Feminist Perspectives: Race, Place and Justice

President-Elect Wanda Rushing

The program for the SWS Winter Meeting February 4-7 at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, TN is coming together thanks to the positive responses of members and committees. Our conference theme, Feminist Perspectives: Race, Place and Justice, is reflected in several panels and workshops relating to current issues including activism on college and university campuses, in local communities, and in other countries. Other sessions focus on encouraging feminisms and diverse voices through public sociology, applied research, and academic administration. We also offer opportunities for having transnational conversations on social justice, discussing the local and global politics of access to abortion, and engaging in effective public communication strategies. Plenary sessions will feature the expertise of promising new scholars, as well as more seasoned ones, whose work focuses on race, gender and health. The roundtable sessions include a wide range of topics reflecting the diverse interests of SWS members. And of course we will have committee meetings and business meetings to perform the organizational work that sustains us.

On Saturday February 6 we have scheduled time for tours of the National Civil Rights Museum (NCRM) at the Lorraine Motel. The museum opened in 1991 and underwent a $27.5 million renovation two years ago adding new films, oral histories and interactive media to an amazing collection of artifacts and exhibits marking the historical and on-going struggle for civil rights and human rights. Each year through its Freedom Awards ceremony, the museum honors three people who have contributed to the fight for justice and human rights. This year the NCRM Freedom Awards honored Ruby Bridges Hall, who became the poster child for school desegregation in New Orleans; Joan Trumpauer Mullholland, who integrated Tugaloo College in Mississippi; and Ava DuVernay, the award winning director of Selma. I encourage everyone to sign up for this unforgettable tour of a unique site of memory, reflection, and inspiration and take advantage of this special opportunity to share it with friends and colleagues.

As we approach the New Year of 2016, and the upcoming Winter Meeting in Memphis, it is a good time to thank members for your support and commitment to SWS. Your willingness to serve on committees, run for office, make program suggestions, and participate in panels, workshops and roundtables energizes SWS and pushes all of us to work for change. Thank you for all you are doing. I offer a special thanks to the Program Committee who reviewed submissions and made suggestions for the program. They include Melissa Bamford, Chair as well as Kris De Welde, Sarah Mayorga-Gallo, and Josephine Beoku-Betts. See you soon in Memphis!
In *Disciplining Feminism: From Social Activism to Academic Discourse* (Duke 2002) Ellen Messer-Davidow tells how she became a feminist academic. It was the late 60s. She was hiding in her garage bedroom reading law books to try to figure out how to get out of the abusive relationship she was in. Gradually she discovered that the system was rigged against women and that motivated her into action. She took her kids and left her husband, got engaged in feminist activism, and eventually entered graduate school. There she confronted a worldview that seemed foreign to her experiences as activist.

Messer-Davidow’s story is part of the history she tells in this book, one of so many other feminists of her generation who wanted to make social change and entered the academy expecting that their academic work would serve their activist goals. At the beginning these feminists, including ASA’s Women’s Caucus, the forerunner of SWS, mounted a vigorous critique of the gender politics in their disciplines while they sought to create hybrid institutional arrangements to facilitate cooperative work with activist groups.

Although there was initial progress, the title of Messer-Davidow’s book summarizes the eventual trajectory. Instead of feminists engaging the academy in the service of progressive social change, the academy’s discourse, practices, and standards for evaluation have *disciplined feminism*, creating a divide between academic and activist. And all the while, Messer-Davidow reports, the Right has been building links between academics and activists.

Has SWS been “disciplined” by an academic/activist divide? In 1991, when I first got involved, we were focused on activist goals. I remember winter meetings comprised almost entirely of sessions designed to increase members’ knowledge of pressing policy issues, engage our scholarly activity in the service of social change, and/or come to consensus on priorities for coordinated action for social justice. The only academic session was one set of roundtables explicitly designed to give members whose institutions provided travel money the basis for qualifying for those funds.

Over the years since then we have done excellent work supporting feminist scholars and scholarship. But how effective are we in achieving progress on our other key goals—transforming the academy and making our society more just? An overly academic SWS would undermine our interests in building membership and strong leaders. Professional sociologists have to choose where to invest their resources and time. The more we resemble any other sociological society, the less reason they have to choose us.

Messer-Davidow warns that “at a time when feminist and progressive gains are in danger of being swept away,” participating in disciplining ourselves is not a promising strategy. Rather, “we need to know what deflected our academic initiatives and speculate on how we might redirect them now (2002: 13).”

SWS comprises almost 1000 smart and skilled feminists spanning the U.S. and far beyond, with significant financial resources. In coming issues I will offer some ideas for how we might better mobilize our organization’s enormous potential to support feminist social change. Why not share yours?

From the Executive Office:

Joey Sprague,
SWS Executive Officer
Thank you for voting!

Please join me in congratulating our newly elected officers, committee chairs, and committee members:

President Elect: Abby Ferber
Treasurer Elect: Angela Hattery
Secretary: Vrushali Patil

Academic Justice Committee Co-Chair: Tressie McMillan Cottom
Awards Committee Chair: Marlese Durr
Discrimination Committee Chair: Cynthia Deitch
International Committee Chair: Susan Lee
Sister-to-Sister Committee Co-Chair: Corinne Castro

Academic Justice Committee Member: Catherine Solomon
Awards Committee Member: Marybeth Stalp
Career Development Committee Member: Marjukka Ollilainen
Membership Committee Member: Barret Katuna & Trina Smith
Nominations Committee Member: Pallavi Banerjee & Vania Brightman Cox
Publications Committee Member: Myra Marx Ferree & Heather Laube

SWS is a vibrant feminist organization because of the hard work of all our members. I would especially like to thank all of those members who ran for office and were willing to devote their time and energy to SWS. For those of you who were not elected this time around, I hope that you will run again in the future!

Once again, a warm welcome to our new officers, committee chairs, and committee members.

Hope to see all of you in Memphis!

Mary Bernstein
Past-President, SWS
Chair, Nominations Committee
Dr. Margaret Abraham, 2013 SWS Feminist Activism Award Winner, Visits the University of Michigan-Flint

by Heather Laube

Dr. Margaret Abraham (Maggie), 2013 SWS Feminist Activism Award Winner, visited the University of Michigan-Flint, September 17 and 18, 2015. Dr. Abraham’s generosity with her time meant that we were able to organize four formal events in addition to several other informal meals and conversations.

The first afternoon, Dr. Abraham met with a group of student leaders to discuss their concerns about sexual assault on campus, diversity, and student activism. The students shared their experiences, concerns, perceptions, and successes addressing these issues on campus. Maggie listened, asked insightful questions, and led the students to think strategically about what they can do. She impressed upon them how much influence they can have if they make connections and think carefully about not only identifying problems, but also about approaching faculty and administrators with potential solutions. Good advice for all of us!

That evening, a group of faculty from a wide range of disciplines gathered at my home for dinner and conversation. The UM-Flint faculty not only benefitted from talking with Dr. Abraham, but also from the opportunity to gather in an informal setting with people they do not typically spend a great deal of time with. The event contributed to community building.

The next morning, Dr. Abraham gave a public seminar entitled, “Why Diversity Matters: Transforming Place and Belonging.” The audience included faculty, staff, students, and administrators from across the university. This event was the first in a year-long series of lectures, workshops, and conversations focusing on issues of diversity and inclusion on campus.

This public seminar addressed one of the key problems confronting universities today—the significant gap between the rhetoric and reality of diversity on campuses. Dr. Abraham posed the following questions: What does diversity really mean? What do we understand by no-
tions of belonging? How can we address faculty alienation, marginalization, inequalities, and institutional
tokenism? What does it mean to recruit and retain diverse faculty? How can our universities support re-
search, teaching, services, policies, and practices that shift the existing hierarchies of knowledge production
and relations? She suggested some strategies universities can use to transform place and belonging to build
diverse and inclusive communities in a range of contexts. After her talk, Dr. Abraham answered questions
and facilitated a lively conversation.

Following the public seminar, the conversation continued as a group of about 25 faculty participated in a
workshop led by Dr. Abraham. Maggie expanded a bit on some of the questions (and answers) posed in her
earlier public seminar, and the group considered our local and specific campus concerns.

In the days following these events, I received several emails thanking me for facilitating Dr. Abraham’s vis-
it. The campus conversation is ongoing and I continue to hear references to the information, suggestions,
and inspiration Maggie offered. She modeled what it means to be a feminist activist on campus.

Dr. Abraham’s visit was possible because of collaboration among many departments and offices at the Uni-
versity of Michigan-Flint. I want to publicly thank and acknowledge the Women’s & Gender Studies Pro-
gram, Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Criminal Justice, Thompson Center for Learning and Teach-
ing, International and Global Studies Program, Women’s Educational Center, Intercultural Center, Universi-
ty Outreach, College of Arts and Sciences, and the Office of the Provost. Thank you to SWS and to Marga-
ret Abraham for the honor of hosting these events and for the significant positive impact on our campus.

Krista Brumley, Margaret Abraham, and Heather Laube enjoying the visit to UM-Flint.
The Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship

History and Overview

The Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to an advanced sociology Ph.D. student who began her or his study in a community college or technical school. A student advanced to candidacy (ABD status) in an accredited Ph.D. program in sociology in the U.S. is eligible to apply if she or he studied at a U.S. two-year college either part-time or full-time for the equivalent of at least one full academic year that was not part of a high-school dual-enrolment or enrichment program.

The Scholarship carries a stipend of $15,000 from Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) with assistance from the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) to be used to support the pursuit of a Ph.D., as well as one-year memberships in SWS (including a subscription to Gender & Society) and SSSP. The first award payment of $7500 will be given at the SWS Summer banquet, with the second $7500 payment to come at the SWS Winter meeting. Recognizing Beth Hess’s significant contributions to the American Sociological Association (ASA), ASA joins SWS and SSSP in supporting and celebrating the awardee at their Annual Meeting. The awardee’s economy class airfare, train fare or driving mileage/tolls will be paid jointly by SWS and SSSP. ASA also supports applicants for this award via their student travel award program (more than one such award may be given, but students must apply to ASA separately). Each association will also waive its meeting registration and provide complementary banquet and/or reception tickets for the awardee.

What We'll Be Looking For

To honor Beth Hess's career, the committee will be looking for:

- Commitment to teaching, especially at a community college or other institution serving less-privileged students.
- Research and/or activism in social inequality, social justice, or social problems, with a focus on gender and/or gerontology being especially positive
- Service to the academic and/or local community, including mentoring
- High quality research and writing in the proposal and letter of application.

The Application

Applications for the award should be sent electronically as a single Word or RTF file via e-mail attachment to: Sarah Bruch (sarah-bruch@uiowa.edu).

Applications must contain in the following order:

1. A cover sheet with:
   o Name and full contact information, including phone and email
   o Current academic affiliation, with years attended and expected degree date
   o Community college or technical school attended, with years and number of credits completed
   o Name and contact information for graduate faculty reference
   o If included, name of honored faculty member
2. A letter of application (no more than 2 pages) describing the student's decision to study sociology, commitment to teaching, career goals, research agenda, dissertation project, service and activism that would help the committee to see how the Scholarship would be a fitting honor. Approximately one page should be devoted to a dissertation summary statement including progress to date.

3. Full curriculum vitae, including all schools, degrees awarded, dates/years of study, and full or part-time status in each.

(Optional) A one-page letter describing a community/technical college faculty member who contributed in a significant way to the decision to study sociology or pursue higher education.

Applicants should also arrange for the following to be sent directly, either electronically via e-mail attachment or in hard copy:

1. A letter confirming advancement to candidacy (ABD status) in a sociology Ph.D. program and aid award, if any. ABD status is required.
2. A letter of recommendation from a sociologist.
3. Transcript (official or unofficial) from the community or technical college attended.

Only the enrollment confirmation, letter of recommendation, and transcript will be accepted in hard copy. Electronic copies of these materials are preferred and should be sent directly by the individual or institution supplying them. Hard copies can be mailed directly to:

Sarah Bruch
Department of Sociology
130 Seashore Hall West
University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242

To be considered, all application materials (electronic and hard copy) must be RECEIVED by April 1, 2016.

For further information contact Sarah Bruch (sarah-bruch@uiowa.edu)
Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) has established an award for graduate students and recent Ph.D.s working in the area of women and paid work: employment and self-employment, informal market work, illegal work. The award is supported by a bequest from the family of the late Cheryl Allyn Miller, a sociologist and feminist who studied women and paid work.

The purpose of the award is to recognize a sociology graduate student or a recent doctorate whose research or activism constitutes an outstanding contribution to the field of women and work. This contribution may take the form of scholarly or policy research or activism. It may be completed work or work in progress, but should not be a proposal for future work, and should be sufficiently close to completion that the applicant can concisely describe and contextualize the contribution to the field.

The award is $500, and will be presented at the Banquet at the August SWS meeting (held in conjunction with the annual meetings of the ASA). In addition to the $500 award, air travel to the meeting and a ticket to the banquet will be paid by SWS.

Guidelines For Application:

Deadline for submission is April 1, 2016. Applicants must be graduate students or have received their Ph.D. in 2014 or 2015. Applicants must belong to SWS, and may join at the same time they apply for the award. For membership information go to Become a Member.

Submissions must include a 2-3 page curriculum vitae, a cover page with the author's name, affiliation, and contact information, an abstract and paper of article length (no more than 30 double-spaced pages, including bibliography) in a style suitable for submission to a scholarly journal. The abstract/cover page should include applicant's name, address, telephone number, email address, and, for applicants with their Ph.D., the date the Ph.D. was completed. Applicants must submit materials on their own behalf. Do not include any nominating letters.

Remember that SWS committee reports are posted on the SWS website. Go there to read more information about the work being done by all these important groups!

http://www.socwomen.org/
Chow-Green Women of Color Dissertation Award

Overview: We invite applications for the 2016 Esther Ngan-ling Chow and Mareyjoyce Green Scholarship, formerly known as the Women of Color Dissertation Scholarship. All applications are due no later than April 1, 2016.

Please email Lorena Garcia and Chandra Waring at sister2sistersws@gmail.com with applications or questions.

Scholarship Purpose: Sociologists for Women in Society, has worked hard to build a coalition of women scholars who share concerns about the status of women both domestically and internationally. In keeping with that mission, SWS established a Women of Color Scholarship at its annual meeting in February 2007. The primary purposes of the scholarship are:

1. To offer support to women scholars who are from underrepresented groups and are studying concerns that women of color face domestically and/or internationally.

2. To increase the participation of students of color in SWS.

Selection Criteria:

- Student must be a woman from a racial/ethnic group facing racial discrimination in the United States.
- Dissertation must be sociologically relevant scholarship that addresses the concerns of Women of Color, domestically and/or internationally.
- Student must be in the early stages of writing a dissertation.
- Student must be "All But Dissertation" (ABD) by the time the term of the award begins. (Must be certified by the student's advisor or Graduate Director)
- Applicant must demonstrate a financial need for the award.

Domestic and international students are eligible to apply.

Student Application Process: Complete application packets should be emailed to sister2sistersws@gmail.com.

Each packet must include:

- A personal statement (not to exceed 3 pages, double-spaced) which details short and long term career and research goals. The letter must also state which racial/ethnic group(s) the applicant represents.
- A resume or Curriculum Vitae
- Two letters of recommendation addressing the content and quality of the student’s work and pro-
gress in the program. One of these letters must be from the Graduate Director or Advisor, who should ad-
dress the financial need of the applicant as well as certify the date on which the applicant became or will 
become ABD. Please have letter writers email the letters directly to sister2sistersws@gmail.com. Letter 
writer should include “Chow-Green Award” in the subject heading of their email.

- Proposal (not to exceed 5 pages, double-spaced) for the dissertation research which outlines:
  - Purpose of research
  - Work to be accomplished through scholarship sponsorship
  - Timeline for completing dissertation
- All of these documents (with the exception of the letters of recommendation) must be compiled into one 
  PDF file.

Responsibilities of Recipient:

- Attend the summer and winter meetings. Free registration and a $500 stipend will be available to the win-
  ner for this purpose.
- Submit a brief report (3 pages max) on the work completed during the scholarship year, no later than 1 
  month after the end of the award period. This report should be mailed to the SWS executive office to the 
  attention of the “Chow-Green Scholarship Committee.”

  SWS Executive Office, 1415 Jayhawk Blvd. Rm. 716, Lawrence, KS 66045

Funding:

The winner will receive a $15,000 scholarship, a plaque and SWS membership for one year. In addition the 
recipient will receive free registration for both the summer and winter meetings, along with an additional $500 
grant to enable attendance at the winter meeting.

See also: http://socwomen.org/esther-ngan-ling-chow-and-mareyjoyce-green-scholarship/

SWS Feminist Mentoring Award: Deadline: MARCH 1

History and Overview

The mentoring award began in 1990 to honor an SWS member who is an outstanding feminist mentor. While 
the word “mentoring” is commonly used to describe a faculty-student relationship, this award acknowledges 
the breadth of ways in which feminist mentoring is practiced. In establishing the award, SWS recognized that 
feminist mentoring inspires feminist scholarship, membership in the academy, and feminist change.

Feminist mentoring includes not only anticipating needs and providing concrete guidance and feedback for stu-
dents and colleagues, but also:
• compassion and guidance with regard to feminist concerns,
• helping students and colleagues (junior and senior) to write and effectively communicate as authors, activists and teachers;
• providing support, strategies and models for balancing family and work;
• offering feminist understandings of institutional biases and strategies for overcoming them;
• building formal and informal institutions that support feminist interests (personal, career research, and teaching);
• a philosophy and practice of inclusion inside academia, especially with those most marginalized.

Eligibility. The nominee and the nominator must be a current member of SWS.

Current officers and officers-elect of SWS are not eligible for nomination for this award, nor is the Editor of Gender & Society.

The award will be presented during the SWS summer banquet during the ASA Annual Meeting. SWS awards the recipient a one-time honorarium of $500.

The nomination packet should include:
• The nominee’s curriculum vitae
• One central nomination letter highlighting and summarizing the supporting materials
• No more than 10 supporting letters should be included in the nomination packet. One appropriate option is for a group of people to write one nomination letter and all sign it
• All nomination letters should be submitted to the Chair of the Mentoring Awards Committee by March 1.
• Nominators should include their complete contact information (e-mail, surface mail and telephone) in the packet.

Please note: Nominators may submit the same file for three years in a row. Please ensure that the date of the letter reflects the first year the material was submitted. A new nomination can be made after a one-year break. It is the nominator’s responsibility to re-submit the nomination each year: files will not be automatically brought forward.

Nominators may also contact the chair of the award committee prior to preparing material for the nomination for more information.
Call for Nominations – 2016 SWS Feminist Activism Award

Deadline: March 1, 2016

Committee Chair: Josephine Beoku-Betts: beokubet@fau.edu

The Feminist Activism Award is presented annually to an SWS member who has notably and consistently used sociology to improve conditions for women in society. The award honors outstanding feminist advocacy efforts that embody the goal of service to women and have identifiably improved women's lives.

The 2016 award winner will be asked to give her/his lecture at the SWS summer meeting and on two U.S. campuses during 2017-2018 academic year to share their expertise and experiences (lectures, workshops, or training sessions) of feminist activism. SWS and the host campuses are responsible for the funding of these visits. (Application guidelines for campus visits are available in a separate call.)

Criteria for Selection:

- Evidence of the nominee’s contributions to feminist activism as an SWS member who has consistently used sociology to better the lives of women.
  - Recipients can include volunteers, non-volunteers, academicians, and private/public sector employees.
- The emphasis of this award is on advocacy and outreach efforts.

Nomination Procedures:

- One central nomination letter that provides an accounting of the nominee’s activist contributions and their impact
  - links to websites and other documentation that describes and illustrates the nominee’s activist work and its impact (including testimonials from those benefiting from or witnessing the activism) will be useful to the committee
- The nominee’s curriculum vitae or resume
- Not more than three additional supporting letters (quality over quantity)
- The candidate’s CV and all nomination letters should be submitted as one pdf attachment to Josephine Beoku-Betts: beokubet@fau.edu
- Receipt of nomination packages will be acknowledged with a brief email.
- Nominator(s) of winner and the winner will be notified via email and on official letterhead from the SWS Executive Office; nominator(s) of non-winners will be notified via email
- Nominations will be kept current for three years, after which they will be put aside for a year and brought in again if requested by the nominator. The nominators will keep the records and see to their currency. It is the nominators' responsibility to contact the activism award committee chair annually to make sure the file is being considered and current.

Benefits of Award:

- Plaque (awarded at summer awards banquet)
- $1000 honorarium
- Summer meeting registration and banquet ticket
- Up to $500 travel expenses for the summer meeting at which they present a lecture
Expectations for Award Winner:

- Attendance at Summer Awards Banquet to receive award
- Two campus visits during the next academic year after which the award is presented (e.g., the 2015 winner will complete visits in the 2016-2017 academic year)
- Present lecture at Summer Meeting following the year in which award is presented (e.g., 2015 winner will give lecture at summer 2016 meeting)
- Serve on Awards committee for 2 years (e.g., the 2015 winner will participate in the selection of the 2016 and 2017 winners)

Call for Nominations – 2017 Feminist Lecturer Award
Deadline: March 1, 2016
Committee Chair: Carrie Lee Smith (carrie.smith@millersville.edu)

The SWS Distinguished Lectureship was founded in 1985 as a way of recognizing members whose scholarship employs a feminist perspective, and of making this feminist scholar available to campuses that are isolated, rural, located away from major metropolitan areas, bereft of the resources needed to invite guest speakers, and/or characterized by hostility to feminist scholarship. A key goal of the program is to provide a feminist voice on campuses where such a perspective is unusual and/or unwelcome. The lecturer must commit to presenting his/her lecture at the summer SWS meeting and on two US campuses that meet the above noted criteria. A written version of the lecture will be published in Gender & Society.

Criteria for Selection:

- Evidence of the nominee’s contributions to feminist scholarship
- Evidence of the nominee’s ability to speak to a broad audience, e.g., non-academics, non-feminists, diverse publics.

Nomination Procedures:

- No more than 10 nomination letters should be included in the nomination packet. One appropriate option is for a group of people to write one nomination letter and all sign it.
- The candidate’s CV and all nomination letters should be submitted as one pdf attachment.
- Nominations will be kept current for three years, after which they will be put aside for a year and brought in again if requested by the nominator. The nominators will keep the records and see to their currency. It is the nominators’ responsibility to contact the lecturer award committee chair annually to make sure the file is being considered and current.
- Receipt of nomination packages will be acknowledged with a brief email.
- Nominator(s) of winner and winner will be notified via email and on official letterhead from the SWS Executive Office; other nominator(s) will be notified via email.

Benefits of Award:

- Plaque (awarded at summer awards banquet)
- $1000 honorarium
- Summer meeting registration and banquet ticket
- Up to $500 travel expenses for the summer meeting at which they present a lecture

**Expectations for Award Winner:**
- Attendance at Summer Awards Banquet to receive award (e.g., 2017 winner will receive award at 2016 banquet)
- Two campus visits during academic year one year AFTER year in which award is presented (e.g., 2017 winner will complete visits in 2017-18)
- Present lecture at Summer Meeting following the year in which award is presented (e.g., 2017 winner will give lecture at summer 2017 meeting)
- Serve on Awards committee for 2 years (e.g., the 2017 winner will participate in the selection of the 2018 and 2019 winners)
Call for Applications for Campus Visits by 2016 Distinguished Feminist Lecturer
Professor Shelley Correll
Deadline: March 1, 2016
Committee Chair: Carrie Lee Smith (carrie.smith@millersville.edu)

During the 2016-2017 academic year, 2016 SWS Feminist Lecturer Shelley Correll will visit two campuses. These campus visits are intended to celebrate and enhance feminist scholarship and social activism on college campuses.

The Distinguished Feminist Lecturer visits campuses that are isolated, rural, located away from major metropolitan areas, bereft of the resources needed to invite guest speakers, and/or are characterized by hostility to feminist scholarship. Winners for the last 2 years included Texas Tech University, University of the Pacific, and Texas A & M University.

The selection committee will look especially favorably on campuses that are committed to gaining the widest possible audience for these visits. This may be demonstrated by evidence of:
- collaboration with other departments and programs on campus
- multiple-campus cooperation
- community partnerships

SWS will pay at least a portion of the expenses for the two site visits; institutions should not let resource scarcity prevent them from applying. (See the detailed reimbursement levels and guidelines.) SWS awards the Distinguished Feminist Lecturer Awardee a one-time honorarium of $1000.

If you are interested in hosting a campus visit send your application by March 1, 2016 to:

Distinguished Feminist Lecturer Committee Chair
Carrie Lee Smith
email: carrie.smith@millersville.edu;
phone: 7717-872-3543

The application should include the following information:
1. An explanation of your interest in hosting a campus visit and the merits of awarding a campus visitation to your school.
2. A description of the type of presentation you are interested in hosting.
3. The number of days you will ask the awardee to stay.
4. The audience to which the presentation will be targeted.
5. A description of how local costs will be met.
6. Tentative dates
GENDER, SEXUALITY & CRIME

Meredith Conover-Williams, PhD and Janae Teal, MA | Humboldt State University

It has only been since feminism entered the academy on a larger scale in the 1960s and 1970s that criminologists have acknowledged the value in understanding the gendered aspects of crime. Though there has been a call for exploring crime in a more intersectional way (Burgess-Proctor 2006), to date, only a few studies have done so. In this fact sheet, we present the current knowledge on gender, sexuality and crime, using Daly's (1998) framework for a research agenda on gender and crime, expanding it to include sexuality. Daly (1998) called for an understanding of crime as a gendered experience; to that, we add that it is also a sexualized experience. We use this framework to organize this knowledge into four categories: (1) the gendered (and sexualized) ratio of crime; (2) the nature of gendered (and sexualized) crime; (3) gendered (and sexualized) pathways into criminality; and (4) gendered (and sexualized) lives, as contexts for offending.

Current Data on Gender, Sexuality and Crime

The authors computed all rates shown in Table 1. For both Gender and Sexuality data, we used Wave IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (“Add Health”). For a full description of methodology on the latter, see Conover-Williams (2014). It is important to know that the gender data are based on arrests, and the sexuality data are based on self-reported offending. The gender/sexuality gap shows a measure in the difference in offending between groups. While a gap of 50% would show equal rates of offending, a number over 50% signifies higher offending by male/sexual majority respondents, and a number under 50% should be read as higher offending by female/sexual minority respondents.

Gender/Sexuality Ratio of Crime

Table 1. Rates (per 100,000) and Gaps of Offending by Gender and Sexuality, for Variety of Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses</th>
<th>Gender Rates</th>
<th>Gender Gap*</th>
<th>Sexuality Rates</th>
<th>Sexuality Gap*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Sexual Majority</td>
<td>Sexual Minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling Drugs</td>
<td>4686.83</td>
<td>1016.70</td>
<td>82.17%</td>
<td>2452.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting</td>
<td>895.14</td>
<td>217.79</td>
<td>80.43%</td>
<td>481.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing &lt;$50</td>
<td>1065.64</td>
<td>617.28</td>
<td>63.32%</td>
<td>595.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>768.90</td>
<td>253.99</td>
<td>75.17%</td>
<td>435.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading Sex for $</td>
<td>981.84</td>
<td>256.85</td>
<td>79.26%</td>
<td>435.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gap = male rate / (male + female) x 100,000 & sexual majority rate / (majority + minority) x 100,000

In the case of gender, male respondents report higher rates of offending for all five offenses, with a lower gap for stealing items worth less than $50. With sexuality, sexual minority individuals offend more across most offenses (see more
explanation about this in Conover-Williams 2014, and in *Teaching Sexuality and Crime*). In both cases, differing rates of offending are due to socialization and the structural position of women (see Steffensmeier and Allan 1996) and queer people (see Conover-Williams 2014), rather than essential differences.

**Gendered/Sexualized Crime**

Not only do women and sexual minorities offend differently, quantitatively; they also offend differently, qualitatively. Women tend to be involved in minor, less violent offenses. In both the cases of women and members of LGBTQ communities, offending may be related to survival tactics (e.g. running away, selling drugs, shoplifting or participating in sex work; see Chesney-Lind 1989 for a review on criminalizing survival). It is unknown how transgender and gender non-conforming individuals compare to their cisgender counterparts.

**Table 2. Top Five Offenses, by Gender and Sexuality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Gender</th>
<th>By Sexuality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Males</strong></td>
<td><strong>All Females</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling Drugs</td>
<td>Check fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>Fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing &gt; $50</td>
<td>Stealing &gt; $50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check fraud</td>
<td>Selling Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting</td>
<td>Stealing &lt; $50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends Over Time**

Though there has been discourse about women becoming more violent over time, there is no actual evidence to support this (Schwartz, Steffensmeier and Feldmeyer 2009). There has been little to no change in women’s involvement in violent crime groups over the past several decades (Schwartz, Conover-Williams and Clemons 2015). Sexuality and crime has not been tracked for long enough to know if there have been changes over time in actual offending, but there have been patterns in the criminalization of LGBTQ people over time (e.g. sodomy and anti cross-dressing laws; for a review, see Mogul, Ritchie and Whitlock 2011).

**Current Theorizations of Gender, Sexuality and Crime**

**Gendered/Sexualized Pathways**

Feminist criminologists have found that pathways into criminality vary by gender. Belknap, Holsinger and Little (2012) called the study of women’s pathways to offending the “most significant and potentially useful criminological research in recent years” (32). Women may have different levels of exposure to factors that may increase their risk of offending (such as victimization) (for a review, see Kruttschnitt 2013), and are often introduced to their criminality by male partners and/or family members (Chesney-Lind and Pasko 2013).

There are important connections between victimization and offending, which means some women and members of the LGBTQ communities are especially at risk. Girls and women experience more than five times the amount of intimate partner violence than men, with African American women experiencing higher rates than white women (Catalano, Smith, Snyder and Rand 2009). Sexual minority individuals experience higher levels of victimization than their majority counterparts (for a review see Katz-Wise and Hyde 2012), and transgender individuals report high levels
of victimization compared to the general U.S. population (Grant, et al. 2011). For girls and women, childhood trauma, caregiver victimization and intimate partner violence are all connected to pathways to offending (DeHart and Moran 2015; Gilfus 1992; Brennan et al. 2009; Siegel and Williams 2003). Among incarcerated youth, sexual minority girls have reported higher rates of victimization than their sexual majority peers (Belknap, Holsinger and Little 2012).

Gendered/Sexualized Lives

The offending (rates, and types of offending) of women is due to (1) their socialization, and (2) their structural position in U.S. society. Women are socialized to be caretakers, and are not perceived to have the skills or ability to be ideal crime partners (Steffensmeier and Allan 1996). Institutionalized sexism in the underworld prevents women from gaining the criminal capital; they are relegated to secondary roles, and blocked access from the most lucrative and violent offenses (Steffensmeier and Terry 1996). Similar research on members of LGBTQ communities has not yet been done, though queer criminology is a growing area of research (see Peterson and Panfil 2014).

Both women and members of LGBTQ communities also face issues with criminalization. In both cases, the criminalization of gender norms and survival behaviors disproportionately impact women and LGBTQ people. Survival strategies (e.g. shoplifting, selling drugs, sex work) may lead to criminal justice interactions for individuals living away from their homes. LGBTQ youth experience high levels of homelessness, and many girls/women that run away to escape domestic victimization are funneled into street crime (Gilfus 1992).

Additional Information on Gender, Sexuality and Crime

Measuring Gender, Sexuality and Crime

Gender and Crime

Data Sources: All official crime data sources include measures of sex, including the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report (UCR), the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). It is safe to assume most data on crime now includes some measure of sex. Most data sources, however, only measure gender as a woman-man binary. This excludes transgender and gender non-conforming victims and offenders.

Challenges: Official data sources tend to capture more serious crimes, which is more likely to capture the behaviors of men than women.

Sexuality and Crime

Data Sources: Very few data sources exist for measuring sexuality and criminality. One such database is The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (“Add Health”). The data are restricted, but can be secured through the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

Challenges: Because of societal heteronormativity, there is no ideal way of measuring one’s sexual identity. Some section of the population will hide their sexual identity, or they may not yet be ready to identify with a sexual minority identity.

Teaching Gender, Sexuality and Crime

Teaching Gender and Crime - Adapted from Dr. Jennifer Schwartz, Washington State University

One activity we use to discuss gender and crime is to ask the students to jot down their answers to a few questions.
Students are asked to come up with a scenario where they and a partner (any acquaintance of their choice) are going
to commit a crime together. They are given several minutes to decide (1) the crime they are going to commit, (2) the
partner they chose, and (3) why they chose that partner. Students are then asked to raise their hands if they chose a
man crime partner, then a woman crime partner. Almost always, both men and women chose a man co-offender. Sev-
eral people are called upon to tell the class why they chose that partner. They often use reasons like “strength” or be-
cause that person has a particular skillset or access. We use this to discuss Steffensmeier and Terry’s (1986) article on
institutional sexism in the underworld.

Teaching Sexuality and Crime

Studying sexuality and crime, because it is a methodological challenge, is a great topic of discussion in undergraduate
and graduate methods classes. Possible topics include:

Operationalization: How does one measure sexual minority status? Attraction? Behavior? Identity? What are the
benefits of each (see: Savin-Williams 2006)?

Quantitative Research: Using Conover-Williams 2014, you can discuss how on the surface it appears that sexual
minority respondents offend more, but when you add control variables (risk and protective factors), the effect
of being a sexual minority decreases and/or disappears, based on the offense.

Key Organizations

National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women (Philadelphia)
All Of Us Or None (San Francisco): Works for rights of formerly/currently incarcerated people/families.
The Audre Lorde Project (Brooklyn): Community organizing center for LGBTQ People of Color.
Critical Resistance (Oakland, CA): Movement to abolish prison and redefine community safety.
FIERCE (New York City): LGBTQ youth of color fighting police harassment and violence.
Sylvia Rivera Law Project (New York City): Provides legal services for trans* individuals in NYC.
Pink and Black (Various U.S. Chapters): LGBTQ prisoners and allies working for prison abolition.
Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): The US’s largest anti-sexual violence organization.
National Domestic Violence Hotline: Established as part of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Social Change Related to Gender, Sexuality and Crime

Addressing victimization and marginalization

- Acknowledge and address victimization and trauma in criminal justice policy and programming
- Greater support for women in domestic violence, and who offend in response to victimization
- Better policy and support for incarcerated women with children

Support in Social Institutions

Systemically addressing school climate, beyond homophobia, to changing heteronormativity
Policy and practice changes to address the school-to-prison pipeline
**LGBTQ-specific training and support for caretakers and other individuals working in the foster system**

**Help for girls and LGBTQ people who runaway or are kicked out of their homes**

**Broader definitions of family, to include “chosen family” as a protective factor from offending**

**Broader definitions of justice**

Generally, the use of restorative and transformative justice practices, as alternatives to punishment (retributive justice) can improve the experiences of women and LGBTQ individuals in the criminal justice system. These approaches are more likely to take into account the structural position of women and LGBTQ people.

**Restorative Justice:** A theory of justice that seeks to foster and rebuild relationships to repair harm. The victim, offender and community are all stakeholders in the justice process (see Braithwaite 1989).

**Transformative Justice:** A theory of justice that uses a system approach, acknowledging both the root causes and consequences of crime, to address the social reasons crimes happen (see Lederach 2003).

**Citations and Suggested Readings**

**General**


**Gender and Crime**


**Sexuality and Crime**


Reproductive Rights: The Ongoing Battle for Access to Contraception and Abortion in the U.S.

Prepared by Jennifer Keys, Ph.D., North Central College

Please go to the SWS website for an extended version of this fact sheet (http://socwomen.org/fact-sheets/).

I. OVERVIEW

The ongoing battle for reproductive rights has been widely recognized as an impediment to the global progress toward gender equality. This argument has been voiced by national and international social movement organizations; it has also been advanced by scholars (Wang 2010) and recognized by Supreme Court Justices (Siegel and Siegel 2013). Autonomy in sexual and reproductive decision making is critical for the empowerment of women in their families, educational pursuits, employment aspirations, and political representation. Freedom to choose whether, when, and how to have children requires economic resources and the support necessary to ensure maternal and child well-being, together with comprehensive sexuality education, effective contraceptive methods, and safe abortion access.

African American women in particular put forth a more transformative vision of “reproductive justice,” which recognizes that a woman’s reproductive decisions are profoundly influenced by the conditions in her community. Loretta Ross of SisterSong (http://www.sistersong.net/) argues for a paradigm shift: “Instead of focusing on the means—a divisive debate on abortion and birth control that neglects the real-life experiences of women and girls—the reproductive justice analysis focuses on the ends—better lives for women, healthier families, and sustainable communities.” It is critical to understand that systems of privilege and disadvantage intersect in these settings. For example, as Dorothy Robert’s (1998) Killing the Black Body powerfully demonstrates, women of color have a long history of reproductive oppression; they also have higher rates of poverty and they face persistent disparities in insurance and imprisonment.

A feminist sociological perspective can offer valuable insights into what has become a struggle to defend hard won gains. This factsheet examines some of the broader social forces that can constrain a woman’s ability to exercise her reproductive rights, focusing on the unique landscape of the United States. It concentrates on contraception and abortion because of the intense controversy these issues continue to generate. The two are not to be conflated, despite untenable claims by anti-abortion activists. However, these two key components of reproductive rights are inextricably linked, as demonstrated by a 2014 study (Secura et al.), in which a cohort of teenage girls was given information and access to free long-acting, reversible contraceptives (LARCs) resulting in lower rates of pregnancy, birth, and abortion.

II. RATES OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

It is important to begin with this demographic overview of the 43 million women who without a reliable contraceptive method are at risk of unintended pregnancy. This group includes women between the ages 15 and 44, who are sexually active, yet not seeking to become pregnant.
Among women who are at risk of unintended pregnancy, who uses contraception?

82% of teenage women (only 59% of teens use a highly effective contraceptive method, such as the pill, IUD, or injectable)

83% of Black women compared with 91% of Hispanic and White women

89% of women living at zero to 149% of the poverty line, compared with 92% of women with incomes of 300% or more of the federal poverty level

The 68% of women who use contraceptives consistently and correctly account for only 5% of unintended pregnancies.


III. RATES OF ABORTION

In 2011, 730,322 legal induced abortions were performed resulting in a rate of 13.9 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years and ratio of 219 abortions per 1,000 live births. Though most abortions continue to be surgical, 19.1% were performed by early medical abortion. The demographic profile of the women who obtained abortions, featured below, debunks widespread misinformation about the prevalence of “repeat” and late-term abortions.

37.2% were Non-Hispanic White (36.2% Non-Hispanic Black, 19.7% Hispanic, 7.0% other)

53.7% had no previous abortions (Only 9.3% had three or more)

57.8% were in their twenties (13.9% were under the age of 20)

61.1% had previously given birth

85.5% were unmarried

91.4% were in the first trimester (Fewer than 1.4% at 21 weeks or more).


The Center for Reproductive Rights

“Reproductive freedom lies at the heart of the promise of human dignity, self-determination and equality embodied in both the U.S. Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”
IV. INEQUALITIES

**AGE:** Most states require parental involvement in a teen’s abortion decision; 38 currently allow a judicial bypass procedure, which Silverstein’s (2009) *Girls on the Stand* exposes as an arduous, emotionally taxing, often arbitrary, and sometimes corrupt process. Learn more about how policies vary by state from The Guttmacher Institute’s (2015) *State Policies in Brief and Planned Parenthood*.

**CLASS:** A 2015 study by Reeves and Ventor found that compared to affluent women, low income women are more than five times as likely to have an unintended birth, which is linked to further entrenchment in poverty, family instability, and poorer outcomes for children. Their findings suggest that improving women’s economic and educational prospects will lower birth rates, as will increased access to LARCs and affordable abortion.

**RACE:** In 2010, a disturbing claim appeared on anti-abortion billboards: “Black Children are an endangered species.” The ad campaign drew sharp criticism for both shaming Black women and casting them as victims of coercion. A 2014 survey of 69 Indian Health Service (IHS) pharmacies conducted by The Native American Women’s Health Education Resource Center found that only 80% carry Plan B, 11% require a prescription, 9% do not offer Plan B at all, and 72% still impose the age restrictions that should have been removed in 2013.

**RESIDENCY:** There are no abortion providers in 87% of counties in the U.S. or in 97% of all rural counties, where 35% of women aged 15 to 44 live (Jones and Kooistra 2011). As of 2015, only one provider remains in MS, ND, SD, and WY, forcing women to travel long distances for care.

**NATION:** The World’s Abortion Laws Map (2014) shows that women in the U.S. are comparatively fortunate as a consequence of living in the Global North, which tends to be more liberal. In contrast, countries in the Global South are more likely to prohibit abortion completely or only to save the woman’s life. The World Health Organization estimates that 21.6 million unsafe abortions took place in 2008, primarily in developing countries.

V. INSTITUTIONS

**SCHOOLS:** A recent study Boonstra (2015) finds that 37% of school-based health centers (SBHCs) in middle and high schools dispense contraceptives on-site, but half are prohibited from doing so. These SBHCs must refer students to services off-site, which disproportionally affects low-income and uninsured students whose options for medical care are limited.

**THE MILITARY:** In January 2013, President Barack Obama signed The Shaheen Amendment to provide servicewomen coverage for abortions if they are victims of sexual assault. But the 400,000 women in the armed forces still face barriers. The National Women’s Law Center (2015) calls for a lifting of the ban on abortion services at military facilities.

**HEALTH INSURERS:** The Affordable Care Act’s contraception mandate stipulates that all insurance policies pay for birth control without co-payments, but it has been fiercely contested. According to the ACLU, abortion coverage is currently restricted in insurance exchanges established by the Affordable Care Act in 25 states, for public employees in 21 states, and in all private insurance plans in 10 states.

**PRISONS:** A 2014 Family Research Planning and Contraceptive Policy Brief indicates that 6 to 10% of women are pregnant at the time of incarceration and they have many unmet needs. In some cases, their constitutionally protected right to abortion is subjugated.
VI. MOVEMENT-COUNTERMOVEMENT DYNAMICS

Social movement theory can help us better understand the complexity of movement-countermovement dynamics (McCaffrey and Keys 2000). Landmark legal victories mobilized the opposition to push for increased restrictions. Attacks on reproductive health care providers have led to critical shortages and women continue to be “caught in this cross-fire of a heated ideological battle” (Keys 2010). In response reproductive rights organizations are fighting to protect access and reduce stigma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAWS: In two landmark decisions, the Supreme Court extended an individual’s right to privacy to include access to birth control (Griswold v. Connecticut 1965) and abortion (Roe v. Wade 1973). As is typical, these movement successes galvanized countermovement activity. As a further illustration of these movement-countermovement dynamics, Wheaton College, following the lead of Hobby Lobby, is claiming that the contraception coverage mandate in the Affordable Care Act of 2010 violates their religious freedom and it has moved to strip all students of health care insurance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESTRICTIONS: On the abortion front, extremists continue to wage war on reproductive health clinics and providers. The latest tally from the Guttmacher Institute shows that since 2010 states have enacted 282 restrictions, including imposed waiting periods, limits on medication for abortion, late-term abortion bans, and Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers (TRAP), which are onerous requirements for licensure and hospital-like conditions beyond what is necessary for safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTACKS: Frequent incidents of vilification, intimidation, harassment, stalking, and extremist violence, including eight murders, have been documented by organizations like the Feminist Majority Foundation and NARAL. This dangerous climate has contributed to the scarcity of abortion providers. To address this dire need, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists issued an Opinion from the Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women in 2014, supporting the expansion of abortion training to ensure women’s access to safe abortion care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLINING RATES: According to a 2015 AP survey, the number of abortions has declined by 12% in the past five years. While anti-abortion groups credit sonogram viewing, reproductive rights organizations point to the reduction in teen pregnancy resulting from extended access to contraceptives and increased health insurance coverage. The closing of 70 clinics—be it celebrated or decried—is also a contributing factor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VII. REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ADVOCATES:**
- Ipas
- Med Students for Choice
- National Abortion Federation
- National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health
- Pathfinder International
- Planned Parenthood
- Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights
- Women’s Reproductive Rights Assistance Project

**FEMINIST AND PROCHOICE ORGANIZATIONS:**
- Advocates for Youth
- Catholics for Choice
- Feminist Majority Foundation
- National Network of Abortion Funds
- NARAL
- National Organization for Women
- One in Three Campaign
- Pro-Choice Public Education Project

**LEGAL/POLICY CENTERS**
- ACLU
- Center for Reproductive Rights
- National Women’s Law Center
- Law Students for Reproductive Justice

**REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE COLLECTIVES**
- Sister Song
- Trust Black Women Partnership

VIII. SUGGESTED RESOURCES

**Films**
- After Tiller (2013)
- The Pill (2003)
- Choice: Then and Now Series
- Not Yet Rain (2009)
- No Woman, No Cry (2010)
- Obvious Child (2009/2014)
- The Last Abortion Clinic (2005)
- Unborn in the USA: Inside the War on Abortion (2007)
- Vessel (2014)
- When Abortion Was Illegal: Untold Stories (1992)
- 12th and Delaware (2010)

**Global**

**Books**

**REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS:**
References


Media reports of violence against lesbians and gay men tend to focus on one segment of the LGBT community—white, middle class men—and largely ignore that part of the community that arguably suffers a larger share of the violence—racial minorities, the poor, and women. Meyer offers the first investigation of anti-queer violence that focuses on the role played by race, class, and gender. Drawing on interviews with forty-seven victims of violence, Meyer shows that LGBT people encounter significantly different forms of violence—and perceive that violence quite differently—based on their race, class, and gender. His research highlights the extent to which other forms of discrimination—including racism and sexism—shape LGBT people’s experience of abuse. Meyer observes that given the many differences in how anti-queer violence is experienced, the present media focus on white, middle-class victims greatly oversimplifies and distorts the nature of anti-queer violence. Many feel that the struggle for gay rights has largely been accomplished and the tide of history has swung in favor of LGBT equality. *Violence against Queer People,* on the contrary, argues that the lives of many LGBT people—particularly the most vulnerable—have improved very little, if at all, over the past thirty years.

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Global Feminist Partnership Program Commentary

Nepal has elected a long-time women’s right campaigner as the country’s first female president. Bidhya Devi Bhandari, the 54-year-old deputy leader of Nepal’s Communist Party of Nepal Unified Marxist-Leninist, had lobbied actively for the new constitution to require that either the president or vice-president be a woman. Nepal has been trying to shift from a traditionally male-dominated society, where women are mostly limited to working at homes or on farms, to one in which women have equal access to opportunities and legal rights.

However, some advocates also have concerns that she isn’t the feminist leader Nepal needs. One of the biggest sources of contention was the government’s failure to allow single mothers or those wed to foreigners to pass on citizenship rights to their children. Although she supported women’s inclusion in government, Bhandari defended the government provisions that have left women without the right to pass on citizenship to their children.

Despite these contentions, in a male-dominated society like Nepal, Bhandari’s political progress is still a commendable achievement.

*If you are interested in participating Global Feminist Partnership Program, please contact Yun Ling Li (yunling@vt.edu) or Susan Lee (susanlee@bu.edu)*

-Yun Ling Li, Chair of Global Feminist Partnership Program
## CONTACT INFORMATION
(if this is a Gift Membership, please complete this form with Recipient’s information)

- Name:
- Address:
- Email:
- Phone:
- Occupation or Academic Rank:

## MEMBERSHIP DUES

**How Long Have You Been a Member?**
- New Member
- Refereed By: __________________________
- 1-2 years
- 3-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 10+ years

**Gift Membership Dues:**
- $20 = Gift (Student Recipient)
- $45 = Gift (Professional Recipient)

**Fixed Dues:**
- $20 = Student
- $20 = Retired

**Regular Dues:**
- $30 = Income less than $24,999
- $45 = Income $25,000 - $39,999
- $60 = Income $40,000 - $54,999
- $75 = Income $55,000 - $69,999
- $90 = Income $70,000 - $84,999
- $105 = Income $85,000 - $99,999
- $120 = Income $100,000 - $119,999
- $135 = Income $120,000+

**Sustaining Dues:**
- $200 = Sustaining Membership
- $2,000 = Lifetime Membership
- $1,000 = Lifetime 1/2 Installment
- $500 = Lifetime 1/4 Installment

## PAYMENT

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- Contributions $________
- Total $________

Visa, Mastercard, and Discover only

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- Card Number: __________________________
- Billing Address: _________________________
- City/State/ZIP: _________________________
- Expiration Date: __________
- Signature: ____________________________

Please return by fax or mail; DO NOT EMAIL
FAX: (785) 864-5280

CHECKS MUST BE IN USD ONLY
Please make checks payable and mail to:
Sociologists for Women in Society
1415 Jayhawk Blvd., Rm. 716
Lawrence, KS 66045

Would you like to make a contribution? (enter amount)

- $____ SWS Operations
- $____ Natalie Alfon Fund for discrimination support
- $____ Rosenblum Award Fund
- $____ Beth B. Hess Scholarship
- $____ Distinguished Feminist Lectureship
- $____ Mentoring Award
- $____ Undergraduate Social Action Award
- $____ Chow-Green Dissertation Scholarship
- $____ SWS-MFP ASA Minority Fellowship Program

Please complete information on back:
Please tell us about yourself!  
(optional)

Racial/Ethnic Identification  
(please select all that apply)
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native  
☐ Asian  
☐ Black or African American  
☐ Hispanic or Latino  
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander  
☐ White  
☐ Self-identification: ____________________________

Gender Identification  
☐ Female  
☐ Male  
☐ Self-identification: ____________________________

Which of the following are most important to you?  
(please select all that apply)
☐ Fighting discrimination against feminists in the academy  
☐ Helping make feminist change in society more broadly  
☐ Fostering real conversations about race  
☐ Helping feminist sociologists have successful careers  
☐ Recognizing outstanding scholars with awards  
☐ Supporting the publication of feminist scholarship  
☐ Networking, supporting, and mentoring feminists of color  
☐ Supporting global feminist scholarship and gender justice  
☐ Building a strong and diverse pool of candidates for elected positions within SWS  
☐ Helping increase our numbers and the inclusion of our members

ACADEMIC INTERESTS  
(please select all that apply)
☐ Application and Practice  
☐ Comparative and Historical Approaches  
☐ Family, Life Course, and Society  
☐ Gender and Sexuality  
☐ Inequalities and Stratification  
☐ Medicine and Health  
☐ Place and Environment  
☐ Politics and Social Change  
☐ Population and Ecology  
☐ Race and Ethnicity  
☐ Social Control, Law, Crime, and Deviance  
☐ Social Psychology and Interaction  
☐ Sociology of Culture  
☐ Theory, Knowledge, and Science  
☐ Work, Economy and Organizations  
☐ Qualitative Approaches  
☐ Quantitative Approaches

How would you like to receive your SWS publications?  
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Digital

Gender & Society  
☐  
☐

Network News  
☐  
☐
**Announcements, Celebrations, Accomplishments, etc!**

**Chloe Bird** received the 2015 Leadership award from the California Department of Managed Care at the Right Care Initiative meeting for “improving women’s cardiovascular outcomes and reducing gender disparities”. The award recognizes the work she has led on mapping the quality of Women’s Cardiovascular (CVD) Care and making gender gaps in quality of women’s CVD care visible to plans, policymakers and women.


The National Academy of Science has appointed **Bernice Pescosolido** to the standing Committee on the Science of Changing Behavioral Health Social Norms. The Committee examines the evidence base for strategies to change social norms, beliefs, and attitudes related to mental and substance use disorders in order to support individuals to seek treatment and other supportive services; reduce discrimination, negative attitudes, and stereotyping; and improve public knowledge about behavioral health.

**Bernice Pescosolido** has been appointed co-Director of the Indiana University Network Science Institute. The newly-established $7 million initiative brings together many of the university’s top minds to explore and embrace the challenge of understanding complex networks that underlie large-scale systems, including the environment, economics, technology and human health. The Institute unites 100+ researchers at Indiana University, building on their world-renowned multidisciplinary expertise toward further scientific understanding of the complex networked systems of our world through pioneering new approaches in mapping, representing, visualizing, modeling, and analyzing diverse complex networks across levels and disciplines.

**Jenny Korn** was recently awarded the Carl J. Couch Internet Research Award.


More exciting publications from our membership:


**Heather McKee Hurwitz** completed her PhD at UC Santa Barbara in June 2015 under the direction of Verta Taylor. She is now the Post-Doctoral Fellow in the Athena Center for Leadership Studies and the Department of Sociology at Barnard College in New York City. Her dissertation was entitled, "The 51%: Gender, Feminism, and Culture in the Occupy Wall Street Movement."
Local & Regional Chapters in Action!

SWS-South will hold its annual coffee-for-a-cause and silent auction during our 2016 Annual Meeting in conjunction with SSS in Atlanta, GA. We are sponsoring Lost N Found, an organization dedicated to helping homeless LGBTQ youth find permanent housing. Lost N Found is the only Atlanta-based, non-profit agency that seeks to address the specific needs of the homeless LGBTQ youth (http://lnfy.org/mission-and-history/). We will have a silent auction and donation drive to benefit Lost N Found. If you have questions, please contact Vision Committee Chair, Denise Bissler (dbissler@rmc.edu). The Vision Committee appreciates every effort you make to keep these charitable traditions strong and for your generous donations!

We will also sponsor a panel session that involves the organization: “Lost and found: The LGBTQ homeless populations and how your research can make a difference.” The session asks scholars and activists to consider the role that scholars should have in local community work and focuses on the work that Lost N Found does in the local community.

Early Career Gender Scholar Award, due January 15, 2016. Assistant professors, post-doctoral scholars, contingent faculty, research associates, or other early career scholars who hold the Ph.D. and are affiliated with an institution in the South are eligible for this award. Full details are available at: http://swsssouth.org/awards.html