trend toward (over)simplification, a simplification that serves well the dominating interests in our consumerist society.

This paper has two main purposes. The first one is to analyze and criticize this trend toward simplification; the theoretical framework for this analysis will be articulated around the concept of *complexity*. The second one is to imagine how this trend toward simplification could be countered and to examine the ways through which such a vision could be translated in public knowledge, defined as reflexive knowledge for an extra-academic audience—which raises the challenge “of combining instrumental and reflexive knowledge” (Burawoy, 2007, p. 140) in the context of natural resource development.

To attain the first purpose I draw, among others, on the work of Zohar & Marshall (1994). To attain the second purpose I refer to the work of Max Weber, Erik Olin Wright (2010), as well as some of my previous work on instrumental rationality (Sarbu, 2014). Finally, seeing the two purposes together—the second one as an application of the first one—could bring a small contribution, conceptually as well as practically, toward mitigating the current over-consumption of natural resources.

THE CARE/DISABILITY NEXUS: POLITICS, PRACTICE, ETHICS

Session Code: SoCare1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: What possibilities, tensions, and challenges exist at the intersections of care and disability? We start 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. Disability, moreover, calls into question the fluid boundaries between independence and dependence and to the ways in which we define and respond to care needs. Both care and disability are entangled with social relations of gender, race, class, sexuality, and age in global and local contexts. In addition, both care and disability raise questions around policy priorities and the increasingly unequal distribution of health and social resources. Yet, these two areas of research sometimes have conflicting politics, practices, and ethics. In hopes of stimulating novel ideas, we invite papers on the politics of care and disability; capitalism, care, and disability; cultural approaches to care and disability; care work; care policies and practices; unpaid care; care ethics; intellectual, physical, and other disabilities; disabling environments; independent living; and aging and disability. We encourage papers that

address the intersections of care and disability, including the potential and limitations of a caring sociology for understanding and responding to disability, and conversely, of a sociology of disability for understanding and responding to care needs. Can new ideas on care and disability contribute to a way forward?

Session Organizers: Rachel Barken, McMaster University, Sociology, Susan Braedley, Carleton University, School of Social Work, and Christine Kelly, University of Ottawa, Institute of Feminist and Gender Studies

Chair: Susan Braedley, Carleton University

Presenters:

1. *The oppressions of care: Gendered and racialized violence in Independent Living attendant services*

Christine Kelly, University of Ottawa

Disability activists and scholars have long demonstrated how care operates as a complex form of oppression that encompasses abuse, denial of agency, as well as institutionalization. The oppressive aspects of care also include the coercion of gendered, racialized and globalized bodies into caring servitude with tangible financial and social consequences (Nakano Glenn 2010), abuse of caregivers (Armstrong et al. 2011), and the erasure of the labour of care (Kittay 1999). However, care is not *always* oppressive; it can potentially form the foundation of fulfilling relationships and careers. Unquestionably, care is a tension both in and beyond the context of disability (Kelly 2013). Drawing on a qualitative study of the Ontario Direct Funding program, this paper argues that attendant services informed by Independent Living represent a practical policy response that confronts care as a multi-faceted form of oppression while holding potential as an emancipatory form of service-delivery (Kelly 2014). I explore the expanded sense of violence and feelings of risk; lived experiences of gendered-based violence from the perspectives of people with disabilities and attendants; and, racialized and gendered hiring practices. These abuses take place on a cultural background where both disability and gendered forms of labour, including attendant work, are devalued.

2. *Theorizing Disability: Social and Bodily Implications*

Kathleen Herzog, University of Alberta

In this presentation, I engage with the following research problem: how the body can practically, theoretically, and comprehensively be brought back into conversations of disability, while simultaneously acknowledging the agency (*vis-à-vis* independence) of individuals with disabilities as well as social factors associated with disability. To address this problem, I draw on interviews I conducted with Edmontonian adults with developmental disabilities who are part of the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Program (PDD). I demonstrate how these adults attempt to resist both medical and social understandings of disability in their everyday lives, through their relations with assistive designs and devices, medical procedures, family, and support staff. Additionally, I offer a more holistic understanding of disability supported by these findings and Deleuze and Guattari's theory of the body-without-organs.

3. *Contradictions in Care: Family Experiences of Caring for an Adult Child with Disabilities*

Samantha Skinner, McMaster University

For my Master's Thesis semi-structured interviews with primary caregivers that have adult children with disabilities (ACWD) were conducted. These interviews explored caregiving experiences of primary caregivers including use of formal and informal caregiving supports. Three main themes surrounding care were found, all falling under the larger context of contradictions in care. The first is contradictions in policy that promote empowerment but produce disablement. Second, contradictions exist between participants desire for a 'normal' life but their existence in an

non-normative life course. Lastly, contradictions were found in services that promote supports for families but are flawed in implementation. It is these three themes and contradictions that impact caregiving experiences at a personal level with my participants. Such research has implications for future policy development of support services for families that have an ACWD. Further, these contradictions illuminate the complex world of caregiving for those with disabilities at a way that examines life course impacts on caregivers themselves. These contradictions are explored at a qualitative level and are illuminated by the lived experiences of my participants. Through such interviews the complex and understudied world of disability and care are explored.

4. *Dementia and the "Infantile Citizen": A Critical Disability Studies Sociological Analysis*

Katie Aubrecht, CIHR Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Family Studies & Gerontology, Mount Saint Vincent University

This presentation shares learnings from a textual analysis of current health and social policy on dementia. Within this analysis, framed by postcolonial theory informed by critical disability studies and interpretive sociology, the current fascination with dementia care is examined as an instrument of global development and security (Lakoff, 2010). Calls for the development of local, national and transnational dementia strategies, as made to appear in networks such as the European Commission Innovative Dementia/Cooperatie Slimmer Leven 2020, and publicly available reports such as the World Health Organization and Alzheimer's International's (2012) *Dementia: A Public Health Priority*, are interpreted as tactics of governance that mediate a 'post-human' disposition of contemporary understandings of personhood. Under the pretext of improving the quality of life of 'persons' living with dementia, dementia networks and strategies construct an image of dementia as "infantile citizen" (Berlant, 1997), simultaneously natural and political; a biomedical condition and global economic burden. The presentation closes with critical reflection on how this divided image of dementia is productive of ways of knowing and relating to dementia as temporal thing - indicative of a stage, phase or episode - that can be managed so as to promote assurance, maximize investments, optimize experience and minimize risk.

5. *Age relations and care: Theorizing older care recipients' experiences of ageist processes, practices, and discourses*

Rachel Barken, McMaster University

The sociology of aging focuses overwhelmingly on the care needs of older people experiencing physical and cognitive declines. Yet, scholars rarely consider how *age relations* figure into experiences of later life care. Age relations constitute an array of practices, processes, and discourses that produce and sustain relations of inequality between and among people of different ages. These processes, practices, and discourses are often ageist: they can disadvantage older people, while sustaining privileges for younger and middle-aged people. Drawing on data from interviews with 33 older home care clients in Ontario, this paper examines how age relations figure in to the experiences of older people receiving care. Findings suggest three themes relevant to older people's experiences of age relations. First, there were cases where participants challenged ageist discourses by contesting the negativity surrounding care needs in later life, and by accepting that care could contribute to their well-being and social participation. Second, there were cases where participants sustained ageist practices by minimizing their care needs to avoid being seen as burdens on family and on the formal health care system. Third, there were cases where participants experienced age-based disadvantages very acutely due to the combined impacts of old age, impairment, and experiences of marginalization throughout their lives.

THE EMBODIMENT OF NEOLIBERALISM: GENDER AND POWER

Session Code: PSSM14-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will explore the how gender and power dynamics are reproduced or resisted in the embodiment of neoliberal subjectivities. Economic neoliberalism and its liberal precursor are marked by a shift in style of governance that involves governing through the creation of self-regulating individuals. Neoliberal governmentality is considered unique in its reach beyond political and economic spheres; neoliberal ideologies bleed into all aspects of society including culture and health. The political economy of neoliberalism advocates for reduced state intervention in the economy and an increased role for private, free-market forces. Responsibility for the maintenance of self and society is thus downloaded to individuals-as-consumers and bodies are crucial sites through which power and discourses are circulated. Tenets of neoliberalism may include individualism, choice, self-control, self-regulation, self-responsibility and management of risk. Applying neoliberalism as an analytic tool is useful in regards to exploring how neoliberal ideologies impact the everyday lives and subjectivity of people, especially women who are seen as being differentially impacted by neoliberal policies (Gill and Scharff 2011).

Session Organizer and Chair: Alexandra Rodney, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *"Style Isn't Born. It's Groomed": Embodiments of Masculinity in Esquire Magazine*

Casey Scheibling, McMaster University Hamilton, ON

Cosmetics, once reserved to beautify the bodies of women, are now being aggressively aimed at a growing variety of men and boys. Accordingly, male grooming products are becoming one of the largest markets of commodities in the West (Newman, 2010). This phenomenon raises a question about whether such a shift in consumerism also denotes a break with certain normative gendered representations in the mass media. To further explore this question, I have examined how masculinity and bodywork are portrayed through the words and images of advertising for cosmetics. Drawing on data from my M.A. thesis, I present the findings of a thematic discourse analysis of all grooming product advertisements found in *Esquire Magazine* from 2011 to 2013. I argue that the products themselves are symbolized as necessarily gendered and inherently "manly". While the act of grooming the body has been historically associated with femininity, advertisers use traditionally masculine conventions to signify imperatives of self-control, health and heterosexuality. However, masculinities are also constructed as pluralized and heterogeneous; as a fragment of male identity that differs across ages, classes and ethnicities.

2. *Longing to be Superman: The Intersection of Masculinity, Embodiment and Exercise in the Lives of Transmen*

Anne-Sophie Ponsot, University of Amsterdam

The body has been defined as a central means through which gendered identity is constructed and the starting point through which social definitions of gender can be read. In the case of transmen, or FTM (female-to-male) transsexuals, the body is a crucial element of their personal identity formation and perception. In this paper, I shed some light on the particular ways masculinity, embodiment and exercise intersect in the lives of transmen. In order to assess this, an analysis of trans *vlogs*, or video blogs, has been conducted. Videos uploaded on YouTube by five specific transmasculine vloggers have been analysed according to literature on masculinity and the body. The findings that have emerged from this analysis is that exercise is used as a means to carve a muscular body that conforms to hegemonic standards of the male body. Exercise is instrumental in aligning the transmen's bodies with their core male selves. Thus, this analysis is in line with current

conceptualizations of the body; namely, that the body is a vehicle for communicating one's self-identity.

3. *Help-seeking, health-seeking and identity reinforcement: Women's motivations for reading healthy living blogs*

Alexandra Rodney, University of Toronto

Media reception scholarship has established that motivations for reading and modes of reading may vary based on social characteristics, but little research exists on the reception of social media texts. Healthy living blogs, an ever-growing genre within the blogosphere, are increasingly popular among women readers. Using qualitative data from interviews with 56 women in Canada and the United States, this paper identifies three motivations for reading healthy living blogs: support for health problems, education about healthy food and fitness behaviours and reinforcement of health identities. I propose that motivations for reading are connected to ideologies of neoliberalism, self-help and Western healthism. Using Knudson's (2013) typology of modes of reading, I also demonstrate how habitual or targeted reading varies based on motivations and demographic characteristics.

4. *Gendered Surveillance in Canadian Intercollegiate Distance Running: Preserving the Thin Ideal*

Christine Carey, McMaster University

This paper draws on data collected through semi-structured interviews with cross country and track athletes to investigate how female distance runners experience their sport in relation to gender and embodiment. The runners identified gender as affecting their sport by way of shorter distances for women's races, heightened involvement of coaches in corporeal matters such as diet and weight, as well as sex verification policies. Distance running was also specifically identified as a sport that intensifies societal pressures for women to be thin, underscoring a gendered emphasis on corporeal self-regulation. Grounded in Foucault's concept of 'docile bodies', this thesis explores how dominant discourses on gender and the body are reproduced within the subculture of distance running through surveillance practices.

5. *Neoliberal discourses of gender, health and wellbeing: A case study of the HPV Vaccination Program in Australia*

Kellie Burns, The University of Sydney, NSW, **Cristyn Davis**, The University of Sydney, NSW

In this paper we consider how 'wellbeing' is operationalized in health policy and practice as health's more flexible and well-rounded counterpart. We argue that 'health-as-wellbeing' is mobilized as a modality of neoliberal government that produces new technologies for self-managing individual and population health. Taking the Australian Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination program as a case study, we explore how discourses of gender, HPV and HPV vaccination are produced and consumed through conjoining discourses of health and wellbeing. We analyse the national televisual and online promotional materials that targeted girls and young women alongside data from a qualitative research study about the school-based HPV vaccination program in the state of New South Wales. We argue that the shift from health to 'health-as-wellbeing' produces and manages contemporary subjectivities through a range of pedagogies and consumptive practices that position individuals as free-choosing agents and managers-of-the-self. We illustrate how the discourse of 'health-as-wellbeing' is employed to mediate knowledge about HPV and HPV-related cancer, and to construct the norms of healthy and gendered citizenship.

THE EMBODIMENT OF NEOLIBERALISM: IMMIGRATION, INSTITUTIONS, AND BODY POLITICS

Session Code: PSSM14-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will explore the embodiment of neoliberal subjectivities and papers will focus on body politics and institutional factors. Economic neoliberalism and its liberal precursor are marked by a shift in style of governance that involves governing through the creation of self-regulating individuals. Neoliberal governmentality is considered unique in its reach beyond political and economic spheres; neoliberal ideologies bleed into all aspects of society including culture and health. The political economy of neoliberalism advocates for reduced state intervention in the economy and an increased role for private, free-market forces. Responsibility for the maintenance of self and society is thus downloaded to individuals-as-consumers and bodies are crucial sites through which power and discourses are circulated. Tenets of neoliberalism may include individualism, choice, self-control, self-regulation, self-responsibility and management of risk. Applying neoliberalism as an analytic tool is useful in regards to exploring how neoliberal ideologies impact the everyday lives and subjectivity of people, especially women who are seen as being differentially impacted by neoliberal policies (Gill and Scharff 2011).

Session Organizer and Chair: Alexandra Rodney, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Disrupting Conceptions of the Face and Sight*

Samantha Feder, University of Ottawa

The face is a highly valued part of the human body. In our society, it is considered to be the most important site of identity. This is especially the case for women, as the face is central to perceptions of physical appearance and beauty. With this perceived importance comes an expectation that faces be visible for anyone and everyone to see. Thus, many people are troubled by the presence of women who cover their faces. Indeed, women who wear facial garments such as the niqab disrupt commonly held ideas and assumptions about sight, the face, and gender. This paper draws upon fields such as philosophy, anthropology, and sociology in order to explain how the human face and the sense of sight have become so important. After tracing the perceived value of the face and sight, I examine what negative responses to niqab-wearing women reveal about the limits of privileging the face and the sense of sight.

2. *Inhabiting the Demands of Material Practice: Neoliberal Epistemology and Higher Education*

Jennifer Simpson, Department of Drama and Speech Communication Faculty of Arts University of Waterloo

This presentation will examine neoliberalism and embodied subjectivities in higher education. It will begin by addressing the idea of neoliberal epistemology, or “structures of knowing that construct and maintain the desirability of frameworks for self and other that endorse a sterilized and often falsely rendered normality, ignore and/or downplay power, and prioritize detached concepts over the material conditions of how people live” (Simpson 2014, p. 192). Neoliberal epistemologies literally “change the subject” in undergraduate education, legitimizing the dismissal of lives and publics that do not conform to acontextual, generalizable concepts that to a large extent form the primary currency of undergraduate educational content. Focusing specifically on the ways in which neoliberal epistemologies shape possibilities for considering difference, power, and inequity, the presentation will consider how routine classroom practices operate as forms of neoliberal governmentality. In a neoliberal epistemological context, in which ideologies and institutions affirm course content that positions desirable subjects as individuated, conforming, and self-governing, how might instructors and students inhabit subjectivities that can account for power, institutions, and an embodied relationality? The presentation will articulate specific types of

subjectivity that instructors affirm and pursue in relation to ways of knowing that allow for the complexities of material practice.

3. *Harm Reduction and Neoliberalism*

Matt Tallon, Trent University

This work discusses harm reductionist goals for managing addictions and their convergences with neoliberalism in terms of strategies to reduce state expenses and conceptualizations of the “good citizen”. The discussion discursively and pragmatically appropriates these qualities of neoliberalism to address drug use/addictions occurring within a neoliberal framework using the example of the Harper government's attack on Insite. With neoliberalism's congruence with harm reductionist care models and activists' goals in mind, it appears that harm reductionist activists may frame harm reductionist care as an investment in saving state resources by leveraging the neoliberal qualities of harm reduction. Following the recommendations of a physician interviewed, it is posited that one way to circumvent the danger of neoliberalism requiring that people in harm reduction become “good” citizens before they are ready is through slowly gathering information about how people come to not be addicted, or safer in their addictions, so that they may be streamed into certain methods of care that would be suitable for them. This project of gathering information on the progress of individuals in harm reductionist care may be thought of as a secondary investment twinned with the initial investment in harm reductionist services. This secondary investment could be framed as an attempt to generate savings from harm reductionist care/policies faster than could otherwise be possible. This may make harm reductionist projects appear more acceptable within such a climate to others that may not be so agreeable otherwise.

THE EMBODIMENT OF NEOLIBERALISM: MOTHERHOOD AND HEALTH POLITICS

Session Code: PSSM14-C

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will explore the embodiment of neoliberal mothering and health subjectivities. Economic neoliberalism and its liberal precursor are marked by a shift in style of governance that involves governing through the creation of self-regulating individuals. Neoliberal governmentality is considered unique in its reach beyond political and economic spheres; neoliberal ideologies bleed into all aspects of society including culture and health. The political economy of neoliberalism advocates for reduced state intervention in the economy and an increased role for private, free-market forces. Responsibility for the maintenance of self and society is thus downloaded to individuals-as-consumers and bodies are crucial sites through which power and discourses are circulated. Tenets of neoliberalism may include individualism, choice, self-control, self-regulation, self-responsibility and management of risk. Applying neoliberalism as an analytic tool is useful in regards to exploring how neoliberal ideologies impact the everyday lives and subjectivity of people, especially women who are seen as being differentially impacted by neoliberal policies (Gill and Scharff 2011).

Session Organizer and Chair: Alexandra Rodney, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *'Ideal' Pregnant Subjects of Neoliberal Societies: The Political Implications of Pregnancy Governance in North America*

Derya Gungor, Queen's University

Technologies of self-governance plays a significant role in constituting pregnant subjects in contemporary Western societies. Women are responsabilized to take care of their bodies and their fetuses in certain ways, from undergoing prenatal tests to avoiding alcohol and drug consumption. Drawing on governmentality literature, first, I will demonstrate how these technologies make pregnant bodies a par-excellence object of self-governance. While governmentality literature offers us important insights into understanding how these technologies of self-governance currently operate, it is indifferent to the political implications of self-governing technologies in terms of gender, race, and class. As a result, it is also indifferent to the diverse ways in which the State intervenes people's lives. Therefore, later, I will discuss the political implications of the ideal of self-governance of pregnant women from an intersectional perspective. In so doing, I will argue that the State tends to stigmatize less-privileged women who may not embody self-governing discourses and construct them as an object for its authoritarian interventions.

2. *Health Optimization and the Redistribution of Productive Motherhood: Milk Sharing as Biosocial Care and Support*

Krista Sigurdson, University of California, San Francisco

Following qualitative interviews and ethnography conducted in The San Francisco Bay Area, this paper analyzes contemporary human milk sharing as biosocial communities formed around the group management of over, under, or non breast milk production. The efforts of donors to collect their own surplus milk and of recipients to gather donated milk are part of shared commitments to breastfeeding as a healthful practice. Such sharing practices are often the result of ardent commitments to breastfeed (Avishai 2007), commonly concentrated among individuals who are white, middle-upper class, and well educated (Palmquist and Doehler 2014). The "failure" to breastfeed exclusively can be experienced as a crushing disappointment within a cultural landscape that stigmatizes lactation failure. In this discursive space, ardent efforts to make breasts produce milk or to gather donated milk can reassure mothers who cannot breastfeed that "everything" was done and her maternal role has been adequately fulfilled. Over-production is also, although quite differently, a problematic experience. It is often addressed through pumping and stockpiling milk when a mother wishes to continue breastfeeding, or is created/exacerbated when a mother pumps milk in order to return to work.

3. *Abused Mothers Encounters and Experiences with Child Protection Services in Contemporary Neo-Liberal Times: From Victimized to Responsibilized*

Dr. Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University

Marginalized populations have always been more likely to be targeted, to come under supervision, and to experience controls of state and non-state agencies. Nowhere is this more evident than in the case of women who find themselves mothering in the context of domestic abuse relationships, as they face surveillance, governance and responsabilization through their encounters and experiences with child protection service agencies. Increasingly, child protection services have begun to reflect, reinforce, and perpetuate a neo-liberal responsabilization strategy, whereby mothers are viewed and constructed as active subjects who are responsible for both their and their children's well-being under any and every circumstance, even in the context of domestic abuse. Locating the problem primarily with the women and their mothering shifts attention away from larger societal and cultural forces, not to mention removes responsibility from the men who inflict violence. Yet, in contemporary neo-liberal times the "abused woman" is responsabilized, even pathologized, and her plight decontextualized from systemic factors like gendered violence and economic marginalization that constrain her choices. This paper highlights abused mothers' experiences about their encounters with child protection services and demonstrates that a woman's "choice" to mother in the context of abuse begins a process of increased surveillance and possible criminal charges. This paper is based on a qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with

29 abused mothers residing in abused women's shelters in Calgary, Alberta. This paper provides important research findings about abused mothers encounters and experiences with child protections services, and the implications that these findings have for specific attempts to assist and protect abused women and their children in the context of domestic abuse.

4. *Embodiment of Neoliberalism and Fat Type 2 Diabetics*

Rosemary Dineen, University of Ottawa

This paper explores how the neoliberal rhetoric of responsibility is applied to the fat type 2 diabetic body. Neoliberal rhetoric both upholds an ableist notion of the optimal body in society and constructs a normative notion of 'healthy living' as self-correcting and self-controlling through consumerism. As a designated 'unhealthy' body, the fat type 2 diabetic embodies neoliberalism through the consumption of 'healthy living' products (for example, diabetes medication, dietary foods, exercise). Through the critical analysis of online Canadian news articles, this paper explores how the intersection of fatness and obesity with type 2 diabetes is discussed and presented for public consumption through neoliberal rhetoric of responsibility. The rhetoric of responsibility is mobilized through propagated rules for healthy living, and directs self-control and 'healthy living' through consumerism. An intersectional lens is employed to critically analyze the ableist, raced, classed, and gendered barriers to both consuming and performing 'healthy living', and how these particular discriminatory discourses inherently view certain bodies as 'risky' and 'uncontrolled'. This paper highlights the need to extend beyond measuring the embodiment of neoliberalism in terms of individual material reality, and take into account how interlocking oppressive gazes influence how we read the embodiment of neoliberalism.

5. *Make Me A Match!: The Social Organization of Becoming a Living Organ 'Donor'*

Matthew Strang, York University

Despite its novelty, live organ 'donation' is increasingly becoming the 'solution' to North America's kidney & liver organ transplant needs. The confluences and divergences between organ trafficking and 'donation' need to be addressed (Scheper-Hughes, 2007) as they inform each other. To begin this conversation a social organizational understanding of how organ donation occurs, from the standpoint of prospective organ donors, is presented to forefront the structural and individual inequalities/violence inherent in live organ transplantation. The concepts of "donation" and "donor" are problematized: what way of naming the subject who provides an organ to another best captures the relations involved? I construct an analytic description of "becoming an organ donor" that transcends the limits of institutional descriptions of what is involved in donation and that situates the complex work that prospective organ donors do interfaced with biomedical/health care practices. My paper considers the connections between people who are prospective donors, their everyday lives and the institutional arena they enter into as part of "becoming" a donor. Becoming an organ donor is an extensive process involving changes to identity and self, varied forms of work on the part of the prospective giver as well as health care providers that enters the "lay" patient/donor into complex, ongoing and problematic connections with hospital and health care. I highlight the problems/disjunctures between how organ donation is represented and what it feels like and how it is experienced/embodied by donors. How organ donation is organized such as who is selected, the lack of post-transplant support and the health practitioners' representations of what is involved produce problems for donors. The precarious work that donors do despite being deemed 'healthy' may have harmful consequences on their often already marginalized (gender, sexuality, race, and age) subjectivities.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AFTER POSTMODERNISM: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Session Code: SoThe5

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Notwithstanding that over 200 years have passed since 'the Age of Enlightenment,' the topic of this age is still a recurring theme in many philosophical, aesthetic, literary and social scientific discussions. There is a need for constant reexamination, reevaluation and rearticulation of many original concepts, narratives and values that emerged from this unique movement in European history. And hence, a need to pose afresh questions such as "What is Enlightenment?" Why is it still relevant? What are its ramifications for contemporary social theory, critical pedagogy and social inequality? How does/can it contribute to current discussions on difference, diversity, race/ethnicity, religion, secularism, and globalization? What can we learn from its multiple narratives to better understand questions around objectivity, empiricism, rationalism, universalism and cosmopolitanism? This session seeks to provide some basic discussions in these areas as effective starting points from which larger discussions and interrogations could follow. In particular, the session aims to emphasize some pedagogical and theoretical limitations of the dominant Enlightenment ideas while highlighting their positive contributions.

Session Organizer and Chair: Alireza Asgharzadeh, York University, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *The Dialectical Nature of the "Golem Narrative" Myth: From Marx's Critique of Capitalism to Beck's Cosmopolitanism*

Adam Belton, University of Alberta

The Golem narrative emerges from Pre-Enlightenment Jewish mythology deeply encoding a "unique" three-part structure in German social theorists ranging from Marx and Weber, through the Frankfurt School and finally to Beck's Risk Society. The significance of the Golem narrative surpasses its enlightenment era parallels in Goethe's "Faust" and later in Shelley's romantic era "Frankenstein" mainly due to the power of the dialectical structure: thesis – antithesis – synthesis. This Hegelian dialectical approach may have deeper cultural roots in Marx's Jewish ancestry – that has lasting theoretical implications on German social thought – than we previously understood. Yair and Soyer (2008) claim the Golem narrative provides the key heuristic tool in modern German social theory, and question if the Golem myth imposes a fatalistic mode of thought on German scholars. Is it instead the historical progression of alienating and globalizing capitalism that elicits such stark dialectical oppositions, which themselves also become dialectically synthesized into Beck's postmodern tendency toward cosmopolitanism?

2. *Kant's Unsocial Sociability and the Promises of International Diplomacy*

Mike Follert, York University

At the centre of Immanuel Kant's understanding of human nature is the concept of unsocial sociability. Its resonances are complex and sociologically provocative. It describes both relations between the inhabitants of a civil state and the commerce between nations. Unsocial sociability presumes coexisting tendencies based in Nature rather than intent, drawing humans together while also pushing them apart. Kant's vision of the world's movement 'toward perpetual peace' and away from bellicosity reflects a degree of Enlightenment optimism for societies' autonomous self-institution. But there remains an irreducible division in unsocial sociability that challenges Kant's normal orientation to the universal. Kant eschewed the idea of a world state, which would surely eventuate in despotism, in favour of a federation of states. However, without a coercive power amongst these nations, the social as such remains the most promising field for navigating the state of nature between them. We may call this realm of sociability 'diplomacy' – a field of relations that

engages parties as equals in a kind of Habermasian ideal speech situation. I revisit diplomacy's possibilities and limits as anticipated in Kant, amidst the ineluctable antagonisms between nations and in a climate in which Canada has abandoned its tradition of soft-power peace brokering.

3. *Stories of race and utopia: Mixed blood in the myth-making of unity in racially diverse societies*

Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University

Race is a socially constructed reality, a myth that emerged from Enlightenment thought about peoples "discovered" by Europe's colonial adventures. Racism today is a consequence of such exploits that I contend can be resisted by engaging in similar mythical constructions. Utopian imagination, towards a cosmopolitan vision of human unity, could emerge in bracketing the reality of colonial violence and oppression. In this paper I review José Vasconcelos' *Cosmic Race* (1925) and John Ralston Saul's *A Fair Country* (2008) as mythical stories of human unity. Vasconcelos regards Latin America as the predestined site of the mixing of world races and the cradle of a greater "cosmic" one; a myth that was the basis for the construction of the Mexican identity. Saul proposes that Canadian society is essentially mixed or métis, not only genetically, but also institutionally and traces how the Aboriginal world-view shaped the modern Canadian multicultural ethos of celebration of diversity. I resist critiquing such stories as either supportive of inherently oppressive liberal values or unwittingly perpetuating white supremacist impulses. Rather, I see them as symbolic sources for alternative myths of human unity in contemporary "liquid" reality of an increasingly interconnected world of mixed identities.

4. *Possibilities and Challenges for Global citizenship and Equity Education: The Influence of Enlightenment*

Zabedia Nazim, Centennial College

The Enlightenment has given us concepts like critical thinking, equality, cosmopolitanism, diversity and citizenship. How are these concepts taken up, redefined and implemented in contemporary education systems? This paper will look critically at the current move towards global citizenship education in institutions of higher learning, particularly in North America. Currently, we are grappling with detrimental influences of corporatization of education, neoliberal ideologies and policies, and greater surveillance around academic freedom on college and university campuses. The progressive Enlightenment narratives provide not only a fertile environment from which to foster a critical understanding of global citizenship and equity education but they also presents various challenges to contemporary attempts to commercialize and corporatize education. This paper will use a case study of one Canadian College's institutional vision of global citizenship and equity education to critically examine the possibilities and challenges for global citizenship in light of some Enlightenment narratives regarding education and equality.

THE FUTURE OF MULTICULTURALISM: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: Equity1

Session Format: Panel discussion

Session Language: English

In the late 1990s, it was predicted that multiculturalism was becoming an emerging consensus in the field of immigration and citizenship. Steps towards multicultural immigrant integration policies were taken in many countries. It seems fair to say that Canada served as a role model in this regard. Multiculturalism, however, was never undisputed. On the one hand, it is mostly rejected in critical race and post-colonial scholarship. Here, state-promoted approaches to multiculturalism are merely seen as nationalism and White supremacy in disguise. On the other hand, among critics from the political right, it has become widespread to argue that multiculturalism means "too much

concession”, and that it is time to strengthen “national” values and identity. Several years into the 21st century, it is obvious that multiculturalism did not establish itself as a widely shared consensus. This is particularly evident in Europe, where the “m-word” has become increasingly unpopular. But even in Canada, the federal government has been accused of silently dismantling the emancipatory effects of multiculturalism policy. This bears the question of the future of multiculturalism in the country that initiated it in 1971. What is multiculturalism in 2015? What are its objectives, and what should they be? Who promotes multiculturalism and who opposes it? What are the differences between multiculturalism as policy, discourse, and practice? If the multiculturalism of the 1990s was predominantly defined in philosophical terms, what can sociology bring to the table in (re-)defining multiculturalism for the 21st century?

This session is sponsored by the CSA-SCS Equity Subcommittee; Carl James – Chair (York University), Min Zhou (University of Victoria), and Elke Winter (University of Ottawa)

We thank the Canadian Federation of the Humanities and Social Sciences for their generous support of this event.

Panelists:

Eve Haque, York University

Eve Haque is an Associate Professor in the Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics at York University. Her research and teaching interests include multiculturalism, white settler nationalism and language policy, with a focus on the regulation and representation of racialized im/migrants in white settler societies. She has also served as Co-chair of Equity and Diversity on the national executive of the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), and is past co-chair of the Race Equity Caucus at the York University Faculty Association. She is the author of *Multiculturalism within a bilingual framework: Language, race and belonging in Canada* (UTP, 2012).

Pamela Palmater, Ryerson University, Chair in Indigenous Governance

Dr. Pamela D. Palmater is a Mi'kmaw citizen and member of the Eel River Bar First Nation in northern New Brunswick. She has been a practicing lawyer for 16 years and is currently Associate Professor and Chair in Indigenous Governance at Ryerson University.

Dr. Palmater holds a BA from St. Thomas in Native Studies, an LLB from UNB where she won the Faskin Campbell Godfrey prize in natural resources and environmental law. She also holds a Masters and Doctorate in Law from Dalhousie University specializing in First Nation law.

Pam has been working on First Nation issues for over 25 years. She came second in the Assembly of First Nations election for National Chief in 2012 and was one of the organizers for the Idle No More movement in 2012-13.

Her publications include, *Beyond Blood: Rethinking Indigenous Identity*, and she is frequently called as an expert before Parliamentary and international committees dealing with laws and policies impacting Indigenous peoples.

Diane Gerin-Lajoie, Ontario Institute for the Study of Education, Toronto

Diane Gerin-Lajoie is a critical sociologist of education and professor in the department of Curriculum, Teaching and Learning at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), at the University of Toronto. She is also a researcher at the *Centre de recherches en éducation franco-ontarienne* (CREFO) at the same institute. In addition, she is a member of *the Observatoire Jeunes et Société* in Québec. She conducts research on linguistic minorities in the areas of identity construction among youth and on teachers' work in racial, ethnic and linguistic minority settings. She teaches in the areas of minority education and qualitative research.

Leslie Laczko, University of Ottawa

Leslie Laczko is Professor Emeritus at the University of Ottawa. He is a former Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and former Associate Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences. His publications include Pluralism and Inequality in Quebec (St Martin's Press and University of Toronto Press 1995), as well as a number of articles and chapters on Canada's linguistic and ethnic dynamics. The most recent of these are "Multiculturalism", in A.C. Michalos (ed.), Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research, Springer, 2014, and Ming-Chang Tsai, Leslie Laczko, and Christian Bjørnskov "Social Diversity, Institutions, and Trust: A Cross-National Analysis", Social Indicators Research, 2011.

THE HUMAN AND SOCIAL COSTS OF CANADA'S NEW 'FAST AND FLEXIBLE' IMMIGRATION POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Session Code: SoMig2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Since 2008 Canadian immigration policy has undergone a radical restructuring where all programs have been reviewed and a number of significant changes have taken place with specific programs. The current federal Conservative government has been clear about their goals for Canada's immigration system: To create a "fast, flexible economic immigration system whose primary focus is on meeting Canada's labour market needs" (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2012). In practice, this has resulted in a massive overhaul of Canada's Federal Skilled Worker Program, limitations on family sponsorship and a restructuring of Canada's refugee program.

The papers in this panel are from scholars with interests in immigration, 'race', ethnicity, political economy, and social policy. In particular, the discussion will focus on the human and/or social costs of Canadian immigration policy. One of the goals of this panel is to discuss the impact of neo-liberal restructuring on immigrant families, communities and Canadian society as a whole. The papers in this session challenge the dominant human capital discourse that frames Canadian immigration policy. They point to the alternative contributions of family class immigrants, the limits of market-driven selection criteria and the construction of "job-readiness." The session hopes to generate a discussion about what alternative visions of immigration policy in Canada might look like.

Session Organizers: Bronwyn Bragg, University of Calgary, Sociology and Lloyd Wong, University of Calgary

Chair: Bronwyn Bragg, University of Calgary

Presenters:

1. *'Cancelled Dreams': Family Reunification and Shifting Canadian Immigration Policy*

Bronwyn Bragg, University of Calgary, **Lloyd Wong**, University of Calgary

Drawing on a collection of personal interviews with immigrant families in Calgary Alberta, this paper documents the impact of recently introduced restrictive family reunification policies on immigrants living in Canada today. Since 2008, Canadian immigration policy has changed dramatically with renewed neo-liberal emphasis on economic immigrants and labor market integration. This paper explores the impact of this policy shift on immigrant families, and on immigrant women and children in particular. This paper argues that there are profound human costs to limiting family reunification - these costs are disproportionately born by immigrant women and ultimately impact immigrant integration and belonging.

2. *A Critical Review of Express Entry: 'Whipping the Cream From the Top'*

Guliz Akkaymak, The University of Western Ontario, **Secil Erdogan Ertorer**, York University

In recent years, Canada's immigration system has been transformed and major amendments have been made to favor economic immigration to asylum seeking and family unification. The economically driven amendments are based on neoliberal policies that aim at attracting and retaining highly educated young individuals with skills needed by the Canadian labour market. This paper will examine the Express Entry system which is a new way for Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) to manage and prioritize economic immigration applications. This paper considers the Express Entry system as a part of neoliberal structuring of immigration policy as it enhances the role of employers for assessing applicant's human capital, as well as managing the risk of undesirable immigrants. This system complements the recent immigration policy amendments in the economy, family and refugee stream, as well as the Canadian Citizenship Act which added extensive barriers to family reunification, protection and citizenship. Ultimately, this paper argues that the Express Entry system further enhances the commodification of migrants and ignores the social aspects of the migration process.

3. *Constructing the "Job Ready" Immigrant: Market Citizenship and the Shifting Relationships Between Non-Profit Organizations, Government, and Employers in Canada*

Yukiko Tanaka, University of Toronto

Since the 1980's, there has been a rapid expansion of the non-profit sector in Canada and across Western liberal democracies; simultaneously, successive governments have implemented measures of neoliberal governance leading to state decentralization and diversification (Mitchell 2001). These changes have been particularly pronounced in the area of immigrant settlement, where non-profit organizations have taken over almost entirely from government in providing a wide range of services including language and employment training, family counseling, social integration, and civic engagement. Job training programs are of particular interest because ascent into the paid workforce is both how citizenship has traditionally been defined in Canada and a point of struggle for skilled immigrants. In today's changing worlds of welfare, citizenship, and work, it is necessary to reconsider all three areas to reflect the growing importance of the non-profit sector. Through participant observation and interviews conducted at a non-profit organization in Toronto, I investigate the everyday operations of a province-wide, federally funded employment program I call Ready for Work. First, I draw on literature on citizenship, neoliberal governance, and the shadow state to construct a theoretical background for my empirical study. Then, I draw on my fieldwork to make two key arguments: first, I argue that the Ready for Work Program moulds immigrants into "job ready" market citizens who are properly self-sufficient, personable, docile, de-ethnicized, and masculinized to fit into Canadian workplaces; second, I suggest that while the partnership between non-profits and the state has been well-described in the shadow state literature, the influence of the private sector has thus far been overlooked. I propose that this employment program's role vis-à-vis government and employers can be described as a state-market conduit that mediates the flow of money and cultural ideals between the two sectors.

4. *Expanding the Vision of Immigration Policy*

Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Over the course of the last decade immigration policy and practices have become increasingly econocentric. In this paper that approach is critically questioned for Canada's Atlantic region. The paper argues that a focus on economic migrants loses sight of nation building and ignores the reasons that drive immigration to Canada in the first place --family and lifestyle. The paper

concludes by considering what a more creative approach to immigration could look like and why it is necessary for smaller non-traditional immigration regions to adopt broader policies and practices.

THE NEW POLITICS OF NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT II

Session Code: Enviro5-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: Natural resources have long played a central role in the Canadian economy, but in recent years the conversation has changed. In the aftermath of the Great Recession and ongoing deindustrialization, federal and provincial governments are (once again) looking to natural resource development to solve deep economic, financial, and labour-market problems at regional and national levels. While some older resource sectors such as fisheries and forestry are in relative decline, governments are going “all in” on controversial mega-developments – such as the Alberta oil sands – and investing large amounts of public money in highly speculative projects, such as British Columbia’s liquefied natural gas plans, Ontario’s Ring of Fire, and Québec’s Plan Nord. However, this renewed push for resource development is occurring at a moment of heightened political attention to issues of climate change, sustainability, environmental justice, and local and Indigenous rights. Papers in this session will address the dynamics among these forces, asking questions such as: What are the “new” politics of resource development in Canada? What alliances and strategies are being mobilized on all sides of these debates? What roles do communities, activism, government, the courts, and the private sector play in this renewed push to develop and export Canada’s natural resources? Internationally-themed papers are also welcome.

This session has been organized by Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Nathan Young, University of Ottawa, Sociology and Anthropology,

Presenters:

1. *When Petro-Capitalism Comes Knocking: Community Perceptions and Responses to the Gros Morne Fracking Controversy*

Jillian Smith, Memorial University of Newfoundland

With the depletion of conventional oil and natural gas sources, the world is, with increasing frequency, turning to what Urry terms “tough oil,” such as oil from the Alberta oil sands, Arctic, and deep offshore. The use of fracking is a prominent example of this. Situated within a sociology of petro-capitalism framework, I explore perceptions and responses of local community members to the proposed fracking development near Newfoundland’s Gros Morne National Park. Based on field research to the Gros Morne region, my research shows that many local community members are concerned about potential environmental risks, such as what fracking could mean in the context of climate change. Other community stakeholders expressed trepidation about how fracking on Newfoundland’s west coast could impact the existing tourism industry. And others have highlighted how fracking developments near Gros Morne National Park could help to revitalize rural Newfoundland by providing ample jobs to the region. Actions by community members included using local media to voice their opinions, as well as attending public meetings. With pivotal decisions from the province looming, and as debates continue to flare up, the Gros Morne fracking controversy provides insight into how rural communities negotiate the emerging politics of natural resource development.

2. *Changing the Channel: Communication, Community Participation and Reclamation Planning in the 'Vista Coal Mine Project'*

Cassandra Copp, University of Alberta

Canada is well known for its vast expanses of pristine wilderness and abundant natural resources. Consequently, the presence of such natural resources positions Canada as a major player in the extractive resources industry. In particular, coal is the world's most abundant fossil fuel and a major export commodity for Canada. Arguably, coal mining has one of the largest impacts on ecosystems and the effects of its exploitative activities are often minimized by self-promoted goals of reclamation. As a result, local communities and its members are left uninformed about the long-term impacts of coal mining and the realities of reclamation. In addition, the diversity of communication modes available today makes identifying how best to communicate and exchange information with communities on industry projects increasingly difficult. Guided by the research question "how does the use of various communication channels influence a community's participation in the planning of industry projects", this paper explores reclamation planning and communication around the 'Vista Coal Mine Project' in Hinton, Alberta. Using a mixed methods approach, I a) identify the channels through which community members receive information about coal mining activities and reclamation, b) critically analyze the messages disseminated through these channels in the context of provincial and federal environmental policies around natural resource management, and c) statistically analyze the relationship between communication mode and participation in activities related to the Vista Project. Ball-Rokeach's Communication Infrastructure and Media System Dependency theories in combination with Habermas' theory of Communicative Action guide my paper, which aims to expand our understanding of the role of communication in deliberative processes. In addition, this research addresses the need to understand how communication inhibits or enhances opportunities available for public deliberation around issues such as mine site reclamation.

3. *Participatory practices in the public sphere: A case study of the Site C Clean Energy Project in British Columbia*

Carolyn Chenard, University of Alberta

This study involves an empirical examination of the media-related practices of individuals and organizations as they engaged in online public debate in the aftermath of the regulatory public hearing for BC Hydro's \$9 billion Site C Clean Energy Project near Fort St. John, BC. A mixed-methods case study approach was applied to explore how the online social practices of members of civil society intersect to (re)structure and expand public deliberation and mediation, public opinion-formation, and the mechanisms of transfer of public opinion to the political arena through the use of new and mainstream media and, in particular, social media. Digitized and interactive media provide a dynamic public sphere for the communication and negotiation of contested ideas and frames of reference in politicized public debate. The findings of this study open up new avenues of research into the mobilization of the public sphere and the potential for new sites of agentic action in democratic decision-making related to controversial energy development. Renewed understandings of governance, democracy, representation, publicity, deliberation and participation in pluralistic public spheres emerge when Habermasian ideals of procedural structure, rational bias and unmediated forms of dialogue that are traditionally associated with deliberation and democratic decision-making are problematized.

4. *Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), Aboriginal rights, and forestry development: Political implications*

Sara Teitelbaum, Sociology, University of Montreal

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) has become a key requirement of corporate social responsibility initiatives in the area of Aboriginal rights. While FPIC invokes the power of Aboriginal communities to refuse or accept resource development activities on their traditional

territories, in practice there is evidence that FPIC application is much more variable, due to differing interpretations of FPIC, asymmetries of power, and unresolved questions around jurisdictional authorities. In the forest sector, FPIC is on the rise, due to its association with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification system. This paper, which is based on a literature review, looks at the implications of integrating FSC into private regulatory mechanisms, such as FSC. What are the social risks, benefits and tradeoffs associated with FPIC? What are the repercussions for established and state-sanctioned patterns of resource governance? What affect might this have for the recognition of Aboriginal rights? The specificities of the Canadian context are examined, in order to explore the implications for Aboriginal peoples and for environmental governance models, more generally.

THE NEW RICH: EXCESS, RISK, AND THE POLITICS OF THE POWER ELITE

Session Code: SoThe4

Session Format: Roundtable / Joint Session with the Canadian Political Science Association.

Canadian Political Science Association

Session Language: English

Session Description: After a lull in attention for nearly four decades, sociologists and economists have returned to the theoretical preoccupations of earlier scholars such as J.K. Galbraith in *The Affluent Society* and C. Wright Mills in *The Power Elite*, suggesting that we need a renewed sociology of economic abundance to complement studies of deprivation, scarcity and poverty. Rather than focusing on the lack of wealth, recent studies investigate the problem of excess, from excess risk-taking in global derivative markets and excessive contemporary environmental damage, to attempts to redistribute surplus wealth through new taxation measures. Scholars in this panel offer explorations and critiques of contemporary capitalism through a focus on the sources of elite wealth; new policy measures for redistribution and “predistribution” (Hacker); innovative governance prescriptions at institutions such as the OECD and World Bank, and the potential and limits of new organizational forms such as the “sharing economy,” climate capitalism, social entrepreneurship and philanthrocapitalism.

Session Organizers: Dean Curran, University of Calgary, Sociology and Linsey McGoey, University of Essex, Sociology

Chair: Tom Langford, University of Calgary

Presenters:

1. *Failure, finance and the rise of provisional governance*

Jacqueline Best, University of Ottawa, Political Science

The 2007-2008 financial crisis was not just a crisis—it was also a dramatic failure. Moreover, it was the kind of failure that made key actors question the metrics through which they measured success and failure. Looking at the recent crisis as a contested failure helps us to understand the kinds of methodological, epistemological and even ontological debates surrounding the crisis, as well as the character of some of the policy responses. Focusing on failure also allows us to see that policymakers have become more preoccupied with the possibility of failure in the aftermath of these crises—aware of the “unknown unknowns” of development and finance. This increasing preoccupation with failure points to the rise of a more cautious and provisional style of governance—a phenomenon that helps to explain how we could witness both a significant shift in the epistemic framework for financial governance and such limited policy changes in response.

2. *The Enduring Power of General Electric*

DT Cochrane, York University

General Electric (GE) has demonstrated extraordinary longevity in the upper echelon of U.S. corporations. From 1925 to 2013, GE has never fallen below 10th in the rankings of firms by market capitalization. This durability is remarkable given the political, cultural, and technological tumult of the 20th century. In this presentation, I will consider some of the reasons for GE's dominance. Particular focus will be given to a period of relatively poor performance — 1960-1981. During this period, GE's average ranking was 7.4, compared to an average of 4.8 for the thirty-five years prior and a 2.8 average over the next thirty-two years. Much of this decline and stagnation, I argue, can be traced to the prosecution of the company for price-fixing in the early 1960s. While the immediate financial consequences of the prosecution were minor, the long-term negative effects on GE's power were more complex and more serious. These multifarious effects are expressed in the company's accumulatory stagnation.

This analysis is based on two theoretical claims about power. The first is that power does not explain, but rather needs to be explained (Latour). The second is that differential capital values express the relative power of capitalized entities over the social order (Nitzan & Bichler). This means the financial quantities of capital offer a map of the shifting distribution of power among the elite *as understood by the elite themselves*. This topology can then be explored to parse the complex and intertwined qualities of power.

3. *Is Risk becoming a Key Source of Contemporary Inequality?*

Dean Curran, University of Calgary

From climate change to systemic financial risk and crises, socially produced risks are currently having a fundamental impact on contemporary life chances, with the future impacts of climate change expected to only further amplify these effects. Moreover, contrary to earlier understandings of the impacts of these risks as egalitarian and threats to "our common future", these risks are being distributed in highly unequal ways. Nevertheless, despite both the significance and the inequality of their consequences, existing frameworks of inequality, ranging from class analysis to the new economics of economic inequality revitalized by Atkinson and Piketty et al., have not yet integrated the impacts of socially produced inequalities. This paper highlights the importance of some of the key ways in which these approaches are risk-blind and then proceeds to suggest some possible ways of moving forward to redress this lacunae. In particular, by redeveloping Beck's theory of risk society to develop a political economy of risk it is argued that contemporary socially produced risk is becoming a key source of contemporary inequality *and* that integrating the impact of the distribution of risks into existing studies of inequality can contribute to the development of a more adequate analysis of the evolving nature of power and inequality in contemporary society.

4. *Charisma, excess and the challenge of philanthrocapitalism*

Linsey McGoey, University of Essex

This paper explores the emergence and influence of private philanthropic actors playing an increasingly powerful role in agenda-setting in global health and development, with an emphasis on the Gates Foundation. Drawing on qualitative interviews with foundation and NGO staff at organizations such as the Gates Foundation and elsewhere, I explore how new trends such as "philanthrocapitalism" and "impact investing" are influencing development policies. I build on earlier sociological and anthropological work on the gift in order to make sense of the "new" philanthropy, suggesting that on the one hand, claims of novelty obscure important similarities between Bill Gates and earlier benefactors such as Andrew Carnegie, and on the other hand, deflect attention from some of the ways that new philanthropic efforts are distinctive from the past. In conclusion, I briefly introduce the notion of "charismatic violence" (McGoey and Thiel), a concept

used to encapsulate newforms of authority and appropriation generated within the philanthrocapitalistturn.

5. *Anti-reflexivity and the New Right in Canada*

Nathan Young, University of Ottawa

In recent years, significant attention has been paid to the alliances and strategies that have sustained the rise of a “New Right” in Canada, as manifested in the current Conservative government of Stephen Harper. Popular and academic authors including Michael Harris, Donald Gutstien, and Paul Wells have commented on the Harper government’s hostility towards certain democratic institutions and independent sources of knowledge and activism, as well as the close links between the Harper government and New Right intellectuals and think tanks. This paper argues that the concept of “anti-reflexivity” can serve as a theoretical touchstone for these disparate discussions of the New Right in Canada. Anti-reflexivity is an extension of (and response to) the concept of “reflexive modernization” advanced by social theorists such as Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens to describe the progressive application of key tools of modernity (including science, rationality, and democracy) to reform itself and address key contradictions of earlier modernity (such as reckless industrial development and the exacerbation of social inequalities). The concept of anti-reflexivity is an attempt to capture the mobilization efforts of powerful interests against reflexive modernization in order to maintain many of these contradictions. The paper will argue that the Canadian New Right is heavily invested in an anti-reflexive strategy based on targeting the key institutions and processes that have driven reflexive reforms in Canada and elsewhere.

THE POLITICS OF MOVEMENT: SITUATED IM/MOBILITIES

Session Code: SoMig3-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The *politics* of movement – entanglements of power, social exclusion and mobilities – is an abiding preoccupation in the sociological fields of critical migration studies and critical mobilities studies. Both literatures identify mobility as a fundamental structuring dimension of social life. They also demonstrate that the capacity for movement under conditions of one’s choosing is a valuable resource that is unequally distributed in social contexts structured by hierarchies of power. In other words, movement is socially differentiated; it reflects and reinforces structures of power to configure inequitable social hierarchies and stratifications. Critical migration and mobility scholars are tracing the ways in which relations of gender, race, class, sexuality and citizenship shape discourses and practices of mobility that produce beneficial movement for some people and too little or too much movement for others.

The papers in these two sessions capitalise on conceptual convergences between critical migration and critical mobilities studies by attending to the multi-scalar relationship between human movement and power in its everyday, official and multifaceted manifestations. Session 1 (SoMig3-A) focuses on the politics of im/mobility in transnational processes. Papers presented in Session 2 (SoMig3-B) foreground movement politics at local scales.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Migration research cluster.

Session Organizers: Nancy Cook, Brock University, Sociology and Jane Helleiner, Brock University, Sociology

Chair: Jane Helleiner, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *Disaster and Relative Immobilities in Gojal, Northern Pakistan*

Nancy Cook, Brock University, **David Butz**, Brock University

Natural disasters and their associated effects frequently impede mobility by disrupting dominant mobility system infrastructure. A reduced capacity to move can isolate mobile populations, thereby compromising social systems that are networked across space. In this paper we analyse everyday mobilities in Gojal, northern Pakistan in the aftermath of the 2010 Attabad landslide. The disaster destroyed a large section of the Karakoram Highway, the region's arterial roadway, stranding the 23,000 villagers living north of the landslide. We delineate the social and economic demobilisations Gojalis experience when vehicular movement is constrained. Our analysis dialectically inflects these explanations of disaster demobilisations with stories of new mobilities. Gojalis enact a range of mobility-oriented coping strategies across scale to recover from disaster by reclaiming mobility as a resource for everyday life.

2. *Humanitarian Aid, Refugee Governance, and 'Self Reliance' in Nakivale Refugee Settlement*

Suzan ILCAN, University of Waterloo, **Marcia Oliver**, Wilfrid Laurier University

This paper focuses on the inter-relations among humanitarian aid, refugee management, and self-reliance schemes in Nakivale Refugee Camp in Uganda. Drawing on critical migration, refugee, and governance literatures, we suggest that the current emphasis on self-reliance by international organizations and state actors is a mode of governing that focuses on the capacity of migrant peoples to become enterprising subjects and take greater responsibility for their own care and wellbeing. We argue that the dominant approach to self-reliance in Uganda (as implemented by the UNCHR and its partners) remain disconnected from the social and political conditions that shape refugees' lives and impede the possibilities of refugee self-reliance. In this regard, we emphasize how humanitarian aid and refugee governing practices contribute to the marginality experienced by migrant populations, including restrictions placed on their movements, xenophobic practices, and the lack of access to citizenship. Our analysis is based on extensive interviews with refugees, government officials, and representatives from international and national aid organizations, and on refugee policy and legal documents.

3. *Timely Practices of Mobility and Masculinity*

Marit Aure, On the move network/ Northern Research Institute/Arctic University of Norway

This paper explores how time, masculinity and work related geographical mobility intertwine and produce a mix of social ordering and disordering. It uses a time-sensitive approach to understand the conditions and complexities of temporality, masculinity and mobility. This requires analyses beyond the working place and the inclusion of everyday life, family, partner and households, as well as other institutions. Being time-sensitive also includes the past and the present as well as futures imaginations and aspirations. Mobilities may imply stress and dystopian alienation, but also pleasures and opportunities in household and work life. The paper is based on studies of the male dominated and highly mobile petroleum industry in Northern Norway. Qualitative interviews have focused on stories and practices of men, which have moved to, practices irregular travels or commuting to and from the town of Hammerfest.

4. *A Different Mobile Worker*

Susan Cake, University of Alberta

In an increasingly globalized economy we are seeing new forms of work related mobilities. Mobility-employment related studies in Canada have typically focused on daily commutes and permanent migration across provinces leaving out long-distance commuters. These various forms

of mobilities influence union organizing and provide new opportunities for workers and unions to innovate in terms of contract negotiations. By examining the construct of mobile workers in collective agreements in Fort McMurray, Alberta alongside trends of interprovincial mobility of workers, this presentation demonstrates how unions construct a mobile worker through their agreements. This mobile worker is distinct from previous constructions of the wandering vagrant or the postmodern nomad described by Cresswell (2006). Rather, this mobile worker is defined by various negotiated housing terms and travel allowances. The construction of these workers has an impact on the Canadian labour movement by creating a new category of worker, reinforcing worker mobility and at times challenging once again what is considered a “union issue”.

THE POLITICS OF MOVEMENT: TRANSNATIONAL IM/MOBILITIES

Session Code: SoMig3-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: The *politics* of movement – entanglements of power, social exclusion and mobilities – is an abiding preoccupation in the sociological fields of critical migration studies and critical mobilities studies. Both literatures identify mobility as a fundamental structuring dimension of social life. They also demonstrate that the capacity for movement under conditions of one’s choosing is a valuable resource that is unequally distributed in social contexts structured by hierarchies of power. In other words, movement is socially differentiated; it reflects and reinforces structures of power to configure inequitable social hierarchies and stratifications. Critical migration and mobility scholars are tracing the ways in which relations of gender, race, class, sexuality and citizenship shape discourses and practices of mobility that produce beneficial movement for some people and too little or too much movement for others.

The papers in these two sessions capitalise on conceptual convergences between critical migration and critical mobilities studies by attending to the multi-scalar relationship between human movement and power in its everyday, official and multifaceted manifestations. Session 1 (SoMig3-A) focuses on the politics of im/mobility in transnational processes. Papers presented in **Session 2 (SoMig3-B)** foreground movement politics at local scales.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Migration research cluster.

Session Organizers: Nancy Cook, Brock University, Sociology and Jane Helleiner, Brock University, Sociology

Chair: Nancy Cook, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *Recruiting “Culturally Compatible” Migrants: The Politics of Canada/Ireland Working Holiday Mobilities*

Jane Helleiner, Brock University

Working Holiday and related youth mobility programs are a growing component of the mobility and migration regimes of several wealthy states. For Australia, New Zealand and Canada, for example, they have been an increasingly significant source of temporary foreign workers and longer term permanent residents. For sending states, in turn, such programs may offer some alleviation of middle class under and unemployment during periods of economic contraction. This paper looks at the recent history and politics of the Canada/Ireland Working Holiday program tracing how the rapid expansion of its Canadian side, in the context of a recessionary Irish economy, was accompanied by Canadian political constructions of Irish migrants as “culturally compatible”

temporary workers and potential future citizens. The case study offers new insights into how Working Holiday and related programs structure and facilitate certain kinds of privileged global mobilities while also highlighting how the migrants produced by these programs may have differentiated trajectories in receiving states due to nation-specific visa conditions, racialized labour markets and/or ideologies of national belonging.

2. *National Yearning for Transnational Mobility: Manufacturing the Neoliberal Youth Subject in South Korea*

Kyong Yoon, UBC Okanagan

This study explores how transnational mobility is manufactured and negotiated in the dominant national discourse of “global youth” in South Korea. With the recent popular rise of Korean culture overseas (also known as the “Korean Wave”), the Korean government has attempted to brand its overseas youth training programs as the “K-Move” initiative, in which overseas internship and experience are encouraged as part of the export of Korean culture. The initiative has been represented by and large in a narrative in which acquiring overseas experience would enhance individual and national competitiveness. The narrative also emphasizes the “possible lives” which can be achieved through individuals’ self-development and passion. However, the romantic discourse and imagery of overseas work and stay in the “K-move” initiative appear to implicate a neoliberal ideology that naturalizes the prolonged un(or under)employment of youth, while concealing the “proletarianization of youth” (Côté 2014) in post-crisis South Korea (since 1997~). The imagined transnational mobility in the “global youth” discourse implies how the proletarianized young South Koreans, who are metaphorically referred to as the ‘wasted (*ingyō*) generation’, are repackaged as self-developing subjects who are responsible for their own individualized biographies. Thus, young Koreans on the “K-move” are interpellated into the neoliberal subjects who are constantly and competitively self-developing, while becoming temporarily invisible from the national statistics of youth unemployment. The present study of the discursive construction of “global youth” demonstrates how transnational mobility as a discourse has been integrated with the neoliberal governmentality operating through the state, media, and youth subjects.

3. *Migrant Politics in Times of Crisis*

Ozgun Topak, SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellow at Department of Political Science, York University

While many researchers in the field of critical migration and critical mobility studies demonstrated how the expansion of border surveillance technologies reinforces existing social hierarchies by means of curtailing the mobility rights of groups from disadvantaged class/race/gender backgrounds, less attention has been paid to the ways in which those groups claim equal rights and successfully contest the border regime with the support of the host populations. The crisis-stricken Greece represents a unique case where we can reflect on the double dynamics of hostility that is supported by surveillance on the one hand, and politics of equality that is supported by ethics of hospitality on the other hand.

Greece has become a country of crisis since 2010 when the first austerity measures have begun to be implemented. Unemployment rates have rocketed, public services have collapsed and large sections of the Greek population have become impoverished. Since 2010, Greece has also been experiencing a rise in the number of migrants arriving from Asia, Africa and Middle East. As a result of the EU’s border policies, majority of these migrants are trapped inside Greece: they can neither reach to wealthier European countries, nor return back to their countries of origin. Many of these migrants have become targets of racist groups who verbally and physically harass them in public spaces.

Despite these dire realities, Greece has also become a laboratory of hope for migrant politics. In late 2011, the successful event of the 300 Migrant Hunger Strikers demonstrated that, even in situations of severe economic hardship, solidarity among host and guest populations is possible. This paper focuses on this monumental event to discuss the material conditions of possibility for a successful migrant politics and emphasizes the importance of the solidarity among host and guest groups for contesting the global-neoliberal capitalism.

THE REGULATION OF WORK, OCCUPATIONS & PROFESSIONS: PROFESSIONAL WORK

Session Code: WP05-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: How work, occupations and professions are regulated is a central issue in the sociology of work, affecting who enters an occupation, stratification within the occupation and individuals' experience of work. This session takes a broad view of regulation and welcomes papers closely and more generally related to the issue of regulation, including research on professional regulation, the relationship between precarious work and regulation, licensing or accreditation of occupations, the comparison of employment regulatory regimes across countries or time periods, and the experience of work within specific professions or occupational groups.

This session has been organized by the Work, Professions, and Occupations research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Sandy Welsh, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Overlapping marginalities: traditional acupuncture regulation and the English language question in North America*

Nadine Ijaz, University of Toronto, **Heather Boon**, University of Toronto

The statutory regulation of traditional/Indigenous health care systems and practices raises complex issues at the cultural/clinical intersect, particularly outside of their nations of origins. The question of regulatory language requirements, has proven politically contentious across several North American jurisdictions. Using critical qualitative methods, we analysed a variety of documents and 25 key informant interviews related to English language requirements for regulated practitioners of traditional East Asian acupuncture in North America. Jurisdictions vary considerably in the language-related limitations imposed upon practitioners, ranging from English-only policies to no linguistic restrictions at all. Some jurisdictions provide multilingual registration examinations and permit patient records to be kept in languages other than English. English-only policy advocates emphasize issues of 'safety' and 'integration'. Detractors contest the significance of language-related safety concerns, instead emphasizing East Asian languages' paradigmatic significance to their medical work. They further characterize English-only policies as discriminating against highly-trained immigrant practitioners, while compromising delivery of culturally-appropriate care within East Asian immigrant communities underserved by mainstream biomedicine, clearly illustrating overlapping sociocultural marginalities faced by such practitioner groups. Regulators of traditional/Indigenous health care should attend carefully to both clinical and cultural concerns.

2. *Regulating Drugless Practice 1909-1936: Profession-State relations and professional regulation in two Canadian provinces.*

Tracey Adams, The University of Western Ontario

This paper explores the factors shaping professional regulation in a context of inter-professional conflict, through a consideration of (1) the tactics and strategies of the medical profession and

alternative health practitioners to obtain and extend their professional status, and (2) government leaders' behind-the-scenes activity and legislators' public debates concerning professional regulation. Between 1909 and 1936, in British Columbia and Ontario, the medical profession battled against the emergence of alternate health professions including osteopathy, chiropractic, and other forms of drugless healing. Alternate health groups, in turn, fought back and sought status as independent self-regulating professions. The regulatory solutions arrived at in BC and Ontario differed significantly. In exploring these outcomes, this analysis builds on both collective mobility approaches to profession creation, and Abbott's (2005) linked ecologies approach. I argue that an understanding of professional regulation in contested areas can only be gained when both approaches are combined. Professions mobilize resources to advance claims for professional privileges, but to understand regulatory outcomes, one needs to explore state actors' concerns, and consider the overlap between state and profession ecologies.

3. *The Role of Apologies in Administrative Law and Self-Regulating Professions: a case study of the Ontario medical disciplinary court context*

Kerri Scheer, University of Toronto, Department of Sociology

This research examines how self-regulating judicial bodies interpret and make use of apologies as a governance strategy in an administrative/disciplinary court context. The Ontario Apology Act dictates that apologies cannot be considered as constitutive of liability in civil or administrative proceedings, and supporters claim that medical realm disputes specifically benefit from this legislation. To ascertain the role of apologies in such disputes, I offer a case analysis of 86 disciplinary hearings held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (CPSO). Throughout the CPSO's time as a self-regulating entity that manages these disputes, judicial committee members have never used apologies for liability determinations in sentencing, but instead have employed apologies to scrutinize the credibility of *both* doctors and patients to legitimize their governance project. While the majority of cases that escalate to the CPSO disciplinary committee result in guilty findings, very few doctors are punished with complete license revocation - that is, very few are deemed "ungovernable". Instead, they are subject to a wide array of CPSO administered/monitored punishments and the disciplinary committee subjectively uses expressed apologies to refine those punishment. The cases, and the apologies expressed therein, become opportunities for the CPSO to (re)prove its capacity for self-regulation.

4. *Regulating the Unregulated: Precarious Workers and Inequality in Stand-Up Comedy*

Rebecca Collins-Nelsen, McMaster University

Precarious work in the creative economy is largely considered to be unregulated, uncertain, and unpredictable. With this in mind my research explores the specific social processes and axes of difference that shape people's experiences within the creative labour context of stand-up comedy in Canada. My research uses firsthand accounts of the multifaceted identity dynamics at play in the realm of stand-up comedy to add further layers to the complex debates about the economic opportunities and emancipatory potential of creative work. I argue that although the social world of stand-up comedy operates within the unregulated realm of creative work, this environment is in fact highly regulated through informal networks of social actors, namely the community of comedians, the audience, and the industry. Further, traditional structures of inequality continue to permeate creative and precarious work in large part due to the informal mechanisms that create and support these strictly regulated working environments. I conclude by showing that the constant monopoly of straight, white, cis-males in stand-up comedy ensures that the informal rules and norms are being created and reinforced by the same people who are benefiting from them.

5. *Rhetorical Strategies and Legitimacy in the Contestation over Law's Title Policy Monopoly*

Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Missisauga

The institutionalist sociology of professions recognizes professions as influential institutional agents who define, interpret, and apply institutional elements, and as institutions themselves who are targets of change from a myriad of social, economic, and political forces. Taking this approach, this paper examines the role of institutional shifts that open the field of real estate conveying to competition from non-professional occupations. I concentrate on the rhetorical strategies used by the real estate bar to maintain legitimacy in the face of emerging market-based institutional logics. A key challenge to professional jurisdiction is the rhetorical and political efforts by competitors to delegitimize and deregulate law's monopoly over the issuance of title policies. This paper finds that professional segments with weak subjective jurisdictions rely significantly on trustee rhetorics to retain market control over their work by arguing that technical and trustee aspects cannot be separated. Two contributions are made to the study of professions: first, I focus on field-level processes within which professionals are but a single and increasingly subaltern element; second, I underscore the importance of focusing on professional segments, which often share distinct normative and regulatory institutions and operate among organizational fields not shared with other members of the profession.

THE REGULATION OF WORK, OCCUPATIONS & PROFESSIONS: STRATIFICATION & INEQUALITY

Session Code: WPO5-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: How work, occupations and professions are regulated is a central issue in the sociology of work, affecting who enters an occupation, stratification within the occupation and individuals' experience of work. This session takes a broad view of regulation and welcomes papers closely and more generally related to the issue of regulation, including research on professional regulation, the relationship between precarious work and regulation, licensing or accreditation of occupations, the comparison of employment regulatory regimes across countries or time periods, and the experience of work within specific professions or occupational groups.

This session has been organized by the Work, Professions, and Occupations research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: Sandy Welsh, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Stratification among BC College Faculty Based on Program, Credentials, Government Restructuring and Funding, Bargaining Unit and Historical Regulatory Arrangements*

Linda Muzzin, Dept. of Leadership, Higher & Adult Education OISE/UT, Room 6-222, 252 Bloor St. West, Toronto ON M5S 1V6, **Diane Meaghan**, Seneca College (retired)

BC arguably has negotiated equitable conditions for college faculty work, visible in their collective agreements which show similar salary grids, benefits and working conditions across colleges. Based on our interviews with 35 faculty, union and faculty association leaders and administrators, however, we discovered that some faculty benefit more from these regulatory arrangements than others, resulting in a stratification of educational workers in the Province. For example, Early Childhood Education (ECE)--as compared to Arts and Science programs--have experienced repeated government intervention including reduction of their curriculum by half. ECE faculty also have different working lives depending upon whether they are employed by College #1, a privileged "feeder" college for university; College #2, in an area of low socioeconomic status in a BC city; or College #3, in interior BC where ECE does not have transfer credit to a local university. College #3 came about as a result of government intervention that forcibly split a

previous institution in two. We will discuss regulation and stratification as related 'academic' and 'vocational' program category which can also be seen as maintaining class and gender relations.

2. *Psychological Impact of Unemployment and Underemployment Among Foreign-trained Professional Immigrants and their Families*

Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University, **Mojgan Rahbari-Jawoko**, Stanford University

Migrants commonly experience adjustment difficulties during and after relocation to another country or culture, a phenomenon referred to as "acculturative stress" (Berry, 1987). The stress chiefly stems from differences in social customs, norms and values as well as standards in education, politics, etc. between the host culture and the original culture (Berry, 1997, 1998; Berry et al., 1992). According to Kasic (2004), there are four types of acculturative stress experienced by migrants: "Economic; Social; Psychological, and even Physical". In 1996, Aycan and Berry formulated a framework for the analysis of factors contributing to migrants' experience of acculturation called "Acculturative Framework" (1996: 241). According to this framework, economic circumstances often raised by employment difficulties were have a major impact on migrants' psychological well-being, which in turn increases adaptation difficulties. This paper, will provide a comprehensive analysis of psychological impact of unemployment and underemployment among foreign-trained professional immigrant participants and their families. It is based on two studies; the first was conducted within three consecutive fieldwork periods in the summers of 2001 to 2003 in London, Ontario, Canada and the second explored the lived experiences of being an unemployed female in Halifax and Toronto during the summer of 2013.

3. *Collective action and labour militancy interrupted: Back-to-work legislation and anti-unionism at Air Canada*

Andrew Stevens, University of Regina

Between 2011 and 2012, thousands of workers at Air Canada, represented by the CAW (now Unifor), CUPE, the ACPA, and the IAMAW, had their right to engage in job action suspended by the federal Conservative government. This study examines the consequences of back-to-work legislation on labour relations at Air Canada from the perspective of sales and customer service workers using a survey of the Unifor Local 2002 membership. A total of 448 participants responded to the survey, or approximately 12% of the total membership. Thirty-two semi-structured interviews were subsequently conducted with these participants. Both the survey and interviews examined the perspectives on, and correlation between BTW legislation, federal voting patterns, opinions of unions and union representation, strike action, and the outcomes of government intervention in collective bargaining at the airline. What the study concludes is that union influence at the company has been weakened by BTW legislation, which functioned as a form of structural anti-unionism at a time of corporate restructuring. Consequently, participants recognized the escalating importance of, and sympathy for illegal forms of collective action in an era where the government has undermined the capacity for unions and workers to engage in legal forms of collective resistance.

4. *What research on victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) can tell us about the Westray mining tragedy.*

Hannah Scott, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Research examining Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) demonstrates that abused partners often share common experiences, including being blamed for remaining in dangerous situations, having feelings of optimism that the abuse will stop, social and economic isolation, in addition to verbal, physical, and other types of abuse. On May 9, 1992, an explosion in the Westray mine in Pictou, Nova Scotia, resulted in the death of 26 miners. Two miners survived the explosion; one has written

extensively about the conditions in the mine before the explosion. Miner narratives depict economic dependence on the employer, increasingly dangerous working conditions and thwarted worker-initiated efforts to change safety conditions. Narratives illustrate strong parallels with IPV survivor research. Miners hoped that the situation would change, often did not leave their positions despite increasing personal danger, were told to keep quiet regarding known safety violations fearing job loss, and experienced increased number of harmful incidents. The tragedy shed light on the dangers of mine workers in Canada, and the potentially fatal outcomes of negligence of large corporate entities that operate these enterprises. Implications of using models developed to explain victim experience surrounding IPV to describe experiences of those who work in unsafe work environments are discussed.

5. *Why Militarize? On the Costs and Consequences of Integrating the Canadian Coast Guard into the Canadian Armed Forces*

Amanda Nguyen, University of Maryland, College Park, **Thomas Crosbie**, University of Maryland, College Park

Although the United States and Canada reside on the same continent, the roles and responsibilities of each country's Coast Guard could not be more different. Much of this difference is tied to the distinctive ways in which the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) developed in relation to their respective political cultures. This paper compares the development of the Coast Guard in the United States and Canada, paying particular attention to each organization's historical relation to the nation and its military operations. The purpose of this paper is to shed light on the potential consequences surrounding the debate in Canada's national media around integrating the CCG with the Canadian National Forces (CNF) and to assess the arguments in support of this measure, using the history of U.S. Coast Guard as a model for integration. Viewed from this perspective, the debate over integrating the CCG into the CNF provides insights into Canadian's anxieties toward both security and the processes of securitization.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE

Session Code: ScTek5

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: This is a general call for articles that contribute to the sociology of science and technology, regardless of substantive focus. Qualitative, quantitative, and historical comparative papers are all welcome.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Science, Technology, and Knowledge research cluster.

Session Organizer and Chair: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Presenters:

1. *Integrating immigrant workers: do STEM fields of study matter?*

Monica Boyd, University of Toronto, St. George, **Siyue Tian**, University of Toronto, St. George

Both academic scholarship and government reports indicate considerable North American interest in the correlates and consequences of concentrating in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). Studies on STEM fields of study focus on two broad topics: demographic composition and earnings. The first line of study reports compositions of STEM fields of study by nativity status (e.g., Batalova & Lowell, 2007; Gambino & Gryn, 2011; CPST report no.6, 2006), sex (e.g., Shauman, 2012; Beede et al., 2011), and race/ethnicity (e.g., Gambino & Gryn, 2011; Nores, 2010; Hira, 2010).

Paralleled to these studies are studies that examine demographic compositions of *STEM Occupations*. While some studies focus solely on characteristics of STEM workers (CPST report no.4, 2005 ; Cover, Jones & Watson, 2011; Lowell, 2013; Terrel, 2011), other studies examine the retention of STEM degree holders in STEM occupations with particular attention paid to gender difference in such retentions (e.g., Sassler, 2011; Srinivas, 2011; Shauman, 2012). A second line of study examines earning differentials between STEM and non-STEM degree holders/workers (e.g., Langdon et al., 2011; Beckstead & Gellatly, 2006) or among different STEM occupations (Hira, 2010). However, the two lines of study are disconnected in that rarely do studies examine earning differences by nativity status within STEM degree holders/workers. Studies that do make the connections are somewhat limited by their specific focuses. A few studies specific to the US context compare wages between the native born and H1B visa holders in STEM occupations (Lofstrom & Hayes, 2011; Luthra, 2009; Martin, 2012). These studies mainly speak to the policy debate in the US about the proper size and functions of the H1B visa.

This paper remedies the gap by comparing differences between the Canadian-born and immigrants with respect to training in STEM fields of study and their consequences. Our analysis of the 2011 national Household Survey shows (as does our analysis of the 2006 census data prior to the release of the 2011 NHS) that immigrants are more likely than the Canadian born to have majored in STEM fields of study, a pattern that parallels increase federal immigration policy based recruitment of “the best and the brightest” to stimulate economic growth. However, like their non-STEM counterparts, not all of these immigrant workers work in occupations that are directly or indirectly related to STEM training (Tables 1-3, attached). Further immigrant workers who have educationally trained in STEM fields of study still earn less than their Canadian born counterparts although they do earn more than immigrants who have not majored in STEM fields. Multivariate analysis confirms that immigrants with STEM training are less likely to work in STEM fields and to earn less than the Canadian born primarily because of their lower language proficiencies (measured as a combination of mother tongue and languages spoken at home) and the receipt of their degrees in institutions outside of Canada. In short, although the match-mismatch gap and the earnings gap are somewhat lower between immigrant-nonimmigrant STEM workers than for non-STEM workers, immigrants remain at a disadvantage.

2. Mapping the Intellectual Structure of Middle Eastern Studies: An Author Co-Citation Analysis

Kosar Karimi Pour, McMaster University

Two distinct social contexts are involved in the creation of knowledge about the Middle East in the Western academia – the knowledge about the Middle East (first social setting) should be converted into knowledge which is comprehensible in another social context. Recognizing the political and economic power that has motivated Middle Eastern studies, this project seeks to investigate the intellectual linkages between Middle Eastern and non-Middle Eastern scholars in the process of the creation and circulation of knowledge.

The research question asks whether the field of Middle Eastern studies is clustered based on scholars’ insider/outsider statuses. Assuming that the citation networks area valid representation of the intellectual linkages, I conduct an author co-citation analysis to draw a map of the intellectual structure of the field with a focus on authors’ insider/outsider statuses; the greater the number of co-citations, the stronger the cognitive relationship between two author.

I selected 100 scholars who have published highly cited works since 1960 about the contemporary period or recent social history of the Middle East, and extracted an author co-citation network using Google Scholar as the bibliometric source. I employ Temporal Exponential Random Graph Models

(TERGM) to conduct a longitudinal study of the changes in insider/outsider homophily over the time.

THE STRUGGLE FOR OWNERSHIP, CONTROL, ACCESS AND POSSESSION: OCAP IN ACTION

Session Code: InSe5

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (OCAP) is a rallying cry for action by First Nations. OCAP, a response to the role of knowledge production in reproducing colonial relations, was originally developed by First Nations to apply self-determination to research. (Assembly of First Nations, 2007; Schnarch, 2004).

Since OCAP appeared as a concept 10 years ago, Indigenous communities have applied it in other contexts than research where local ownership supports First Nation / Indigenous autonomy and control. For example, OCAP applied to telecommunications, or self-determination applied to broadband networks, implies that Indigenous communities must retain access to and possession of the capacity and resources to effectively manage the content, traffic and services on their local network in order to support the flow of information and services (Kakekaspan et al., 2014). OCAP applied to digital data management means that each Indigenous community decides what OCAP means and how information about them is collected, digitized, managed, analyzed, and disseminated (McMahon et al., 2014). This panel will explore how and why Indigenous communities are putting OCAP into action in different contexts, and the implications for Indigenous-settler relations.

This session has been organized by the Indigenous-Settler Relations and (De)colonization research cluster.

Session Organizers: Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick, Sociology and Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Education

Chair: Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick

Presenters:

1. *Research methodologies working with remote First Nations understanding OCAP*

Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick

Working with remote First Nations requires researchers to consider the benefits to be gained by the communities and everyone participating in the research. First Nations are demanding to have ownership and control of the research, decisions, and policy-making affecting their lands, communities and people. Conducting research in remote First Nations is challenging due to high travel costs and other factors unique to these special environments (Gratton & O'Donnell, 2011). Developing and implementing research strategies addressing and respecting everyone's requirements is critical for any research work involving First Nations.

First Nations' active participation in the research challenges contemporary colonialism and supports local developments if the research is conducted appropriately. My presentation will use the example of the research methodologies for conducting an online survey with people living in six remote First Nations in Northwestern Ontario in the winter of 2014. Working closely with the First Nations' intermediary organization ensured the research and information is of value to the communities and provided a direct connection with the First Nations. Subsequent travel to each First Nation in the summer of 2014 to share and return the information gathered provided the

opportunity to conduct further research through the collection of community member interviews. The presentation is intended to discuss insights into effective research methods in remote First Nations to identify effective development and operational strategies supporting sustainable communities.

2. *OCAP and residential school survivors? An exploratory paper on the importance of inquiring into the storage and handling of survivor data*

Jennifer Matsunaga, Queen's University

The analysis and application of Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession (OCAP) principles usually focus on the importance of data to Indigenous self-determination; this has been a particularly salient topic in the realm Indigenous health. This paper seeks to bring OCAP principles to bear in a different area: the collection of residential school survivor data/information through the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (IRSSA). I explore the following questions: *Do/should OCAP principles be considered/applied to the collection of residential survivor data/information? Why or why not? How does the collection, processing, and storage of survivor records, data, and personal information relate to the IRSSA's goals of 'truth, healing, and reconciliation'?* My aim, in focusing on the IRSSA in this light, is to open different kind a conversation about the possible implications of reparations processes to Indigenous-settler relations.

3. *Building and sustaining First Nation telecommunication infrastructure in Quebec*

Tim Whiteduck, First Nation Education Council

In Canada, small rural and remote communities continue to struggle to access equitable and affordable high speed internet connections that address local priorities and needs. As the demand for more bandwidth increases in all sectors in every community, regional organizations are working with community partners to identify and develop strategies to effectively address this challenge. First Nation communities across Canada are creating innovative solutions to ensure their service organizations and members are able to access adequate high-speed connections that accommodate local requirements.

The First Nations Education Council (FNEC) is working with their community partners across Quebec to plan and operate a First Nation owned and managed fibre network to deliver broadband connections throughout each community. Public and private partnerships were established by FNEC to fund and construct the regional and local networks connecting these rural and remote communities.

This presentation describes the history of this development along with it future goals. Sharing infrastructure and network support services with all the other service providers (health, education, administration, justice, policing, homes, etc) in each of these communities helps to sustain the ongoing operation and maintenance of the network. The e-Community framework endorsed by the First Nation leadership at the Assembly of First Nations is now being deployed and supported by the First Nations Education Council.

4. *Ownership: Land and other challenges for researchers and allies*

Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick

My presentation will ask: can land be owned and what does this mean for us as researchers and allies? According to many leading Indigenous authors, including Corntassel (2012), Tuck and others, being Indigenous is having a relationship to land that is fundamentally opposed to the settler colonialism relationship to the land. In an Indigenous worldview, land cannot be owned. Eve Tuck (Tuck and Yang, 2012) in her provocative article, "decolonization is not a metaphor"

references Franz Fanon (1963) who posits that decolonization will require a fundamental change in the order of the world. Many of us own property or aspire to own it. Ownership of land is the basis of capitalism and settler colonialism. I own a property on unceded Wolastoqey territory - is my house on stolen land? If so, what can I do about it? Tuck (2012) raises this challenge. As a researcher, I use data and information from Indigenous communities to write the publications that build my reputation and career. Who owns this data and who benefits from it? My presentation will discuss these and related issues for researchers around settler colonialism and OCAP, including strategies to address these challenges.

THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE

Session Code: UnG1

Session Format: Roundtable

Session Language: English

Session Description: This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing. We invite undergraduate social scientists to submit papers to this session with the purpose of providing an opportunity to present work at an academic conference, network with colleagues and receive constructive feedback about their work. All papers are welcome from undergraduates, including papers completed as a part of required course work, honours theses, and other original research.

Session Organizer and Chair: Gary Barron, University of Alberta, Sociology, grbarron@ualberta.ca

Discussants:

- Susan Cake, Doctoral Student, University of Alberta
- Katie Herzog M.A., University of Alberta
- Katie MacDonald Doctoral Candidate, University of Alberta

Presenters:

1. *Mind The Gap: Exploring the orgasm gap and inequity in the sexual satisfaction of university students*

Nora Allen, Acadia University; Department of Sociology, Honours Student, **Kate Dalrymple**, Acadia University; Department of Sociology, Honours Student, **Vicki Archer**, Acadia University; Department of Sociology, Honours Student

There are recent claims in the literature that we are in the midst of a post-sexual revolution, yet there is deep discomfort in open discussions surrounding sexuality, specifically female sexuality. The literature has found hook up culture at universities is ubiquitous and that there are inequitable experiences in casual sex relations. This concept was analyzed using mixed-method approach in which a survey was administered to all students at a small Atlantic Canadian University (n=1009) and additional qualitative interviews were conducted (n=12). Our research identified one aspect of sexual satisfaction inequity which we refer to as the orgasm gap. The orgasm gap describes the phenomenon that women in heterosexual encounters are experiencing fewer orgasms than men due to gendered power imbalances. However, women who hook up with women were not subject to this gap in pleasure to the same extent as heterosexual women. Data analysis revealed that there are social pressures in place that negatively impact women. Social pressures and stigma create the orgasm gap but also make women more susceptible to depression following hookups. An understanding of the causes and ramifications of the orgasm gap as an important first step in closing the gap is discussed.

2. *The Stain of Poverty, Silenced Stories: Experiences of students from poverty seeking higher education*

Elaine Laberge, University of Alberta

Although Canadian governments and educational institutes seek to increase access to higher education for students from poverty, the lack of research on the varied needs of these students leads to a lack of resources. Developing responsive educational policies requires a better understanding of the difficulties students from poverty experience getting into and through university. The challenges these students face as they compose lives in higher education are daunting—and, often lived silently. Using semi-structured interviews, open conversations, and personal experience, this undergraduate pilot research explores the barriers students from poverty face in moving from a low socioeconomic space into higher educational institutes where they do not 'fit.' To increase understanding of their experiences, this research seeks to answer, how are the experiences of socioeconomically disadvantaged Canadian students shaped by their unique stories? These narratives are then viewed in a theoretical framework in relation to institutional and cultural contexts in order to understand how these individuals' experiences impact their achieving personal educational goals. This presentation will address the findings of this research by sharing participants' stories of isolation, shame, and fear to make visible the barriers they face in trying to escape poverty through higher education.

3. *Unmasking Masculinity: An examination of masculine scripts in hook up*

Stephanie Bethune, Acadia University

This presentation explores the concept and actuality of 'Hook Up Culture' through a mixed methods research project (n= 1,009; n=12 interviews). Through researching lived experiences of university students between the ages of 17 and 24 we address the imbalance present in academic literature, wherein theoretical and conceptual accounts of hook up culture and sexual scripts are widely explored, and the lived actualities of these phenomena are relatively uninspected. This results in an academic as well as cultural dissonance between our conceptions of hook up culture and sexual scripting and our experiences. It is within this dissonance that our investigation lies. By taking the existing body of literature on hook up culture and sexual scripting as a point of departure as well as a point of comparison, this body of data, both qualitative and quantitative, allows for an examination of the detrimental effects of our misunderstandings of hook up culture on university students. Our research reveals a surprisingly low rate of hooking up among university students. There is also a surprising masculine script wherein fulfilling their sexually masculine role involves a pressure to perform as the expected sexual agent, resulting in a trend of men feeling pressured to reciprocate sexual advances.

4. *Economic Crisis, Stimulus Package & Anomie: The Protective Effect of Social Welfare Policies on Crime.*

Simon Chandonnet, McGill University

Numbers of social scientists have sought to assess the relationship between economic crises and crime rates, finding a variation in accordance to the business cycle. Evidence suggests that this used to hold truth until 2008-09. What could account for the irregularity? This narrative review argues that the renewed pledge to Keynesianism through stimulus-packages across the world might have mediated the relationship, acting as a proto-welfare state in the United States, protecting society from a foresighted increase in crime rates. Merging social welfare theory with a Durkheimian perspective on crime, I first review the theoretical literature for an explanation of the protective role of welfare states on criminality and provide an analysis of the global financial crisis and local evidence. A review of selected cross-national empirical studies follows, with a specific focus on their respective limitations. While evidence is generally mixed and suffers from small sample sizes, the relationship between social welfare and crime rates is always negative. The 2009 stimulus-

package might have had both direct and indirect impacts on rates of crime as mediated by collective perceptions. In an era of austerity and social cuts, it is to be seen if crime rates will be on the rise anytime soon.

5. *Depictions of Symbolic Power in Acquiring Canadian Citizenship*

Adriana Gutierrez, University of Toronto

Throughout its history, Canada has adjusted its standards to obtain citizenship, grounding itself on the socioeconomic value that an individual represents to the country. Immigrants are chosen on the basis of their utility to drive up the economic system. Along with the stagnation of the manufacturing sector, progressive levels of university attainment and the steady increase in the number of professionals qualified for high-skilled jobs, there has been a corresponding modification in the regulations which adapt to Canada's economic demands. The sociopolitical process of selecting individuals that are entitled for the citizenship epitomizes a form of domination, one that establishes symbolic boundaries within classifiable immigrants. In turn, this reproduces a system of class relations in which it is implicitly agreed that one who possesses the characteristics of a specific societal and cultural stratum deserves integration more than those displaying other status features. The imposition of a class as the dominant is a reflection of symbolic power. Behind these dynamics, there is a political agenda that decides and symbolically manipulates who is to be privileged, according to economic interests. This paper seeks to illustrate how acquiring a citizenship in contemporary Canada represents a structural expression of Bourdieu's concept of symbolic power.

6. *A Sea-Change: The Role of Transnationalism in Altering Attitudes towards Homosexuality and Same-sex Marriage*

Skyler Wang, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

While literature that examines public opinions of homosexuality and same-sex marriage abounds, there is little empirical work done in Singapore. In the few existing studies, findings identify gender, education, religion and religiosity as the main determinants that shape individual perceptions towards homosexuality. Although these studies are important in explaining how demographic factors have varying influences on the opinions formed, they seem to examine Singapore in its isolation – both separated and disconnected from global trajectories. In an attempt to resolve this research deficiency, I introduce a transnational approach to the examination of attitudes towards homosexuality and same-sex marriage. This study investigates how heterosexual international students, who moved from Singapore (a city-state that bans same-sex marriage) to Vancouver (a city with a prominent LGBTQ community and legal recognition of same-sex marriage), confront and act upon the stark differences between how same-sex sexuality is constituted and understood in their host and originating societies. Drawing on data from an online survey of 90 respondents and semi-structured follow-up interviews with 10 participants, the findings show that despite having a variety of opinions prior to arriving in Vancouver, the majority of student participants acquired increasingly accepting attitudes towards homosexuality and same-sex marriage after their relocation. Furthermore, many of those studied send these new conceptions as social remittances back to their originating communities. Such transmissions of ideas shift the opinions of those belonging to participants' social networks back in Singapore and pave the way for social change, resulting in real implications for the queer community in the home society.

TRENDS AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Session Code: Enviro2

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The 2014 People's Climate March was the largest public mobilization around climate change to date, but climate skeptics continue to enjoy media visibility disproportionate to their standing within the scientific community. Many cities, provinces, and states are taking action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, but international policy-making summits often fail to make significant progress. Successive IPCC reports carry increasingly stern warnings of irreversible ecological change, but circumpolar nations are planning for the exploitation of the fossil fuel and other resources that may become accessible as Arctic sea ice melts. Climate change is a complex environmental issue that has become an important area of research within environmental sociology. This session provides a forum for new research and theoretical work that provides insight into the sociological dimensions of climate change. Papers may focus on a diverse range of topics, including, but not limited to: climate change adaptation and mitigation, media representations and climate discourse, public opinion and behaviour, policy-making and governance, social inequality and climate justice, or climate change social movements and counter-movements.

This session has been organized by the Environmental Sociology research cluster.

Session Organizers: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, Sociology and David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia, Sociology

Chair: Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa

Discussant: Nathan Young, University of Ottawa

Presenters:

1. *(Re)defining Climate Change as a Cultural Phenomenon*

Mihai Sarbu, University of Ottawa

This paper argues that climate change threatens not only our physical but also our subjective well-being, individually as well as socially. Historically, people have often conceived the climates in which they lived as ideal, and associated them with what they considered to be the defining virtues of their civilizations. In a similar fashion, they associated the defects, real or imagined, of their enemies, with the peculiarities of their climates. Therefore, climate provides not only a physical but also a psychological and social "home" for those who live in it.

The death knell of some civilizations came in the form of severe environmental changes; however, other civilizations were able to change and weather such events. Culture, and more specifically the ability to reconsider core values, has been a crucial factor in the change process (or in the social rigidity that has led to collapse).

Are such dynamics currently influencing our ability to deal with climate change, and how? On the one hand, the enormous developments of meteorology and the widespread ability to travel have greatly lessened the emotional grip that any "ideal" climate could have on us. On the other hand, the functioning of our societies is almost entirely dependent on a capitalist system that has become deeply unsustainable, economically as well as environmentally, and to which there are few well-defined alternatives.

Can we define different ways of human progress? The answer needs to be yes, and the social sciences can contribute to imagining them, and integrating them in the way they teach climate and climate change, as well as culture and economics.

2. *The Endangered Arctic, the Arctic as Resource Frontier: News Media Narratives of Climate Change and the North*

Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, **Jillian Smith**, Memorial University

The Canadian government is increasingly viewed as a poor performer on addressing climate change and has shown little interest in taking a leadership role in international climate policy meetings. At the same time, different regions of Canada are being impacted by climate change in distinct ways. While the Alberta oil sands contributes a great deal to the Canadian carbon footprint, northern communities are already seeing substantial transformations to their environments. According to the latest IPCC assessment report, the Arctic will be one of the most radically altered parts of the world, with the potential for significant social and cultural impacts as a result. The concept of climate justice draws attention to social inequalities in the responsibility for contributing to climate change, as well as which social groups are most at risk from the negative impacts of climate change. Given the regional disparities in the distribution of climate change impacts and harms within Canada, we examine national news media coverage of climate change to ask the following questions. First, how does the Arctic enter into media enactments of climate change debate? Second, is there evidence of a climate justice discourse in relation to regional disparities in the risks and harms of climate change between northern and southern Canada? Based on our analysis of Canadian news media discourse, we argue that there are serious limitations to conceptualizing climate justice primarily an international and nation based lens, rather than being attentive to climate justice as an intra-national issue.

3. *An Ecological habitus on the oil field? The paradox of climate change and the environmental attitudes and behaviours of natural resource extraction workers.*

Amanda Evans, University of Alberta

Oil extraction from the Athabasca oilsands in Alberta is expected to increase from 3.8 million barrels per day to 5 million barrels per day by 2030.[i] Increasing production will further contribute greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change. In order to address the human causes of climate change, altering social practices is unavoidable. Central to such social change requires understanding how individual environmental attitudes and behaviours align with pro-environmental change. This includes those who work in the oil and gas industry. To address this problem, I ask how do the environmental attitudes and social position of oilsands workers affect their behaviour towards climate change and the environment? This presentation will be an exploration of contemporary work done in this field with a focus on ecological habitus, social practice theory and working class natural resource industry employees.

[i] Conventional production, oil sands projects underpin strong crude oil forecast. (2012) *Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers*.

VISUAL EXHIBITION OF CAPITAL IDEAS: VISUAL SOCIOLOGY AND METHODOLOGIES

Session Code: VisSo3

Session Format: Visual Display/Exhibit

Session Language: English

Session Description: The Visual Sociology Research Cluster is seeking individuals interesting in displaying visual materials relating to, enhancing understanding of, or illustrating field work in the field of visual sociology and methodologies.

Have you explored a sociological topic visually? Have you, as a researcher, practiced a visual method, like photo-elicitation, photo-voice, visual narrative, visual diary, descriptive photography, participant drawing, and ethnographic video or other exploration?

Session Organizer and Contact: Gloria Nickerson, University of New Brunswick, Sociology and Kyler Zeleny, York University

This exhibit is an initiative from the Visual Sociology and Methodologies research Cluster

Presenters:

1. *Found Polaroids*

Kyler Zeleny, York University - Joint Program with Ryerson University in Communication and Culture

The collection I call *Found Polaroids* has been an evolving project – theoretically, thematically and visually. The archive, now numbering over 6,000 Polaroids, has served as a site of reflection and exchange for artists, thinkers and the cross disciplinary that are reluctant to be labeled as either.

The topics the project threads through are wide and varied. They include: object-journeys, the legacy of instant photography, the morality and legality of sharing and reproducing the images of others (without their consent), the changing understanding of ‘found photography’ as a category, the death of the physical photo album, and the image fetishism of physical images in a digital world. For the purpose of this submission, the collection is used to illustrate the changes that occur when archives are diverted from institutional to private collections. The costs associated with storing and acquiring new archival material and the decreases in government funding has aided this shift. For these reasons museums have begun to ask individuals to take some of their stock to alleviate space shortages.

The proposed *Found Polaroid* submission is essentially a visual vessel and allows onlookers to think about the values and agendas of individual and question if individuals make different curatorial selections than art institutions. Furthermore, this facilitates dialogue about how individuals curate the archival material they have acquired through purchase or endowment.

2. *Aging dancers, gender, embodiment, and aesthetics in a square dance club*

Liza McCoy, Department of Sociology University of Calgary

Although popular in the mid-20th century as an activity for all ages, square dance is now predominantly enjoyed by older people between the ages of 50-90. Since 2011, I have been collaborating with Barbara Schneider (University of Calgary) on an ethnographic study of square dance in Calgary, Alberta. Our research has involved participant observation, interviews with 42 dancers and callers, an online survey of 272 dancers – and photographs. A particular focus of our investigation is the social, gendered, affective and embodied practice of square dance as a collaborative dance form and the experiences of the (mostly) aged and aging women and men who do it. The photographs, which I take during dances and club events, document these embodied practices in ways that language-based data (field notes and interviews) cannot; I am also beginning work on a series of dancer portraits. In addition to depicting the practices of square dance, the pictures invite viewers to consider the stigmatization and the representation of older bodies. For this exhibition I will provide 4-6 hang-ready (approx.) 8x12 images (colour and black and white) along with a short written description of the research project and brief descriptions of the activities depicted in each image. All people whose faces are visible in the images will have signed release forms.

3. *Out West*

kyler zeleny, York University - PhD in Communication and Culture, Joint Program with Ryerson University

These images are apart of a project documenting small rural communities (one thousand inhabitants or fewer) in the Canadian West. As demographic changes—“rural drain, urban claim”—persist, many would argue that the rural is becoming a redundant sidepiece in a world that is

increasingly concerned with the urban. The project investigates how rural communities in the Canadian West struggle to hold on to their heritage despite the diminishing vitality of these towns. The significance of these images is that they are not of an American past, but of a Canadian present, a visual account of the Canadian West stressing legacy retention, regional identity, and degeneration. We must reflect on that which is near to being forgotten. Understanding the past is important in establishing a sense of self. People wish to be connected to the past, and perhaps this is something still obtainable in the rural West.

4. *Picturing Diversity*

Cathy Holtmann, University of Saskatchewan, **Jolyne Roy**, University of New Brunswick, **Gloria Nickerson**, University of New Brunswick, , **Nancy Nason-Clark**, University of New Brunswick

According to Mitchell (2011) the use of visual methods in social science research has enormous potential for the work of social change. Working with images is a powerful way to represent the perspectives of marginalized individuals and groups, eliciting an emotional response from viewers, and facilitating discussions concerning sensitive topics (Chapman et al, 2013). The use of images in the dissemination of results can be a process of transformation and empowerment for researchers and research participants. Our work in the development and piloting of online photo essays as teaching resources for The Religion and Diversity Project (www.religionanddiversity.ca/) is one example of how visual methods can be used in teaching and learning environments in the university and far beyond. The photo essays cover topics such as domestic violence, immigrants, religious discrimination, pilgrimage, identity formation, sexual diversity, and religion and technology. The photo essays are an innovative method in helping to move students and others to think about religion and diversity in ways that celebrate difference and enhance deep equality for all.

5. *Visualizing Grief: Written in the Flesh*

Deborah Davidson, York University

Theoretically, grief is a normal reaction to loss, a process comprised of tasks that ideally lead to resolution. Experientially, grief involves embodied responses. Using a corporeal phenomenological framework, understanding the body as an instrument of comprehension where, through experience, knowledge is received and meaning is generated, this project examines tattoos as a form of memorialization after the death of a loved one.

While grief may change over the life course, without pathologizing grief, the death of a loved one is often experienced both as a loss of part of oneself, and as a part of who we become after the loss. After a short period, when mourning is no longer socially sanctioned, there are two very common social responses to grief. One is to put the griever under a 'time gun', to 'get over it'; and another, for a variety of reasons, is to stop talking about the deceased person. Both of these responses are problematic – neither validates the loss or assuages grief.

Tattoos are used as a form of memorialization, as a way to make grief and the deceased a tangible part of oneself, and as a way to serve as a kind of translator of a corporeal experience into a language readable by others, and as one way to incorporate the loss into one's life in a positive way. The poster includes theoretical and methodological foundations of the project, but the main focus is visual representations of tattoos and excerpts from interviews with study participants.

VISUAL RESEARCH METHODS: EMPIRICAL ACCOUNTS

Session Code: VisSo1-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: 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.

These panels are guided by several questions: What does visual material *do* within our research practices? What is the epistemological status of visual data? 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?

The papers in these two panels reflect on the epistemological, methodological, ontological and/or ethical issues at play when visual research methods are deployed in projects that aim to “make a difference in the world” (Haraway, 1997).

This session has been organized by the Visual Sociology and Methodologies research cluster.

Session Organizers: Nancy Cook, Brock University, Sociology and Andrea Doucet, Brock University Sociology

Chair: Nancy Cook, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *‘This is the view when I walk into my house’: accounting phenomenologically for the efficacy of visual and spatial methods with youth*

Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University

In this paper, I develop a phenomenological account of the efficacy of visual and spatial methods for investigating young people’s everyday experiences of social inclusion and exclusion in urban spaces. Phenomenology helps reveal the differentiated elements that interact through the use of visual and spatial methods – including embodiment, temporality, and inter-relationality – and how these components combine to provide a more complex picture of young people’s encounters with their urban environments. ‘Spatial methods’ refer to qualitative research methods that make central the relationship between young people and the spaces and places they inhabit. Visual methods are central for accessing young people’s relationship to space, for instance through photo journals of their daily travels through the city. I have used this method across various research projects that have explored the impacts of gentrification, place-making practices, and security and policing, to name a few, on low-income youth in different cities. This paper will draw on data from a recently completed six-year ethnographic investigation of the experiences of homeless and marginally housed young people living in the Olympic cities of Vancouver (2010 Winter Games) and London (2012 Summer Games), and a new project investigating the civic engagement of homeless youth in Ottawa.

2. *Re-Imagining the Anonymous City: Defatalizing the Digital Present Through Analog Photography*

Cliff Davidson, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario

Timespace is integral to the functioning of the contemporary city. Through timespace, cities are both controlled and controlling. The continual present shapes cities in an effort to be efficient and fit into the neo-liberal global market. Cities are constructed to be systematic, efficient, predictable, establishing cities as generic and universally pedestrian. Timespace in the city controls individual trajectories and sequenced practices. Similarly, digital photography has been subsumed by the timespace of a continual present, with a resulting mass of generic images transferred across the globe instantaneously. The digital present fatalizes (controls, shapes, annihilates) individual trajectories and creative agency through a continual present. This conceptual paper looks at how flânerie (the act of aimless wandering) and analog photography can defatalize (reintegrate individual and creative agency over fatalism) the timespace of the anonymous city and digital present. The tool, process, and products of analog photography are seen as a way to reimagine the anonymous city.

3. *“Mostly I just took pictures of things that were special to me”: The possibilities and limits of photo-interview methods with children*

Cathlene Hillier, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology & Legal Studies, **Janice Aurini**, University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology and Legal Studies

The increasing recognition of children as social actors in their own right calls for their inclusion in research protocols. Photo elicitation gives children control over the images they present and also serves to guide the interview process. Using photo-interviews with 35 children (ages 5-8) in summer 2014, we begin our presentation heuristically, identifying the problems and possibilities inherent in asking children to draw from their own resources (e.g., child capital) and report on their home-based practices in early literacy skills. This lays the groundwork for our later arguments, substantiating the need to consider the agency that children have and yet we also must take into account their dependency on adults in their everyday lives. First, interpreting children's contributions as a genuine account of their experiences is an important focus in the sociology of childhood. Undoubtedly, children can produce rich data and insight into their own lives. Second, children's experiences are also shaped – and often bounded – by cultural shifts in parenting and how these construct childhood (e.g., intensive parenting). These constructs provide important contextual information about children's behaviors and actions. Finally, we offer practical suggestions for photo-interviewing methods in helping children articulate their well-being and assert their agency in research processes.

4. *Carnival Criticism and Activist Documentary: Of Heroes, Victims and Villains*

Stephen Svenson

Activist documentaries are noteworthy for their ability to draw attention to and elaborate on stories and issues that are less well known to dominant, mainstream audiences and for galvanizing people to action. Activist documentaries typically frame critical social issues through social justice frames and mobilize viewers by drawing on emotions elicited through employing the three V's of victimization, villainization, and valorization which rely on the archetypes of hero, villain, and victim. The utilization of this rhetorical model provides a coherent narrative and path of action for viewers of documentaries who perceive this medium as an authentic representation of reality. As an exemplary case, this paper describes the approach of two short documentaries that deal with the issue of environmental racism and the rebuilding of the Lower Ninth Ward in New Orleans. *Disaster Tours* and *Conflicting Prescriptions* document the struggles of celebrities such as Brad Pitt and his *Make it Right* project, as well as activists, locals, volunteers, and city officials to come to terms with the problematic rebuilding of the Lower Ninth Ward. The documentary film, developed as carnival critique, instead of closing off debate and presenting issues in a formulaic manner, instead disrupts and deconstructs the neat categories of hero, villain, and victim, highlighting the role of both the media and diverse social actors in circulating and reinforcing dominant discourses. The reflexive

character of the documentaries, grounded in the Bakhtinian tradition of parodic rather than polemic rhetoric, challenge the viewer and those that participated in the creation of the films, to examine the grounds of their action, highlighting the ethical grey-zone that accompanies projects of re-creation such as the rebuilding of New Orleans, documentary film, and the self. Implications for pedagogy and activism are discussed.

VISUAL RESEARCH METHODS: METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

Session Code: VisSo1-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: 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.

These panels are guided by several questions: What does visual material *do* within our research practices? What is the epistemological status of visual data? 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?

The papers in these two panels reflect on the epistemological, methodological, ontological and/or ethical issues at play when visual research methods are deployed in projects that aim to “make a difference in the world” (Haraway, 1997).

This session has been organized by the Visual Sociology and Methodologies research cluster.

Session Organizers: Nancy Cook, Brock University, Sociology and Andrea Doucet, Brock University Sociology

Chair: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

Presenters:

1. *Mixing Métissage: Combining Visual and Linguistic Arts-based Methodologies*

Laurel Collins, University of Victoria

My paper reflects the visual methodological components in my research on embodied nonviolent education and social activism. The project focused on Nonviolent Communication education, clowning education and social justice learning, and used a co-operative, arts-informed approach in order to develop a participatory, experiential and relational methodological framework, in which co-researchers were engaged in embodied processes of emancipatory and transformative praxis. The emphasis on the embodied, situated, relational and contextual nature of socially just knowledge construction corresponds to the theoretical lenses I used, particularly from a feminist adult education perspective on embodiment and affect. I combined poetic inquiry with a métissage video that weaves together distinct but intersecting narratives, poetry and artwork from the students, educators and activists. I argue combining poetry and visual métissage brings together the aesthetic aspects found in clowning and the linguistic elements in NVC, and this mixing has the potential to

disrupt and unsettle hegemonic discourses and open up new spaces. These arts-based methods present the possibility of stepping outside the imposition of fixed, rational norms and practices, into an open field. I use *métissage* as a theoretical construct and research praxis, bringing together the narrative accounts and artistic expressions of different participants into a script for performance and publication.

2. *The Proximity of Analytic Distance: Photographing Movement in Ethnographic Research*

Laura Alfaro, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University

This paper seeks to elaborate on the effectiveness of photography as a research method for the study of embodied practices. Following Willerslev's (2007) notion of "having at a distance," I examine how taking photographs in the context of ethnographic fieldwork provides researchers with an aperture into the social reality of others while simultaneously facilitating analytic distance. I draw on ethnographic research I conducted among dance practitioners at an Indian classical dance institution in Chennai, India. Although the majority of my fieldwork was conducted primarily vis-à-vis participant-observation, I also collected data in a systematically appropriate and meaningfully visible manner using photography. Similar to the way my own physical participation enabled an embodied understanding of the community I was researching, the images I captured on camera offer an account of the visual training I obtained through local, situated and contextual fieldwork. Thus, while I do not dispute the importance of participant-observation, I propose that visual methods create opportunities for researchers to achieve a proximity to their objects of study on a level that may not be possible through sole reliance on physical participation.

3. *The Tattoo Project: Archiving the Visual*

Deborah Davidson, York University

As qualitative visual research, The Tattoo Project: Creating a Digital Archive for Commemorative Tattoos, we provide social space for sharing and understanding stories of commemoration by employing an "integrated conceptual framework" (Pauwels 2011). Visual research is a "cross-cutting field of inquiry, a way of doing and thinking that influences the whole process of researching (conceptualizing, gathering, and communicating)" (Pauwels 2011:13). Pauwels (2011) notes that while visual research is increasingly popular, methodological depth is often lacking. Avoiding this potential weakness, I describe our use of Pauwels' framework for The Tattoo Project.

4. *Visualizing diversity: lessons from exploring photo-essays of lived religion*

Gloria Nickerson, University of New Brunswick, **Jolyne Roy**, University of New Brunswick

As research assistants for the past year, we have incorporated a variety of mixed methods including documentary photography, interview, photo-elicitation and narrative analysis to examine visually the lived religion of diverse groups in New Brunswick. This small local project is part of a wider national team of 37 researchers from across the globe that is looking at religious issues in Canada and abroad from a variety of perspectives including: religion, law, communication, sociology, history, political science, education and philosophy. Through the initiatives of this project, these photo-essays will be used as tools for public education and discussion surrounding diverse experiences of religion. At the intersection of religious expression and visualizing sociological inquiry these projects offered many opportunities to ask how visual materials affected the research practice and how visual methods reframed our research relationships. This paper examines how seeing and experiencing religion visually creates opportunities to help broader audiences understand diverse lived religions. In this paper we present a discussion of our experiences navigating the ethical concerns including some of the challenges and opportunities encountered during our contribution to the research project. Furthermore, we describe some of our experiences with insider/outsider access, demographic composition boundaries and cultural sensitivities.

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY AND METHODOLOGIES RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

The Visual Sociology and Methodologies Research Cluster aims to connect scholars at all stages of career who have an interest in visual sociology, visual culture, and visual methodologies. We embrace a wide diversity of methodological and epistemological approaches and theoretical orientations. We act as a central hub for the sharing of research, conferences, and special journal issues for CSA members who are conducting, or are interested in conducting, visual research. CSA members who are interested in joining or learning about this Research Cluster are invited to attend this meeting. If you cannot make the meeting, please note that we have a mailing list where we post notices of important events and CFPs. We also have a Facebook page that is periodically updated.

WHAT DOES A 'THEORIST' DO?

Session Code: SoThe6

Session Format: Panel Discussion

Session Language: English

Session Description: This invited panel considers just what, exactly, theory should contribute to sociology as a whole. The panelists and the audience will discuss a range of questions, including: Is theory a distinct field of study, with its own methods and its own questions? Is it an aspect of all sociological research? Are there distinctive activities that make someone a 'theorist'? Are all sociologists practicing theorists? Is sociological theory necessarily ideological? If theory exceeds ideology, how does it do so? Are there key debates in the field, or a network of interconnected key debates? How important is the tradition of 'great minds' taught in standard theory textbooks, and why, and are there new theoretical issues not addressed in that tradition? How does, or how should, or how could theory inform empirical research, from research design to data collection to analysis of findings? How could sociologists benefit more from theoretical inquiry? Could theorists do a better job of speaking to the needs and concerns of sociologists in general? Panel members will each present short statements, followed by a moderated discussion involving the panelists and audience members collectively.

This session has been organized by the Social Theory research cluster.

Session Organizers: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University, Sociology and Anthropology

Christopher Powell, Ryerson University, Sociology

Chair: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Panelists:

Kieran Bonner, University of Waterloo

Kieran Bonner is Professor of Sociology and of Human Sciences at St Jerome's University in the University of Waterloo, Canada. He is author of two books, *A Great Place to Raise Kids: Interpretation, Science, and the Urban Rural Debate* and *Power and Parenting: A Hermeneutic of the Human Condition*, guest editor of a special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, guest co-editor of two issues of *The Canadian Journal of Irish Studies*, and author of articles on theory (role theory, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethnomethodology, hermeneutics, analysis), methodology (reflexivity, dialectic, interpretation, positivism), Arendt, Blum and McHugh, Gadamer, Plato, citizenship, interdisciplinary dialogue, alcohol and the grey zone of health and illness, and the culture of cities (Dublin, Montreal, Toronto).

Jean-François Côté, Université du Québec a Montréal

Jean-François Côté is full professor at the department of sociology, Université du Québec à Montréal. He specializes in theory and epistemology, as well as sociology of culture and the study of the Americas. He recently published *George Herbert Mead's Concept of Society: A Critical Reconstruction* (Boulder, Co., Paradigm Publishers, 2015), and co-edited *Raymond Williams et les sciences de la culture* (with Anouk Bélanger, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2015, forthcoming) and *Georg Simmel et les sciences de la culture* (with Alain Deneault, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2010). He has also edited a collective called *The Function of Contemporary Travel Narratives in the French, Anglo and Latin America*, and co-edited, with Frédéric Lesemann, *La construction des Amériques aujourd'hui: regards croisés, transnationaux et transdisciplinaires*. He is currently working on a book on First Nations theatre in North America.

Nicholas Hardy, University of New Brunswick

Dr Nick Hardy is Assistant Professor at the University of New Brunswick (Fredericton). His teaching includes classical and contemporary social theory, honours theory, and graduate theory. He has published in *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, *Rethinking Marxism*, and has an article forthcoming in *Foucault Studies*.

Barbara Marshall, Trent University

Barbara L. Marshall is Professor of Sociology at Trent University in Peterborough. Since joining Trent in 1989, she has chaired both the Sociology and Women's Studies programs at Trent, and currently teaches in the areas of sociological theory, sexuality and the sociology of the body. She was the recipient of Trent's Distinguished Research Award in 2006. As a feminist sociologist, she is interested in a range of issues related to gender, sexuality and contemporary societies. Despite having written or edited several books with 'theory' in the title, she's not sure if she really considers herself a 'theorist'.

Christopher Powell, Ryerson University

Christopher Powell is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada. He is the author of *Barbaric Civilization: A Critical Sociology of Genocide*, and co-editor, with François Dépelteau, of *Conceptualizing Relational Sociology: Ontological and Theoretical Issues* and *Applying Relational Sociology: Relations, Networks, and Society*. He has also recently published "Genocide in Canada: A Relational View" (co-authored with Julia Peristerakis) in *Colonial Genocide and Indigenous North America* (Woolford, Benvenuto, and Hinton, eds.), "Contradiction and Interdependency: The Sociologies of Karl Marx and Norbert Elias" in *Norbert Elias and Social Theory* (Dépelteau and Landini, eds.), and "How Epistemology Matters: Five Reflexive Critiques of Public Sociology" in *Critical Sociology* (v. 31 no.1). His work to date has used relational theory to investigate the interconnected dynamics of state formation, violence, and identity-difference. His new project, "Science and Its Others: The Social Pragmatics of Epistemic Difference", explores how a relationally relativist view of deep epistemic difference can contribute to the democratization of globalization.

Alan Sears, Ryerson University

Alan Sears has spent much of his academic career since 1988 teaching theory and/or theoretically-inflected introductory courses. He is the co-author (with James Cairns) of *A Good Book In Theory*, which just appeared in its third edition. The book is focused around developing students' own theoretical thinking skills as a fundamental building block in theory education, so they can understand the usefulness of theory in making sense of the world. In his own work, he applies theory in the study of social movements, democracy and sexualities.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: PRECARIOUS/MARGINALIZED WORK

Session Code: WPO3-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations is seeking papers in this field, broadly defined. Research papers touching on any area of Work, Occupations or Professional work are welcome. On behalf of the cluster, the session organizers will sort papers thematically to form distinct sessions.

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, The University of Western Ontario, Sociology; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Sociology; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta, Sociology; Victoria Osten, University of Ottawa, Sociology

Chair: Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Presenters:

1. *The Destruction of the 'House': Changing Social Relations in a Restructured Factory*

Alex Castleton, Carleton University

This study explores the social changes of a dairy-products factory in Montevideo, Uruguay. Applying sociological research tools from ethnography and grounded theory, the data was collected through employment at the factory. My position as a temporary worker allowed me to interact with the many different individuals and social actors that made up the factory's social universe. I observed major organizational shifts within the human resources department, such as the hiring of younger and more educated prospects for supervisory roles, as opposed to filling those positions with the older and more experienced workers. This shift towards 'productive re-arrangement' was a consequence of the regional and commercial challenges which encouraged strategic changes to keep the company competitive. The most obvious and significant changes were found in the hiring process, when the factory began increasingly targeting temporary workers for employment. In this article, I argue that these changes were largely responsible for a new spirit and emotionality that began to emerge amongst the current working pool; one of uncertainty and mistrust. When the dairy factory altered its operating philosophy, so did its labourers. This study looks to capture the relations that developed between them.

2. *Workplace injuries as truncated realities: A frame analysis of workplace injury newspaper coverage in Ontario, 2007-2012*

Shane Dixon, Wilfrid Laurier University, **Tim Gawley**, Wilfrid Laurier University

Few studies exist concerning how occupational injuries are represented in the news media. The purpose of this study was to qualitatively examine how workplace injuries are represented in print newspaper coverage. Frame analysis (Goffman, 1974) was used to analyze 304 English-language newspaper articles from between 2007 and 2012 representing nine cities in Ontario. Four frames were found to dominate the portrayal of occupational injuries: *injured worker*, *medical emergency*, *institutional response* and *workplace morality* frames. Injured workers were primarily framed as tragic individuals. Alternatively, they were muted in their social roles as proactive joint-stakeholders in occupational health and safety: this included the precautionary health and safety procedures taken and their interactions with workplace technologies antecedent to their injuries. This paper demonstrates how print media can represent truncated occupational injury realities by narrowing injuries down to their attention-grabbing medical dimensions, to institutional-level responses, and to workplace adherence to their responsibilities, while diminishing the social and technical contributions of workers in the achievement of workplace preparedness and injury prevention. The theoretical and methodological contributions of the paper

are considered. Implications for how the observed frames can influence public attitudes regarding occupational health and safety are also considered.

3. *Is a mobile worker the ideal worker? Media representations of skilled trades apprentices and young workers*

Nicole Power, Memorial University

Work-related mobility is receiving much public attention at the federal and provincial levels in Canada. In the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, mobility is a common feature of the skilled trades work associated with mega-industrial and resource extraction projects that are located in rural or remote parts of the province. At the same time, high rates of unemployment in rural areas and downsizing in the fishing industry have been drivers of outmigration (especially among youth), as well as long distance commuting to other provinces for work. This presentation asks the question: is a mobile worker the new ideal worker? It will address the question by presenting an analysis of news stories reporting on skilled trades apprentices and young workers in Newfoundland and Labrador. This research is part of the SSHRC-funded On the Move Partnership examining employment-related geographical mobility in Canada.

4. *Masked Instability? Trends in Job Tenure in Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany since the 1970s*

Xavier St-Denis, McGill University, **Matissa Hollister**, McGill University

The widespread narrative of a shift towards more precarious and flexible employment has not been supported by most empirical studies focusing on job stability indicators. However, new findings show that average job tenure duration for married men and married non-mothers decreased in recent years in the US. Nevertheless, this is masked by the increase in average job tenure of married mothers. This paper aims to replicate this study for two other Anglo-Saxon countries (Canada and the UK) and for Germany to examine whether similar shifts are taking place in other OECD countries. The descriptive evidence appears to show similar patterns across liberal market economies. Canada and the UK experienced decreases in job tenure among men and single non-mothers, masked at the aggregate level by the strong increase in job tenure among married mothers (as well as rising tenure among public-sector workers in Canada before 1990). In the case of Germany, no important drop in average tenure can be observed for married men after 1990, while the increase in job stability for married mothers is much weaker. The current version of this paper uses descriptive statistics. A multivariate analysis will be produced to disentangle the determinants of observed tenure trends.

5. *'I knew what I was getting into': A study of youth labour in the context of a Canadian tree-planting camp*

Fabrizio Antonelli, Mount Allison University, **Taylor Mooney**, Mount Allison University

Young people are currently facing a labour market that demands extensive and expensive credentialing, yet the current labour market provides very few meaningful job options and supports in the process of obtaining necessary credentials. Increased debt loads, fewer employment opportunities, and a rise in "McJobs" have made youth desperate for well-paying and meaningful work. This study explores youth labour in Canada using the study site of a tree planting camp in Northern Ontario. Tree planting is a transitory, contract-based, precarious, piecework-oriented job, with no benefits and exploitative work practices. The work is primarily done by university students and youth in career transition and has historically employed a marginalized and vulnerable workforce. Despite objectionable workplace characteristics, tree planting has become a preferred employment option for youth in Canada. Using interview data collected in tree planting camps, this study explores how tree planters make sense of their work and deal with the exploitative and alienating aspects of tree planting. Participants report a failing economy, lack of

employment choice, camp life and camaraderie, and the possibilities for “fast money” as some of the factors that mitigate the exploitative workplace practices associated with tree planting.

WORK, PROFESSIONS, AND OCCUPATIONS (WPO) RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

This research cluster brings together scholars studying various dimensions of work, professions and occupations. This year the cluster is sponsoring 6 sessions with roughly 30 papers. For more information about our cluster, visit our website, or contact the cluster liaison, Tracey Adams. To join the cluster contact Tracey, or attend the cluster meeting scheduled for June 4th. Among the issues to be discussed at the cluster meeting are governance structures, procedures, and future cluster activities. Everyone is welcome to attend.

WORK, PROFESSIONS, AND OCCUPATIONS: GENDER, OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

Session Code: WPO3-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations is seeking papers in this field, broadly defined. Research papers touching on any area of Work, Occupations or Professional work are welcome. On behalf of the cluster, the session organizers will sort papers thematically to form distinct sessions.

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, The University of Western Ontario, Sociology, Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Sociology; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta, Sociology; Victoria Osten, University of Ottawa, Sociology

Chair: Tracey Adams, University of Western Ontario

Presenters:

1. *Exploring factors influencing career and family choice of female medical students and residents*

Eugena Kwon, Western University

A significant change in the gender composition of medical school has been witnessed over the last decade, with more than 50% of applicants being female. However, although the number of women entering the medical profession has significantly increased, there is evidence that a gendered hierarchy still exists in the contemporary medical profession. Female medical students are more likely than their male colleagues to enter and practice in less prestigious medical specializations and are less likely to enter more prestigious fields such as in surgery. This study assesses competing explanations for female medical students' and residents' specialty choices. Do female students' choices appear to reflect their preference for family and their gender role socialization, or rather do they reflect the structural barriers and constraints that women still experience in male-dominant organizations? This paper sheds more light on gender differences in specialty choices by drawing on qualitative data gathered from in-depth interviews collected from 8 female medical students and residents in Ontario, Canada. It explores whether female students anticipate having a difficult time combining career and family life; and how their expectations shape their plans concerning specialty choice and their anticipated family decision-making around marriage and children.

2. *A Female Job Ghetto? Women's Occupational Gender Segregation in Unionized Grocery Stores in Ontario*

Claire Davies, University of Windsor, **Vivian Shalla**, University of Guelph

Notwithstanding that women have made great strides in the labour market, they continue to be concentrated in service and retail jobs that are precarious, offer less than optimal working conditions, and present poor opportunities for advancement. While some of the occupations where women predominate are unionized, which results in better overall conditions, unionization does not necessarily rid the workplace of the gender division of labour and occupational segregation. This paper, which reports on the findings from a qualitative study, explores women's experiences with occupational gender segregation in unionized grocery stores across Southwestern Ontario. It demonstrates that occupational gender segregation is deeply entrenched in unionized grocery stores and that the trend towards increasing profit by replacing full-time with part-time workers is further exacerbating the marginalization of women. The paper also focuses on the devaluation of women's labour and how this devaluation impacts their economic well-being and social status. In addition, it explores women's own perceptions of occupational gender segregation, showing that they internalize and accept, but also question and challenge, dominant ideologies and assumptions about women's place in society. The paper concludes with a discussion of the intersection of class and patriarchy in keeping women in a subordinate position.

3. *"Go Back to Your Country" - Exploring the Nature of Conflicts Experienced by Nurses in Ontario*

Godfred Odei Boateng, University of Western Ontario

Emile Durkheim argues that when corporate solidarity is exchanged for interdependence as driven by differentiated duties, conflict is inevitable. In examining the nature of workplace conflict within the nursing profession in Ontario, this study explores the vertical and horizontal forms of conflicts faced by registered nurses in direct care. The study examines the sources of conflicts for each category, the consequences associated with the conflicts, and the mechanism employed by nurses to resolve these conflicts. The study employed a qualitative research design, interviewing 70 Registered Nurses and Registered/Licensed Practical Nurses from London and Toronto. The nature of conflict in the nursing profession was categorised as physician to nurse conflict, nurse to nurse conflict, and nurse to patient conflict. Some of the emerging themes associated with the sources of conflicts included a clash of physician knowledge with nurses' experience on patient care; verbal and physical abuse from patients, most of whom were demented; inappropriate communication and bullying from colleague nurses. The key consequences found included emotional exhaustion and distress, the lack of appropriate patient care, absenteeism and the dismissal of patients. In order to resolve these conflicts, we found some nurses were assertive and confronted uncivil behaviour by coworkers and physicians; patients and family members were also cautioned by nursing managers for inappropriate behaviour. The study shows that removal or minimisation of conflicts within the nursing profession will create a conducive work environment that will enable nurses to excel in their practice.

4. *Advancing Women's Careers in Engineering: Feminist analysis*

Victoria Osten, University of Ottawa

The women's progress in the leadership roles in engineering is slow, so slow that according to some reports (Catalyst, 2006), women would only be able to achieve equal numbers with men in leadership positions in four decades. For this reason, it is important to understand structural constraints, facilitating mechanisms that are at play, along with women's agency, as women try to progress in their careers in engineering. The paper presents some preliminary data from the research project titled Advancing Women's Careers in Engineering. The engineering company that employs women in traditionally male-dominated branches of engineering: mechanical and electrical has been chosen for the study. Women are traditionally underrepresented in these branches. The data was collected from English-speaking women engineers who have more than five

years of experience in the multi-national, multi-site company located in Canada, using one-to-one interviews. Feminist analysis is used to highlight the gendered organizational structure that is based on gender differences and to uncover the nature of organizational practices, such as a job promotion, in which the pervasiveness of men's images and masculinity that contributes to marginalizing women and the maintenance of gender segregation within the industry.

WORK, PROFESSIONS, AND OCCUPATIONS: PROFESSIONS AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED WORK

Session Code: WPO3-C

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: Bilingual

Session Description: The Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations is seeking papers in this field, broadly defined. Research papers touching on any area of Work, Occupations or Professional work are welcome. On behalf of the cluster, the session organizers will sort papers thematically to form distinct sessions.

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, The University of Western Ontario, Sociology; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Sociology; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta, Sociology; Victoria Osten, University of Ottawa, Sociology

Chair: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph

Presenters:

1. *Criminal defense lawyers and plea bargaining : an heterogeneous practice*

Elsa Euvrard, University of Montreal, **Chloé Leclerc**, University of Montreal

This conference focuses on professional practices of criminal defense lawyers during plea bargaining, the main way of settling criminal cases in Canada. Inspired by interactionism sociological perspectives, the conference theoretical background is Strauss' job segmentation framework (Strauss 1992), and aims to understand how criminal defense lawyers' practises differ during the plea bargaining process. Analysing twelve semi-structured interviews of criminal defence lawyers working at the Montreal courthouse, we evaluate the heterogeneity of their practises and their reasons, presenting the lawyers' conceptions as well as their practises for every single step of the negotiations. We demonstrate the existence of clusters of practices among lawyers, but fails to find a precise segmentation. The conference concludes by questioning the consequences of such an heterogeneity on the defendants' defense within the criminal justice system.

2. *Theorizing the Role of Symbolic Boundaries in Segmented Labour Markets: Clues from Inside the Academy*

Louise Birdsell Bauer, University of Toronto

In this paper I examine the role of symbolic boundaries between two groups of workers in a single workplace - non-tenure-track faculty (NTTF) and tenure-track faculty (TTF). Drawing on 40 interviews with faculty members from both groups, I argue that non-tenure-track faculty members to contest their position in a lower socioeconomic and cultural status within the university use symbolic boundaries. Tenure-track faculty on the other hand tend to use symbolic boundaries to legitimate their current socioeconomic and cultural status within the university. I argue that when symbolic boundaries are constructed they tend to establish what is a good academic worker. When symbolic boundaries are contested; participants are contesting labor market segmentation or articulating organizational change.

3. *The "Locavore" Chef in Alberta: A Situated Social Practice Analysis*

Paul Nelson, University of Toronto, **Naomi Krogman**, University of Alberta, **Mary Beckie**, University of Alberta

Although chefs are often cited as instigating the local food movement, researchers have largely overlooked chefs and the role they play in advocating for localized food systems. These chefs' ability to handle the situational challenges of localized markets, the culinary skills and food knowledge they need to properly market locally produced ingredients, and the values that underlie why they decide to work in the niche "local" market all provide evidence for the unique advocacy position that chefs occupy in the local food movement. This paper presents insights from a study that utilized qualitative in-depth interviews to investigate the culinary practices of twenty-three, "local-food promoting" chefs in Alberta, Canada. Adopting a social practice theory framework, these chefs' daily practices were examined based on *what* material constraints they encountered, *how* they employed particular competencies and *why* they decided to become "locavores." This study reveals that although price, distribution issues and lack of product consistency tightly constrain localized markets, the ability for a chef to reskill, the resolve to foster relationships with farmers and customers and the commitment to alternative values are keys to success in niche "local" markets.

4. *The Labour Process of Digital Skilled Workers in New Brunswick's Knowledge Economy*

Vanda Rideout, University of New Brunswick, **Mary Milliken**, University of New Brunswick, **Angela Wisniewski**, University of New Brunswick, **Alekya Das**, University of New Brunswick

New Brunswick companies that are involved in the knowledge economy maintain that they are experiencing a shortage of qualified digital skilled workers. This paper discusses findings from the first of three companies participating in a labour process research study in the province from interviews with the technical employees and management that this company relies on for its business analysis. The research study uses a highly developed construct for digital skilled labour by looking beyond occupation designations, to include levels of education, training and experience, skills complexity, the degree of individual control (autotomy) employees have over their work, and forms of resistance.

5. *Who's in control? Worker-manager-customer relations and a "triangular model of control" in banking work*

William Silver, University of Alberta, Sociology

Set against the backdrop of unfolding debates about the role of the customer in the "triangle of power" or "service triangle" (see Belanger and Edwards, 2013; Korczynski, 2009; Lopez, 2010), this paper interrogates the roles of workers, managers and customers in labour process control mechanisms in upper-tier service work. Based on 45 semi-structure interviews with workers and managers from a Canadian bank, I address the following questions: What are the forms of control present in the organization? To what extent do workers and customers participate in control mechanisms? What are the implications of multiple control mechanisms for different groups of workers (e.g., branch versus commercial workers)? I develop a "triangular model of control", arguing that workers, managers and customers participate to varying degrees in control mechanisms depending on the organizational context. This triangular model supports the notion of a "flexible triangle of power" (or "flexible service triangle"), in which power flows multi-directionally between workers, managers and customers. It also helps us to understand why the experience of labour process control can vary so significantly across job groups within the same organization.

WORK, STRESS, AND HEALTH I

Session Code: SoHe5-A

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will include presentations focused on the effects of the work environment on physical and mental health. From a sociological perspective, the work role is major source of identity for most individuals; as such, it is also a salient source of stress throughout the life course. We invite papers that explore the impact of work-related stressors on various dimensions of health and subjective well-being. Relevant questions include, broadly: (1) what sorts of job conditions are particularly harmful to workers, and what mechanisms connect these conditions to physical and mental health?; (2) what resources protect workers from the deleterious consequences of work-related stressors; and (3) how can we contextualize job conditions and situate them in broader systems of stratification that influence health and well-being.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Health research cluster.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Jonathan Koltai, University of Toronto, Sociology and Atsushi Narisada, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *Gender Differences in Social Capital and Workplace Rewards*

Ruth Repchuck, McMaster University, **Marisa Young**, McMaster University

The concept of homophily can put those of a gender minority at a disadvantage in accessing social capital in their workplace. Gender minorities--or "tokens"--have been found to experience greater isolation that results in consequences for psychological well-being and employment returns. Previous literature has not adequately addressed the role of homophily in a gender token's lack of access to social capital and the employment and mental health consequences that may result from this. Our study builds on previous research by considering how homophily - perceived at an individual level - affects well-being and employment returns for men and women. Using panel data on the American's work, health and stress, this paper examines the association between workplace gender composition and four outcome variables pertaining to mental health and employment. Results suggest that homophily does matter in combination with the gender composition of the occupation as measured by percent of women per occupation. In general, we find support for our hypotheses: tokens tend to be worse off. Although to what extent depends on the gender of the respondent, and percent of women per occupation. We discuss the contribution of our findings in relation to research on tokenism and social capital in the field of work and organizations.

2. *Workforce Transitions and Changes in Social Connectedness among Older Adults*

Jason Settels, University of Toronto, Department of Sociology, **Markus Schafer**, University of Toronto, Department of Sociology

As the industrialized world faces an aging population and as efforts are made to increase the labour force participation of older individuals in order to prevent labour force shortages, it has become increasingly important to understand the factors that influence the well-being of older persons. In this regard, many scholars have emphasized the importance of social connectedness. The present study is an analysis of the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project. Workforce transitions over time (increasing and decreasing levels of work) are assessed for their impact on ten social connectedness outcomes, including measures of network turnover, qualities of respondents' social connectedness, and measures of community involvement. Furthermore, the extent to which health changes explain these effects is investigated. Results show a moderate amount of network turnover and of change in qualities of social connectedness concomitant to workforce transitions. Workforce

transitions are also found to have a significant impact upon involvement in volunteer endeavours. Furthermore, the impact of workforce transitions upon three of the social connectedness outcomes tested is altered when health changes are controlled. The present study is especially important in the present-day context of great variability and instability in the workforce participation of older persons.

3. *Precarious employment and distress in the academic workplace*

Priscillia Lefebvre, Carleton University

Mental health in the academic workplace has garnered recent media attention. Several writers have identified serious problems with a “culture of acceptance” within academia regarding mental health issues (The Guardian, March 1, 2014). This culture is tied to taken-for-granted perceptions of stress and overwork as a normal part of academic life given the scarcity of permanent positions and competitiveness of the market. When workers internalize these norms, they take on unrealistic expectations of perfectionism and an exhausting work ethic making precariously employed academic workers, in particular, vulnerable to psychological distress. Personal accounts of contingent academic faculty emphasize experiences of subordination due to their casual status and low-ranking position within the academic institution compounded by feelings of immense pressure to develop a recognized professional name. Drawing from this, I discuss five major problems within precarious academic employment - 1) difficulties in achieving work-life balance; 2) the stress of having to withstand intense and continued scrutiny from supervisors, colleagues, and student evaluations; 3) increasing workloads and feelings of social isolation; 4) the stress of conflicting roles and unreasonable job demands; and 5) high levels of stigma around mental health issues that imply sufferers are unable to successfully compete within academia.

4. *Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) at Work: Constructing Truths About Ab/Normal Stress Responses*

Lacey Croft, York University

This paper seeks to critically explore the complex relationship between the provisions of Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) in work settings and the pathologization of individuals. CISD provides professionally led group intervention following a distressing incident to mitigate employee reactions of stress, uncertainty, anger, and possible suicidal ideation associated with the event. Several studies examine workplace mental health programs as technologies for surveillance and discipline (Hansen, 2004; Weiss, 2005). However, little remains known about the role of stress discourse, such as that utilized in CISD interventions, in shaping cultural expectations about ab/normal stress responses. The view that individual responses to workplace events can be ab/normal is the consequence and reflection of the growing medicalization and psychiatrization of human life. Drawing on the concept of psychocentrism (Rimke, 2014) and the Foucauldian lens of bio-power, this paper considers the ways in which CISD interventions construct “truths” about ab/normal stress responses. It will respond to the more general question of how individuals are governed in their work lives by psychiatric power. This paper argues that CISD interventions are a regulatory and disciplinary technique for the government of individuals using the vocabulary of psychological science.

WORK, STRESS, AND HEALTH II

Session Code: SoHe5-B

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: This session will include presentations focused on the effects of the work

environment on physical and mental health. From a sociological perspective, the work role is major source of identity for most individuals; as such, it is also a salient source of stress throughout the life course. We invite papers that explore the impact of work-related stressors on various dimensions of health and subjective well-being. Relevant questions include, broadly: (1) what sorts of job conditions are particularly harmful to workers, and what mechanisms connect these conditions to physical and mental health?; (2) what resources protect workers from the deleterious consequences of work-related stressors; and (3) how can we contextualize job conditions and situate them in broader systems of stratification that influence health and well-being.

This session has been organized by the Sociology of Health research cluster.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Jonathan Koltai, University of Toronto, Sociology and Atsushi Narisada, University of Toronto, Sociology

Presenters:

1. *A Descriptive Analysis of Emotional Labor Occupations and their Occupants*

Diana Singh, McMaster University

Despite a growing literature on the psychosocial consequences of emotional labour, there remain notable knowledge gaps regarding the work conditions associated with emotional labour intensive jobs, and the typical characteristics of workers in these occupations. This is in part due to an overreliance on case studies of ‘emotional labour’ occupations, which have produced inconsistent operational definitions of the construct. This paper describes the development of an emotional labour scale based on occupation information from the O*NET dataset—an occupation-level database that contains detailed information of the typical work activities of 886 occupations—and tested on a nationally representative sample of American workers (WSH study; n=1800). Findings are consistent with previous research reporting occupations in health care and protective services to be high in emotional labour demands. Interestingly, while occupations that are high in emotional labour demands are more likely to be held by women in the WSH sample, results also show that many emotional labour intensive occupations are male dominated, including occupations in protective services. Additionally, WSH respondents with higher emotional labour demands tend to have access to valued work conditions such as autonomy and job authority. Preliminary analyses of the psychosocial consequences of emotional labour demands are also discussed.

2. *When Work Calls: Flexibility and the Challenge of Normative Role Blurring*

Scott Schieman, University of Toronto, **Paul Glavin**, McMaster University

Innovations in communication technologies are often coupled with and augment flexibility—but it is also plausible that greater accessibility created by technologies spawn new challenges for the work-family interface. Our study focuses on flexibility and the challenges of normative role blurring—that is, the expectation that employees *should* work beyond regular work hours. We are especially concerned with the connection to “boundary-spanning demands”—the frequency that individuals receive work communications outside of normal work hours—as potentially problematic. Four main patterns emerge in our analyses of data from three national surveys: the 2002 National Study of the Changing Workforce, the 2007 Work, Stress, and Health study, and the 2011 Canadian Work, Stress, and Health study: (1) Normative role blurring is positively associated with boundary-spanning demands, but that relationship is stronger among men; (2) Normative role blurring is positively associated with the perceived “productivity” benefits of boundary-spanning demands; (3) Schedule control is positively associated with normative role blurring and boundary-spanning demands, but those relationships are stronger among men; (4) Greater schedule control increases the strength of the positive relationships between normative role blurring and boundary-spanning demands and work-to-family conflict. Our observations offer insights about flexibility and the challenge of normative role blurring.

3. *Global Physician Resilience: The Role of Social Context*

Natasha Hanson, University of Prince Edward Island, **Dana Hanson**, Dalhousie University

The purpose of this study was to learn further about physician resilience, from a global perspective, with an emphasis on the social context of resilience. This pilot project gathered interview data from physicians working in the countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, Tunisia, and Libya, dealing with stressful work environments. Interviews with physicians working in these countries provided detailed information about how physicians deal with stressors and are resilient. This interview data provides insight into the means by which physicians are resilient, which can be used to inform how to encourage physician resilience globally.

For this pilot project 19 physicians were interviewed working in the countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, Tunisia, and Libya. The interviews were semi-structured. The results show stressors discussed included, but were not limited to: long work hours, large patient populations, dysfunctional medical systems, and warfare. Physicians discussed their resilience in the face of these stressors as linked to the following broad themes: family, community, teamwork and faith.

The findings of this research show the importance of social context to physician resilience. In dealing with daily stressors, such as long work hours, or large scale societal events such as warfare, the physicians interviewed emphasized the role of their social relationships in being able to continue working. We can learn from the means by which physicians are resilient in the countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, Tunisia, and Libya. These findings can be applied to physicians working globally.

WORKING BODIES: REMEMBERING THE SCHOLARSHIP OF DR. SHARON DALE STONE

Session Code: WPO1

Session Format: Regular (presentations and discussion) / Joint session with the Canadian Disabilities Association

Session Language: English

Session Description: Sharon Dale Stone was an activist academic who cared passionately about social justice. On Thursday July 10, 2014, she died unexpectedly. For over three decades Sharon raised awareness about a variety of important social issues including gender, chronic illness, disability, and workers' rights. Through her scholarship she advocated for better social policy. Her last book was *Working Bodies: Chronic Illness in the Canadian Workplace* (June 2014), co-edited with Valorie Crooks and Michelle Owen. This pioneering publication gives recognition to "the unique ways in which chronic illnesses can complicate the work experience" (p. 3). In this session we invite papers that contribute to this conversation about chronic illness, disability, and work that was so important to Sharon.

Session Organizers: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University and Michelle Owen, University of Winnipeg, Disability Studies/WGS

Chair: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Presenters:

1. *Capitalization and the Chronically Ill Knowledge Worker: The Role Bodies and Embodiment in Shaping the Production of Academic Work*

Michelle Owen, University of Winnipeg

All academic workers in universities are embedded in capitalism, but our bodies are capitalized differently depending on how healthy and able-bodied we are (or appear to be). We have

productivity norms that are shaped by our training and education, and though we are primarily knowledge workers, our bodies are still needed in order to meet productivity norms. Some disabled and chronically ill academics find productivity norms challenging for various reasons, including the embodied nature of work and our own mind-body limitations. The outcome is a questioning of disabled and chronically ill academics' 'place' in the capitalist academy.

2. Impact of Workplace Injury: Implications of Recent Reforms to WorkSafe BC

Regina Belloso, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia

Employment insurance programs have been one of the most important institutions keeping Canadian families out of poverty. Compensation programs have been subject to significant changes in the past 20 years. Per employee insurance costs have risen across Canada and have required employers to make up for the increase in costs. Since these changes, injured workers are under increased scrutiny and must prove their injury has been a direct result of occupational factors. It will be argued that the current state of affairs surrounding workers' compensation in Canada is not only infringing on the individual rights of members of the working class, but also perpetuating an intergenerational transmission of poverty in the lives of immediate family members of injured workers. Recent legislative changes in British Columbia have resulted in unfair policies that are counterproductive in the progress for injured workers and have resulted in a compensation system that acts more like a 'benefit' to those who are only deemed 'deserving injured'. Taking a closer look at recent changes to British Columbia's Workers' Compensation Board, now referred to as WorkSafe BC, it will be argued that neoliberal reforms in 2002 and 2003 have led to increased economic and social insecurity among injured workers and their families.

3. Accommodation in the Context of Episodic Impairments

Melissa Popiel, Wilfrid Laurier University, **Wendy Porch**, Canadian Working Group on HIV and Rehabilitation

Episodic illnesses are long-term conditions often marked by fluctuating, unpredictable periods of wellness and impairment which can be known as episodic impairments. Episodic illnesses may progressively worsen over time and require ongoing support and management. Often, for people living with episodic impairments, their conditions evolve and change over time and therefore workplace accommodations need to be reviewed and re-evaluated. This presentation is intended to provide insights into the employment, health and social factors that intersect in the workplace. The presentation will include a case study highlighting personal, clinical, vocational and financial considerations commonly involved in relation to engaging in employment. The case study was developed for the purposes of illustrating the issues commonly faced by someone living with an episodic impairment in a structured workplace environment including during the hiring process and after being hired. Accommodation within the workplace ideally strikes a balance between the needs of the employee and the employer and therefore must necessarily consider both perspectives on the issues at hand. We will conclude the presentation with an overview of suggested areas for future research into the unique challenges faced by people living with complex chronic illnesses and those who employ them.

4. Employment trajectories following work injuries: Navigating the journey without a map

Becky Casey, McMaster University

Employment trajectories following work injuries that result in permanent impairment vary based on individual characteristics and work characteristics. There is an expectation and a desire to return to work following a work injury; however, this trajectory may not be as smooth for some injured workers as it is for others. Although some injured workers may return to work, they may

struggle to sustain employment and question how long they can continue working. Using data from the Research Action Alliance on the Consequences of Work Injuries (RAACWI) Health Survey and 11 interviews with respondents from the survey, this presentation will explore employment trajectories after a work injury and the lived experiences of injured workers who navigate their trajectories while balancing permanent impairments, chronic health conditions, and pain. I will discuss the employment experiences of individuals who returned to work but question their ability to stay working and the experiences of individuals who had to make the difficult decision to leave work as a result of their chronic pain and limitations. I will conclude with suggestions for changes within the workplace and in the policies of the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board to help injured workers sustain meaningful employment after an injury.

YOUTH CRIMINALITY AS RESISTANCE AND CONFORMITY

Session Code: CCY1

Session Format: Regular (Presentations and Discussion)

Session Language: English

Session Description: Displays of resistance in the everyday culture define the interplay between culture and youth crime. The exploration of subversive and counter hegemonic elements complements the critical study of criminology and human rights. This session examines the extent to which negotiated contexts influence the interpretive logic of youth. Do youths resist instrumental reason? Are moments of youth resistance expressions of authentic selves, a materially invented and inculcated consciousness, hegemonic narratives in everyday lives, etc.? Anarcho-hermeneutics facilitates an understanding of the contexts and content that constitute an analytic framework for understanding youth resistance and social action. Far too often the facile logo-centric actuarial rationalizations of "risk" in resistance evident in mainstream liberal scholarship conceal as much as they reveal regarding various interpretive injustices. Anarchism, as the movement of movements, and critical hermeneutics serve to deconstruct fragments of accountability and discourses of accommodation. Meanings of youth resistance reside in co-constitutive and fused horizons of affiliation, attentiveness and the application of critical interpretation. This session on youth crime seeks to unmask cultural 'aporias' and subvert so-called official "truths" in an effort to expose the injustices inherent in contemporary interpretations of youth criminality.

Session Organizer and Chair: Livy Visano, York University, Equity Studies

Presenters:

1. *Crimes of Conformity*

Livy Visano, York University

The search for a comprehensive understanding of conformity has long eluded criminologists. Informed by anarcho-hermeneutics 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 youth crime (gangs) 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 conformity 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 insidious ideologies.

2. *Crimes Against Diasporic Young Women: The Impact of Culture (host and home), Class and Religion on Self Injustice*

Negar Pour Ebrahim Alamdar, York University

Criminology has failed to recognize the impact of class, culture and religion on young immigrant Persian / Muslim women. Space and place are imbricating spheres of psychic oppression and social abuse in reference to the violation of values of the home country and the expectations of the host culture. Empirically, this study highlights repercussions of ruptures especially in personal relationships which exacerbate emotional, mental and physical insecurities. Conformity to foreign values of a dominant society contribute to deviance and criminality.

3. *Achieving Restorative Justice In The Extra-Judicial Sanctions Program: Racialized Immigrant Youth Expressions Of Resistance*

Monetta Bailey, University of Calgary Ambrose University

This paper is taken from a larger investigation looking at the experiences of racialized immigrant youth referred to the Extra-Judicial Sanctions (EJS) program in Calgary, Alberta. Using Critical Race Theory (CRT) and Institutional Ethnography (IE) as frameworks for the project, the author will discuss results from observations at panel hearings with youth who are in the EJS program. In many cases, the youth framed their offences as responses to marginalization experienced in the community. Following, youth established frameworks of resistance in order to tell the stories of their offending. Resistance was expressed in a number of areas, including resistance to authority represented by the legal system; in addition, resistance demonstrated feelings of cultural and societal marginalization. Youth framed their offending in discourses of socially constructed, culturally appropriate terms, while admitting to committing acts that warranted legal attention. This demonstrated differential constructions of culturally appropriate behavior, thus juxtaposing ideas of conformity and resistance. Using the CRT lens, the author investigates the construction of differing understandings of appropriate expressions demonstrated by racialized and/or immigrant youth and the implications of these constructions on achieving restorative justice.

4. *Youth perspectives of Police in a Rural Atlantic Province: Disrespect versus Respect*

Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary, **Rose Ricciardelli**, Memorial University of Newfoundland, **Dale Spencer**, Carleton University

Extant findings in international research suggests many youth perceive police officers as disrespectful. One consistent finding is that youth draw their views of police illegitimacy based on their belief that police officers view all youth as deviant, or “up to no good”, especially in urban areas when they congregate in groups late at night. Outside of youth’s direct experiences with police that facilitate these feelings of disrespect, community/peer relations, as well as information relayed by family members, can also influence whether youth view police officers as legitimate. This paper highlights findings from focus groups conducted with RCMP officers and youth participants that reveal the influence of parents, peers and close community members upon the perceptions youth have of RCMP officers. A negative image instilled from these sources diminishes the likelihood that youth will cooperate with RCMP activities and investigations, thereby inhibiting RCMP efforts to utilize community policing practices to its fullest extent. Our findings also reveal, however, that youth support of police in their community and schools is undergirded by affective relationships with police and steered by their perceived role of police as necessary for public order

in their respective communities. We explore these themes in the rural context of an Atlantic province, where community cooperation is vital.

5. *Bullying and Immigrant Youth*

Shila Khayambashi, York University

In the aftermath of a few peculiar fatal accidents among immigrant youth, in Toronto's schools, it is about time to question what many involved officials avoid to address: why did the responsible officials refuse to investigate these incidents as bullying cases? For years, the bullying among youth has been considered, advertised and investigated as a White-oriented subject. When facing a case of aggression and violence among minority youths, the responsible parties do not even question the possibility of the bullying. As Sophocles mentions, "look and you will find it - what is unsought will go undetected," the bullying cases among immigrants stay unnoticed and unjustified if no one looks into it. When Kiranjit Nijjar (1994-2011) was stabbed to death by her friend, who pursued her affection for two years while bullied her psychologically and emotionally, it was never occurred to anyone to at least attend the possibility of youth bullying. Accordingly, when Hamid Aminzada (1995-2014) was stabbed 6 times in his school's hallways, and his schoolmates allege that they did not perceive any sound of struggle, the responsible official refused to investigate these claims with a more cautious attention. Through the use of the famous cases of youth bullying and the studies conducted on this subject, this presentation will question: why does the ethno-cultural background of the victim of violence play an essential role for authorities to consider a case as bullying?