

THE BERKELEY UNDERGRADUATE SOCIOLOGY ASSOCIATION

PRESENTS

“In Pursuit of the Global: Mapping Social Currents”

The Third Annual UC Berkeley Sociological Research Symposium

Friday, April 22, 2011

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE

Aaron Benavidez, Daniel Bessonov, Zahraa Charara, Colt Shane Fulk, Brian Gouw,
Genevieve Head-Gordon, Jana Hopkins, Brian Jimenez, Alexa Makreas,
Sarah Newton, Kevin Rychel, and Janet Yi

SPONSORSHIP

The Symposium Committee is grateful for the remarkable support provided by Alpha Kappa Delta, Anthropology Undergraduate Association, Black Sociological Association, CalTV, Associated Students of the University of California (ASUC), Campus Life and Leadership for the Student Opportunity Fund Grant, and the UC Berkeley Department of Sociology.

ADDITIONAL APPRECIATION

We would also like to thank the following people and organizations for their significant contributions: Michael Burawoy, Kim Voss, Sue Thur, Allison Hall, Cristina Rojas, Kristi Bedolla, Daryl and Germaine McCoy, DeShaun McCoy, Irene Bloemraad, Millicent Morris-Cheney, Belinda White, Teresa and Martin Head-Gordon, Carol Giannakaras, Berkeley Bowl, Berkeley Thai House, Café Milano, Cream and the Shamieh Family, Free Speech Café, Gypsy's, King Pin Donuts, Noah's Bagels, Sunrise Deli, Tako Sushi, Piedmont Piano Company, Huy Doan, Katie Carroll, Rebecca Chavez, Bill Gentry, Tamar Young, John Shea O'Donnell, Natasha Wenzel, Iris Kan, Laleh Behbehanian, Office of Undergraduate Research, ASUC Senators Vishalli Loomba and Robert Jittrikawiphol, and the University of California, Berkeley.

PUBLISHED BY THE UC BERKELEY SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM, APRIL 2011



WELCOME

“Some of the most serious challenges facing mankind—climate change, energy crisis, and disease—stem from processes that transcend national boundaries and social divisions, yet the tools to tackle them are still largely locked within national boundaries and controlled by powerful, vested interests. ... We can no longer retreat back to an insular localism, so we must move forward to realize the potentials of a more complete and complex globalization.”

—Michael Burawoy, “Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for a Global Sociology”

Welcome to the Third Annual UC Berkeley Sociological Research Symposium! Today, we will celebrate unstoppable intellectual inquiry among scholars from multiple departments in both the social sciences and humanities. Intended as a communal space for the sharing and building of new knowledge, the Symposium will exemplify the pursuit of fresh ideas and innovative research.

Today, we honor those who stayed up late at night reading through stacks of books and piles of articles; who revised and then re-revised their research questions; who conducted and transcribed interviews and coded data; and who carefully analyzed findings, contemplated results, and drew thought-provoking conclusions. This occasion is their opportunity to share with you—their peers and mentors—the culmination of incalculable hours of research.

The Symposium also represents the astonishing conclusion of hundreds of hours of planning by Symposium Committee members who have demonstrated a remarkable commitment to showcasing remarkable undergraduate, graduate, and professional research in the social sciences and humanities at UC Berkeley.

Above all, we hope this year’s Symposium will offer an exciting celebration of scholarly pursuits.

Aaron Benavidez, SYMPOSIUM CHAIR
Daniel Bessonov, SYMPOSIUM ASSOCIATE CHAIR
Genevieve Head-Gordon, SYMPOSIUM ASSOCIATE CHAIR
Jana Hopkins, SYMPOSIUM ASSOCIATE CHAIR
Alexa Makreas, SYMPOSIUM ASSOCIATE CHAIR
Kevin Rychel, SYMPOSIUM ASSOCIATE CHAIR
Janet Yi, SYMPOSIUM ASSOCIATE CHAIR

The Sociology Department is very pleased to see the successful program that the Berkeley Undergraduate Sociology Association has organized for the Third Annual UC Berkeley Sociological Research Symposium. We are proud and supportive of this major effort.

The Symposium will feature a total of 35 papers by 42 presenters from universities including Barnard College, CSU Long Beach, CSU Sacramento, Eotvos Lorand University, Nanjing University, Stanford University, UC Berkeley, UCLA, UC San Diego, and the University of Guelph. Among the presenters, you will find Haas Scholars, McNair Scholars, Institute of International Studies Scholars, and many honors thesis students. These presenters come from 20 different disciplines, demonstrating the Symposium’s commitment to interdisciplinary learning.

We look forward to an exciting day of presentations and discussions.

Kim Voss, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY CHAIR AND UC BERKELEY PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY

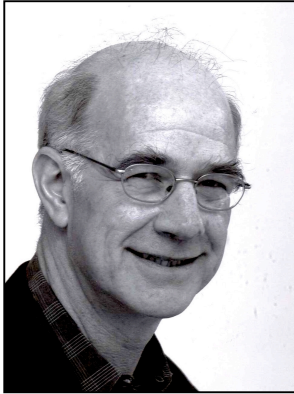
The Third Annual UC Berkeley Sociological Research Symposium
“In Pursuit of the Global: Mapping Social Currents”

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 2011

SCHEDULE

9:00-10:00 A.M.	REGISTRATION
10:00-11:00 A.M.	OPENING CEREMONY, PAULEY BALLROOM AARON BENAVIDEZ , SYMPOSIUM CHAIR BRIAN JIMENEZ , SYMPOSIUM COORDINATOR OPENING KEYNOTE SPEAKER, MICHAEL BURAWOY INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT FORMER AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, UC BERKELEY
11:15-12:15 P.M.	SESSION I UNDERGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS
12:15-1:15 P.M.	LUNCH, PAULEY BALLROOM MUSICAL PERFORMANCE BY THE UC JAZZ ENSEMBLE
1:15-2:15 P.M.	SESSION II UNDERGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS
2:30 -3:45 P.M.	SESSION III GRADUATE STUDENT PRESENTATIONS
4:00-4:30 P.M.	CLOSING CEREMONY, TILDEN ROOM, MLK STUDENT UNION AARON BENAVIDEZ , SYMPOSIUM CHAIR ZAHRAA CHARARA , ASSOCIATE CHAIR KEVIN RYCHEL , ASSOCIATE CHAIR ALEXA MAKREAS , ASSOCIATE CHAIR GENEVIEVE HEAD-GORDON , ASSOCIATE CHAIR

SYMPOSIUM KEYNOTE SPEAKER



OPENING KEYNOTE SPEAKER, **Michael Burawoy**
2010-2014 INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT
2004 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT
PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, UC BERKELEY

Michael Burawoy has studied industrial workplaces in different parts of the world—Zambia, Chicago, Hungary, and Russia—through participant observation. In his different projects he has tried to cast light—from the standpoint of the workplace—on the nature of postcolonialism, on the organization of consent to capitalism, on the peculiar forms of working class consciousness and work organization in state socialism, and on the dilemmas of transition from socialism to capitalism. During the 1990s he studied post Soviet decline as “economic involution”: how the Russian economy was driven by the expansion of a range of intermediary organizations operating in the sphere of exchange (trade, finance, barter, new forms of money), and how the productive economy recentered on households and especially women. No longer able to work in factories, most recently he has turned to the study of his own workplace—the university—to consider the way sociology itself is produced and then disseminated to diverse publics. Over the course of his research and teaching, he has developed theoretically driven methodologies that allow broad conclusions to be drawn from ethnographic research and case studies. These methodologies are represented in *Global Ethnography*, a book co-authored with nine graduate students, which shows how globalization can be studied “from below” through participation in the lives of those who experience it. Throughout his sociological career he has engaged with Marxism, seeking to reconstruct it in the light of his research and more broadly in the light of historical challenges of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

THE DANESHA MCCOY AWARD



The Symposium is honored to offer presenters the opportunity to win the Danesha McCoy Award, an annual prize established in memory of sociology undergraduate Danesha McCoy.

An integral member of the sociology department, Danesha was a Symposium coordinator, member of the Berkeley Undergraduate Sociology Association, and sociology peer adviser. In preparation for the Symposium 2010, Danesha was a fiercely motivated conference coordinator. She ensured that people with special needs were accommodated, spearheaded food organizing, and tirelessly worked the registration table the day of the Symposium. Danesha passed away on March 1, 2011 from a lengthy battle with cancer.

The Symposium is privileged to create this award for Danesha’s outstanding contributions to the UC Berkeley academic community.

The Danesha McCoy Award will be given to four outstanding Symposium undergraduate presenters during the Symposium on Friday, April 22. These four winners will be presented with a plaque during the Symposium’s closing ceremony.

SESSION I

“The global economy materializes through a worldwide grid of strategic places, from export-processing zones to major international business and financial centers. We can think of this global grid as constituting a new economic geography of centrality, one that cuts across national boundaries and across the old North-South divide. It signals the emergence of a parallel political geography of power, a transnational space for the formation of new claims by global capital.”

—Saskia Sassen, *Globalization and Its Discontents*

UNDERGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

11:15 A.M.-12:15 P.M.

*We expect all presenters and attendees to arrive before 11:15 A.M. and stay for the entire session.
Please refrain from leaving or entering a presentation already in progress.*

ROOM: TAN OAK, MLK STUDENT UNION
THEME: LATIN AMERICA

MODERATOR: CODY SEATON

Trish Mittal, UC Berkeley

“THE IMPACT OF THE POLICE PACIFICATION UNIT PROGRAM (UNIDADE DE POLÍCIA PACIFICADORA-UPP) ON PUBLIC SECURITY AND CITIZENSHIP IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL”

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil has been characterized by violent crime for the last 30 years. The government has neglected to provide safety and protection for its citizens, allowing drug gangs to occupy shanty-towns, known as *favelas*, in which one-third of the population resides. Rio’s citizens have suffered from violence among rival drug gangs and from violence between drug gangs and the police. In December of 2008, the Rio state government implemented a program, the Police Pacification Unit (Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora-UPP), to reclaim the territory of the favelas by kicking out drug gangs and instituting a permanent police force to reestablish state control. Since the police in Rio have a long-standing history of violence and corruption, this paper seeks to assess how the UPP program impacts public security and extension of citizenship rights in Rio de Janeiro. Mittal’s findings suggest that although the UPP program is improving public security provision and indirectly improving the extension of citizenship rights to some citizens, it is not improving public security and the extension of citizenship to all citizens in Rio de Janeiro.

Roxane Darrow, UC Berkeley

“FROM SUBSISTENCE TO SUPERMARKETS: CHILEAN SMALL-SCALE FARMER PERSPECTIVES ON THEIR INTEGRATION INTO THE INDUSTRIAL FOOD SYSTEM”

This paper answers the following question: How is the rapid rise of supermarkets in rural Chile affecting small-scale farmer livelihoods? I conducted 13 interviews and a six-person focus group in Yumbel, Chile. I found that Yumbel’s supermarket arrived in 2006, and has since become an important economic and social symbol for the town. However, the farmers do not perceive that the supermarket is affecting their ability to sell their crops. Rather, their main competitors are purveyors who sell industrial produce for low prices at the weekly local farmers’ market. Of the 19 small-scale farmers I interviewed, six do not want to sell to the supermarket due to fear of contractual requirements: quality, quantity, and certification. Eleven farmers understand these difficulties and want to overcome them in order to sell to the supermarket—two are undecided. In September 2010, the local government rural development agency (PRODESAL) started to speak with the supermarket managers to organize a system whereby a group of small-scale farmers would sell “environmentally friendly” products to the supermarket. It remains to be seen if the local government-sponsored development agency will act in the farmer’s best interests.

Sandra Núñez-Portocarrero, UC Berkeley

“REDEFINING GENDER ROLES AFTER THE INTERNAL CONFLICT: WOMEN IN AYACHUCHO, PERU”

The internal conflict in Peru between 1980 and 2000 is considered the most violent period since the establishment of the republic. Although the civil war took place all around the country, the Andean highland region of Ayacucho was affected the most. Today, the Peruvian state recognizes the necessity of reparation, and has a well-developed legal framework that deals with National Reconciliation. However, women are not considered the main victims of this conflict since the majority of people killed were men. Yet, as the number of male casualties increased so did the number of widows and orphans. Women had to take on traditionally male roles to survive and protect their space, such as learning how to work in non-traditional jobs, becoming the head of the family, organizing to defend themselves, and taking leadership roles in their community. This presentation focuses on this re-definition of gender roles. What consequences did this shift in gender roles have on their social and cultural spaces? More specifically, how did the re-definition of gender roles during the internal conflict create women leaders in Ayacucho? The impact of the conflict continues long after its end, and an understanding of how the processes of gender re-definition affected the lives of both the women who experienced the conflict and the present young female generation in Ayacucho is important in order to create and sustain an effective process of reconciliation.

ROOM: TILDEN, MLK STUDENT UNION

MODERATOR: CLARISSA ARAFILES

THEMES: NATIONAL IDENTITY, APARTHEID, AND REVOLUTION

Aaron Benavidez, UC Berkeley

“(RE)MEMBERING WHILE FORGETTING: MONUMENTAL MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE (RE)PRODUCTION OF A NATIONAL IDENTITY IN POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA”

This paper studies monumental structures recently constructed in the service of a post-apartheid national identity. The presentation unravels the construction of state identity to see if a national discourse was implicated in the brutally real struggle over who belongs in and to the state. Based on 90 interviews in Johannesburg at the Nelson Mandela Bridge, Apartheid Museum, and Constitution Hill, this paper makes the argument that the rhetoric of national identity sits on a fault line, a tenuous tension between an inclusivity that seems to incorporate multiple “indigenous” groups in its body politic but at the exclusion of ethnic identities outside the nation-state. Even more, this research found that the national identity produced in South Africa has been manufactured for tourists and international capitalist as much as for citizens and residents of the South African state.

Margaux Fitoussi, UC Berkeley

“A SPECTER HAUNTING SOUTH AFRICA: CUBA’S SIGNIFICANCE TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ANTI-APARTHEID STRUGGLE 1975-1991”

During the struggle against the South African apartheid regime, the African National Congress (ANC) maintained a close relationship with revolutionary Cuba. Cuba extended its support of the liberation struggle almost immediately after Fidel Castro’s revolution succeeded in overthrowing the American-supported Fulgencio Batista in 1959. A profound kinship between Cuba and the ANC transcended simply that of a politico-military relationship. Drawing from archival documents found at the University of Cape Town, University of the Western Cape, and the University of Fort Hare as well as several semi-structured interviews, this thesis focuses on the Federation of Cuban Women’s contribution to the politicization of the African National Congress’s Women’s Section in the 1980s.

Tina Law, Barnard College

“EXPLORING THE ROLE OF BUDDHISM IN POLITICS THROUGH THE 2007 BURMESE SAFFRON REVOLUTION”

Examining the Buddhist-led 2007 Saffron Revolution in Burma, this paper will explore the emergent role of Buddhism in contemporary politics. Law contends that the relationship between politics and Buddhism is distinct from the interactions between politics and Judeo-Christian religions. Moreover, she argues that the unique characteristics of Buddhism give the Eastern religion the exceptional capacity to avoid the consequences that consistently beleaguer the Abrahamic religions, particularly when practitioners participate in politics. Most significantly, she asserts that Buddhism serves as a pedagogical challenge to understandings of religion and conventional discourse on political engagement—which builds upon but is also critical of Talal Asad’s anti-definition of religion. By using the 2007 Saffron Revolution as a case study, this paper seeks to illuminate the emergent and encouraging role of Buddhism in politics and to problematize the pedagogical frameworks that currently stymied its holistic evaluation. In doing so, this paper aspires to be neither a preeminent advocacy of Buddhism in politics nor a fatalistic decree of the Abrahamic religions in politics. Rather, this paper aims to further illuminate the controversial, imperfect, and, yet, undeniably significant role of religion in politics and its unrealized but vast potential to bring about positive social, political, and economic change.

ROOM: BARROWS 180

MODERATOR: BRIAN JIMENEZ

THEME: EDUCATION

Jane Leer, UC Berkeley

"THE PROMISE VERSUS THE REALITY OF EXPANDED EDUCATION IN CHILE: A STUDY OF YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS"

The Chilean system of higher education has undergone vast expansion since being privatized in the 1980s. Throughout the same period, Chile has seen rapid economic growth propelled by the transition to a market-driven economy. While the expansion of higher education has led to increased educational attainment and enrollment levels overall, certain socioeconomic groups have benefited from this growth more so than others, and a high level of income inequality persists despite economic development. Through interviews and surveys, Leer examines Chilean youths' perceptions of higher education, social mobility, and class stratification within Chilean society. Determining how youth perceive the system of higher education in relation to society will contribute to an understanding of the extent to which privatized higher education can foster social inclusion and how inequality is perceived and explained within society.

Beth DuFault, UCLA

"MOM'S THE BOSS—IT'S THE PRINCIPAL!"

The differences women bring to leadership roles have been of particular interest in recent years. This ethnographic study at an adult school in California examines the relationships between a principal and her administrative staff as she manages the school and navigates leadership transitions. The study reveals the impact of "second shift" (demands of home and career) and how this double duty influences work culture. DeFault finds important connections between women leaders and their subordinates as they relate as "moms" and parents. She challenges the assumption that motherhood in the workplace is a social penalty that undermines women's power and authority. The paper finally raises questions regarding the role motherhood might play during the transition process in awarding social capital within the new administration.

Danya Al-Saleh and Rafi Arafin, UC Berkeley

"'ISLA7 AL TA3LEEM!' REFORM EDUCATION: THE UNIVERSITY AND REVOLUTION"

The dust is settling after the rapid societal transformation that is the 25th of January Egyptian Revolution. While reforming established government institutions such as the parliament, constitution, and military is undoubtedly important, the media, politicians, and activists largely ignore an institution which most Egyptians interact with daily—the classroom. This paper analyzes the role and responsibility of the education system in recreating the country, cities, communities, and citizens in the vein of the protesters' demands. Inspired by Frantz Fanon, we understand the importance of Egypt's post-revolutionary fervor, including its possibilities and its pitfalls. With a tenuous, yet optimistic understanding of revolutionary change, we ask: Can this fervor carry through to classrooms and lectures halls of universities? Situated in the historical colonial and post-colonial context, we assert that the education system has actively created structural inequalities and reified these inequalities through segregating spatial reorganization. With this perspective in mind, we then ask: What is the responsibility of the university in revolutionary reform?

ROOM: MADRONE, MLK STUDENT UNION
THEMES: GENDER AND SEXUALITY

MODERATOR: JANET YI

Jessica Neasbitt, UC Berkeley

“LIP SERVICE(S): DISCOURSES OF DESIGNER VAGINAS”

In this paper, Neasbitt examines the discourse(s) surrounding a group of medical procedures referred to as female genital cosmetic surgeries (FGCS), specifically their relation to the growing medicalization of female sexuality in the United States. Utilizing the recent interaction between doctors who perform FGCS and the New View Group (NVG), one of the most vocal and academic groups to challenge the practice of FGCS, she engages in an analysis of the discourses surrounding these procedures. This presentation interrogates the role of neoliberalism within discourses of FGCS, beginning with a discussion of key legal decisions that allowed for market creation and advertising of the procedures. In addition to the creation of a market for FGCS, Neasbitt illustrates the increasing use of neoliberal rhetoric of “individual responsibility” within discourses of health as a key feature of pro-FGCS discourse. Neasbitt also demonstrates how these discourses often frame FGCS as an exercise of individual rights and/or freedoms, especially when faced with critiques and resistance by groups like the NVG. These resistance groups often challenge this view of agency by illustrating the growing pathologization of both the female body and female sexuality in the United States. This pathologization, when combined with a strict adherence to the “two sex model” of gender, problematizes pro-FGCS rhetorics of freedom and empowered choice, according to the NVG and other resistance groups, and should thus continue to come under scrutiny as these procedures continue to increase in popularity and availability.

Michele Cadigan, CSU Long Beach

“EXAMINING POWER AND STATUS IN CASUAL SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP”

The purpose of this study is to investigate the dynamics of power as they exist between men and women involved in heterosexual, non-committed sexual relationships otherwise known as “hook-up” relationships. Using a mixed methods approach, Cadigan surveyed 290 undergraduates from the following four introductory level courses to determine if gender plays a role in predicting an individual’s perceived status and power within the context of “hook-up” based relationship and how status and power, in turn, may affect his/her individual self concept and sense of agency. She also conducted follow-up, semi-structured interviews with three undergraduates: two female freshmen and one male sophomore. Many studies that compare women and men focus on how these groups feel about themselves within larger social contexts. In this study, Cadigan wants to focus on how these women and men feel about themselves within the context of these casual sexual relationships as well as in larger society. Focusing on how individuals view their partners and themselves within “hook up” dynamics, she will explain why people may engage in these relationships.

Ikran Mohamad, UC Berkeley

“FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION: ASSESSING THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION’S APPROACH”

A statement released by the World Health Organization (WHO) sets forth methods in globally eliminating female genital mutilation (FGM) that fail to be applicable to every practicing region and are far too grand and essentialist. WHO proposes a sustained involvement in eradicating the procedure along with community-led programs and the involvement of various organizations and programs such as health professional groups and even divisions of health, legal, education, finance, and women groups. FGM is practiced globally and the policies proposed by WHO reflect a global study, resulting in the inability to apply WHO’s eliminating policies to every practicing region. To properly situate how the Organization’s global approach is ineffective in eradicating the procedure for some regions, this presentation examines Somalia as a case. Historical and current affairs illustrate how the Somali populace inhabits a nation of civil unrest, insurgencies, turmoil, daily violence, and anarchy. Factional fighting and an ineffective central government since the regime’s collapse in 1991 has created a region of fragmented identity permeated with multiple forms of violence, and FGM is just one type of violence experienced by Somalis. This paper will examine how and why the World Health Organization’s goal to eliminate FGM fails to accommodate the specific circumstance of Somalia.

ROOM: BARROWS 115

MODERATOR: TABITHA FREYTAG

THEMES: DISABILITY, EMPLOYMENT, AND FAMILY

Alyse Ritvo, UC Berkeley

**“THE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTIVE PASSING AMONG
UC BERKELEY UNDERGRADUATES WITH INVISIBLE DISABILITIES”**

It is well known that the prevalence of disability is increasing in American society. Given that disability is a subjective, multi-faceted concept, making assertions about the prevalence of disability is controversial task. While the ADA definition of the term as “a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities,” the pervasive expectation is that disabilities are visible conditions poses. This societal expectation produces unique challenges to a sizeable segment of the disabled population: those living with invisible disabilities. Since people with invisible disabilities can choose whether or not to conceal their disabilities in a given situation, they face the on-going challenge of deciding whether and how to present their disabilities. This paper asks: How do college students with invisible disabilities manage the process of selective passing? Furthermore, what is the meaning of the terms “invisible” and “disability” to these students? Ritvo has investigated this topic by conducting 24 semi-structured, in-depth interviews with UC Berkeley undergraduates who self-identify as having an invisible disability. Findings should refine Goffman’s theory of passing and inform public health workers and university administrators about how to better accommodate people with invisible disabilities—a growing portion of the college population.

Katherine Hood, UC Berkeley

**“DISCOURAGED WORKERS? MAKING SENSE OF
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT RECESSION”**

While the promise of upward mobility has long been a central theme in American culture, the reality of life in America sometimes falls short of this ideal. Past research suggests that for middle class Americans facing decline, the cultural repertoire available to them offers few tools with which they can make sense of their experience. Thus, when executives who have made cautious decisions in their career choices and sound investments in their personal security are laid off in the wake of unforeseen structural economic changes, they look to personal failings to provide explanation and meaning to their struggles. Through interviews with 16 men and women who have faced significant long term unemployment since the onset of the Great Recession, this research looks at whether and how this pattern has changed. In the midst of this very public, wide reaching, and much discussed economic decline, what does downward mobility mean for Americans? In looking at whether and how the unemployed draw on narratives surrounding the current recession to bring conceptual coherence and meaning to their experiences, this paper evaluates the limitations and the adaptability of the cultural repertoire available to Americans in economic distress. Ultimately, this research finds that while people facing long-term unemployment today see their problems as inextricably intertwined with the economic turmoil facing the country as a whole, they still overwhelmingly conceptualize solutions in individual terms.

Margarita Chudnovskaya, UC Berkeley

“COHABITATION IN EUROPE: NEW FORMS OF PARTNERSHIP AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FERTILITY”

One component of the theory of the second demographic transition in Europe is the emergence of new forms of family and partnership. Rather than entering into a marriage union directly, many (in some countries, the majority) of young couples choose to cohabit before or in place of marriage. This paper presents data demonstrating the extent of cohabitation and discusses the various types of cohabiting relationships. Furthermore, the paper addresses the complex connection between cohabitation and fertility. In a broader sense, the issue is whether childbearing is acceptable for a cohabiting, unmarried couple. An even larger question is why people tend to cohabit rather than get married or remain single. This paper describes this phenomenon of European cohabitation and suggests some tentative suggestions for these broader questions.

SESSION II

“All the distinctions that made up our standard picture of the modern state—the borders that divide domestic from international, the police from the military, crime from war and war from peace—have been overthrown. It was precisely those distinctions that defined the nation state. Without them, it is a zombie idea. It still looks alive, but it is dead.”

—Ulrich Beck, “The Terrorist Threat: World Risk Society Revisited”

UNDERGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

1:15-2:15 P.M.

*We expect all presenters and attendees to arrive before 1:15 P.M. and stay for the entire session.
Please refrain from leaving or entering a presentation already in progress.*

ROOM: MADRONE, MLK STUDENT UNION
THEMES: IDENTITY, RACE, AND MEDIA

MODERATOR: BRIAN JIMENEZ

Morgan Lewis, UC Berkeley

“LEARNING FROM ABU GHRAIB: TOWARDS A RESPONSIBLE EMPATHY”

This presentation begins with Noam Chomsky’s notion of “manufactured consent” to examine why pervasive condemnation of torture at Abu Ghraib in 2004 did not result in substantial change in U.S. foreign policy. Only those directly involved in the torture were reprimanded despite incontrovertible evidence of fault among high-commanding officers. The vast majority of feminist and human rights responses to Abu Ghraib unconsciously consented to the assumptions and parameters of the government’s representation of Arab male identity. In particular, counter-narratives about Abu Ghraib continue to treat the Arab world as homogenous, backwards, and repressed. Many have attempted to inspire empathy for detainees by arguing that sexualized torture is “especially humiliating for Arab men.” Given that the detainees at Abu Ghraib have been presented as enemy bodies, who suffer as peculiarly cultured beings, it was difficult for many in the West to truly understand what Judith Butler terms our “shared precariousness,” which is essential for motivating radical foreign policy reform.

Imani Mandela, Georgia State University

“RAPE ATTRIBUTION FOR UNDERGRADUATE AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS”

The attribution of believability, responsibility, and sentencing will be measured in a vignette based off the 1992 Mike Tyson rape trial by presenting four possible pairings: White victim/White perpetrator; White victim/Black perpetrator; Black victim/White perpetrator; and Black victim/Black perpetrator. The researcher’s hypothesis was that there would be a significant difference between males’ and females’ attribution and also that the manipulation of race in the scenario will cause a significant difference in attribution. The data set is comprised of undergraduate students at Georgia State University and “friends” of the researcher on Facebook. The size of the sample is 235 students, 159 women and 89 men. The researcher analyzes the data set for significant differences using SPSS statistical analysis. The results of the study indicate that the only statistically significant bias in the study was shown in the “believability” section of the survey, with both genders believing the Black perpetrator over the White victim at a significantly higher rate when compared to the other pairings. Curiously, this did not preclude participants from showing bias when attributing responsibility and sentencing. Overall, the findings of the study indicate considerable departures from literature trends. The results show that race and gender, in general, did not have an impact on attribution for this population of African-American students.

Clarissa Arafiles, UC Berkeley

“REPORTERS AND REFORGED IDENTITIES:

NEGOTIATING NARRATIVES OF VIOLENCE THROUGH THE JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE”

At the height of the 1986 People Power Revolution in the Philippines, Radio Veritas, the last Marcos-era radio station operating in Luzon, broadcasted coverage of widespread political unrest and galvanized mass demonstrations against an authoritarian military regime. In 2009, public outcry reached a fevered pitch following the execution of 32 journalists by rural paramilitary groups in the province of Maguindanao. These two events bracket a shift in the figuring of Philippine nationalism and civic participation: the turn toward promoting democratic rights to information as a means of negotiating Filipino citizenship and national identity. In tracing parallels between the Radio Veritas broadcast and the Maguindanao Massacre, Arafiles considers how community efforts and legislative attempts to combat violence against media workers organize practices of Filipino citizenship around demands raised by anti-impunity activists for government responsibility and transparency. These interwoven legacies of violence and journalism, along with state attempts to curtail political retaliation against press workers, shape discourses of nationalism and citizenship by defining and challenging corruption at the state level. As a critique of impunity and media suppression, this research supports a movement toward increased government accountability in the Philippines by problematizing ongoing responses to politically motivated violence.

ROOM: TAN OAK, MLK STUDENT UNION
THEMES: SEXUALITY AND EROTIC DESIRE

MODERATOR: JANET YI

Addison Pressnall Duff, CSU Sacramento

**"HOW RELIGIOSITY AND TYPE OF RELIGION AFFECT THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALITY:
EXPLORING THE MONOTHEISTIC FAITHS OF CHRISTIANITY, JUDAISM, AND ISLAM"**

This study examines the influence religiosity has toward the attitudes of homosexuality and gay rights. Duff studied three monotheistic religions from the "Abrahamic" faiths of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. Drawing from 19 interviews with self-identified Christian, Jewish, and Muslim individuals, she looks at how religiosity affects the attitudes each individual has about homosexuality and gay rights by considering issues such as marriage, adoption, and teaching at elementary schools and universities. Duff examines how religiosity can affect the attitudes of homosexuality, whether positive or negative, more than the denomination itself. She finds that religiosity levels, more so than religious denomination, directly affected the attitudes each individual had towards homosexuality and gay rights.

Brent Curdy, UC Berkeley

"BEING AN ALLY: TOWARD A BROADER DEFINITION OF 'STRAIGHT ALLY'"

A "straight ally" has been generally defined as a heterosexual person who works to end the oppression of the gay community. However, studies of straight allies have operationalized the term more narrowly, often only including those individuals affiliated with a GSA or other gay advocacy group. This is also true for the Heterosexual Ally Identity Development models. But organizational affiliation is not characteristic of all allies and there are many ways that individuals and groups can support both the social and political goals of the Gay Right Movement. Using a snowball sampling method, this study uses an operational definition of straight ally using political participation (voting "no" on California's Proposition 8, in favor of same-sex marriage) as a minimum standard of ally behavior and excludes those who have an organizational affiliation. By analyzing the identity standards of individuals who have been omitted from previous studies, this research generates more comprehensive identity development models. Rather than describing an ally in reference to an idealized concept, this study reveals the variety and subjectivity of ally identities, which supports the identity control model proposed by Burke and Stets.

Inbal Nachman, UC Berkeley

"AVATARS AND SEXUALITY: EMBODIMENT IN THE VIRTUAL WORLD OF SECOND LIFE"

The past few decades have given rise to the online gaming community, which has inexplicably entangled notions of selfhood and identity. One online game of interest is Second Life, a virtual world based on the real world, where avatars form complex relationships, purchase real estate, and even engage in sexual activities as they would in real life. All these actions and communicative performances suggest the gamer gains personhood through these practices in the virtual world, unlike personhood in the real world, which is assigned to a subject by simply being a person. This issue of locating identity and personhood is one that has been studied for several decades by prominent anthropologist Tom Boellstorff. He observed that the avatar is not only a tool through which these behaviors can be practiced, but the avatar serves as a critical site for representing an idealized form of identity. Nachman will argue that identity, in its crudest form, is localized at the sexual practices of the role-playing worlds. The expectations and stereotypes attributed to gender appear to be amplified significantly in the virtual world, and, therefore, they can be studied as primary sites where notions of sexuality and identity can be apprehended. Only through the prism of embodiment of the sexual being can the crux of "role-playing" identity be illuminated to hold the true form of personhood of the gamer.

ROOM: TILDEN, MLK STUDENT UNION
THEMES: HEGEMONY AND KNOWLEDGE

MODERATOR: BRIAN GOUW

Annita Lucchesi, UC Berkeley

“‘PARKED OUT:’ DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, CITIZENSHIP, AND STRUGGLE IN THE REDWOOD REGION”

Claiming inspiration from the recent Egyptian Revolution, environmental activists gathered to stage a protest of their own on February 9, occupying Humboldt County’s Caltrans offices in an effort to block the widening of Highway 101 through Richardson Grove, an old growth redwood stand. Riot police emerged from the clash with gashes and third-degree burns, and protestors made claims of police brutality. This was not the first time violence materialized from public articulations of environmentalism in the region; these battles have been waged since the 1960s inception of Redwood National Park, which sent local unemployment and poverty skyrocketing. I make sense of these repeated battles for access and control of redwood forests in the area by examining the roles in which environmental activists, mill communities, the timber industry, and the state play. In this way, I ask: How is violence produced from struggles over redwood forest access and use? Additionally, what are the implications of this violence? Drawing from a Gramscian perspective on hegemony and common sense, I argue that this repeated violence stems from a series of strategic essentialisms employed in a simultaneous struggle for discursive legitimacy on development, rurality, and environment. Furthermore, building upon an extensive ethnography of the area, I claim that these strategic essentialisms work to create a bounded conception of community and citizenship rights, which lays the foundations for future violence—exacerbating poverty, inequality, and political and socioeconomic polarization; this ultimately erases interrelations among community members and fractures ideas of communal citizenship.

Thor Barrera, CSU Sacramento

“THE ANOMALOUS INTERDEPENDENCE OF SCIENCE AND SOCIETY IN THE MODERN WORLD”

After hearing much about Michael Faraday’s discovery of electromagnetic induction, William Gladstone, then British Chancellor of the Exchequer, visited the Royal Society in 1850 to inquire as to the excitement of the discovery and whether or not it had any practical value. Michael Faraday proclaimed to him that “One day, sir, you may tax it.” Faraday’s work on electromagnetism has given rise to the development of electric generators, electric motors, and electromagnets among other things. Today’s world is not much more removed from Faraday’s than meeting with Gladstone. Science has seen its social structure folded into mainstream culture and day-to-day life of societies across the globe. In the modern world, science is more and more increasingly dependent on society to progress with larger, more complex, and expensive research. Society is dependent on the discoveries and developments of science for jobs, technology, health care, and, perhaps more interestingly, for our own personal worldviews. But how far has the process of integration between science and society come, and what challenges lay ahead?

Bálint Missetics, Eotvos Lorand University

“SOCIOLOGY AS A COUNTER-HEGEMONIC PRACTICE: THEORY AND APPLICATION”

Two important sources of the strength of an unjust status quo are its ability to make itself perceived as natural, self-explanatory, and inevitable, and its ability to relocate the blame onto its victims. The concept of meritocracy and the complimentary topos of the undeserving poor are crucial parts of the myth of legitimacy for social inequalities in capitalist societies. On the basis of the works of a variety of classical sociologists—such as Robert K. Merton, C. Wright Mills, and Pierre Bourdieu—Missetics argues that if this is the case, then the discipline of sociology is inherently political and has an immanent counter-hegemonic potential, which makes its practitioners the natural allies of the dominated. After presenting this case for a political understanding of sociology, Missetics present an account of its application, based on his own experiences in organizing with homeless people in Budapest.

ROOM: BARROWS 129

MODERATOR: TABITHA FREYTAG

THEMES: SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Sona Makker, UC Berkeley

“STREET-LEVEL GOAL DISPLACEMENT: OBSERVING INTERACTION AT THE SUITCASE CLINIC”

Several studies in organizational sociology have examined the phenomenon of goal displacement within formal organizations. This presentation studies The Suitcase Clinic, a student-run organization affiliated with the UC Berkeley. This organization manages and operates three weekly, drop-in centers that provide free health and social service for homeless and low-income individuals. The main question of this ethnographic study is: How do specific elements of the organizational structure and the culture of the Suitcase Clinic engender mechanisms by which some types of action/interaction are recognized as a product of the organization's practices? Through observation and interviewing, her findings suggest that as an organization that was established as a service learning organization, the clinic views its incapacity in achieving stated goals as a result of a lack of student enthusiasm/initiative or communication/collaboration among the organization's members. Makker argues this view stimulates a shift in organizational goals, representing a form of goal displacement. These findings provide insight for future research on the organizational structures of not only student-run health clinics, but also of social-service agencies that serve marginalized populations.

Ryan Whitacre, UC Berkeley

“FROM HIV TO HIV TREATMENT AS BIOMARKER:

REFORMULATING ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS IN MSM-TARGETED HIV-PREVENTION EFFORTS”

With attention to HIV/AIDS among men who have sex with men (MSM) communities, Whitacre explores the rearrangement of biosocial and sexual relationships as pharmaceutical technologies used for HIV-treatment are recast as HIV-prevention strategies. This paper discusses two particular prevention efforts: the mapping of HIV community viral loads and a clinical trial for the development of a pharmaceutical Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis. Central to the discussion are questions of ethics and decision-making that arise as well-known medical technologies are introduced to new contexts. While notions of the community viral load emerge in Public Health discourse, mingle in the public consciousness and resonate in the minds of MSM, notions of “at-risk populations” are reformulated. The map marks who has access to treatment and who is being treated. Meanwhile, in the clinical trial, Truvada—a pharmaceutical antiretroviral on the market and commonly used for HIV treatment—enters the bodies of HIV-negative men as a means for HIV prevention, creating new biomarkers while inviting experimentation and new forms of risk in sexual and medical practices. In both cases, risks are unpinned by new uncertainties, new ways of understanding the body, the self, and the other. Identities are reformed and behaviors are reconsidered. In a context where health is constituted by not having an illness—being HIV-negative—MSM are becoming increasingly more medicalized.

Corina Chung, Kenny Chung, Wendy Guo, Debbie Huang, Yuan Liu, UC Berkeley

“QUALITY OF LIFE IN EPILEPSY (QOLIE):

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA”

Epilepsy is a neurological condition that abruptly and unexpectedly creates numerous obstacles for people with epilepsy (PWE). Asian Americans are disproportionately affected by the condition. They are also at risk of suffering greater discrimination and misunderstanding about the condition. However, little is understood about these challenges among Asian Americans. We sought to better understand quality of life (QoL) in PWE by assessing challenges faced by PWE, particularly among Asian Americans residing in the San Francisco Bay Area. Eight focus groups were conducted to examine QoL among PWE both qualitatively and quantitatively. Participants were categorized into three strata based on language spoken and/or support group attendance. We used AtlasTI and SAS for data analysis. PWE face physical, psychosocial, and financial challenges, often losing privileges considered everyday rights to people without epilepsy. These detract greatly from QoL and present even greater burdens for Asian Americans with language barriers. Consequently, Asian American PWE tend to have less knowledge of and less access to services and resources.

ROOM: BARROWS 180

MODERATOR: DIANA WATTANAPONGSAKORN

THEMES: LATINOS, FAMILY, AND INEQUALITY

Michael Lozano, CSU Long Beach

“THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROLES OF LATINAS IN RECESSION”

Crises have historically propelled women into the workforce, yet it is questionable if unemployed men take on household roles. The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that Latinas now have lower unemployment rates than their male counterparts, as is the case with women in general. In this study, Lozano hypothesizes that more Latinas have entered the labor force, that their unemployed partners are not contributing equitably to household chores, and that Latinas feel more stressed now than before the recession. Approximately 30 Latinas participated in structured interviews between March and April 2011. Lozano also sampled 15 of the women's male partners. The interview required respondents to compare current statuses of employment, income, and housework to respondents' pre-recession levels from 2005-2007. The study reveals that Latino men, when unemployed or working less hours than their partners, still contribute less to household chores. Notably, many Latinas reported positive feedback for their partner's home contributions even as a numerical tally of chore hours revealed an unequal distribution of work. The presentation also discusses how Latino families adopt gendered practices as a result of tradition and as a pragmatic means to survive in a gendered, racialized economy.

Stephany Cuevas, UC Berkeley

**“EDUCATED MYSTIQUE: CHICANA DAUGHTERS, FAMILIES,
AND THE (DE)MYSTIFICATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION”**

The position of Chicano/Latino families is determined by society's norms and expectations. Nevertheless, different historical experiences place Chicano/Latino families in a distinctive location within the U.S. society, differentiating their gender norms and family arrangements. This project will explore how society's gender norms and expectations have affected Chicana/Latina women's experiences within the structures of the family as they pursue higher education. Exploring the experiences of young women, through interviews with undergraduate university students, this project will seek to answer the following questions: How do families support, negotiate, or reject their daughters' higher education decisions? How do these reactions affect the daughters' education, mental health, retention, and self-esteem? To what extent do the U.S. gender norms influence these relationships/ individuals?

Reina Ferrufino, UC Berkeley

“LATINO IMMIGRANT FAMILIES: INEQUALITY DETERMINED BY SOCIAL LOCATION”

Using scholarly articles, the FactFinder Census Data, and her personal social location, Ferrufino analyzes the sociological difficulties faced by Hispanic immigrants and the unequal opportunities offered to those in upper and lower socioeconomic classes. In her analysis, Ferrufino compares the mean income and the percentage of whites and Hispanics in the cities of Piedmont and Compton. Due to the social strains faced by Latino immigrants, many have to live in underprivileged neighborhoods where their children are negatively affected by the unequal resources compared to children raised in privileged neighborhoods. In lower income neighborhoods the education deteriorates as a result of the insufficient funds to support a respectable education. Thus, the difficulties that Latino families face makes Hispanic children vulnerable to remain in poverty.

ROOM: DWINELLE 104

MODERATOR: STACY ZHONG

THEMES: ALPHA KAPPA DELTA

This meeting brings together representatives and members from different chapters of AKD across Region IX for an informal planning session. The goal of this session is to build stronger connections between chapters and to make individual chapters better by sharing ideas and advice. In addition, we will focus on fostering inter-chapter networks that may lead to further cooperation and collaboration on future major AKD projects.

SESSION III

"I wish to better see the process of corporate globalization and how and why they recolonize women's bodies and labor. We need to know the real and concrete effects of global restructuring on raced, classed, national, sexed bodies of women in the academy, in workplaces, streets, households, cyberspaces, neighborhoods, prisons, and social movements."

—Chandra Mohanty, "Under Western Eyes' Revisited: Feminist Solidarity through Anticapitalist Struggles"

GRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

2:30-3:45 P.M.

*We expect all presenters and attendees to arrive before 2:30 P.M. and stay for the entire session.
Please refrain from leaving or entering a presentation already in progress.*

ROOM: MADRONE, MLK STUDENT UNION

MODERATOR: BRIAN JIMENEZ

THEMES: WORLD CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Thomas Hannan, UCLA

"WORLD CULTURE AT THE WORLD'S PERIPHERY:

NON-ELITE MECHANISMS OF DIFFUSION AND MAINTENANCE IN RURAL MALAWI"

World culture theorists point to elite networks of large international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to account for the diffusion and maintenance of world culture across the globe. But how pervasively is world culture embedded in social organization outside such elite networks? What are the mechanisms by which world culture may diffuse beyond elite networks? Qualitative field observation in an rural Malawi town isolated from elite networks reveals that world culture nevertheless thrives there. I describe four mechanisms by which transnational networks of both secular and religious 'small- scale altruists' are established and, therefore, by which world culture diffuses and is maintained in rural Malawi. Such non-elite networks demand further attention by world culture scholars. Because they cannot appear in cross-national quantitative datasets, their role in the global diffusion and maintenance of world culture has been undertheorized.

Peipei Fan, Nanjing University and UC San Diego

"SOCIETY PARTICIPATING OR STATE ACCESSING RESOURCES?

—RETHINKING SOCIAL MOBILIZATION IN 512 WENCHUAN EARTHQUAKE OF CHINA"

By examining the social mobilization in disaster relief and reconstruction of 512 Wenchuan Earthquake happened in China, this article focus on three questions: First, what was the transformation of traditional ways of mass mobilization in the changed context? Second, what was the mixed-based practice of social mobilization that operated in China? Third, what are the purpose and consequence of such a unique political solution? Through interviewing government officials and social organization leaders in the earthquake-stricken area and consulting relevant literature, government documents, Fan found that disaster relief and reconstruction operated on two levels: institutionalized mobilization from top-down, as a bureaucratic tool in pursuit of effective policy implementation, and unprecedented voluntary service that comes from the grass-root organizations influenced by the country's emotional mobilization. Although social participation was promoted in disaster relief and reconstruction of 512 Wenchuan Earthquake, social mobilization was fundamentally an instrument for path-dependence governance for an authoritarian state to overcome fiscal constraints and sustain effective policy implementation at local level. In addition, this path-dependence governance was an essential means of taking advantages of social resources.

Sabrina Armstrong, University of Guelph

"THROUGH A DIFFERENT LENS: CONCEPTUALIZING

ADDICTION THROUGH THE EYES OF THE NON-MEDICAL FRONT LINE WORKER"

This research seeks to examine the complex social construction of the multiple ideologies of addiction, including the disease and free will models. Furthermore, this paper seeks to understand how the dominant disease model is reflected in the discourse and practice of non-medical front line workers. Addiction can be understood as a functional phenomenon rather than simply a diseased state of being. This highlights the importance of research into differing belief systems, especially of those who work within the field of addiction counseling. Moreover, with competing models of addiction ideology comes competing models of treatment practices. The internationally accepted Twelve-Step program is the treatment most closely affiliated with the disease model of addiction, yet its effectiveness has historically been questioned. Unfortunately, counselors' knowledge about the efficacy of new approaches does not necessarily translate into changes in beliefs about whether or not approaches should be utilized within the therapeutic community. In fact, despite being well educated about new approaches to treatment and how to successfully implement said treatments, front line workers still indicate that they are more willing to utilize traditional methods such as Twelve-Step programs.

ROOM: TAN OAK, MLK STUDENT UNION

MODERATOR: SARAH NEWTON

THEMES: HEALTH, MASCULINITY, AND COLONIALISM

Judith A. Gray, UC Berkeley

“THE VELOCITY OF TRAUMA: THREE TRAJECTORIES”

In this paper, Gray explores the emerging international model of trauma and identifies three trajectories along which trauma moves through individual lives and societies, creating traumatized subjects. This model—co-constitutive with the three trajectories she describes—is an exemplar of Foucauldian biopower. The first trajectory of trauma is trauma-as-experience. The experience of trauma destabilizes and isolates an individual subject into an ontologically uncertain world. In this trajectory, trauma can be understood as the reification of violence and current treatment plans can be seen as violence’s medicalization. The second trajectory comprises the transformation of suffering into an exchange commodity within a world-system. Using Immanuel Wallerstein’s world-systems theory in concert with Erica James’ ethnographic analysis of this commodification process in Haiti, Gray questions why it is trauma, particularly, that is being processed in this fashion? Why is there a market for trauma? She delves into the relationship of NGOs that take their “target populations” to be subjects within formerly European colonized areas with those post-colonial subjects who find themselves again producing material and affective products for a global marketplace. Finally, the third trajectory of trauma traces the possibility of generative opportunities that arise within and due to processes of subjectivation. Drawing on the work of Butler, Mahmood, and Negri, Gray asks: What world are we making and what worlds would it be possible to make with the capacities of a traumatized subject?

Sandra Nakagawa, Stanford University

“THE MAINTENANCE OF MASCULINITY AND ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOME”

This project reviews previous research on gender identity threats and posits two mechanisms through which the maintenance of gender identity can create health differences between men and women. In addition, the project presents a general theoretical framework for understanding the factors that determine the perceived strength of a threat for an actor and the resulting size of his/her reaction to that threat. Two empirical tests looking at the relationship between the maintenance of gender identity and health are also outlined. Study 1 uses a laboratory experiment to look at how attitudes towards health-related behaviors change when an individual’s gender identity is threatened. Study 2 uses data from a nationally representative sample to examine the link between concerns about the declining status of one’s gender group and self reported health. Lastly, Nakagawa discusses the implications of these findings and then turn to possible directions for future research on gender identity threats and health dilemmas.

ROOM: TILDEN, MLK STUDENT UNION
THEMES: STATE, VIOLENCE, AND "TERRORISM"

MODERATOR: BRIAN GOUW

Pil Christensen, UC Berkeley

"EMERGENCE OF NEW REGIMES OF POWER: VIOLENCE AND TORTURE IN THE AGE OF NEOLIBERALISM"

This presentation is based on a paper investigating how the increased prevalence of torture complicates contemporary understandings of power. Specifically, the presentation will address whether or not it is possible when investigating the use of torture in the war in Afghanistan, to see the emergence of a new regime of power. Has the nature of power has changed? Has power become more direct and overt? From a Foucauldian perspective, can power still be viewed as primarily a disciplinary force? Through a discussion of the productive aspect of the power exercised in torture, this research examines the relations between power and knowledge and further more the aspects of docility, subjection, and the breaking down of the human body within the techniques, methods, and goals of torture. Torture as a biopolitical technique is scrutinized focusing on the meaning of death in the realm of this power regime. The presentation will engage with questions of resemblance between the foreign and the domestic domain in the exercise of power: Is it possible to talk about the same modes and techniques of power? What parallels could be drawn between the domestic and the foreign domain? What are the connections between hyper incarceration as a form of punishment in the U.S. and the direct use of torture? The presentation will discuss the role of the neoliberal state, the meanings of sovereignty, class, and race in the realm of the question of an emerging regime of power.

Laleh Behbehani, UC Berkeley

"THE GLOBAL PURSUIT OF 'TERROR': THE EFFECTS OF US COUNTER-TERRORISM PRACTICES"

This paper explores the manner in which U.S. state counter-terrorism practices aim to pre-empt the threat of "terror" by identifying and seeking to govern high risk populations upon whom this threat is ascribed. It is argued that transnational populations become the primary suspects of counter-terrorism as a result of its preoccupation with the risk of global flows that complicate traditional terms of territorial sovereignty. Insofar as "terror" is perceived as a global threat, it elicits a response in the form of a global counter-terrorism.

PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES

Danya Al-Saleh is a senior majoring in Political Science at UC Berkeley. Her interests include colonial education, private universities, and urbanization in the Middle East. She spent the past year in Cairo learning Arabic and teaching English at the Spirit of Youth's Recycling School in Muqattam. Since returning to Berkeley, she has continued her involvement in education by teaching cooking classes in San Francisco. She is currently working on various projects, which explore the role of educational institutions in developing New Cairo. Inspired by Egypt's revolution, she has focused on understanding the implications of such inequitable expansion.

Clarissa Arafiles is a double major in Anthropology and Gender and Women's Studies at UC Berkeley. Her areas of interest include sociocultural anthropology, subjectivity and identity, new media, cultural studies, and feminist theory. She currently struggles with making sense of an academic feminism that charges the anthropologist, as a witness to the politics of social life, with documenting and challenging violence.

Mohammed Rafi Arefin is a senior majoring in Critical Development Studies at UC Berkeley. His interests include space, place, identity, and access to urban resources and urban ecologies in the Middle East. His recent research is based on the role of the university in inequitable urbanization and investigating questions of city-space in both enabling and limiting revolt. As a member of the Institute for the Recruitment of Teachers, Rafi is committed to critical education. At UC Berkeley, he created and taught the only university credited practice and history of vinyl DJing course in the country, as well as having worked in literacy program in Cairo, Egypt.

Sabrina Armstrong has studied the theoretical basis of addiction formation while obtaining her B.A. in Psychology and Criminal Justice and Public Policy at the University of Guelph. Armstrong continues to study the theoretical properties of addiction, and, more specifically, addiction treatment, as a master's student in Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Guelph. Working and volunteering in the health field, she has been privileged to witness the emotional and psychological growth of those who enter into addictions program. Armstrong has seen people enter the program and radically change into a new, healthier version of themselves. This experience has furthered her desire to research addictions as she pursues a career in academia.

Thor Barrera is a scholar and independent researcher of several fields in theoretical and applied physics at CSU Sacramento. Among other things he is an advocate for the proliferation of the sciences and a proponent of scientific integrity amongst members of the global academic community. In his spare time, he enjoys badminton, rock climbing, and playing the violin and guitar.

Laleh Behbehanian is a doctoral candidate in Sociology at UC Berkeley. Her research focuses on the techniques and tactics of United States counter-terrorism practices, and seeks to illustrate that they are oriented around underlying "Logics of Pre-emption." Her dissertation aims to explore how the U.S. state pre-emptively identifies potential "terrorists" before they have committed any act of "terror."

Aaron Benavidez is a graduating senior majoring in Sociology and Rhetoric at UC Berkeley. He is Editor-in-Chief of *Eleven: The Undergraduate Journal of Sociology*, Academic Chair of Alpha Kappa Delta, 2009 President of the Berkeley Undergraduate Sociology Association, and 2011 Chair of the UC Berkeley Sociological Research Symposium. His interests include violence, gender, ethnoracial domination, and national identity.

Michele Cadigan is a first-generation college student who struggled to navigate a complex university system. Her grades suffered, and she thought she would have to drop out of school during her junior year. When she took Professor Leakhena Nou's social psychology course at CSU Long Beach and learned of the concept called agency, however, Cadigan decided to adopt the concept as a life motto by not allowing her circumstances to prevent her from achieving her goals. Today, she is currently a

Sociology honors student, a McNair Scholar, and a Research Assistant for the Agricultural Water Management project under the direction of Richard Marcus. Next year, Cadigan will apply to graduate programs to study the development of Irish-American identity.

Pil Christensen is a graduate student in Sociology from University of Copenhagen. She has been working in the field of gender, sexuality, and family among other things in relation to work and division of labor viewed through theoretical lenses such as poststructuralism and neo-Marxism. Her current focus is on power, violence, and the state in the age of neoliberalism. She works with concepts of discipline, governmentality, and biopolitics. Christensen has given series of lectures, presentations, and workshops to unions, students, and grassroots organizations. She has also participated in debates in connection with social forums, student-political conferences, and general media debates and interviews. Christensen has written several articles and contributed to a book entitled "Value Battles—Economics and Society 2009." In collaboration with an associate professor at Roskilde University, she is currently writing an introduction in Danish to the collected works of the political philosophers Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri.

Margarita Chudnovskaya is a senior majoring in Political Economy student who will be entering the Demography program at UC Berkeley next fall. She studies reproductive decisions of people across Europe and in Russia.

Corina Chung is a research assistant at the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum. As part of the Research, Evaluation, and Data team, Chung assists with data collection, management, and analysis across various APIAHF projects. Chung formerly worked at Health Research for Action, where she provided support to create a nutritional training curriculum for medical assistants who help Chinese diabetics and also examined statewide emergency preparedness for deaf and hard of hearing populations with the CDC Preparedness & Emergency Response Research Centers. Corina was a research investigator for the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice toward Epilepsy (KAPE) Survey, focusing on Chinese and Vietnamese populations in the U.S., and she conducted focus group-based research for the Quality of Life in Epilepsy (QOLIE) Comparison Study. Chung graduated with a B.A. in Public Health from UC Berkeley in 2010.

Kenny Chung is a recent UC Berkeley graduate who double-majored in Public Health and Molecular and Cell Biology. He is the lead investigator for the projects titled "Quality of Life in Epilepsy (QOLIE): A Qualitative Study of Patients with Epilepsy in the San Francisco Bay Area" and "Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice towards Epilepsy (KAPE): A Survey of Chinese and Vietnamese Populations in the U.S." Chung is currently leading a new study on the efficacy of an oral health intervention in reducing childhood malnutrition in Vietnam. He will likely attend Yale University for a Master's of Public Health (MPH) in Chronic Disease Epidemiology this fall.

Stephany Cuevas was born and raised in Los Angeles, California. Cuevas is interested in critical race and gender theory in education with a specific emphasis on the educational access to higher education for students of color. Throughout her four years as an undergraduate student, she has been actively involved with the Chicano/Latina community at UC Berkeley. Currently serving as the Outreach Coordinator of the Raza Recruitment and Retention Center, Cuevas has always emphasized the importance of taking the theory and research of academia and implementing it in the communities with which she works. This fall, Cuevas plans to apply to sociology graduate programs.

Brent Curdy is a graduating senior in Sociology at UC Berkeley. He grew up in Brainerd, Minnesota. In 2001, he joined the U.S. army, and he served as an Arabic translator for six years, which included two tours in Iraq. After leaving the army, he moved California, attended Berkeley City College, and transferred to UC Berkeley. Brent's sociological interests include identity theory, religion, the military, and language. Brent is a volunteer middle school mentor, an ESL coach, and a member of the Queer-Straight Alliance. He plans to attend graduate school in 2012.

Roxanne Darrow became interested in the connections between agricultural systems and their social effects when she took Development Studies 10. She got her hands dirty in the “Organic Gardening” DeCal her sophomore year, which helped her land an urban farmer internship at the West Oakland food justice NGO called People’s Grocery. Darrow wanted to learn more about small-scale farming abroad so she lived in rural Chile in 2010, and worked for an agroecological farming outreach NGO called Center for Education and Technology. As a result of her experiences with small farmers in Chile, Darrow decided to write an honors thesis about the connection between rural supermarkets and declining small-scale farmer livelihoods. She traveled to Chile this past winter break to conduct interviews with the same farmers she lived with in 2010.

Beth DuFault is a returning student to UCLA after “recovering” from her former Applied Mathematics major. She now considers herself a sociologist with a deep appreciation for qualitative research. DuFault is married with five kids (four are in college). She has had an unusual professional life with varied careers that have put her in interesting situations. Before working for the school district as a teacher, she was a neonatal intensive care unit respiratory therapist and researcher at Loma Linda Children’s Hospital. In addition to her sociology courses at UCLA, DuFault is an Ahmanson Research Scholar studying science and 18th century readers in England and Europe. She will apply to graduate school, and hopes to combine her medical, education, mathematics, and ethnographic research skills to advance the study of women’s and children’s health.

Addison Pressnall Duff is a senior in Sociology at CSU Sacramento. She is particularly interested in minority groups and international social issues of the Middle East and North Africa. Duff is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta and Vice President of CSUS Sociology Club. She plays rugby, and practiced martial arts for more than a decade. Duff will apply to Ph.D. programs and teach in sociology.

Peipei Fan is a Ph.D. student in Sociology at Nanjing University, China. She is a visiting scholar at the UC San Diego during 2010- 2011 academic year. Her research interests focus on social mobilization, China Studies, and civil society. Fan has released several papers on the topic of new media communication and modern China studies. Moreover, she is currently working on her dissertation of social mobilization in post- revolutionary China.

Reina Ferrufino is junior majoring in Sociology at UC Berkeley. Ferrufino attended Rio Hondo College, where she graduated completing the honor’s program with an A.A. in Social Science. In support of her leadership and involvement in the community, the Former California First Lady Maria Shiver presented Ferrufino the Minerva Scholarship. At UC Berkeley, Ferrufino is the director of Alumni Relations of the Latino Pre-Law Society and volunteer for nonprofit law organizations such as Centro Legal De La Raza and ISLA. She intends to pursue a career in law to fight social injustices.

Margaux Fitoussi has a serious case of wander lust. Growing up in the outskirts of Paris, France with her family, refugees from North Africa, she was exposed to the struggles of African immigrants. This early exposure to the struggles of marginal communities fueled her desire to backpack to such locales as Albania, Colombia, Jordan, and Mozambique. In 2010, as a Haas Scholar and an International Institute Merit Scholar, Fitoussi lived in South Africa for seven months conducting archival research on the anti-apartheid struggle. During her time in South Africa, she also advocated for Zimbabwean migrants with the grassroots NGO, PASSOP, and translated and worked on asylum-seeker cases for Congolese refugees at the University of Cape Town, Refugee Law Clinic. Fitoussi is an avid open water swimmer, completing two competitive swims from two prison islands: Robben Island in Cape Town, South Africa, and Alcatraz Island in San Francisco, California.

Judith A. Gray is a senior majoring in Anthropology at UC Berkeley. She is co-founder and co-editor-in-chief of the *University of California Anthropology Undergraduate Journal*. This semester, she is teaching “Anthropology of Medical Technologies,” a De-Cal class that explores theory and research at the intersection of Medical Anthropology and Science & Technology Studies. Currently, she is doing research on the consequences of the affective relationships the span the U.S./Mexico border, including disrupted families, technologies of distance utilized by ICE officers, and the political and ethical opportunities offered to the U.S. by children who arrive without documents.

Wendy Guo has just graduated from UC Berkeley with a B. A. in Public Health and Integrative Biology. In addition to conducting research projects like QOLIE, she has a strong interest in translating health research into practice. She sets her career goal in oral health, and will attend dental school in August. Guo is also a residential health worker who informs other students on how to stay healthy. In the past, she has taught swimming lessons, volunteered in an Intensive Care Unit, and assisted with dog and cat adoptions. She enjoyed listening to the piano, cooking, swimming, playing badminton, and learning new skills in her free time.

Thomas Hannan is a graduate student in Sociology at UCLA. He is a political sociologist and a sociologist of culture interested in the relationships among international organizations, nation-state political elites, and sub-national political and social movements in East Africa. His research also quantitatively analyses the diffusion of new HIV/AIDS prevention strategies used by a population of over 500 HIV/AIDS international NGOs.

Katherine Hood is a senior majoring in Sociology and minoring in Demography at UC Berkeley.

Debbie Huang is a senior majoring in Molecular Environmental Biology at UC Berkeley. She has been working in the Quality of Life in Epilepsy (QOLIE) project for the past year. Debbie's experience in QOLIE project as a focus group notetaker and quantitative data analyst has inspired her to pursue a future career in public health research.

Tina Law currently works as a program director for the Bay Area Urban Debate League (BAUDL), a non-profit organization that provides academic debate programs for underserved high schools in the Bay Area. Law recently graduated from Barnard College with a B.A. in Political Science and a minor in Sociology. Her interests include social movements, non-electoral politics, and the socio-political empowerment of low-income individuals in the United States.

Jane Leer is a senior majoring in Development Studies with a concentration in political economy and Latin America. Her research was inspired while studying abroad in Santiago, Chile—an experience that made her incredibly aware of the links between education policy and social inequality, particularly the contradictions at play in a country with a rapidly expanding economy coupled with high social inequality.

Morgan Lewis is a double major in Gender & Women's Studies and History. She is interested in social constructions of the body and embodied experience.

Yuan Liu is a senior majoring in Molecular & Cell Biology and Integrative Biology at UC Berkeley. He is an undergraduate researcher for Health Research for Action (HRA).

Michael Lozano is a graduating senior, majoring in Sociology and minoring in Journalism at CSU Long Beach. Having been a community activist all throughout his college career, he aspires to conduct research that captures the struggle of people and to provide new elements to existing discourses. Currently, he is working with health groups to provide free services in the City of Bell in Southern California, where he is also conducting much of his research.

Annita Lucchesi is a junior majoring in Geography and minoring in Global Poverty & Practice at UC Berkeley. Her interests are centered in the production of space, civic participation, and community citizenship, particularly in reference to conceptions of public spaces, discursive strategies of legitimacy, and political dissent. More specifically, her interests lie in the ways in which violence is produced and legitimized in and through environment-development and nature-culture divides. As such, Lucchesi's interests are grounded in a mix of human geography, political ecology, cultural studies, and development studies.

Sona Makker is a graduating senior in Sociology at UC Berkeley. She calls herself a sociologist. Makker enjoys reading about social theory on rooftops and playing with prisms.

Imani Mandela is a double major in English and African-American Studies at Georgia State University. She plans to expand her research on rape attribution into an undergraduate thesis. After graduating, she will pursue a Ph.D. in African-American Studies and a J.D. with a concentration in corporate law. Mandela enjoys writing poetry, researching, traveling, and learning Chinese in her free time.

Bálint Misetics is currently a visiting student at UC Berkeley. He studies social theory and social policy in Hungary. He has been active in grassroots organizing around issues of poverty and homelessness, and has worked as the social policy spokesperson of a Hungarian parliamentary party. He has publications on different social policy issues in high-circulation Hungarian newspapers as well as in the *European Journal of Homelessness*. He has recently been accepted to social policy programs at the University of Oxford and the London School of Economics.

Trisha Mittal is a senior majoring in Peace and Conflict Studies at UC Berkeley. Her research interests are in international conflict analysis and resolution. She has spent time studying in Argentina and Brazil, and will be attending the University of Oxford in the fall to complete a master's in Global Governance and Diplomacy.

Ikran Mohamed has been exposed to many cultures—given that she was born in Somalia, raised in Kenya, and educated in America. A graduating senior in Anthropology and Gender & Women's Studies, Mohamed may attend law school for a degree in International Law or pursue a career in Forensic Anthropology.

Inbal Nachman is a junior majoring in Anthropology at UC Berkeley. Her studies have allowed her to pursue her interest in a vast array of subjects from the effects of online gaming on the world to the stories skeletal remains tell about the past. She also has a special interest in the development of active, engaging educational programs in the public school system, focusing on history and archaeology. She will pursue a Ph.D. in Biological Anthropology.

Sandra Nakagawa earned her B.A. in Sociology and English at UC Berkeley in 2010. During her time at Berkeley, she became interested in social psychology research and worked with faculty and graduate students in Professor Robb Willer's Laboratory for Social Research. For her senior thesis, she used experimental methods to examine how women respond to threats to their gender identity. Currently, she is a graduate student in Sociology at Stanford University, and her research interests include status, gender, health, and social dilemmas.

Jessica Neasbitt is a senior majoring in Gender and Women's Studies at UC Berkeley. Her research at UC Berkeley has focused on the intersectional nature of health and medicine, often as they relate to gender and race. Along with her ongoing research on female genital cosmetic surgeries (FGCS), she also worked as a researcher for the Health and Media Project, collaborating with researchers from six countries to examine media coverage of the H1N1 (Swine) Flu epidemic.

Sandra Núñez-Portocarrero grew up in Peru during times of civil war and under the Fujimori regime. Her family migrated from Huanuco, the top cocaine producer region in Peru, to Lima in search of security. In addition, since the free trade agreement was signed, her country has been experiencing non-stop conflict between citizens and the state. Núñez-Portocarrero's interest in the impact of conflict in the female population is intrinsically linked to her background. At age 15, she decided to leave her country and travel around the world. After traveling for nine years and living in China for two years, she came back to the Bay Area to become a sociologist. She wants to understand the re-definition of gender roles after the internal conflict in her country. As a woman, a Peruvian and a sociologist, Núñez-Portocarrero wants to use the findings in her research to create social change.

Alyse Ritvo is exploring a topic that is at the intersection of psychology and sociology, two disciplines about which Ritvo is passionate. She is grateful to pursue this research at an institution that recognizes the challenges facing students with visible and invisible disabilities. Ritvo has been touched by the willingness of students—friends, acquaintances, and strangers—to share their disabilities and issues with her.

Ryan Whitacre was born and raised in San Diego. A transfer from San Diego City College, Whitacre studied abroad for two semesters in Spain and Argentina, where he developed an interest in anthropology. At UC Berkeley, he served as Co-Chair of the Anthropology Undergraduate Association and founding Editor-in-Chief of the *University of California Anthropology Undergraduate Association Journal*. Ryan's primary interests include medical topics, conceptions of health, constructions of identities, and methods of treatment. His Symposium presentation is inspired by his honors thesis project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND APPRECIATION

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UC Jazz Ensemble

Glenn Richman, Instructor
Kevin Funkhouser, tenor
Grant Hiura, piano
Jeremy Axelrod, tenor
Eric Anderson, trombone
Devin Hollister, bass
Andrew Snyder, guitar
Andrew Dunst, drums

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