



Welcome to Superfemsem

**A Galaxy of Stars to Mark the
Beginning of an Unlimited Sabbatical**
Myra Marx Ferree
January 25, 2019, 12-6 pm, Sewell 8417

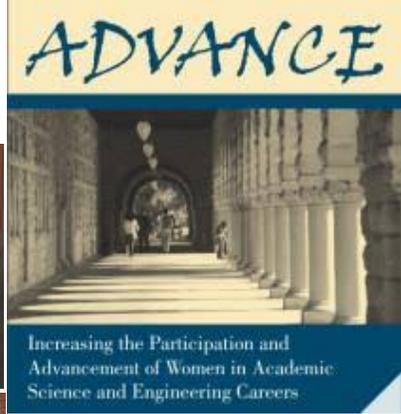
#supfemsem

Kathrin Zippel, Professor of Sociology, Northeastern University



What do we talk about when we talk about women and science? Framing problems and solutions in the EU, US and UN
with Myra Marx Ferree

How has the NSF ADVANCE multilayered Network produced and disseminated knowledge about gender equity in science & academia?



Pauline Cullen: Feminist/leftist responses to permanent austerity in Ireland

- Context: micro-populist/conservative/clientelist/ undermines civil society
- Q: Have leftist spaces changed in response to feminist politics? (Abortion, protests by unionised feminized occupations)
- BUT: Gendered cultures of the left meet the politics of adaptation & survival of feminist organizations (austerity)-uneasy alliances. “Moderate” feminism-provides cover for the state → ‘unreliable’ ally of the left?
- So far: campaigns **feminized not feminist** (maternalism, gender essentialism) affirmation/marginalization homelessness/pensions/equality budgeting
- Q: Theorize: coalition- feminist political economy-> bio-politics→ reclaim public services/ trade union feminism (intersectional) ?





Gender Segregation and Trajectories of Organizational Change: Explaining the Under-Representation of Women in Leadership

Madeleine Pape, UW-Madison

Question: Why are women under-represented in (sports) leadership relative to non-leadership positions?

Key under-explored factor: Presence or absence of gender segregation

How does it work:

- Inclusion of women in ostensibly gender-neutral and gender-integrated spaces of leadership would suggest *similarity*, thereby challenging the construction of binary gender difference and masculine superiority.
- Segregated participation can be accommodated without threatening this gendered organizational logic.

On the Academic Borderlands: Being Off-White

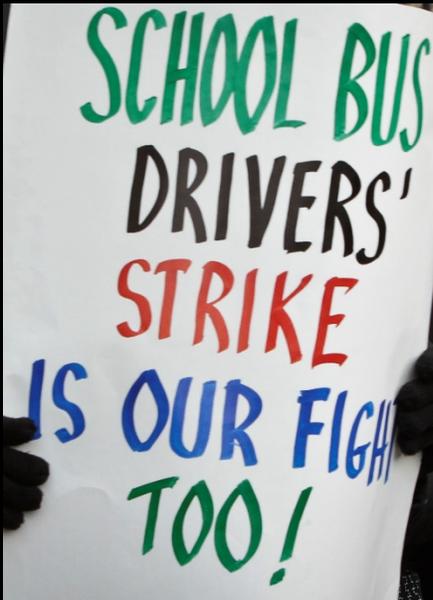
Shauna A. Morimoto

- Organizations compositionally, symbolically, ideologically and necessarily gendered and racialized (Acker 1990; 1992; Cockburn 1998; Eglash 2000; Faukkner 2004; Reskin & Roos 1990)
- Mechanisms that link ascriptive characteristics to unequal outcomes (Reskin 2003)
- Intersectionality and its discontents (Sullivan 2017; Kirchick 2016; Blige 2016; Hancock 2016)
- Organizational, identity and mechanisms as a way to understand both privilege and penalties
 - Model Minority women in academic borderlands
 - Conceptualizing privilege
- Thank you Myra!

Arizona-Georgia-Kentucky-Oklahoma-West Virginia-Los Angeles-

Denver- Vancouver

Johanna Quinn

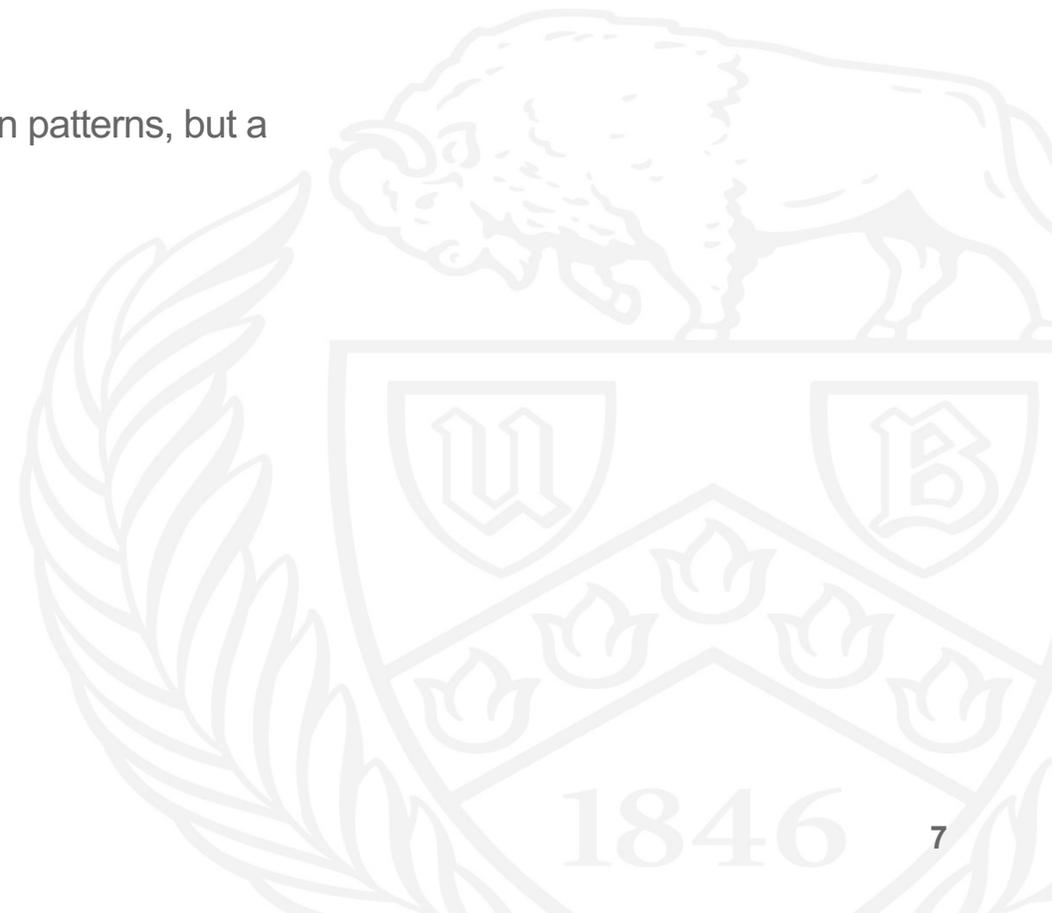


School Support Staff

Lay Down My Burden: Neoliberalism, Clientelism, and Education Reform in the United States

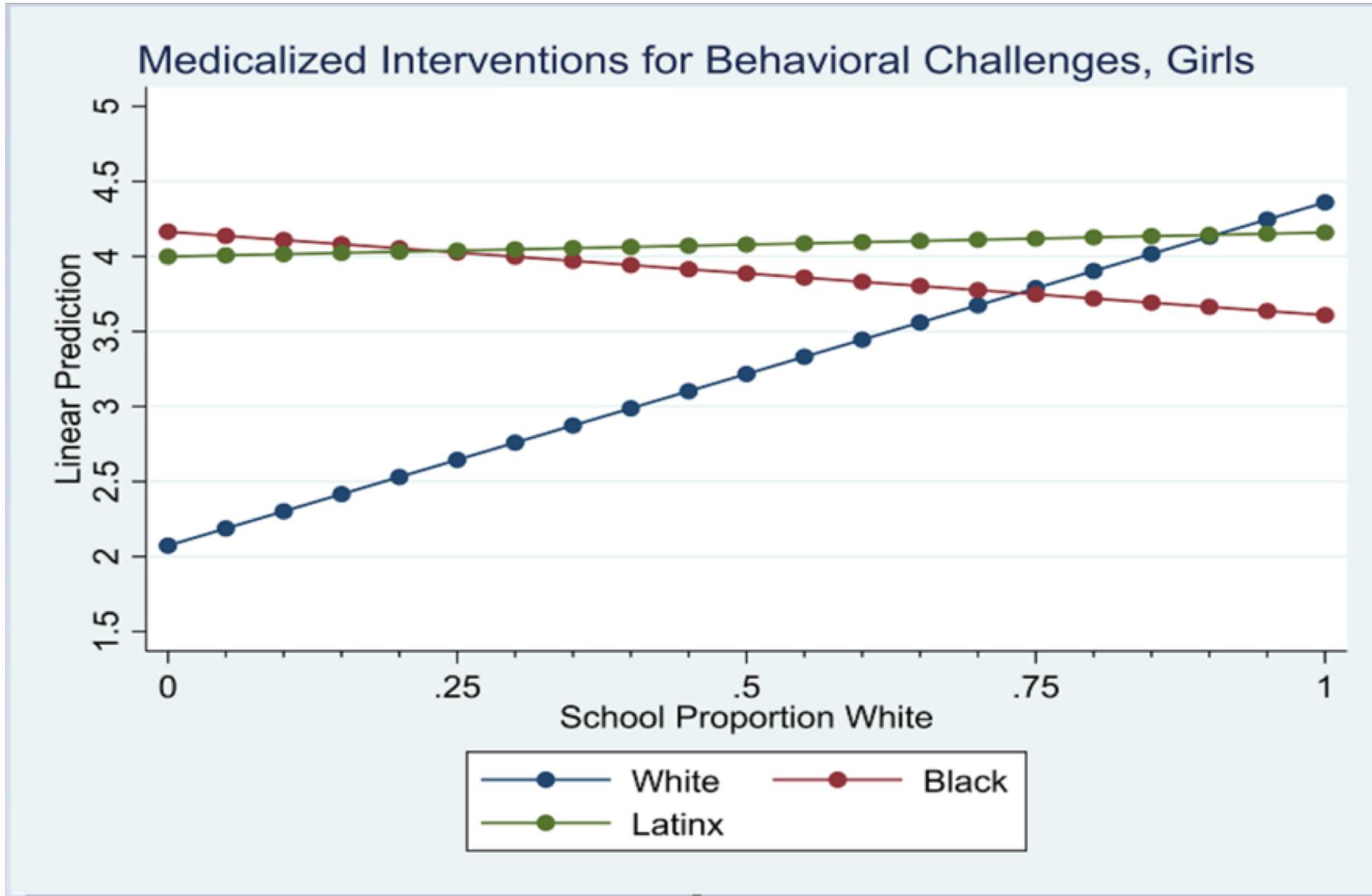
- Ethnography of United States' neoliberal education reform
- Midsized, rustbelt city, 3rd poorest city in the USA. One of highest segregation patterns, but a “renaissance” underway
- “Failing schools.” For more than 3 generations.
- Teachers' perspectives only OR ...
- Stakeholders' perspectives
- Clientelism + intersectionality
- Me in the picture and the picture to paint

Sarah A. Robert, PhD | Associate Professor | saraharobert@gmail.com

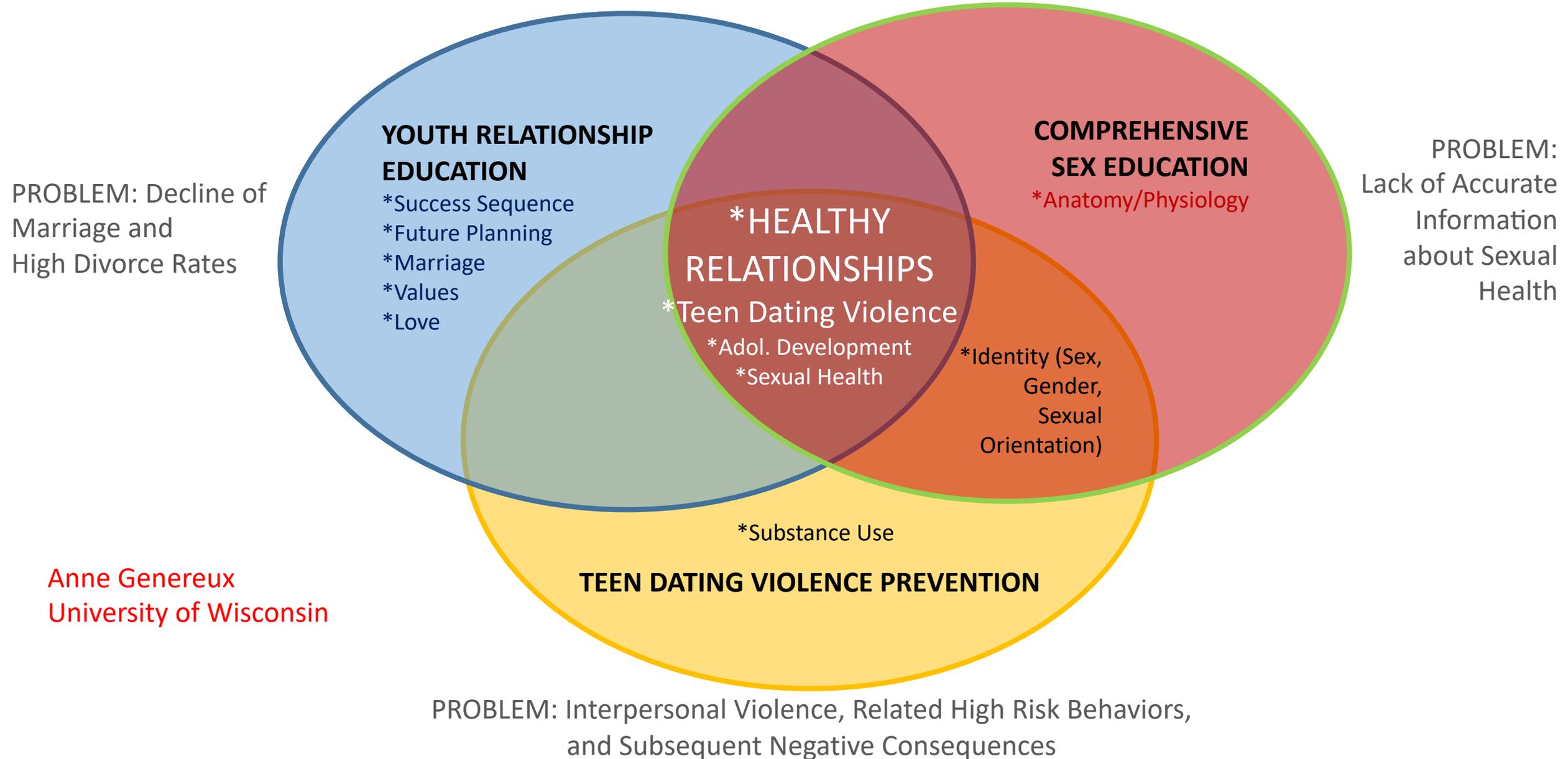


The school context of racial stereotyping

Rachel Fish, NYU



HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP EDUCATION NETWORK OF PROGRAMS AND TOPICS

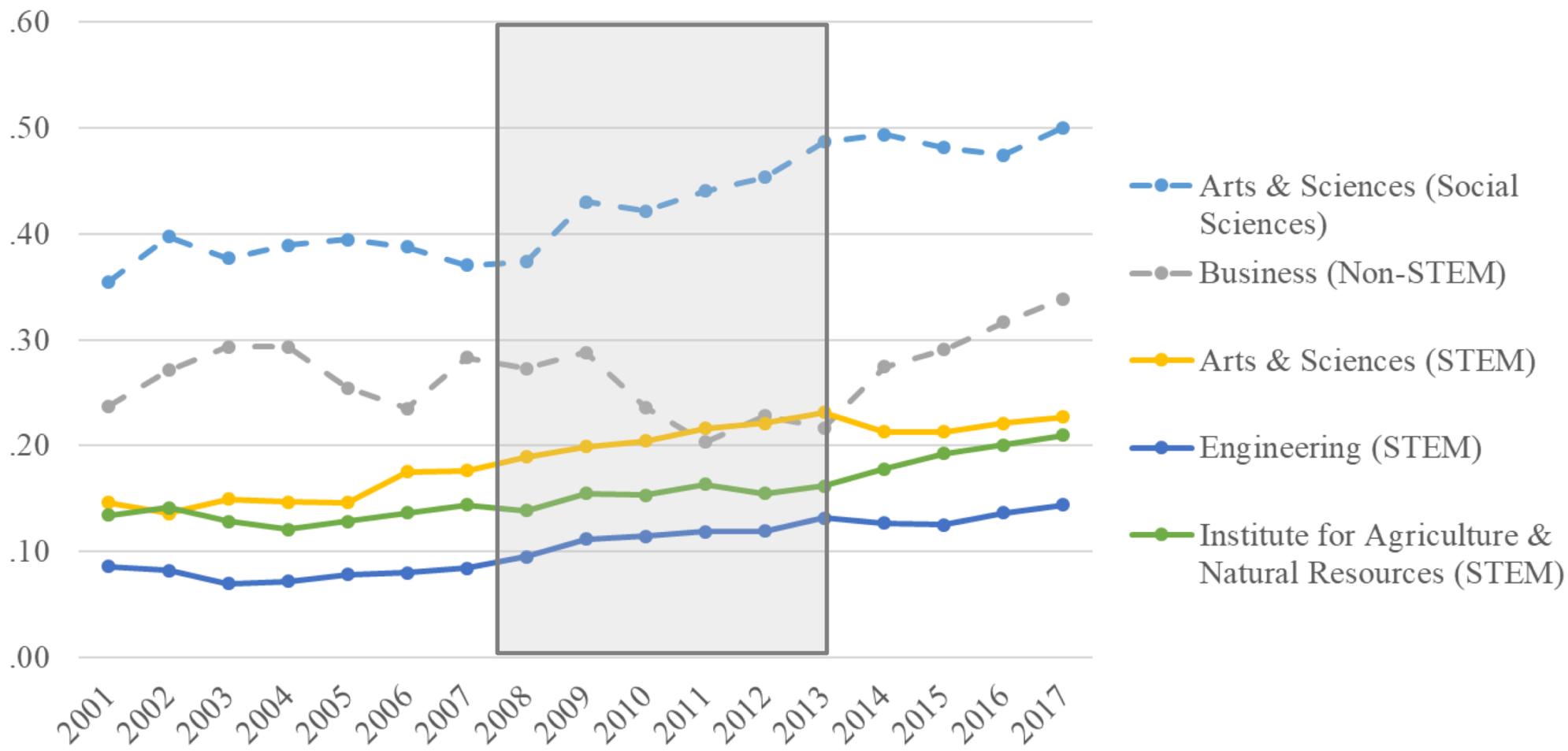


Anne Genereux
University of Wisconsin

A short break for discussion...

Julia McQuillan

Proportion Women by Year and College STEM/Non-STEM Status; Assistant, Associate, & Full Professors, Midwest, Land Grant, R1; ADVANCE Period 2008-2013



T. Acar: Changing Family Processes in Turkey: Fertility and Marriage: A Puzzle



Women's age at first marriage:
20.8 (2008) => **24.8 (2017)**

Total Fertility Rate:
2.38 (2001) => **2.07 (2017)**

Women's Labor FP:
32.6% (2017)

of Women Enrolled in HS+
3.2 million (2016)



“At least three children per family”

“Gender equality is unnatural”

“Every abortion is a massacre”

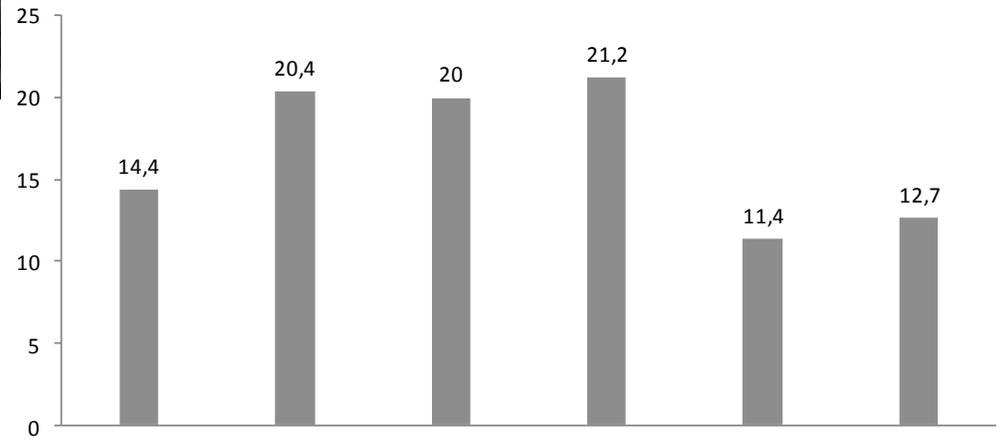
“Women who refuse to be mothers are deficient and lacking”

•300 for the 1st 400 TL for the 2nd and 600 TL (\$115) for the 3rd child.

•Congressional Report on Divorce (2015)

•Disappearing Mo.&In. care in hospitals

•War on contraceptive use



Household Size (%)

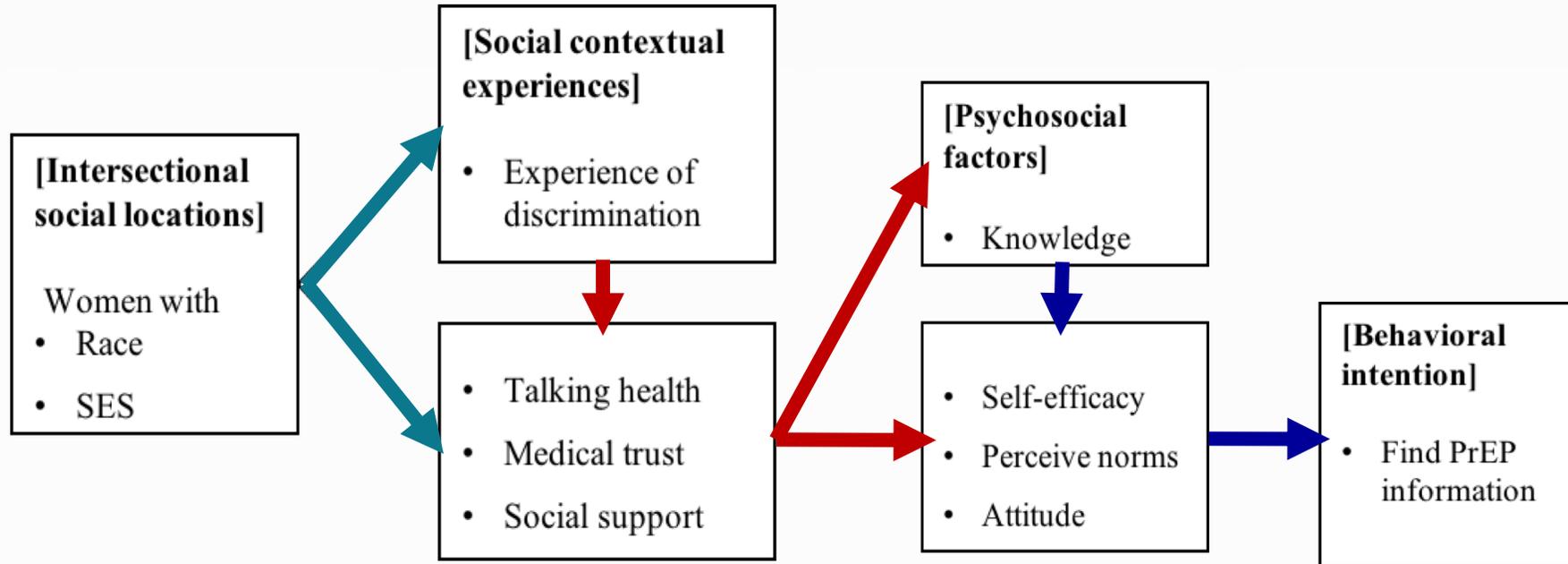
Integrating intersectionality into health communication research

Yangsun Hong
Comm. & Journalism
Univ. of New Mexico

Intersectionality

Social ecological model

Integrated model of behavior prediction



[Structural stigma]
• Washington, D.C.
• Atlanta

Structural stigma

Top cities with the highest HIV infection rate in U.S.
but with different state policy for minority and HIV prevention

Media intervention for social stigma and social norms about PrEP uptake for women

EVALUATING “GENUINE” RELATIONSHIPS IN THE SSA AND MENA FORUMS

A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Intimate relationships involving Black men from Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly those where the petitioners are white, older women are presumed to be shams.

In the SSA forum, neither having children nor long-term relationships are considered proof of a “valid, subsisting, and ongoing” relationship and may actually hurt one’s case; whereas the same circumstances in the MENA forum do not help or hinder one’s claim to a bonafide relationship.

Petitioners’ discussions regarding sham marriages in the SSA forum construct Black regional men as potential social problems, but in the MENA forum, they construct Arab men as national security risks.

SSA forum petitions are subject to prolonged investigations into the integrity of their relationships. In the MENA forum, petitions are subject primarily to criminal background checks.

Girls Work, Too: Structures of Work for Women and Girls in Financially Unstable White Families

Annaliese Grant

- ▶ RQ: How do women and girls in low-income white families structure and negotiate work in and outside the home?
- ▶ 40 interviews, 26 families
- ▶ Three broad family/work structures:
 - ▶ Consistent Two-Parent Structure (6 families)
 - ▶ **Inconsistent Parent Structure (21 families)**
 - ▶ Family as Community Working Together (2 families)

"I was at home and my dad was on the computer and my mom was at work. I was probably 7 and my brother fell and hit his head on the corner of those metal frames for beds and he split open his face and like he has a big scar on his forehead where he's missing skin, essentially. And I remember using his buzz lightyear comforter to stop the bleeding. And like I went to my dad to be like, "Jack's bleeding!" you know, and "We need to figure this out, you need to help me!" And he told me to go away because he was busy with his videogame. And so that was kind of like the, "**You have to be mom now, when mom's not around.**" So I think that's kind of when I stepped up" – Avery, daughter

Maria J. Azocar

How expertise is gendered? With what effects?

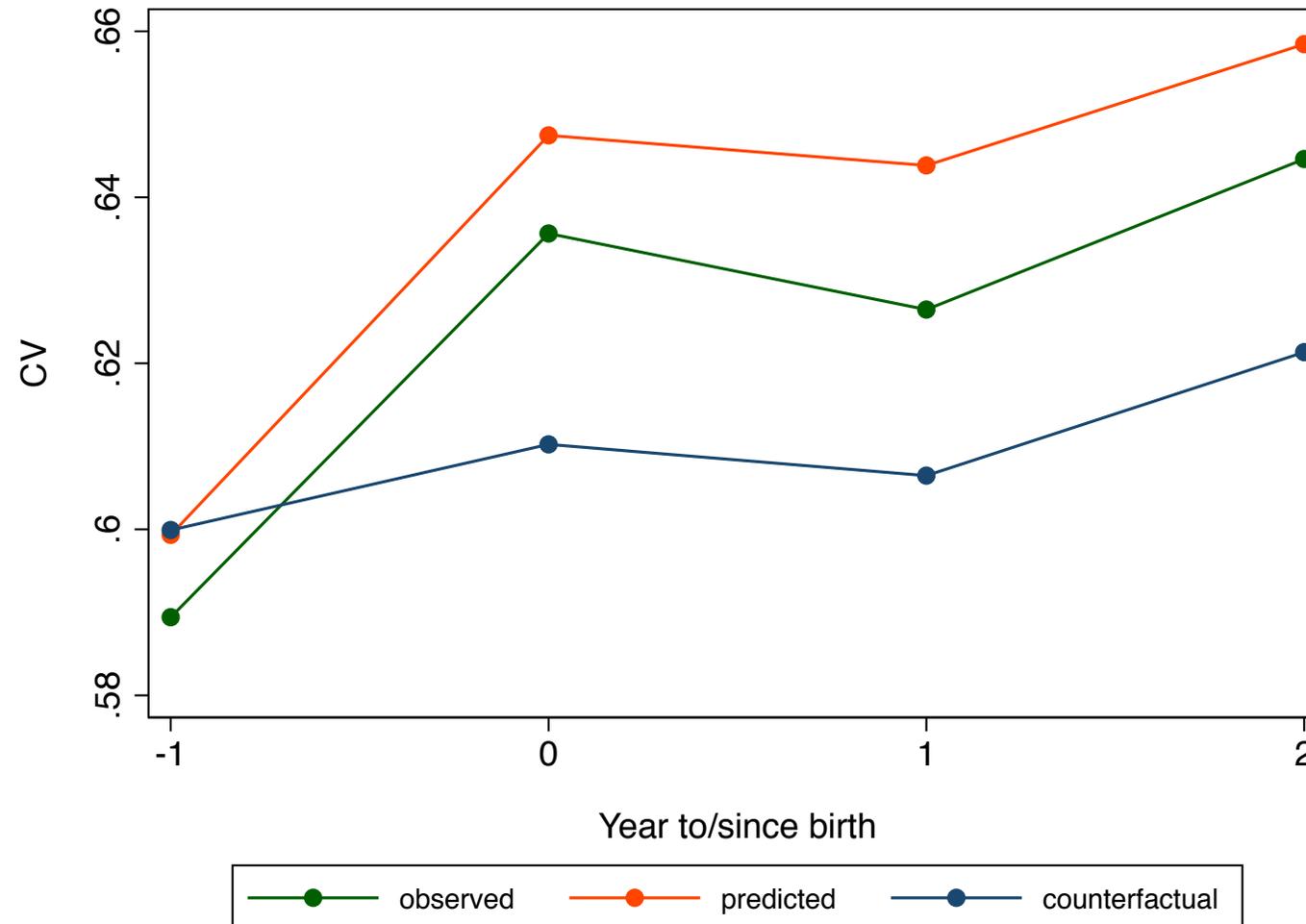
Gendered Expertise: practices of doing competence and making claims that are organized around perceived gender differences and mobilized through gendered networks.

Boundary Work	Criminal Lawyers	Family Lawyers
Competences	Young professors	Practitioners
Networks	Economists and Human Right Lawyers	Social Workers and Psychologists
Claims	Law: public interest	Law: private interest

Reproductive labor and the structure of inequality:

Childcare costs and family earnings inequality, 1980s-2010s

Pilar Gonalons-Pons, University of Pennsylvania



A short break for discussion...

Still struggling with gender equality and intersectionality: at the Special SuperFemSem in Madison for Myra Marx Ferree

Mieke Verloo, Radboud University, 25 January 2019

- What then is gender equality? What should it be?
- We know that other systems of inequality intersect with gender, but do we know when which system of inequality:
 - Becomes salient in high politics?
 - Has a chance to be impacted upon positively by social movements?
- And how can we use what we know to better understand these troubled times?

Deconstructing the “Years of the Woman,” 1992 & 2018

Morgan Matthews

- **Context**
 - The 1992 General Elections and 2018 Midterm Elections were both widely called “Years of the Woman” in the popular media.
 - This **discourse** marks elections in which significant change in **political representation** occurred. However, at face value it homogenizes women in electoral politics and portrays **change** as a project of a single year.
- **Questions**
 - How does the media phenomenon of “Years of the Woman” change across this time period?
 - To what extent are women candidates presented as intersectional actors in this discourse?
 - What do these cases in historical perspective signal about changes in gender, race, and party politics?
- **Data**
 - *NYT* articles tagged with “YOW” ($n_{92} = 71$, $n_{18} = 56$)
 - Candidate demographic data from CAWP



***Banner Year for Female Candidates
Doesn't Extend to Republican Women***



Sexual Citizenship in the Contradictory Age of Illiberalism

Presented by Nancy A. Naples

On the happy occasion of Myra's retirement

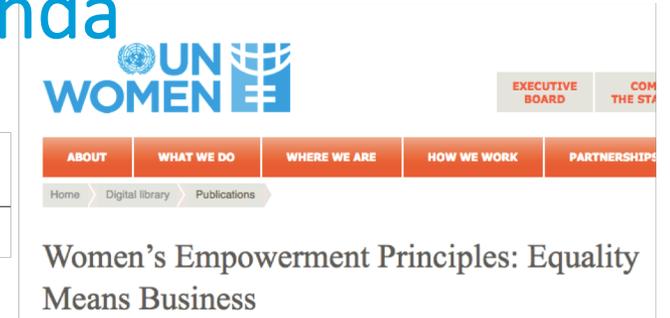
January 25, 2019



The Ambiguities of Imperial Rule

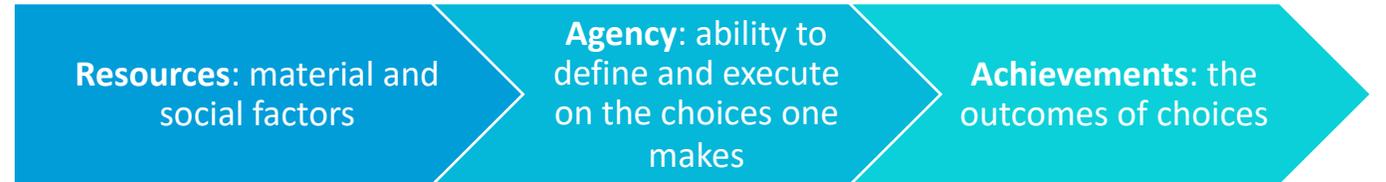
Lauren P. Marino: Structuring Empowerment Women, Work, and Industry in Uganda

1.



2.

Kabeer (1999): Empowerment is a process through which people transform resources into achievements.



3.

“Understanding [‘Third World Women’s Work’] in relation to the state and the international economy is crucial because of the overwhelming employment of Third World Women in world factories, sweatshops, and home work.” -Mohanty, 2004

4.

My project will examine the process of empowerment for women by comparing three industries in Uganda, each of which exemplifies a different structure: Coffee, beer, and handicrafts

5.

How does the structure of industries impact the empowerment of women working within them?

- What types of resources develop from the different structural forms?
- How does industrial structure mediate agency?
- What types of achievements become possible for women working within different structures?

Chasing Shadows:

Towards a
Feminist Theory
of Gender and
Corruption in
Vietnam

Kristy Kelly, PhD
Columbia University | Drexel University
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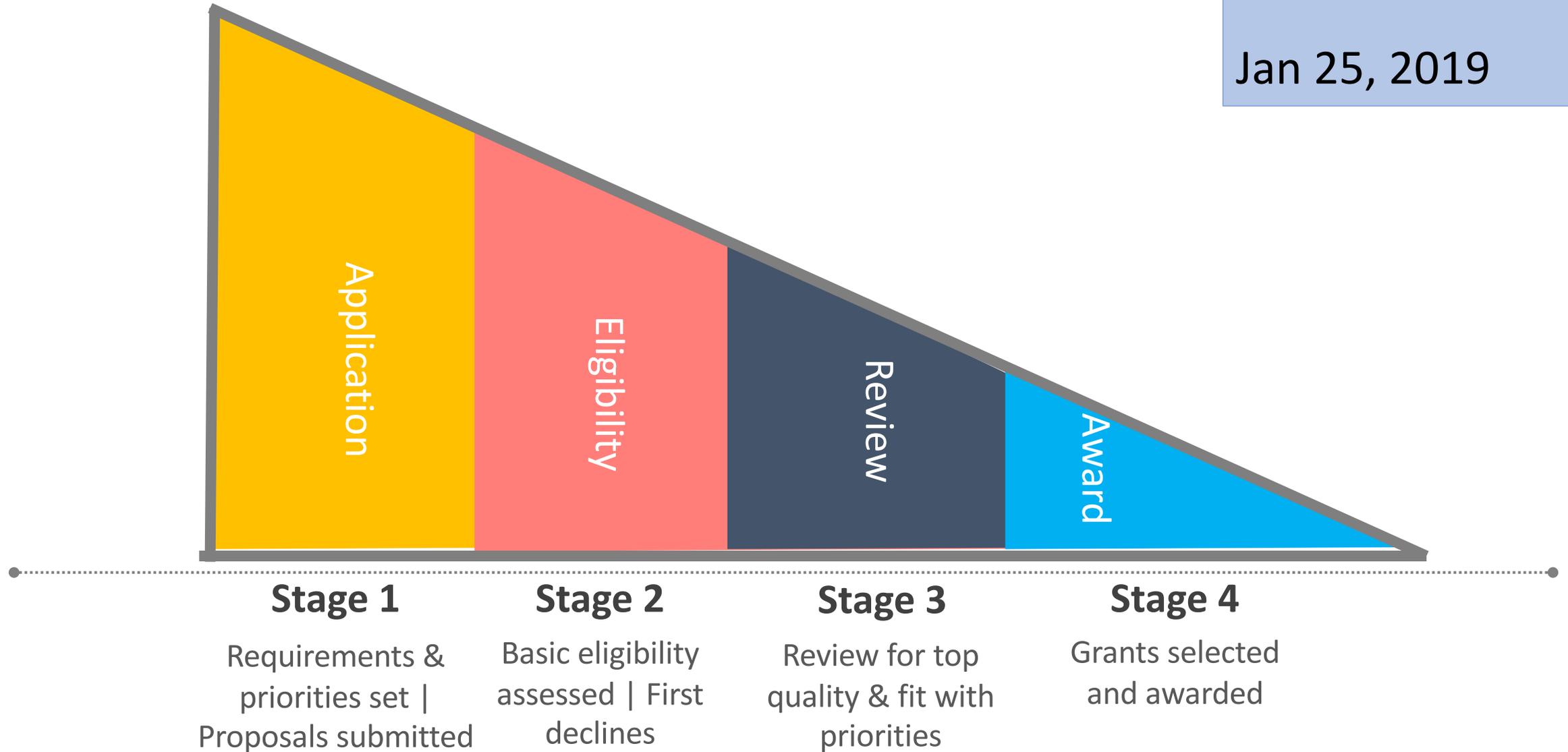


Generalized Grant Stages

Applicant pool over time

Kellea Miller

Jan 25, 2019



M.J. Maynes: Expanding the Protest Repertoire To Include Young Women

The Case of Théroigne de Méricourt (Anne-Josèphe Terwagne, b. 1762)

- performance
- dress
- demonstrations
- battalions of amazons



Why Do Autocratic Leaders Adopt Women's Rights: Contrasting the Maghreb and Middle East?

By Aili Mari Tripp
Cambridge University Press, forthcoming

Leaders in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia used women's rights both symbolically and through legal reform to

- Gain support and remain in power domestically and gain international support
- To keep extremist elements at bay
- To respond to popular pressures from women's movements, which pressed for reforms especially at critical junctures of social and political change.
- Close cooperation between activists in the three countries resulted in a diffusion of goals and convergence of constitutional reforms.

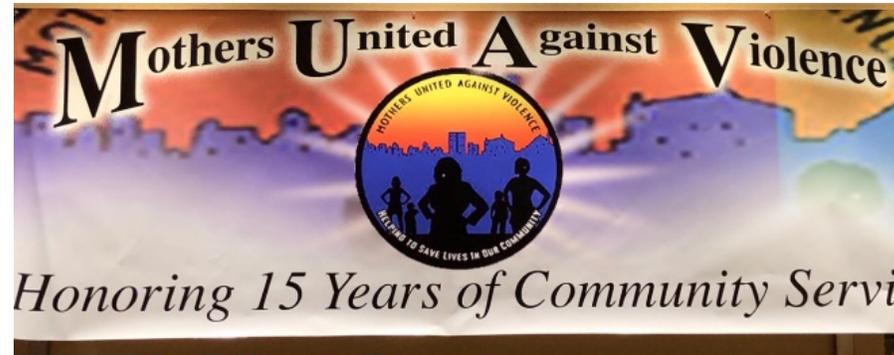


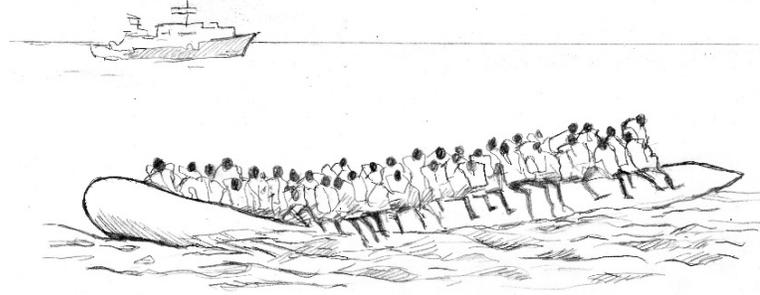
A short break for discussion..

Gender in the Gun Violence Prevention Movement

Mary Bernstein, University of Connecticut

- Gender and Emotion
 - The racial politics of fear and grief
- Gender, Identity, and Strategy
 - Moms Bear Witness
 - Risks and Benefits of the Mom's Identity
 - Identity in Non-Mom's GVP Organizations
 - Religious
 - Place-based
 - Race/gender-based
- Gender and Organizational Dynamics in GVP Social Movement Organizations
 - Gendered Hierarchies
 - Domestic Violence Groups Mostly Missing





silke roth, southampton

organising for change - intersectional perspectives on activism and meaningful work or:
what am I doing here?

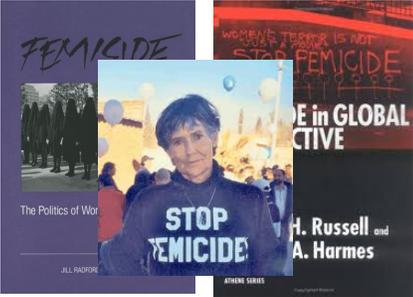
Unsafe Travels? On the Transnational Travels Femicide/Feminicidio/Feminicide

Paulina García-Del Moral (University of Guelph)



Unsafe travels of intersectionality (Lewis (2012))

- *content & integrity
- *subjects & sites of origin
- *depoliticization



Diana E.H. Russell

Safe travels?

- *openness to innovation
- *new subjects & contexts
- *ongoing negotiation

What makes the travel of feminist concepts unsafe?

Epistemic inequality
GS/GN

Femicide/*Feminicidio*/Feminicide

- *depoliticization vs re-politicization?

- *femicide: misogynous & sexist violence (Russell 1992, 2002)
- **feminicidio*/feminicide: state responsibility, impunity, intersectional inequality (Fregoso & Bejarano 2010; García-Del Moral 2018; Lagarde 2004; Monárrez 2002, 2010)



“NO RED, NO BLUE”: PARTISANSHIP, POPULISM, AND COLLECTIVE IDENTITY

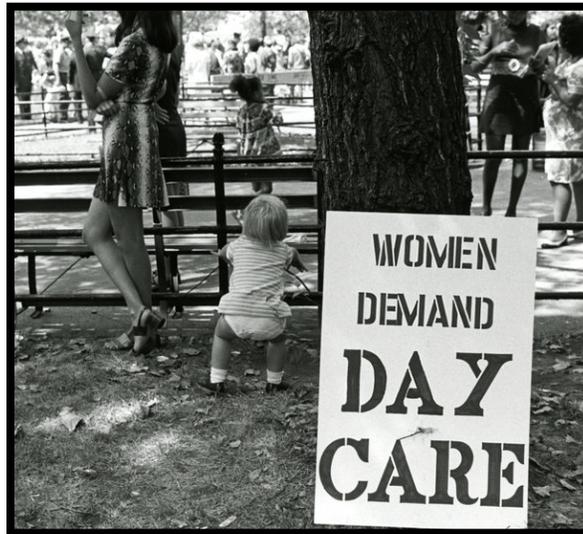
Sadie Dempsey, UW Madison Sociology

smdempsey@wisc.edu

“There’s gonna be more people like me. Maybe they’re fiscal conservatives. Maybe they grew up conservative. Maybe at their core they are progressive but they hold on to a few conservative values, and maybe that’s ok. We can’t expect everyone to be absolutely staunch hardcore progressive, that’s just not real life. That’s not how people work. **I mean, maybe somebody is progressive but let’s say that they’re absolutely appalled by the concept of abortion because of their religious values. But with everything else like Medicare for All, you know, we can’t discount them because of that one value** because there are so many other core things we all need to work towards. We can’t keep this harsh divide up where we go, ‘Well you have that one value that I don’t share, so you’re out.’ Because we will never win that way. We will never get ahead.”

Nick, Interview 24

How does political mobilization for welfare state expansion become possible in a society so fundamentally re-shaped by neoliberal ideology?



Sandra R. Levitsky
University of Michigan

The Heroes, the Sidekicks and the Villains for #metoo?



Active Annie.



Antagonist Amber



Quiet Queeny.



Bystander Billy



Free Rider Fria.



Scared Sasha



#Metoo

Most likely Converted

Annoyed Anya

Not yet Converted

Method	
Interview	Orange border
Content Analysis	Green border
Survey	Pink border

Sexual Violence and Gendered Belonging

Nona Maria Gronert

1970s – 1990s



Residence Halls are organizing an escort service for women who need to walk in the campus area during certain hours.

Women learn about dangerous situations

2000s – 2010s

Students ask legislators for violence prevention provisions

This organization was created to provide an outlet for students to fight back and get involved opposing sexual and gender violence. [REDACTED] is not limited to students who have been victimized; it is for any man or woman who wants to take an active role in contributing to a revolution in the



A big hand now for our wonderful speakers



Thank you all!!