

Gendered Rights to the City: Intersections of
Identity and Power
April 19-20, 2015
Conference Program

Conference co-organized by the
International Geographical Union Commission on Gender and Geography
and the Geographical Perspectives on Women Specialty Group of the
Association of American Geographers

Hosted and co-organized by the
Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

<http://www4.uwm.edu/letsoci/conferences/igu-gender2015/>

<https://www.facebook.com/GenderedRightstotheCity2015>

Welcome... to the conference of the IGU Commission on Gender and Geography. This conference program and schedule will orient you to the conference. The full program with paper abstracts and participants' contact information is available online at <http://www4.uwm.edu/letsoci/conferences/igu-gender2015/schedule.cfm>.

Program Contents

Sponsors, Special Thanks	p. 3
Organizing Committee, Graduate Volunteers	p. 4
Conference Schedule at a Glance	p. 5
Day 1, Sessions 1.1 – 1.4	p. 6
Day 1, Session 1.5 and Keynote Panel	p. 7
Day 2, Sessions 2.1 – 2.6	pp. 8–9
Day 2, Sessions 3.1 – 3.6 and Lunch	pp. 10–11
Day 2, Sessions 4.1– 4.6	pp. 12–14
Day 2, Field trip, Dinner	p. 14
Sessions at a Glance by Location and Time	p. 15
UWM Libraries Floor Plans	pp. 16–17
Paper Abstracts and Session Descriptions	pp. 18–

Sponsors

Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

International Geographical Union, Commission on Gender and Geography
Geographic Perspectives on Women, Association of American Geographers

UWM Department of Geography

UWM Year of the Humanities

UWM Urban Studies Program

UWM School of Informational Studies

UWM Department of History

UWM Helen Bader School of Social Welfare

UWM Center for International Education

UWM Center for 21st Century Studies

UWM Women's Studies Program

UWM LGBT Resource Center

UWM Department of Africology

Special thanks to:

The American Geographical Society Library

The Golda Meir Libraries at the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Robert Orbie Bodart, UWM School of Continuing Education

Rachel Friedl, UWM Department of Geography

Homer Hruby & Diane Pfister–Hughes, UWM L&S IT Office

Jovanka Ristic & Kay Guildner, AGS Library

Chelsea Wait, UW–Milwaukee, for art and graphic design

Jeffrey Zimmerman, UW–Whitewater, for the Socialist Map of Milwaukee

Organizing Committee:

Off-site:

Holly Hapke, Nicole Laliberte,
Janice Monk, Ann Oberhauser, and Laura Shillington

On-site:

Anne Bonds, Anna Mansson McGinty,
Kristin Sziarto, Rebecca Wolfe and Hyejin Yoon

Graduate Volunteers:

Yui Hashimoto

Renee Scampini

Nick Schuelke

Cait Taylor

Jana Viel

Katie Williams

Katie Witz

Sunday, April 19

12:00 – 7:00 pm – Registration, at the American Geographical Society (AGS) Library, UWM

12:00 – 7:00 pm – Exhibit at the AGS Library, UW–Milwaukee:

“Borders Drawn and Crossed: Women Cartographers/Geographers/Explorers”

2:00 – 3:30 pm – Thematic sessions (UWM Libraries and Bolton classrooms)

3:30 – 4:00 pm – Break

4:00 – 6:00 pm – Keynote panel (AGS Library)

6:00 – 7:00 pm – Reception (AGS Library)

Sunday Evening: Dinner on your own with conference participants; see conference folder for suggested local restaurants

Monday, April 20

8:00 – 3:00 pm – Exhibit at the AGS Library, UW–Milwaukee

8:30 – 10:00 am – Thematic sessions, UWM Libraries

10:00 – 10:30 am – Coffee break, AGS Library Lobby

10:30 am – 12:00 pm – Thematic sessions, UWM Libraries

12:00 pm – 1:00 pm – Lunch, UWM Libraries, Fourth floor conference center

1:00 – 2:30 pm – Thematic sessions, UWM Libraries

2:30 – 3:00 pm – Coffee break, AGS Library Lobby

3:00 pm – 6:00 pm: Field trip in Milwaukee

(Depart from UWM Student Union, return to Student Union or Kenilworth Inn)

Monday evening options:

Return to Kenilworth Inn at the end of the field trip, OR dinner at Hubbard Park Lodge at the end of the field trip

Stay the night in Milwaukee, or travel to Chicago for AAG

Tuesday, April 21 – AAG begins

Conference Schedule at a Glance	
DAY ONE SUNDAY APRIL 19th	
12:00 – 7:00 pm – Registration, at the American Geographical Society (AGS) Library, UWM	
12:00 – 7:00 pm – Exhibit on Women in Geography at the AGS Library: “Borders Drawn and Crossed: Women Cartographers/Geographers/Explorers”	
2:00 – 3:30 pm – Thematic sessions (UWM Libraries and Bolton Hall classrooms)	
Session 1.1 – Sunday, April 19th 2:00–3:30	
Room – UWM Libraries, AGSL	<p>Navigating Identity, Belonging, & Threat in Urban Space Chair: Tovi Fenster</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Christianity and Everyday Life of Young Women in Prague – Kamila Klingorová 2) Shaping Belongingness Through Contested Space: experiences of Palestinian women in Jerusalem – Malka Greenberg Raanan 3) Navigating Gendered Threats: Literary Maps of Ciudad Juárez, Mexico – Kristin E. Pitt 4) Badlands of the « City of Light » : gendered violence and spatial constraints on young banlieusard-e-s in Paris – Claire Hancock and Anissa Ouamrane
Session 1.2 – Sunday, April 19th 2:00–3:30	
Room – UWM Libraries, Digital Humanities Lab	<p>Activism in & for Space Chair: Lise Nelson</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Women's re/presentation in Gezi Protests – Neslihan Atatur 2) Resisting the rent: (re)making space in Sunset Park – Kaitlyn Newman 3) Contesting homelessness, enhancing rights to the city: Spaces of practice in the Catholic Worker house of hospitality – Sandra Zupan 4) Seeking Alternatives: An Examination of the Trauma-Informed Care Approach and the Catholic Worker Movement – Kate Wolf
Session 1.3 – Sunday, April 19th 2:00–3:30 – WORKSHOP	
Room –UWM Libraries E281	<p>Anti–Oppression Pedagogies Organizers: Nicole Laliberte and Kristin Sziarto</p> <p>Participants: Carly Nichols, Sara Koopman, Lorraine Halinka Malcoe, Ann Oberhauser and Risa Whitson</p>
Session 1.4 – Sunday, April 19th 2:00–3:30	
Room – Bolton 277	<p>Feminist Methods and the City: Creating and Sharing Urban Knowledges Organizers: Heather McLean and Leslie Kern</p> <p>Panelists: Leslie Kern, Anna McLaughlan, Heather McLean, Oona Morrow, Sanjukta Mukherjee and Brenda Parker</p>

Session 1.5 – Sunday, April 19th 2:00–3:30 – PANEL	
Room – Bolton 262	<p>Safety, Fear, Crime Perception Chair: Linda Sandberg</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Women’s Sense of Safety and Well–Being: A Comparative Study on Two Neighbourhoods of Bursa/Turkey – Gokben Demirbas 2) Gendered Perception of Crime: Insights from different socio–economic urban neighbourhoods in Ghana – Charlotte Wrigley–Asante, George Owusu, Martin Oteng–Ababio and Adobea Y. Owusu 3) Planning the safe city; Fear and safety in policy and practice – Jennie Brandén and Linda Sandberg
3:30 – 4:00 pm – Break	
4:00 – 6:00 pm – Keynote panel (AGS Library)	
Gendered Rights to the City: Welcome and Keynote Panel	
Keynote Panelists:	
<p>Martha de la Rosa, Chapter Director, Wisconsin 9to5 Shirlena Huang, Department of Geography, National University of Singapore Janan Najeeb, Director and Founder, Milwaukee Muslim Women’s Coalition Linda Peake, Department of Social Science, York University, Toronto</p>	
6:00 – 7:00 pm – Reception (AGS Library)	
<i>Evening: Dinner on your own with conference participants; see conference folder for suggested local restaurants</i>	

DAY TWO MONDAY APRIL 20th	
8:00 – 3:00 pm – Exhibit on Women in Geography at the AGS Library, UW–Milwaukee	
8:30 – 10:00 am – Thematic sessions (UWM Libraries, Bolton Hall, and UWM Student Union)	
Session 2.1 – Monday, April 20th 8:30 – 10:00	
Room – UWM Libraries – AGSL	<p>Gendered Right to the City, Migration and Citizenship (Session I)</p> <p>Organizers: Eleonore Kofman and Elena Vacchelli</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Migration, Gender and the Right to the City: Looking back and forward– Eleonore Kofman 2) Short term circular migration and the negotiation of rights to the city: the case of migrant live-in care workers in Switzerland – Karin Schwiter, Huey Shy Chau, and Khatarina Pelzelmayer 3) The Right to the Gender City or the Gendered Right to the City? – Tovi Fenster and Chen Misgav
Session 2.2 – Monday, April 20th 8:30– 10:00	
Room – UWM Libraries, Digital Humanities Lab	<p>Normative Spaces, Transgressive Bodies (Session I)</p> <p>Chair: Laura Shillington</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Power and gendered identity in drunken times: Revitalised night-time spaces and young women and men in Christchurch, Aotearoa New Zealand – Karen Johnston 2) Col·lectiu Punt6 – Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia 3) Visible Parenting in the Academic Workplace and Beyond – Danielle Drozdowski and Natascha Klocker 4) Black Feminist Geographies of Police Brutality – Maegan Miller 5) Intersection between anti-racist and feminist political economy – Rachael Baker
Session 2.3 – Monday, April 20th 8:30– 10:00	
Room – UWM Libraries, E281	<p>Between Hope and Despair: Intersectionality, Power and Praxis in Feminist Urban Geography (Session I)</p> <p>Organizer: Ebru Ustundag and Fran Klodawsky</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Encountering Local Government: Feminist Community Organizing and Diversity Management – Fran Klodawsky 2) Killing Joys: Critiquing Community Contestation in Feminist Urban Research – Brenda Parker 3) T’ea for Therapy: A feminist interpretation of everyday health and mental wellbeing in Istanbul – Asli Duru

Session 2.4 – Monday, April 20th 8:30– 10:00 –WORKSHOP	
Room – UWM Libraries, 4 th floor conference room	<p>Career Planning for Tenure and Beyond: A Professional Development Workshop for Academic Geographers</p> <p>Organizer: Holly M. Hapke</p>
Session 2.5 – Monday, April 20th 8:30– 10:00	
Room – Bolton 277	<p>Feminist Methodologies I: Approaching Visual and Digital Methodologies</p> <p>Chair: Kristin Sziarto</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Learning about feminism in digital spaces: Online methodologies and participatory mapping in paradoxical spaces – Jessica McLean 2) Applied Feminist Visualization: Women's Perspectives on Neighborhood Change and White Flight in the Bronx, NY. – Bradley Gardener 3) Picturing Women's Governance: Participatory Photography in the Philippines – Yanjun Cai 4) Articulating a Transborder Community in Oaxaca, Mexico and Milwaukee – Laurel C. Smith and Filoteo Gómez Martínez
Session 2.6 – Monday, April 20th 8:30– 10:00	
Room – UWM Student Union, Room 250	<p>Economies and Labor I: Negotiating Spaces of Gendered Work and Reproductive Labor</p> <p>Chair: Carolin Schurr</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Beyond Women's Emancipation: Work and Life Sustainability in Rural Spain – Mireia Baylina and Maria Dolors Garcia-Ramón 2) Time Ni Hota Hai: Gendered Labor Time and Food Security in the Kumaon Hills, India – Carly Nichols 3) Transnational Feeding: Migration, Foodservice and the Commodification of Reproductive Labor – Amy Coplen 4) Intersectionality, discourses and practices of general practitioners: a new approach to socio-spatial inequalities in access to colorectal cancer screening? – Emmanuelle Faure
10:00 – 10:30 am – Coffee break, AGS Library Lobby	

10:30 – 12:00 noon – Thematic sessions (UWM Libraries, Bolton Hall, and UWM Student Union)	
Session 3.1 – Monday, April 20th 10:30 – 12:00	
Room – UWM Libraries, AGSL	<p>Gendered Right to the City, Migration and Citizenship (Session II)</p> <p>Organizers: Eleonore Kofman and Elena Vacchelli</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Gendered urban citizenship: gender, informality and the migrant condition in Buenos Aires – Tanja Bastia 2) Conceptualising gender and transnational migration: a case study of Eritrean Refugees in Tel Aviv – Ibipo Johnston–Anumonwo and Adiam Zerisenai 3) Gendered right to the city: migrant work trajectories in the women's voluntary sector in London – Elena Vacchelli and Magali Peyrefitte 4) Violations of the Right to the City for Women with Disabilities in Peripheral Rural Communities in Hungary – Judit Timár and Szabolcs Fabula
Session 3.2 – Monday, April 20th 10:30 – 12:00	
Room – UWM Libraries, Digital Humanities Lab	<p>Normative Spaces, Transgressive Bodies (Session II)</p> <p>Chair: Anna Mansson McGinty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Queer Excess: Affective policing of racialized and gender non-conforming bodies – Colin Patrick Ashley 2) Female Convicts in a Masculine Space: Gender, Punishment, & Moralization in a 19th Century French Penal Colony – Carolyn Eichner 3) Bodies/ Cities/ Gender – Robyn Longhurst 4) Feminist Body Politics – Cheryl Kader
Session 3.3 – Monday, April 20th 10:30 – 12:00	
Room – UWM Libraries, E281	<p>Between Hope and Despair: Intersectionality, Power and Praxis in Feminist Urban Geography (Session II)</p> <p>Organizer: Fran Klodawsky and Ebru Ustundag</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Praxis for feminist killjoys – Tiffany Muller Myrdahl 2) Between Exploitation and Resilience: Examining the Experiences of Haitian Immigrants Navigating the Nursing Industry in Philadelphia, PA – Sedy E. Guerrier Alcidonis 3) The Political potential of the tension between endurance and exhaustion of community based research – Ebru Ustundag

Session 3.4 – Monday, April 20th 10:30– 12:00	
Room – UWM Libraries, 4 th floor conference room	<p>Geography and Post–Graduate Studies in the Neoliberal University I</p> <p>Organizers: Johanna Carolina Jokinen and Yui Hashimoto</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Some Spatial Politics of Queer–Feminist Research: Personal Reflections from the Field – Chen Misgav 2) Black Social Death, Geography and the Neoliberal Academy – Aaron Mallory 3) The gendered and racialized implications of austerity on Geography, graduate education, and the Wisconsin Idea – Yui Hashimoto <p>Discussant: Jenna Loyd</p>
Session 163.5 – Monday, April 20th 10:30 – 12:00	
UWM Student Union, Room 260	<p>The Grand Domestic Revolution Revisited</p> <p>Organizers: Brenda Parker and Oona Morrow</p> <p>Participants: Lisa Kim Davis, Leslie Kern, Oona Morrow and Brenda Parker</p>
Session 3.6 – Monday, April 20th 10:30 – 12:00	
UWM Student Union, Room 250	<p>Economies and Labor II: Constructing Markets – Power, Gender, and Emotion</p> <p>Chair: Hyejin Yoon</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The reproduction of gendered and racialized inequality within equity crowdfunding – Meredith Krueger 2) Silent citizens and hidden economies: Theorising urban marketplace cultures in the Pacific cities – Yvonne Underhill–Sem and Anita Lacey 3) How the Returnee Women Negotiate with the Masculinized Entrepreneurship?: The Case of Chaoxianzu (ethnic Koreans) in Beijing, China – SoYoung Park 4) Looking for love. Identity, inequalities and power relationships on the rural–urban market of love – Marianne Blidon 5) From biopolitics to bioeconomies: The A.R.T. of (re–)producing white futures – Carolin Schurr
12:00 – 1:00 pm – Lunch, UWM Libraries, Fourth floor conference center lobby	

1:00 – 2:30 pm – Thematic sessions (UWM Libraries, Bolton Hall, and UWM Student Union)	
Session 4.1 – Monday, April 20th 1:00–2:30	
Room – UWM Libraries, AGSL	<p>Urban Intersectionalities</p> <p>Organizers: Katherine Botterill and Peter Hopkins</p> <p>Chair: Peter Hopkins</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Women in the “Mother City of Industry”: An Intersectional Approach to Environmental Inequality in Palpalá, Argentina – Emily Spangenberg 2) Urban Public Spaces and Intersectional Encounters: Examining the spatial encounters of Irish Traveller youth in Galway City, Ireland – Sindy Louise Joyce 3) Reclaiming the Night: Fatal Intersections in Concrete Spaces – Heather McKnight 4) Intersectional encounters, progressive politics and multicultural nationalism in the campaign for an independent Scotland – Katherine Botterill, Peter Hopkins, Gurchathen Sanghera and Rowena Arshad
Session 4.2 – Monday, April 20th 1:00–2:30	
Room – UWM Libraries, Digital Humanities Lab	<p>LGBTQ Spaces</p> <p>Chair: Cheryl Kader</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sexual Minorities’ Spaces and their Neighbors in Korea: Gay Community in Jongno, Seoul and their Relationship with Neighbors – Jurak Kim 2) The queer place of Arika – Anna McLauchlan 3) Of gendered masculinities, sexualities and urban space: queer men’s use and negotiations in public spaces of Delhi, India – Kiran Bhairannavar 4) Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”: Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival – Elizabeth McConnell, Mona Shattell 5) ‘Hey! This is me, this is what I want to do!’: Gender transitioning and work in the city – Lynda Johnston

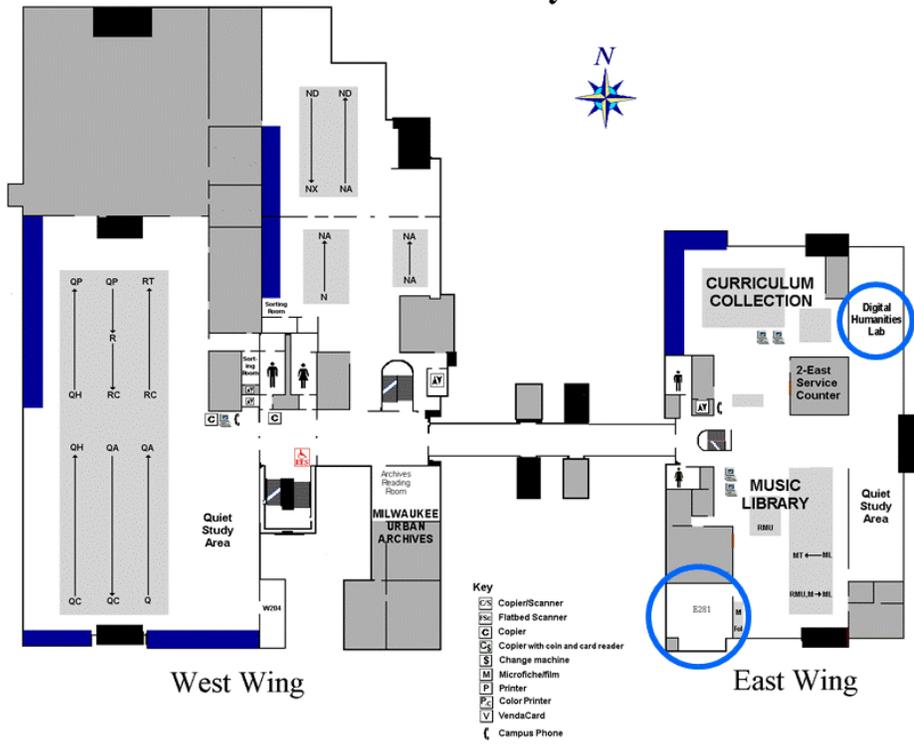
Session 4.3 – Monday, April 20 th 1:00–2:30 – PANEL	
Room – UWM Libraries, E281	<p>Feminist Geography as a Framework for Thinking Family and Childhood</p> <p>Organizer: Benjamin Rubin</p> <p>Panelists: Sean Wang, Sarah Stinard–Kiel and Benjamin Rubin</p> <p>Discussant: Mary Thomas</p>
Session 4.4 – Monday, April 20 th 1:00–2:30 – PANEL	
Room – UWM Libraries, 4 th floor conference room	<p>Geography and Post–Graduate Studies in the Neoliberal University</p> <p>Organizers: Martina Angela Caretta, Johanna Carolina Jokinen and Yui Hashimoto</p> <p>Chair: Jan Monk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Worker Multiple: “It is a fantastic reform! The best thing happened to Finnish universities since they were founded.” – Jani Lukkarinen 2) A Reflexive analysis on field knowledge production and academic labor during PhD studies – Martina Angela Caretta and Johanna Carolina Jokinen 3) Parenting while in the field: potty training, teething, and performing slow science – Nicholas L. Padilla 4) What kind of teaching assistants for what kind of Geography? Thinking through the politics of care in graduate teaching assistantships – Leigh Barrick and Marc Tadaki 5) Mind the Gap: addressing gender disparities in UK university Geography departments – Avril Maddrell <p>Discussant: Ragnhild Lund</p>

Session 4.5 – Monday, April 20th 1:00 –2:30	
Room – Bolton 277	<p>Feminist Methodologies II: Methodologies with Feeling: Emotion and Alterity in Knowledge Production</p> <p>Chair: Ann Oberhauser</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enlivening evidence–based policy through embodiment and emotions – Irene Hardill and Sarah Mills 2) On emotional and relational approaches to masculine knowledge (or thinking about the uncanny ways that university libraries are always named after white men) – Neil Nunn 3) Managing affective relationships in the field – Amelia Duffy–Tumasz 4) Safe Spaces Within College Courses: A Feminist Rhetorical Critique – Molly Ubbesen 5) Doing Multispecies Ethnographies: Feminist pedagogies across species lines – Kathryn Gillespie
Session 4.6 – Monday, April 20th 1:00–2:30 – PANEL	
UWM Student Union, Room 250	<p>The ‘Routinization’ of Academic Bodies and Lives</p> <p>Organizers: Adrienne Johnson and Zoe Pearson</p> <p>Panelists: Anne E. Bonds, Adrienne Johnson, Jenna M. Loyd and Zoe Pearson</p>
2:30 – 3:00 pm – Coffee break, AGS Library Lobby	
3:00 – 6:00 pm – Field trip in Milwaukee (Depart from UWM Student Union, return to Student Union or Kenilworth Inn)	
<p>Monday evening options:</p> <p>Return to UWM Student Union at the end of the field trip <u>OR</u></p> <p>Dinner at Hubbard Park Lodge at the end of the field trip, 6:00 pm (with transportation back to UWM Student Union after dinner)</p> <p>Stay the night in Milwaukee, or travel to Chicago for AAG</p>	

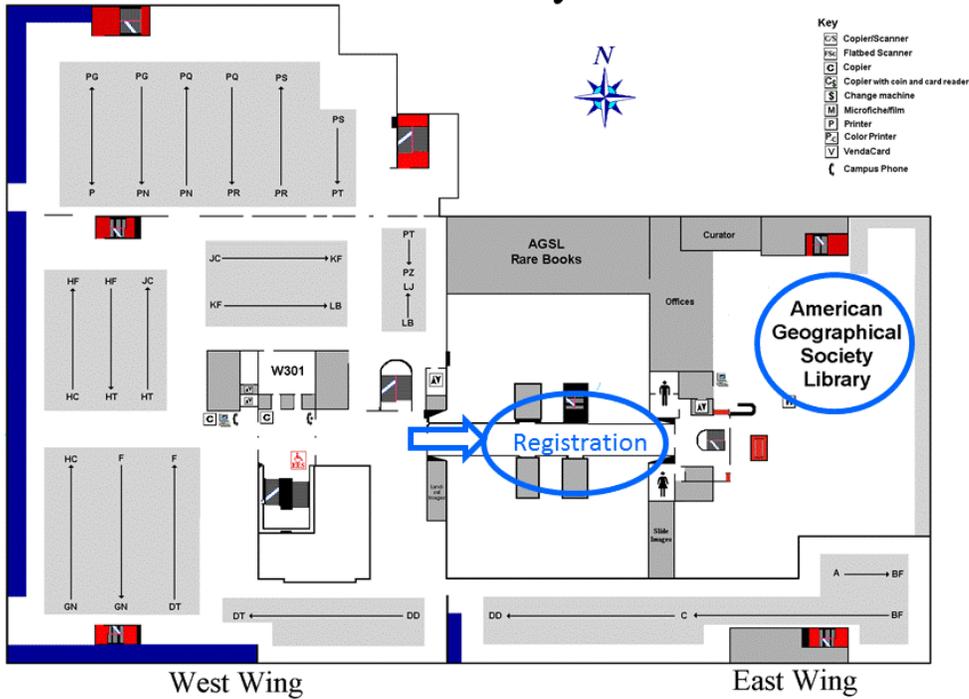
Sessions at a glance by location and time:

Room→ Time↓	UWM Libraries, AGSL	UWM Libraries, Digital Humanities Lab	UWM Libraries, Roosevelt Room, W301	UWM Libraries, E281	UWM Libraries, 4th floor conference room	Bolton 277	Sunday: Bolton 262; Monday: UWM Student Union 260	UWM Student Union 250
Sunday, 2:00 pm	1.1 Navigating identity, belonging, & threat in urban space	1.2 Activism in & for space		1.3 Anti-oppression pedagogies		1.4 Feminist Methods and the City: Creating and Sharing ...	1.5 Safety, fear & crime perception (Bolton 262)	
Sunday, 4:00 pm	Keynote Panel							
Monday, 8:30 am	2.1 Gendered Right to the City part I	2.2 Normative spaces, transgressive bodies I		2.3 Between Hope and Despair: Intersectionality...I	2.4 Career Planning for Tenure and Beyond	2.5 Feminist methodologies I		2.6 Economies and Labor I
Monday, 10:30 am	3.1 Gendered Right to the City part II	3.2 Normative bodies, transgressive spaces II		3.3 Between Hope and Despair: Intersectionality...II	3.4 Geography and post-graduate studies in the neoliberal university		3.5 The Grand Domestic Revolution Revisited (Student Union 260)	3.6 Economies and Labor II
Monday, 12:00 pm					LUNCH			
Monday, 1:00 pm	4.1 Urban Intersectionalities	4.2 LGBTQ spaces		4.3 Feminist geography as a framework for thinking family ...	4.4 Geography and post-graduate studies in the neoliberal university	4.5 Feminist methodologies II		4.6 The 'Routinization' of Academic Bodies and Lives

Golda Meir Library -- 2nd Floor



Golda Meir Library -- 3rd Floor



Golda Meir Library

-- 4th Floor



For Bolton Hall and UWM Student Union, use the campus map in your folder, or ask at the registration table for a guide, or go online to:

http://www4.uwm.edu/assets/ux/explore/map_bw.pdf

or

http://www4.uwm.edu/assets/ux/explore/map_color.pdf

and

http://web.sa.uwm.edu/union/information_centers/union_map/.

Gendered Rights to the City: Paper Abstracts and Session Descriptions

April 19th-20th, 2015

[Sandy E. Guerrier Alcidonis](#)

Temple University

tuc19986@temple.edu

“Between Exploitation and Resilience: Examining the Experiences of Haitian Immigrants Navigating the Nursing Industry in Philadelphia, PA”

Feminist geographic analyses of urban labor markets have long focused on unequal labor market outcomes. Feminist geographers have argued that women, people of color and other groups occupy marginalized positions in the workforce because of socially constructed norms and relations of power and how they play out in place and across space (for extensive reviews see England & Lawson, 2005; England & Farkas, 1986; Kobayashi et.al, 1994). Jobs within the nursing hierarchy in the long-term care industry in the Philadelphia metropolitan region reflect similar patterns of unequal labor market positioning. As the Baby Boomer generation ages, there is increasing demand for individuals to work in the long-term care industry as home health aides (HHA), nursing assistants (NA), licensed practical nurses (LPN) and registered nurses (RN). Such that all of these jobs have been designated *high priority occupations* (Center for Workforce Information & Analysis, 2011). Nationwide, immigrant workers from Latin America and the Caribbean are overrepresented as nursing aides and home attendants (Lowell & Gerova, 2004). Foreign-born Blacks, specifically Haitians and Jamaicans are twenty-two percent of the immigrant nursing aide workforce (Lowell & Gerova, 2004). This data suggests that the long-term care industry may be a site of significant employment for foreign-born Haitians in the Philadelphia metropolitan region. This paper uses recent research with Haitian immigrants employed in the long-term care industry within the Philadelphia metropolitan region, to examine how complex intersections of race, class, gender and migration status shape their economic livelihoods. This research found that although participants often felt exploited by the terms of their labor relations, they were able to develop inventive resiliency strategies that allowed them to pursue and achieve occupational mobility in an increasingly important segment of a post-industrial urban labor market.

[Colin Patrick Ashley](#)

Graduate Center of CUNY

colinpashley@gmail.com

“Queer Excess: Affective policing of racialized and gender non-conforming bodies”

This paper is based on a multi-method examination of the Christopher Street Piers as a public park in New York City. In analyzing the conflict between the queer youth of color that ‘hang out’ there, residents, The State, and the Private/Public park development entity of The Hudson River Park Trust, I examine the production of the Piers as well as the production of queer populations. I argue that policing of this space works in three types of neoliberal techniques of power: racialized ‘traditional’ (state sponsored) policing, homonormative ideological policing and affective policing. By affective policing, I mean to point to the way the former two techniques of power operate in line with spatial aesthetics (design, programming, performances) and affordances (spatial allowances) to create affective

atmospheres of belonging and non–belonging. In looking at this conflict through a lens of affect I explore how spatial design effects spatial ‘belonging’ at the level of identity. In particular this paper analyzes how homonormativity works in collusion with aesthetic practices to produce affective mechanisms of control, belonging, or non–belonging and how race (particularly an affective blackness) and queerness (as distinct from gay and lesbian modes of normativity) function as excess to homonormative political projects. Gender non–conforming and trans–bodies specifically emerge as queer excess that trouble and are troublesome to homonormative protocols and normative conceptions of proper spatial embodiment.

Neslihan Atatimur

University of Wisconsin–Madison

atatimur@wisc.edu

“Women’s re/presentation in Gezi Protests”

Women’s representation in public space has always been challenged, contested, idealized, fixed, deducted and surpassed by social norms, power relations and identity politics in Turkey. Developments within the last few decades like contestation of the freedom of speech, monopolization of power, pressure of conservatism in public and private domains, and widespread neoliberal developments had created discontent among a considerable part of the country. Both women’s representation and body became one of the targeted areas of these power struggles. In June 2013, accumulation of these events led to spontaneous protests comprising a diverse range of people, including women, from different social, economic and political backgrounds. The Gezi Protests created a transversal space especially for women where boundaries between different identities are dismantled and gendered politics of inclusion and exclusion in public space is contested. By analyzing the topography of tactical repertoires across the space of protests, I seek to discover the contested gender dynamics in public space and potentials for a diverse, dynamic, horizontal and transversal space for the future commons.

Rachael Baker

York University– Toronto

baker87@yorku.ca

“Intersection between anti–racist and feminist political economy”

This paper examines points of intersection between anti–racist and feminist political economy, and feminist methodology within geography. These points of intersection are where these critical fields grow in complexity, and where methodological approach can be informed and shaped by histories of struggle. The merging of antiracist and feminist research within geography offers opportunities to address socio–spatial aspects of inequality in the realm of the urban. Feminist political economy works elevate antiracist and feminist perspectives by incorporating race and gender analysis into investigations of social relations of class, and the impacts of capitalism. Therefore, this paper is concerned with an intersectional analysis that centres the relationships of gender and race with capitalism and class through a geographic lens. In particular, this paper will contribute to discussions on queer livelihoods, survival, and the potential for greater queer contributions from feminist geography through adopting what the late and great Jose Munoz called a queer futurist perspective. The questions that will guide this analysis are as follows. How do geographers account for ‘uneven’ geographic development within communities of colour? In what ways does gender shape urban experience? How do researchers account for emancipator feminist praxis through methodological considerations and design?

[Leigh Barrick](#)

University of British Columbia

“What kind of teaching assistants for what kind of Geography? Thinking through the politics of care in graduate teaching assistantships”

Co-Author: Marc Tadaki

Graduate student teaching assistants (TAs) are key agents of disciplinary reproduction within the neoliberal university, yet are generally not theorized as political actors. Our objective is to advance the case for understanding TAs as political and pedagogical agents, and for developing spaces of care based on this recognition. We begin by reviewing how TAs are theorized within both critical pedagogy and higher education literature. The teaching assistant emerges as a shadowy figure, at times neglected in favor of the emancipatory potential of teacher and student, or analyzed instrumentally as an amateur requiring discipline and training in order to improve the educational commodity. These literatures neglect the TA's role in academic institution-building. In order to address this gap, we build on recent theorizations of academic and early career subjectivities to reflect on one particular site of subject formation: TA training initiatives. We reflect on our own experiences of the antagonisms and feelings of ambivalence that circulate between differently-situated actors in the training encounter. We conclude by offering suggestions as to how faculty members, administrators and graduate students might embrace a proactive stance towards their TA engagements to create opportunities for making the academy a 'radical' place of care and empowerment.

[Tanja Bastia](#)

University of Manchester

Tanja.Bastia@Manchester.ac.uk

“Gendered urban citizenship: gender, informality and the migrant condition in Buenos Aires”

Cities are important sites for the construction of social citizenship. However, cities are also highly differentiated, both spatially and also in terms of the social inequalities that pervade everyday urban life. Based on interviews conducted with grassroots and migrant organisations at the city level and in three informal settlements in Buenos Aires in 2013, this paper uses intersectionality to explore three dimensions of disadvantage: gender, informality and migration condition. Building on a previous paper, in which we show that organising in the informal settlements provides greater opportunities for a politics of recognition, this paper focuses on the gendered dimension of organising at the city level and in informal settlements. In particular, it shows that women and men who participate in grassroots and migrant organisations generally do so from a similar analysis of the problems they aim to address. However, they position themselves differently in relation to the idea of doing politics, with men generally embracing politics. Women, on the other hand, were much more likely to reject the suggestion that their work was political and preferred highlighting the assistentialist aspect of the organisations in which they were active. The paper explores some of the reasons behind these differences and asks whether this different conceptualisation of politics has implications for women's and men's claim to a 'just city'.

[Mireia Baylina](#)

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

mireia.baylina@uab.cat

“Beyond Women's Emancipation: Work and Life Sustainability in Rural Spain”

Co-authors: Maria Dolors Garcia–Ramón, Ana María Porto, Maria Rodó, Isabel Salamaña and Montserrat Villarino

Women's access and permanence in the labor market are conditioned by the female reproductive tax (Palmer, 1992). The sexual division of labor has put women, nearly universally, at a disadvantage position in the labor market and many societies have responded to this by implementing different policies to conciliate work, family and personal life, though mainly aimed at women. In rural areas in Spain there is still a gender gap in employment of 23.5 points for the population of 20–65 years old (2011) (50,7% of women and 27,2% of men do not participate in the labor market) which shows the persistence of this inequality. In this context, our research investigates the work–life balance of professional women who live in rural areas in Spain nowadays. They are educated women that, once overcome the strategy of emancipation through education and formal employment, they have to confront with the negotiation of their social role with men. Research has been conducted through sixty in–depth interviews to women, which have been transcribed, coded and analyzed through discourse analysis technique. Women assume almost alone the task of developing strategies to reconcile, either through individual resistance, adaptation or doing various elections in which other categories such as social class are involved. The specific forms resulting from these everyday experiences are a powerful example of the deeper conflict that exists in the social model of life sustainability that we have in our Western societies.

Kiran Bhairannavar

National University of Singapore

ashakiranakash@gmail.com

“Of gendered masculinities, sexualities and urban space: queer men's use and negotiations in public spaces of Delhi, India”

Every evening, crowds of men and women gather at the Connaught place in Delhi to meet friends, socialise and shop. As the evening grows deep, several queer men gather along a certain block in groups, rubbing their shoulders with their ‘heterosexual’ other. Feminised, flamboyant and loud, they hang–out with friends, sometimes blending–in with the backgrounds, other times clearly attracting attention of passers–by, until the police come and push “everyone” out of there. My paper focuses on this urban messiness of public space, looking through the lens of masculinities, genders and queered subjectivities in Delhi.

It has been argued in the south Asian urban context that public space is highly gendered in favour of men, limiting and excluding women. However, what is seldom understood is that, not all men are gendered in the same way and there are different types of gendered masculinities in public space. Do such variations in the “masculine” subjectivities dictate who should be in and who should be excluded? What is the underlying politics that works in such contexts where only men occupy these spaces? My paper attempts to critically analyse gender(ing) and access to public space through the experiences of male queered subjects. Drawing on ethnographic data generated in Delhi since 2012, I attempt to bring out the varied colours of the “masculine” occupation of public spaces to contribute to ‘gender and the city’ debate.

Marianne Blidon

Paris 1–Pantheon Sorbonne University

marianne.blidon@univ-paris1.fr

“Looking for love. Identity, inequalities and power relationships on the rural–urban market of love”

Two reality shows – *L’amour est dans le pré* and *Coup de foudre au prochain village* – receive a ratings success in France. The first is a weekly program that has existed since 2001 and which connects women with farmers. The second is a daily program which consists of 20 women conducted by bus across the country and proposed to three singles men of the village during a bus stop of one week. If spatial arrangements of the show are different, their logic – in terms of gender and sexuality arrangements – are similar. These programs depict what we believe to be of the order of intimacy but is a collective construction and a cultural or social constraint based on naturalisation of spaces. This is to bring urban's women, often from working classes and living in banlieues, in the countryside, a space marked by a strong rural exodus and where opportunities to meet love are limited. Usually doomed to failure, these arrangement, borrowing a liberal logic, maintains a matrimonial economy based on exotic logic and on naturalization of otherness.

I will endeavor to describe the spatial arrangements, from the analysis of the different seasons of these programme, in order to show spatial dimension of romantic encounter in context of the "emotional capitalism" (Illouz, 2007) using discourses of nature and authenticity to be efficient. This paper proposes to unbound the city thinking rural–urban inegal connections.

[Katherine Botterill](#)

Newcastle University

Katherine.botterill@ncl.ac.uk

Paper Session: “Urban Intersectionalities”

Co–organizer: Peter Hopkins

Debates about intersectionality have been a key concern for feminist geographers for nearly three decades (e.g. Bastia, 2014; Kobayashi and Peake 1994, Rodo–de–Zarate, 2014, Valentine, 2007). With origins in critical race theory, intersectional frameworks have sought to challenge essentialist and oppressive categorizations of race, class and gender, and explore the interdependencies of these categories in understanding marginalization and disadvantage (Crenshaw, 1989). Latterly, a critical engagement with intersectionality has generated scholarship that disrupts the marginality of intersectional subjects (Anthias, 2002; Zack, 2005), the unevenness of the intersections explored (Brown, 2012) and the reproduction of uncritical binaries in relation to gender, race and class (Nash, 2008).

Contributing to these debates, this session offers a forum to explore how intersectionality is spatialized, scaled and located in the city. In particular, we encourage critical engagements with intersectional frameworks among feminist geographers that destabilize fixed identity categories and draw out relational and embodied processes of social differentiation in urban contexts.

[Katherine Botterill](#)

Newcastle University

Katherine.botterill@ncl.ac.uk

“Intersectional encounters, progressive politics and multicultural nationalism in the campaign for an independent Scotland”

Co–authors: Peter Hopkins, Gurchathen Sanghera and Rowena Arshad

This paper is based on ongoing empirical research concerned with ‘young people’s everyday geopolitics in Scotland’. The paper explores the ways in which age, ethnicity, faith and gender intersect to produce progressive political engagements in two Scottish cities – Glasgow and Dundee. Despite the rejection of Scottish independence for the majority of the electorate in the Scottish referendum in 2014, the residents of Glasgow and Dundee voted in favour of an independent Scotland. This paper discusses the ways in which young people from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds living in the cities of Glasgow and Dundee engaged with narratives of political change in Scotland, and how the intersections of youth, faith, gender and ethnicity interacted to reproduce a discourse of ‘multicultural nationalism’ in Scotland. Furthermore, the use of diverse sites in the city, such as educational establishments and places of worship, as spaces of political engagement among young people show how intersectional encounters work to create a spatialized politics in the city.

The paper contributes to debates on intersectionality through a focus on minority youth political participation in two distinct urban contexts during a unique moment of political change in the UK.

Jennie Brandén

Umeå University

jennie.branden@umu.se

“Planning the safe city; Fear and safety in policy and practice”

Co–author: Linda Sandberg

Promoting safety has become an essential part in creating the attractive and inclusive city and a recognized element of urban planning. In a Swedish context, women's fear of violence in public space is often addressed as a gender equality issue. Despite this way of presenting the problem in policy, in practice the focus often ends up on better street lighting and pruning bushes, i.e. treating the symptoms rather than challenging the root causes of societal power relations related to gender, race and sexuality. This project focuses on what we call the analytical–practice–paradox which addresses the clash between these two contrasting discourses on gender and fear in public space; the separation between the longterm project to equalize power relationships between women and men, and short–term measures to change the experiences of places and perceptions of fear. The "analyticalpractical paradox" can be related to the field of critical studies on gender equality emphasizing the gap between rhetoric and practice. This paper aims to analyse how local governments in Sweden are addressing the issue of creating safe public spaces. How is the problem of fear and unsafety represented by different actors, at different levels, in both policy and practice? One ambition is to scrutinise this paradox; how could this gap between policy and practice be understood? Another ambition is to analyse how gender is constructed and what meanings gender equality is given within the context of promoting safety in public spaces. The analysis departs from a discursive approach to policy analysis and the empirical material consists of national and local policies for safe public spaces and a questionnaire survey sent to Sweden's 290 municipalities.

Yanjun Cai

University of the Philippines, Diliman

yanjunc@hawaii.edu

“Picturing Women’s Governance: Participatory Photography in the Philippines”

This project uses participatory photography, referred to as Photovoice, to convey a visual perspective of women's climate governance in the Philippines. This participatory action research (1) reveals the gendered risks and disaster adaptation through the lens of a marginalized population and (2) explores the challenges and opportunities of women's leadership for equitable and effective climate governance. The Philippines is one of the countries with the highest disaster risk in the world regarding the exposure, susceptibility, coping and adapting capacities. Filipino women are playing a significant role in disaster adaptation and governance while their capacities and contributions in these fields have been overlooked. Through an empowering Photovoice approach, this project aims to illustrate women's challenges and opportunities of leading resilient climate governance in three urban communities in metropolitan Manila and Cebu City. Since January 2014, this project has provided disadvantaged community members with smart phones and fundamental photography and research training, and is facilitating participants to cultivate narratives and social media networks, thereby encouraging communities to act on policy change and transformation as well as establish a multi-sector governance for hazard preparedness, mitigation, and recovery. Using a participatory approach demonstrates a more comprehensive understanding of women's social relations, knowledge mobilization, and organizational capacity of climate governance from a community perspective. Gendered strategies for equal, collaborative and transformational climate governance will be generated and analyzed with tremendous potential for broader application in the Asia-Pacific region.

Huey Shy Chau

University of Zurich

hueyshy.chau@geo.uzh.ch

"Short term circular migration and the negotiation of rights to the city: the case of migrant live-in care workers in Switzerland"

Co-author: Karin Schwiter (abstract listed under Karin Schwiter)

Amy Coplen

Portland State University

acoplen@pdx.edu

"Transnational Feeding: Migration, Foodservice and the Commodification of Reproductive Labor"

A burgeoning international movement of fast food workers has drawn attention to a stark reality concerning life under late capitalism: many of those who work to put food on our plates cannot afford to feed themselves. Foodservice is gendered and racialized work, and the commodification of feeding is intimately intertwined with transnational flows of labor. Men have historically constituted the majority of migrant laborers, while women and children have borne much of the burden of reproducing them, subsidizing capital in the process (Burawoy, 1976; Hondagneu-Sotelo, 1994; Wilson, 2000). Yet, women now make up half of migrants worldwide (Salazar Parreñas, 2008). Although the globalization and commodification of reproductive labor offers many women greater financial independence, it also re-entrenches gendered divisions of labor, exacerbates inequalities between different groups of women, and has significant consequences for the families of migrant women (Arat-Koc, 2006; Katz, 2001; Salazar Parreñas, 2008). This paper theorizes foodservice work as a commodified form of reproductive labor caught up in transnational, gendered, and racialized processes of social reproduction. Following feminist theorists and geographers, I

argue that deconstructing these processes can help us “envision new relations in, between, and among the family, economy, community, state, and world” (Arat–Koc, 2006, p. 92).

Martina Angela Caretta

Stockholm University

martina@humangeo.su.se

Panel Session: “Geography and post–graduate studies in the neoliberal university “

Co–organizers: Johanna Carolina Jokinen and Yui Hashimoto

Work intensification and erosion of funding are characteristics of the current neoliberal trend in the academia. Post–graduate students are no strangers to this development. Encouraged by the emotional turn in geography, we invite contributions that unveil and discuss the nittygritty everyday micro–processes of life in neoliberal academia.

Based on our personal experiences we know that getting a PhD in geography in the 2010s does not “only” involve overcoming the obstacles of coursework, preliminary examinations, proposal writing, fieldwork, and dissertation writing. Juggling teaching, presenting at conferences, going on an exchange abroad, publishing in highly ranked journals, creating research networks, and navigating an increasingly challenging job market are just some of the current tasks that we have to fulfill during our path towards a PhD in geography.

How has post–graduate education changed in light of the current neoliberal academic trends? What does it mean for the everyday working life of PhD candidates and their aspirations for an academic career after the postgraduate education? Those are the main questions we want to address in our panel. We also aim to foster discussion on how to tackle these challenges.

Gokben Demirbas

University of Glasgow

g.demirbas.1@research.gla.ac.uk

“Women’s Sense of Safety and Well–Being: A Comparative Study on Two Neighbourhoods of Bursa/Turkey”

There has been a considerable amount of research on the relationship between people and their everyday urban environments. A number of these studies focused on the safety and well–being. Yet, there is still a need for studies which put women’s experiences into the center of their research and highlight the gendered nature of safety and well–being conditions of the neighborhoods.

This paper is based upon the qualitative research conducted in two different types of neighbourhoods (a relatively deprived neighbourhood and a gated enclave) in Bursa, Turkey and it explores women’s sense of safety and well–being in their neighbourhoods by focusing on how they negotiate with the change in physical and social conditions in everyday life. A mix of qualitative methods are used; 6 walk and talk interviews, 2 focus groups with the utilisation of mapping exercises and participant observation on the walking trails of each neighbourhood. The comparative nature of the study opens a space for fruitful discussion on how different levels of physical and social amenities in these neighbourhoods lead to different safety and well–being perceptions.

The research suggests that the gender roles of women and their gendered everyday practices weave their perceptions on safety and well–being conditions of the neighbourhoods. Furthermore, these perceptions highly reflect *the anxieties about social change* in cities due to the high turnover in social mix and the rapid changes in physical conditions of residential settlements.

Danielle Drozdewski

UNSW Australia

danielled@unsw.edu.au

“Visible Parenting in the Academic Workplace and Beyond”

Co–author: Natascha Klocker

‘My university is supposed to be family friendly but in reality has few child friendly spaces and has only recently provided a parenting room’.

‘As a casual lecturer, it is difficult to bring a 6 year old to a lecture or tutorial. However, in my researching roles I could probably bring him to the office (although nobody else does).’

These two quotes are drawn from research conducted on parenting in academia. They highlight the boundaries to visible parenting in our academic workplaces. Visible parenting need not involve bringing your children into the workplace, but we see it as including your children in the verbal discourse of your work life and workplace. Visible parenting may include, but is not limited to: pregnancy; talking about children in the workplace; breastfeeding or expressing breastmilk; taking and nominating carers’ leave to care for sick children; negotiating workload balances and flexible work arrangements with supervisors; and openly refusing and/or adapting work tasks because of parenting responsibilities. Parenting experiences in academia are mediated by gender. A growing number of academic publications and articles in popular press have discussed how female academics’ career opportunities may be limited due to a mismatch between family responsibilities and expectations of how ‘ideal’ academics function in the workplace (Bawden, 2014; Castaneda and Isgro, 2013; Evans and Grant, 2009; Ward and Wolf–Wendel, 2012).

Scaffolded by this previous work, our paper explores the related issue of visible parenting. It is concerned with how and when employees make their parenting responsibilities visible in the workplace, and with what consequences. Using our university workplaces as a pilot, we seek to better understand the implications that arise when parenting responsibilities become visible in the daily practices of being an academic. While many academic workplaces do have designated parenting spaces and child–related policies, we seek to explore the repercussions of being visible parents. Previous research among Australian academic geographers has shown that academics did not report on direct discrimination, yet they did report incidences of indirect discrimination (Klocker and Drozdewski, 2012). In this paper, we seek to explore some of the linkages from our existing dataset that may explain why (and how) visible parenting matters. We also hope to present early data from our new project, which extends this research into non–academic workplaces in Australia.

Amelia Duffy–Tumasz

Rutgers University

amelia.duffy.tumasz@rutgers.edu

“Managing affective relationships in the field”

Understanding how social fields of emotion impact the research process has the potential to shed light on power relations in diverse contexts. To date, the feminist geographic literature has taught us that emotions matter in ways that privilege individual experience. Yet less attention has been paid to how sustaining long–distance emotional ties with loved ones in the field both produces and is produced by

the enactment of gendered subjectivities. By focusing on one core identity, that of the married woman in Senegal, this paper explores the ways in which research participants projected their understandings of conjugality onto me and how this projection shaped how I, in turn, expressed commitment to my then husband in culturally appropriate and understandable ways. Based on sixteen months of fieldwork, such an autoethnographic approach seeks to contribute to long-standing debates in feminist geography that problematize the public-private binary by highlighting the everyday practices that constitute womanly worthiness in a West African setting.

Asli Duru

University of Munich

Asli.Duru@vkde.fak12.uni-muenchen.de

“Tea for Therapy: A feminist interpretation of everyday health and mental wellbeing in Istanbul”

This paper explores the lived experience of mental health through the relational, embodied and spatial properties of everyday “therapeutic interaction” in Istanbul. Gender and other socio-spatial contexts of therapeutic settings and practices are rarely recognised in formal discourses of health and urban policy, and lack an analytical framework and methods to articulate mainstream social life a constituent of mental wellbeing. The paper is a feminist reading of the health implications of what residents do and don’t in the spaces they inhabit and specifically focuses on who owns spaces and who owns the meaning of spaces. It features in-depth, visual narratives of the past, present, individual, collective engagements with everyday therapeutic settings for an extended understanding of the influence of socio-ecological deprivation and uncertainty as factors in lived experiences of mental wellbeing in Istanbul. The semi-fictional narrative in the paper is intertextual and flows through the stories of participants during individual and group meetings held in 2013–14.

Carolyn Eichner

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

eichner@uwm.edu

“Female Convicts in a Masculine Space: Gender, Punishment, & Moralization in a 19th Century French Penal Colony”

In the nineteenth-century, France established penal colonies to rid the metropole of criminals and revolutionaries, but also to colonize its imperial possessions. Because men comprised the majority of deported convicts, French authorities initiated specific efforts to send condemned women overseas, with the intention of forming families to populate colonial settlements. The introduction of women into the male space of the colonial prison transformed those places from sites of punishment and banishment into potential locations of state reproduction. Yet female prisoners did not always accede to this plan.

In the wake of its 1871 revolutionary civil war, known as the 1871 Paris Commune, France deported 4500 insurgents, of which only 25 were women. Following a four month sea voyage, the renowned revolutionary anarchist feminist Louise Michel and 24 other convicted Commune women disembarked at the South Pacific prison colony in New Caledonia. The women’s particularly gendered experience in the penal colony began from the moment they landed. The very few previous female deportees had been placed with the nuns at St. Joseph de Cluny, who pressed the women to marry male

colonists – inmate or free –expecting them to form families and extend the incipient colonization of the archipelago. When the condemned Communard women arrived and the colonial authorities attempted to consign them to St. Joseph de Cluny, the deportees threatened revolt. Led by Louise Michel, who argued “they always foolishly endeavor to make women’s lot different from men’s,” the women invoked the law that all convicts of the “first degree” be interred on the Ducos peninsula. The Governor General, recognizing their right in law, acquiesced to their demands.

The introduction of the female Communards required alteration, and thus created disruption, of the intensely male penal context. The prison colony operated as a masculine space, into which women had only been integrated under the control of female religious or – once married – of individual men. Although already subsumed to the patriarchal prison authority, the embodied presence of female deportees introduced a particular set of complexities and perceived dangers. My paper examines the gendered nature of the penal colony, and the ways in which female deportees negotiated the intensely masculine context into which they were banished. These women transformed the colonial space through their engagements with male authorities, other prisoners, and the indigenous Kanak people.

[Emmanuelle Faure](#)

Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense University

faure_emma@yahoo.fr

“Intersectionality, discourses and practices of general practitioners: a new approach to socio–spatial inequalities in access to colorectal cancer screening?”

In France, colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second most frequent after breast cancer for women; and the third most common cancer for men, after prostate and lung cancer. Since 2009, Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) is provided for free every two years to people between 50 and 74 years old. Important spatial disparities characterize the women and men access to this screening at different scales: from regional to local level. Cultural and socioeconomic dimensions of these inequalities are often studied, but gender–specific behaviors are rarely investigated. In addition, little research examine the link between classes, ages or gender, and even less from a geographical point of view.

This communication aims to investigate the relationship between gender, space and health through the case study of CRC screening disparities. Territorial dynamics result from interactions between socio–economic, historical and political factors. They can be apprehended by many indicators. Here the analysis will be done through the key actor of this screening: general practitioners. Indeed, these professionals must provide information and engage the target population of the program, give and explain the test to people wishing to participate and receive the results.

Healthcare professionals, as local stakeholder observe the central place of the women in health attention and actions. But, professionals thinking’s and act’s also maintain the special role of women in this sphere. For example, themes and activities chosen to promote health involve mostly women: hygiene, food, gymnastic. Local general practitioners also adopt a gendered division of their patient. Most consider women as “preventive” people and men as “curative” ones, and sometimes, act according to this gendered representation.

We will mobilize a corpus of 35 semi–structured interviews with general practitioners of two cities in the Hauts–de–Seine’s district (France) in order to identify professional profiles based on their city location, their representations of it and their involvement at the local level. This typology will be faced to their discourses and practices with the colorectal cancer screening’s target population. Several significant

aspects will be discussed: the bi-categorizing of people according to their gender, the articulation of this sexual categorization performances at the origin, age and / or class of patient (some population considered less "observant" than others), and finally, the role of these representations on practices of some physicians (professional strategies to introduce the subject in the consultation or to mobilize reticent people affecting more women than men; old foreign origin men considered as a population "apart", etc.).

If care literature had already show the importance of women assignation in health sphere, our results reveal that local context can reinforce it. Indeed, general practitioners and stakeholder integrate, and sometimes promote, gendered roles regarding to health. Our results also indicate that in a "potentially favorable" context for health promotion, engagement in a program of prevention is not necessary massive but the gap between women and men is weak. This work contributes to the reflection on health disparities considered not only as the spatializing of the standards of living of the individuals, but as result of local interactions between social organizations, politics, professional and medical implications, so, like a complex processes in which gender cannot be ignored.

Tovi Fenster

Tel Aviv University

tobiws@post.tau.ac.il

"The Right to the Gender City or the Gendered Right to the City?"

Co-author: Chen Misgav

The 2011 Israeli protest movement and the active involvement of the authors in one of the camp's activities enabled us to re-visit and re-evaluate the idea of 'the right to the gendered city' developed ten years ago (Fenster, 2005). In analyzing the establishment and the functioning of the Levinsky Camp protest built in southern Tel Aviv by the Mizrahi Achoti NGO feminist activists, we could further theorize this notion and suggest an alternative term: 'the gendered and feminist right to the city'. This new term explicitly emphasizes the articulation between gender, ethnicity, race and class manifested in this case study. The study also highlights different formations of citizenship and exclusion and situations or moments of breaking the binary between exclusion/inclusion; private/public; citizen/non citizen ; safe spaces/dangerous spaces which turned out to be fluid situations rather than sharp and contrasting ones . In these moments it is the activities of the Achoti NGO and their practices of inclusion that present another meaning to the gendered and feminist right to the city in which the focus of analysis is on the RIGHTS rather than on the CITY as has been in the previous concept.

Maria Dolors Garcia-Ramón

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

mariadolors.garcia.ramon@uab.es

"Beyond Women's Emancipation: Work and Life Sustainability in Rural Spain"

co-authors: Mireia Baylina, Ana María Porto, Maria Rodó, Isabel Salamaña and Montserrat Villarino (abstract listed under Mireia Baylina)

Bradley Gardener

Temple University

tuf12267@temple.edu

"Applied Feminist Vizualization: Women's Perspectives on Neighborhood Change and White Flight in the Bronx, NY"

Feminist approaches to epistemology and methodology are tied to notions of partial knowledge and perspective. Feminist geographers use mixed methodologies to expose the inherent limitations in both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Many scholars in geography have highlighted GIS as a framework that can incorporate feminist epistemology and methodology, as a means to create knowledge that speaks to women's issues and also, to break down problematic subject–object relationships inherent in patriarchal practices of cartography.

Feminist Visualization, a methodological framework that has been used to incorporate concepts of feminist epistemology into a GIS, inspires and guides my research with Jewish Octogenarian women in the Bronx, NY. In my paper, I will use a Feminist Visualization methodology to critique dominant narratives of white flight and neighborhood change. By visualizing the stories of women who left all Jewish neighborhoods in the 1960's and 1970's, I position these dominant narratives as a limited or partial perspective on what happened in the Bronx, NY, in those years. I will challenge these narratives by mapping women's intra–urban migration patterns in the Bronx and by revealing their role in the migration process, particularly in regards to social reproduction.

[Kathryn Gillespie](#)

University of Washington

katieag@u.washington.edu

“Doing Multispecies Ethnographies: Feminist pedagogies across species lines”

How does a snail navigate the world? What can a pig’s eyelashes teach us about power and inequality? In what ways is teaching about and studying the lives of other species a fundamentally feminist project? In this paper, I share an experience of teaching an experiential learning course on multispecies ethnographies in which undergraduate students conducted their own ethnographies of individual pigs at a sanctuary for formerly farmed animals. Over many hours of fieldwork with their pigs, students explored what it means to be nonhuman in a world so dominated by human interests. They tried to understand what it like to *be in the world* as another species. In the process, we interrogated together classic feminist questions about power and inequality, hierarchies of privilege, the body as a site of politics, attention to difference, and the politics of knowledge production when the subject of study is a member of another species. Thus, this paper aims to spark a conversation about what can be gained when feminist geographers and others attend more closely to different ways of being in a multispecies world – through teaching, ethnographic fieldwork, and looking and listening carefully for insights that emerge from unexpected moments and places.

[Malka Greenberg Raanan](#)

Hebrew University of Jerusalem

malka.greenberg@mail.huji.ac.il

“Shaping Belongingness Through Contested Space: experiences of Palestinian women in Jerusalem”

Jerusalem is the heart of a religious, ethnic, national, and political conflict and is often defined as a polarized and contested city. Its urban structure since 1967 has been determined by the geopolitical struggle over control. The development of Jerusalem for nearly five decades of Israeli occupation, served as tools in creating a united Jerusalem under Israeli rule. The Palestinian population of Jerusalem have experienced continuing urban policies of discrimination that have produced a degraded and fractured urban fabric. This paper focuses on the mobilities, immobilities, agency and constraints experienced by young Palestinian women as they negotiate their everyday spaces in the city of Jerusalem.

The research is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including: questionnaires, mental maps, in-depth interviews and tracking technologies (GPS). The sample of this research includes 30 Palestinian-Muslim women residents of Jerusalem.

This study explores the relationship between identity and space by examining the processes of personal and social identity formation in relation to spatial behavioural patterns. It demonstrates how identity can be reconstituted through movement and how gendered understandings and experiences of mobility are intertwined with different meanings of space.

[Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia](#)

Center of Land Policy and Valuations

blanca.valdivia@gmail.com

“Col-lectiu Punt6”

The urban planning has been developed from an androcentric perspective, setting hierarchies and priorities, and without considering the diversity of subjects and their needs and experiences. The urban studies from a gender approach have done in the last decade a big contribution to knowledge, but nowadays, we still need more studies to quantify and assess the life of women in cities.

This work is part of the Thesis in process “The Gender of space: Urban quality of life from a gender perspective”. The main objective is to check if the quality of life in urban environments is different for women and men attending to their gender roles. The hypothesis stand up that the quality of life in urban environments is different for women and men because:

- The gender roles structure the lives of people, affecting to different aspects of the everyday life (activities and tasks, time distribution, perceptions...)
- The existence of an androcentric planning and urban design that penalize reproductive and care task and to have a female sexualized body.

The city is not only the scenario of the inequality it also perpetuate this inequality.

Quality of life has been worked from different disciplines and diverse approaches. In the theoretical framework has been worked the concept of Quality of life from a gender approach. Moreover it has been developed a structural model of Quality of life be composed of different domains and elements, and it is been developing a method to asses, through indicators, how quality of life in Urban Environments is different to men and women. The scopes of the research are two neighborhoods in Barcelona.

In the framework of this Thesis the Urban Quality of life has been define as “the ability to resolve the everyday needs of people in an environment that ensures appropriate conditions (autonomy, freedom, accessibility...). The city as the physical support and the scenario of the everyday life should provide the essential conditions (material or non-material) to satisfy all people’s needs. However, gender roles are perpetuated through the configuration of spaces, which influences women’s use, and determines the role of spaces as elements that contribute to satisfy people’s everyday life needs.

[Claire Hancock](#)

Universite Paris–Est Creteil

hancock@mercator.ens.fr

“Badlands of the « City of Light » : gendered violence and spatial constraints on young banlieusard–e–s in Paris”

Co–author: Anissa Ouamrane

In recent years, in France, policies to improve women’s access to the city have been targeted mostly on low-income neighbourhoods (*quartiers Politique de la Ville*), as part of a discourse that stigmatizes immigrant and/or Muslim men as violent and sexist, and advocates « saving » immigrant and/or Muslim women. This dominant discourse also makes invisible the extent to which women suffer discrimination and harassment in many parts of French cities, in particular the affluent or middle-class areas. One such

form of discrimination or harassment is Islamophobic abuse or violence, which is highly gendered in France : watchdog organization CCIF (Collectif contre l'islamophobie en France) annually reports that between 85% and 95% of Islamophobic attacks concern women.

Though there is as yet no geographic analysis of the CCIF's data, our qualitative research with young women wearing the veil in Champigny-sur-Marne, east of Paris, indicates that they develop a geography of avoidance which is also a geography of violence (in the sense of Listerborn, 2014), knowing to fear stares, taunts and aggression mostly in the richer areas of the city. Their geography of insecurity is therefore completely at odds with the official maps of « insecure neighbourhoods » that the French government is intent on updating. Furthermore, the aggressors are frequently middle-aged white women who claim feminism as the cause of their anger, pointing to a deep chasm in feminist groups in France.

While there is now a large body of work documenting the effects of wearing a veil on restricted chances of finding employment in France, there has not been much research as yet on the restricted « right to the city » of « visibly Muslim » women, and it is the gap we aim to fill. However, we also want to point at ways in which Muslim men are likely to encounter different, but nonetheless disabling, forms of policing in their everyday use of the city, with higher probabilities of being imprisoned for petty crimes than of finding employment : in both cases, local neighbourhoods become the focus of young people's lives, when they are denied full access to the « City of Light », but the relegation mechanisms by no means render them immobile, as they learn to navigate networks of neighbourhoods sharing similar characteristics, and to domesticate symbolic central areas of Paris such as Les Halles (Truong, 2012, Oppenchain, 2011).

[Holly M. Hapke](#)

National Science Foundation

hhapke@nsf.gov

Workshop Session : “Career Planning for Tenure and Beyond: A Professional Development Workshop for Academic Geographers”

Whether you are a new assistant professor or already tenured, conscientiously planning the development of your academic career leads to higher levels of professional success, a greater sense of personal satisfaction, and maybe a bit less stress. This workshop outlines strategies for planning the path to tenure, avoiding the associate professor slump, and reaching promotion to professor and/or academic administration and beyond.

Topics to be covered include: Understanding the terrain of tenure and post-tenure career development; Establishing and sustaining a productive research program; Balancing research, teaching and service; Strategies for writing prolifically; Cultivating professional networks and mentoring relationships; Creating a professional identity; Why is promotion to professor and post-tenure career development important?; Pathways of post-tenure career development; Strategies for early and mid-career planning; and Academic administration – What are the options and opportunities? How does one pursue these? About one-third of the time will cover issues common across all stages of the academic career; one-third to early career development issues; and one-third to mid-career development issues.

[Irene Hardill](#)

Northumbria University

irene.hardill@northumbria.ac.uk

“Enlivening evidence-based policy through embodiment and emotions”

Co-author: Sarah Mills, Loughborough University

Evidence-based policy and practice tends to operate on a belief that knowledge is obtained through objective observation and reasoning, leading to ‘rational decision-making’. But the work of producing such knowledge is typically more ‘messy’, more iterative and more non-linear; features of the knowledge production process only made more pronounced by imperatives such as co-production. Just over a decade ago Smith and Anderson (2001) traced out a position countervailing to that of the predominant – yet, at that stage, only tentative – ‘policy (re)turn’ in human geography. Encouraging an approach that recognised, rather more, the “extent to which the human world is constructed and lived through emotions” (2001: 7) – a register theretofore suppressed in the academic and policy dialogue – Smith and Anderson set about charting a new course of research, variously promoting and encouraging a more enthusiastic laying bare of the researcher’s positionalities and emotional sensitivities. In this paper we wish to briefly reassess the ‘emotional turn’, via a case study centring on the New Dynamics of Ageing (NDA) research programme to highlight the challenges of translating emotions into a policy making environment. How people feel, their emotional sensitivities, towards the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) we argue is crucial for understanding the potential impact of the current public policy thrust to move to the online delivery of public services (or e-government). Adding emotional sensitivities in the body of knowledge when in dialogue with policy makers we suggest enriches evidence based policy that centres on behaviour change

[Yui Hashimoto](#)

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

hashimo3@uwm.edu

“The gendered and racialized implications of austerity on Geography, graduate education, and the Wisconsin Idea”

Wisconsin has consistently been at the forefront of national news for its particularly aggressive attack on public and private sector unions, its proposed gutting and restructuring of the University of Wisconsin (UW) system, its having the highest Black male incarceration rate in the country, and its police killings of Dontre Hamilton and Tony Robinson. Often these events and phenomena have been discussed in isolation from each other, and are also often decoupled from broader histories of state violence. However, I argue that these events are anything but discrete in time and space. In fact, these events are all intricately intertwined to have deeply gendered and racialized implications on Wisconsinites. They also have implications for Geography as a discipline and those of us who are training to become feminist and critical geographies of race scholars who promote the Wisconsin Idea, or the principle that the UW system’s mission is to use knowledge to improve lives and communities in the state. The intensifying neoliberalization of the university in Wisconsin in conjunction with severe austerity measures makes it that much more challenging for working class, gendered, and racialized students and faculty to form a university and discipline of Geography that fulfill the Wisconsin Idea and that work towards a more just future.

Yui Hashimoto

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

hashimo3@uwm.edu

Panel Session : “Geography and post–graduate studies in the neoliberal university”

Co–organizers: Martina Angela Caretta and Johanna Carolina Jokinen ([session description listed under Martina Angela Caretta](#))

Paper Session : “Geography and post–graduate studies in the neoliberal university”

Co–organizer: Johanna Carolina Jokinen

The goal of this paper session is to break down the isolation and to share the joys of grad school while working through some of its most pressing challenges. As a part of a series of sessions regarding graduate student life in neoliberal academia, we invite current graduate students and recent graduates to share some of their experiences and knowledge about a variety of themes including, but not limited to: Mental and physical health/well–being; Socially reproductive work within the academy (e.g. mentoring, mentor–mentee relationships, service); Family and community life; Opting out of academia; Unsupportive/toxic (field)work environments; Methodological challenges; Ethics; The job search: academic and non–academic; Teaching undergraduates also under pressure from the neoliberal university.

Peter Hopkins

Newcastle University

peter.hopkins@ncl.ac.uk

Paper Session : “Urban Intersectionalities”

Co–organizer: Katherine Botterill (Session description listed under Katherine Botterill)

Peter Hopkins

Newcastle University

Katherine.botterill@ncl.ac.uk

“Intersectional encounters, progressive politics and multicultural nationalism in the campaign for an independent Scotland”

Co–authors: Katherine Botterill, Gurchathen Sanghera and Rowena Arshad (abstract listed under Katherine Botterill)

Adrienne Johnson

Clark University

adriennejohnson12@gmail.com

Paper Session : “The ‘Routinization’ of Academic Bodies and Lives”

Co–organizer: Zoe Pearson

Geographers have written much about the routinization of human activity in business, factory, and prison environments, but little attention has been paid to the role of routines in our lives as academic subjects. This interactive session will center on the politics of academic routines and the dynamic roles they play in our everyday lives. For example, routines are often suggested to us early on as a way to develop ‘good’ learning and writing habits and as antidotes to procrastination and anxiety surrounding academic work. Routinizing our lives is said to enable us to ‘produce more’ (i.e. setting a writing

schedule to publish a paper) and is also promoted as key to healthily balancing social responsibilities. In addition, early and later-career academics encounter routines every day as we try to fulfill non-research university obligations such as advising students, doing service, or teaching semester classes. While often considered in the negative as banal, boring, and repetitive, routines can also be enjoyable and pleasant (i.e. Daily walks with one's dog or indulging in one's first coffee of the day while tackling morning emails). We envision this session to be a point of entry into larger discussions surrounding how routines produce and constrain our daily academic lives and how and why we rely so heavily on them. The session will be anchored by a creative interactive activity utilizing collective writing and small group discussion. Through these methods, we hope to scrutinize routines in theoretical as well as practical terms.

The impetus for this session comes from the recent experiences of two graduate students and their routinized journeys to completing their doctoral programs. The 'ups' and 'downs' of this time which has included dissertation writing, committee communication, prioritizing wellbeing, and job hunting made the students think more closely about the politicized, contradictory natures of routines within the academy – how they are often prescribed but loathed, how they are productive but monotonous, and how they are expected and at times pleasurable.

[Karen Johnston](#)

Massey University, New Zealand

karen@distill.co.nz

“Power and gendered identity in drunken times: Revitalised night-time spaces and young women and men in Christchurch, Aotearoa New Zealand”

Governance scholarship is limited in its recognition of power relations and gender. Janet Newman (2001) has suggested that we need to rethink governance as a gendered domain. This presentation seeks to understand the gendered dimensions of decision-making processes that contribute to the creation of night-time Central Business District (CBD) spaces. It draws on my PhD research which examined the changing nature of local governance and how power is exercised within a city council's decision-making process of its revitalisation of the Central Business District (CBD). A governmentality theoretical framework is used to examine the political processes – both inclusionary and exclusionary – associated with local government decision-making. This framework also allows for the exploration of social relations and lived realities of young women and men who use these night-time spaces. While the night-time economy is encouraged by the local council, business developers, and hospitality industries it appears, however, that young drunk people are not the citizens that the council and other agencies want to see occupying inner-city Christchurch, New Zealand. I first examine how neoliberal decisions have been made for the urban regeneration of the city by analysing reports and decisions of the local council since 1998. Second, I argue that young women and men who use CBD night-time spaces are (re)constituted through the revitalised spaces as a problem. Finally, differences in how young women and young men occupy the city at night are explored.

Lynda Johnston

University of Waikato

lyndaj@waikato.ac.nz

“Hey! This is me, this is what I want to do!': Gender transitioning and work in the city”

This presentation discusses gender transitioning in workplaces. I draw interviews conducted for my research project ‘Gender Variant Geographies’ to highlight experiences of transitioning at work, and keeping work, when one shifts from hiding one’s trans identity to living it openly in cities. Trans theories are used to argue that gender is fluid and at times unknowable. The notion of ‘trans’ unsettles dominant framings of man/woman, male/female, masculinity/femininity and sex/gender. ‘Trans’ also challenges geographers to think again about these binaries – the way they are reasserted and troubled – and how easy separation is not possible. Dichotomously gendered work spaces influence the ways in which transgendered people express their gender. I offer accounts of ‘coming out’ at work to illustrate the connections between workplace, bodies, cities and gender transition.

Ibipo Johnston–Anumonwo

SUNY College at Cortland

johnstoni@cortland.edu

“Conceptualising gender and transnational migrationL a case study of Eritrean Refugees in Tel Aviv”

Co–author: Adiam Zerisenai

Since the 1990s, an increasingly prominent feature of outmigration from Eritrea is the heightened vulnerability of women. Using a feminist intersectionality framework on difference and diversity, this paper presents a conceptual and empirical study of the Eritrean diaspora in Tel Aviv. With explicit attention to the influences of race–ethnicity and nationality, the study documents multidimensional forms of oppression in the experiences of recent female and male Eritrean refugees living in the city. Drawing on refugee narratives and responses obtained from non governmental agencies, the paper attempts to shed light on movements of the refugees across national borders, their socio–economic conditions and settlement patterns in Tel Aviv, and the political obstacles faced by those seeking asylum and citizenship in Israel. This case study can show how integrating feminist conceptual insights on gendered dimensions of migration with the theoretical literature on uneven geographical development enable a more informed understanding and textured interpretation of migrants’ varied ways of negotiating challenges encountered in transnational urban spaces.

Johanna Carolina Jokinen

Uppsala University

johanna.jokinen@kultgeog.uu.se

Panel Session: “ Geography and post–graduate studies in the neoliberal university”

Co–organizers: Martina Angela Caretta and Yui Hashimoto (Session description listed under Martina Angela Caretta)

Paper Session: “Geography and post–graduate studies in the neoliberal university”

Co–organizer: Yui Hashimoto (Session description listed under Yui Hashimoto)

[Sindy Louise Joyce](#)

School of Justice UCD

sindy.joyce@ul.ie

“Urban Public Spaces and Intersectional Encounters: Examining the spatial encounters of Irish Traveller youth in Galway City, Ireland”

Travellers in Ireland are a nomadic ethnic group who have suffered from inequality and virulent racism for generations and have been policed and governed (with the introduction of many acts and legalisations) in order to control their spatial mobility. Public encounters are often a negative experience for young Travellers which ultimately have an effect on their life chances and opportunities.

This paper examines young Travellers’ spatial encounters in the ‘Intercultural’ city of Galway, Ireland. The research draws on Henri Lebrere’s theories of social space (1974) and Michel de Certeau’s methodology of ‘walking in the city’ (1984). Young Travellers experiences of ‘lived’ space within the urban reality is analysed by exploring the spatial boundaries (physical and symbolic) within the city.

Previous research (Lebrere, H. 1974; Joseph, L. 2004; Colombijn, F. and Erdentug, A. eds. 2003) has shown that spatial encounters are acted out through the interrelations between people and their environment in everyday life. Spaces such as streets, parks and public recreation centres have become places of risk. The paper will argue that young Travellers experience stigmatisation when they leave the boundaries of their community. Public space produces symbolic racial boundaries whereby identity operates at a cultural and micro–interactional level. Travellers are limited in their access to space and are subject to excessive regulation within public space; their identity as a Traveller is seen to be disorderly in that it is believed that they cannot uphold the ‘social contract’.

[Cheryl Kader](#)

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

ckader@uwm.edu

“Feminist Body Politics”

With a focus on the women’s liberation movement in Milwaukee in the 1970s, my paper is part of a larger project that considers the impact of radical movements on each other and on the lives of Milwaukee women and men during the decade of the 1970s.

“Feminist Body Politics” traces the rise of feminist practices organized around the idea that knowledge is rooted in women’s bodies. That stripping the female body of layers of patriarchal mystification would enable women to tell the truth of bodies and that, subsequently, bodies told the truth about “us.”

Using both national and local examples: the first edition of *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, abortion activism (pre and post Roe), and the feminist women’s health movement, I look at the ways in which a movement for women’s liberation, which theorized *gender* as a rallying point for resistance to categorical distinctions, by gradually incorporating an embodied discourse, hardened *gender* into binary categories.

My paper utilizes contemporary queer theory to revisit some of the founding texts of women’s and gay liberation: Radicalesbians’ “The Woman Identified Woman,” Carl Whittman’s “A Gay Manifesto,” and “In Amerika They Call Us Dykes,” from *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, among others, to demonstrate how these early theorists understood the destabilization of gender and sexual categories as political. As a semiotics of the body gained significance among theorists of the women’s liberation movement, challenges to the body’s meanings, but not to its materiality, found favor among activists.

As I show, the resulting naturalization of sex would have effects on both the future direction of feminist activism and the constitution of its multiple subjects.

Leslie Kern

Mount Allison University

lkern@mta.ca

Panel Session: “Feminist Methods and the City: Creating and Sharing Urban Knowledges”

Co-organizer: Heather McLean (Panel description listed under Heather McLean)

Jurak Kim

Seoul National University

rakka120@snu.ac.kr

“Sexual Minorities’ Spaces and their Neighbors in Korea: Gay Community in Jongno, Seoul and their Relationship with Neighbors”

This study explores gay men’s community in South Korea with two research themes about the characteristics of gay community in Jongno, the biggest commercial gay community in South Korea. The first research theme is how gay men occupy everyday space as gay community and how they expose their sexual identity in gay community in Jongno in contrast with other places. Because every society has diverse level of social acceptance of sexual minority, it may be different in South Korea comparing to the cases in western countries which have been dealt many times in other studies. The second one is on the relationship between gay community and their neighbors. Gay community in Jongno is widely mixed with other non-gay businesses. Therefore, gay-related businesses in Jongno and gay men who visit there are likely to be engaged with non-gay neighbor businesses. On account of this reason, non-gay businesspeople in the neighbor have relatively big chances to encounter gay men unlike other places. Through exploring these non-gay neighbors’ perception about gay men and gay community and investigating the relationship among gay men, gay-related businesses and non-gay businesses, this study would be helpful to understand the complicate effects of gay visibility.

First of all, homosexual people form their own community because exposing their identity as sexual minority is shrunk in everyday space. As sexual minority is regarded as undesirable in the heteronormative society (Lim, 2004; Oswin, 2010), homosexual people experience insufficiency of private space where they can expose their sexual identity(Johnston and Valentine, 1995). Therefore, they are gathering specific place where they can expose their own identity (Kirby, 1997), and it makes gay community formed. This gay community is the place where homosexual people can meet each other and make intimate networks, by doing so it can help them to develop their homosexual identity (Tan, 2014).

To fully understand gay community, we should consider not only the gay community’s relation with the society which gay community is based on, but also gay community’s diversity and uniqueness (Weightman, 1981). As gay community is not an isolated island, gay community is affected by various social factors in the process of its construction. Also each gay community has uniqueness due to this social context and diversity of members (Bell, 1991).

I have found some points needed to be explored through literature reviews. Existing literatures have mainly focused on a bigger social context, but they did not pay much attention to the relationship in a smaller scale such as between gay men and their non-gay neighbors who do business right next to the gay community. Such a study is helpful to understand the diversity of gay communities.

The research area of this study is Jongno, which is the historic and central commercial area of Seoul in South Korea. Gay community in Jongno is one of the biggest and oldest in South Korea. It is known that there were gay-related businesses in 1970's (Lee, 2007); and it has about 120 gay-related shops nowadays (Happy Map, 2014). Long history of this gay community would mean that it has interacted for a long time with non-gay neighbors. In addition, as gay community in Jongno has been growing, it would be more possible for non-gay neighbors to notice the gay community. Also this visibility would probably widen a chance to interact with non-gay neighbors. Therefore gay community in Jongno is a right place to study about gay community and their relation with neighbors in South Korea.

Kamila Klingorova

Charles University – Prague

kamila.klingorova@natur.cuni.cz

“Christianity and Everyday Life of Young Women in Prague”

Religion influences everyday life of people. Moreover, religious people hold more traditional and gender-stereotype values. Connection between religion and gender relations in space is an important field of study within feminist geographies of religion. Society in Prague is mostly secular. However, social relations in Czech society are formed by Christian culture. This contribution is based on qualitative research using semi-structured interviews with young women living in Prague. The women are Catholic, Protestant and without religious affiliation. The aim of the research is to verify the influence of Christianity on everyday life of respondents. The biggest difference between religious and non-religious women is in their view on traditional family. Besides, Christianity forms special behavior of religious respondents, mostly in church visit on Sunday.

Natascha Klocker

University of Wollongong

“Visible Parenting in the Academic Workplace and Beyond”

Co-author: Danielle Drozdewski (abstract listed under Danielle Drozdewski)

Fran Klodawsky

Carleton University

fran.klodawsky@carleton.ca

Paper Sessions: Between Hope and Despair: Intersectionality, Power and Praxis in Feminist Urban Geography

Co-organizer: Ebru Ustundag

Fran Klodawsky

Carleton University

fran.klodawsky@carleton.ca

“Encountering Local Government: Feminist Community Organizing and Diversity Management”

In this paper, I examine the concept of “encounter” in conjunction with research with and about a civil society organization in Ottawa Canada, the City for All Women Initiative (CAWI). CAWI's stated two-fold mission involves i) working with the City to promote gender equality and a more inclusive city, and ii) building a network of support among women in Ottawa to more effectively articulate their political claims in state spaces.

“Encounter” has been an important entry point for geographic examinations of what happens

when individuals and groups who perceive themselves as different meet face-to-face. Geographers have interrogated encounters between unlike groups and individuals in places such as cafes, community centres and faith settings but interactions between governments and community organizations have not been investigated in this manner.

Here, I interrogate encounters between municipal staff and CAWI members that I have observed or that have been reported to me, in order to reflect on the success (or not) of CAWI's efforts to foreground goals of social and economic justice over diversity management at City Hall. While participation has been the more commonly used lens for scholarly investigations of community/state interactions, I suggest that encounter provides an additional lens through which to reflect on power, praxis and political possibilities.

Eleonore Kofman

Middlesex University

e.kofman@mdx.ac.uk

Paper Session: "Gendered Right to the City Part I – Rights and Denial of Rights"

Paper Session: "Gendered Right to the City Part II – Participation"

Co-organizers: Elena Vacchelli and Magali Peyrefitte (Session descriptions listed under Elena Vacchelli)

Eleonore Kofman

Middlesex University

e.kofman@mdx.ac.uk

"Migration, Gender and the Right to the City: looking back and forward"

The term 'the *Right to the City*' was coined by Henri Lefebvre in 1968 (Kofman and Lebas 1996) at a time of radical questioning of society and urban planning. For him it meant the production of the city as an *oeuvre* (work of art) that took into account the daily rhythms and appropriation of space and time of those who inhabited it, rather than the dystopian vision of what he called the New Athens, that is cities dominated by the needs and desires of elites served by the unfree. Cities were also increasingly segregated, thus diminishing the play of difference and the ability to inhabit the city as opposed to having more tenuous and precarious relationships. Today, as David Harvey (2008, 2013) has commented, the right to the city is once again high on the agenda. In these analyses class is the sole social division with little attention paid to women or migrants in their struggles for the right to the city.

In this paper I firstly go back to Lefebvre's initial analysis of the right to the city, and examine how the processes of dispossession and urban segregation are even more applicable under current conditions of neo-liberal capitalism. Secondly I seek to incorporate a gendered and migrant dimension to the analysis, and in particular the struggles of migrant women in ensuring their social reproduction whilst claiming their right to inhabit and participate the life of the city.

Chris Kozlowski

DePaul University

"Challenging the boundaries of "safe space": Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn's Music Festival"

Co-authors: Elizabeth McConnell, Mona Shattell, Charlynn Odahl-Ruan, and Nathan Todd

Paper abstract listed under Elizabeth McConnell.

Meredith Krueger

University of Washington

meredith.jk@gmail.com

“The reproduction of gendered and racialized inequality within equity crowdfunding”

Equity crowdfunding is the process of raising capital by means of an Internet platform to fund a venture of which the investors then own a partial share (Agrawal et al 2013). My research explores how the growth of an equity crowdfunding industry, within the broader digitization of financial services referred to as “fintech,” might restructure the mutual constitutions of capitalism, white supremacy and patriarchy in an era of financialization. I conceptualize financialization within marxist, critical race and feminist frameworks to understand how race and gender function to normalize systems of exploitation and social control as they are reproduced through financial markets and financialized subjectivities (French et al 2011; Joseph 2014; Massey 2013).

The production of inequality through financialized relationships takes on particular forms in the Internet age. Equity crowdfunding can be seen as part of the so-called “sharing economy,” a set of Internet-enabled networks of commodity exchange that are mediated by profit-seeking platforms. Small business ventures have access to new sources of funding and funders have expanded investment opportunities, thereby expanding access to both entrepreneurship and speculative activity. Some claim that these developments disrupt the inherently exploitative process of capital accumulation by restructuring concentrations of corporate power in the provisioning of investment capital. My research examines the liberal feminist institutional efforts to strengthen and enhance equity crowdfunding, with attention to the discursive deployment of a digitized version of “womenomics.” The presentation will explore areas of tension and ambiguity within the roll-out of what I call (liberal) “feminist fintech” in order to illuminate potential shifts in the relationships among neoliberal subjectivity formation and the reproduction of gendered and racialized power relations (Joseph 2014; Roberts 2012).

Anita Lacey

University of Auckland

“Silent citizens and hidden economies: theorising urban marketplace cultures in the Pacific cities”

Co-author: Yvonne Underhill-Sem (abstract listed under Yvonne Underhill-Sem)

Nicole Laliberte

University of Toronto – Mississauga

Nicole.laliberte@utoronto.ca

Workshop Session : “Anti-oppression pedagogies”

Co-organizer: Kristin Sziarto

This workshop will create working groups to discuss issues related to realizing anti-oppression pedagogies. We will take an explicitly intersectional approach, and draw on feminist, queer, and critical race theory, and critical pedagogies, to inform the topics and format of the workshop. In addition, we will strive collectively to create tangible ‘next steps’ and possible interventions.

Topics and questions we will address in the workshop may include, but are not limited to: Public pedagogies and connecting beyond the classroom and university; Anti-oppression pedagogies in terms of content and form: How can we teach anti-racism in an anti-racist way? How can we teach against capitalism in an anti-capitalist, anti-classist way? And so on... Can online teaching be anti-oppressive? How can we address the differences between teaching anti-oppression in niche courses compared with

doing it in the core geography curriculum (in large lecture courses)? How can we use an intersectional lens, without it having so many facets we cannot see anything clearly? How can we address Anglophone dominance and the resulting privilege within geography? How can we negotiate institutional barriers to anti-oppression pedagogies?

[Robyn Longhurst](#)

University of Waikato

robynl@waikato.ac.nz

“Bodies/ Cities/ Gender”

This paper, drawing on feminist poststructuralist theory, focuses on bodies and the ways in which they have been researched, understood and represented in urban studies. Bodies are the most micro, or ‘intimate’, scale of analysis for studying the urban. Different scales – bodies, homes, communities, cities, regions, nations, and the globe – are appropriate for analysing different kinds of urban spaces and activities with each representing an intersection between a range of different people and places. Scale is not meant to be read as absolute but rather as overlapping, fluid and contingent. Examining international mobility and interconnectedness can reveal a great deal about the form, function and politics of the urban but so too can examining the experiences of individuals and groups in local spaces. Focusing on bodies does not necessarily mean ignoring other scales of analyses although there may be instances where the body is the most useful platform for thinking about specific kinds of subjectivities, power relations, actions and interactions in cities. In order to examine these ideas further this paper presents two examples of the co-production of bodies and cities. The first focuses on pregnant women’s gendered experiences of a shopping mall in Hamilton, Aotearoa New Zealand. The second focuses on a well-known street dweller and local identity who, until 2012 when he passed away, lived everyday life on a street corner in Wellington, Aotearoa New Zealand. Commonly known by members of the public as ‘Blanket Man’ he wore nothing but a loin cloth and draped a blanket over himself when cold. These examples illustrate how the rights of urban inhabitants to physically and socially access various spaces in cities is filtered through subjectivities such as gender, sexuality, ethnicity, race, class, (dis)ability, and age.

[Jani Lukkarinen](#)

University of Eastern Finland

A Worker Multiple: “It is a fantastic reform! The best thing happened to Finnish universities since they were founded.”

These are the words of Finnish ex-prime minister Jyrki Katainen after passing the reform to university law in summer 2009. Two years later I received my masters theses and it had already become quite evident that the “fantastic” was not an adjective attachable to affective structures of university communities. The reform had become to describe *Divide et Impera* turn in administration, funding institutes and physical surroundings in addition to legislative autonomy granted for universities.

My career as a young researcher started next year, when I took “an-offer-you-cannot-refuse” by joining a research group with a fixed four-year funding. Only after that I’ve come to slowly realize the multiple roles and registers of expectations attached to a PhD student. However, it is not the status of teacher, student or researcher that gains attention in common (department-level) discussions. Instead,

I've been repeatedly portrayed as a financial investment (a failure) or (peer-) psychologist (a fixer). The pressures of academia are inflated with mediations from different contexts.

Annemarie Mol's (2003) concept *body multiple* is fitting here, as the range of young researcher's roles have much more to do with our personalities and subjective capacities as social workers sacrificing working time and personal relations than academic skills. Even more striking is that since the management is transported from outside of universities no one seems to notice and even fewer seem to mind.

Mol, Annemarie (2003). *The Body Multiple: Ontology in Medical Practice*.

[Avril Maddrell](#)

University of the West of England, Bristol

"Mind the Gap: addressing gender disparities in UK university Geography departments"

Co-authors: Kendra Strauss, Nicola Thomas and Stephanie Wyse

This paper explores the findings of a national survey of career experience in British university geography departments, drawing on extensive quantitative and qualitative data collected by the RGS-IBG Women/Gender and Feminist Geography Research Group. Compared with earlier studies, findings highlight some areas of growing equality, but also significant remaining disparities, notably early career precarity in the neo-liberalised university and the gendered 'stone floor' effect. The paper outlines the survey's key findings, provides feminist analysis of ongoing disparities and the roles that mentoring, departmental policy and ethos can play in addressing these and other inequalities in geography departments.

[Aaron Mallory](#)

University of Minnesota

mallo136@umn.edu

"Black Social Death, Geography and the Neoliberal Academy"

Sparked by the indiscriminate killings of Black youth, Black Lives Matter has materialized into direct actions, die-ins, and disruptions of everyday life that illuminate the social, cultural, and economic plight of Black people in the United States. As a Black Geography graduate student, I am concerned with the ability and/or inability of graduate departments to address Black Social Death within academic knowledge production and the institutional structures of the neoliberal university. My paper asks, can Geography, as a discipline, overcome the barriers of the neoliberal university and black social death to promote a positive learning environment that values the intellectual, cultural, and social contributions of Black students and students of color? More specifically, can Geography contribute to Black Life by ensuring that Black graduate students and graduate students of color have the resources needed to overcome the devaluing of race based studies that are a result of a neoliberal academy that promotes multiculturalism? This paper seeks to understand how Geography can support geographers of color, Black life, and social movements against the neoliberalization of the academy. Using critical self-reflection as a geography graduate student of color, along with the theoretical contributions of afro-pessimist (Jared Sexton), afro-optimists (Katherine McKittrick and Fred Moten), and critiques of the neoliberal academy (Minelle Mahtani and Bradley Garrett), I will demonstrate how Geography

contributes and/or falls short in its ability to support Black graduate students while navigating a post-racial neoliberal university.

Elizabeth McConnell

DePaul University

EMCCONNE@depaul.edu

“Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”: Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival”

Co-authors: Mona Shattell, Charlynn Odahl–Ruan, Chris Kozlowski, and Nathan Todd

Community psychology shares with feminist geography a concern with the role of settings in promoting the well-being of marginalized individuals. Case and Hunter (2012) offer the conceptual framework of Counterspaces to articulate the mechanisms through which certain settings promote adaptive responding among members of oppressed groups. These authors call for additional research to examine the functional mechanisms they propose (i.e., narrative identity work, acts of resistance, and direct relational transactions), to identify additional mechanisms, and to examine the boundary conditions around membership in a counterspace. In this study, an ethnophenomenological approach was used to examine how the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival (Michfest) operates as a counterspace for attendees. Twenty in-depth interviews and 23 surveys were used to collect data on women’s experiences of the *functional mechanisms* and *boundary conditions* of Michfest as a counterspace, and these data were analyzed using content analysis to identify dominant themes. We found support for the functional mechanisms identified by Case and Hunter (2012), identified several additional mechanisms, and explored tensions around the inclusion of transgender women at the festival. We argue that an intersectional framework is crucial to understanding counterspaces, as participants’ experiences at the festival were shaped by multiple aspects of their identities. Findings will be discussed in relation to conference themes on the intersections of gender, identity, and power across diverse and contested spaces.

Anna McLauchlan

University of Strathclyde

anna.mclauchlan@strath.ac.uk

“The queer place of Arika”

Arika are a group that have organised experimental music, film and art ‘festivals’, predominantly in Scotland, since 2001. This paper focusses on two recent ‘episodes’ where Arika brought performers and academics based in the United States to Glasgow to undertake performances, presentations, workshops and, on each occasion, a club night. The episodes directly and indirectly critically engaged with the intersections between gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, class, culture and place – with the latter event clearly foregrounding questions of justice, rights and the ambiguous status of the concept of ‘realness’ with reference to New York’s House and Ballroom community. Arika’s place in the Scottish art scene is considered together with the implications of transferring performers and discourses from the US (particularly New York and Los Angeles) to Glasgow. The former episode included limited opportunities for engagement from the audience, creating an unhelpful distance and a sense of a US derived

‘exoticism’. The general openness of the latter episode provided greater opportunities for exchange and thus for people, whether performing or attending, to re-understand their identity.

Heather McLean

University of Glasgow

heather.mclean@glasgow.ac.uk

Feminist Methods and the City: Creating and Sharing Urban Knowledges – Panel Session

Co-organizer: Leslie Kern

Through an interactive panel discussion, this session will explore creative methodological approaches for researching and translating feminist urban geographical knowledge. Participants will share their experiences with using a variety of methodologies to conduct feminist urban research, including ethnographic methods, arts-based methods, and participatory methods.

Questions that may be addressed include: How can we use creative approaches (or variations on traditional methods) to produce and share knowledge about diverse objects, sites, and scales? How do the methods we choose shape how we go about disseminating our work? Or affect the scope of the audiences we can reach? How do we share these methods in our classrooms? What are the potentials and pitfalls of these approaches?

Jessica McLean

Macquarie University

jessica.mclean@mq.edu.au

“Learning about feminism in digital spaces: Online methodologies and participatory mapping in paradoxical spaces”

Research that aims to engage with participants and build collaborative relationships works to deliver more equitable research outcomes that contribute to the goals of participants, as well as researchers. The ethics and practicalities of doing such participatory research require reflexivity and immediate engagement, especially if the research is experimental and online. At the same time, doing experimental research is always full of expectation and potential, as well as risk to the several actors that make up a research collective. Here, we critically appraise the collaborative research process that we used to illuminate spatial and political dynamics of feminism as contained within the online group ‘Destroy the Joint’ (DTJ). A mostly Australian initiative of over 45,000 members, DTJ works to end sexism and misogyny in multiple spaces and operates as a meeting place, discussion forum, and umbrella organisation, for numerous micro-campaigns. DTJ and this research project operate in the real and the more-than-real spaces that contain paradoxical possibilities. We use the term more-than-real to highlight the excesses of digital spaces: the affect that social media generates, and is generated by, characterises this more-than-real, where extremes in both productive and corrosive social, cultural, economic and environmental relations permeate. The more-than-real came into effect in our research project when, within three hours of the project call for participation, we received over 1000 survey responses that included spatial and qualitative questions. This more-than-real was approached as a reflection of the respondents' reality and both the data collection and analytical process required reflexivity and acknowledgement of the participant's agency, demanding that we situate ourselves as both researchers yet also as feminists and participants in the project. This article expands the more-than-real notion to build an ethics for feminist spaces, and others, in digital realms.

[Heather McNight](#)

University of Brighton

heather@magneticideals.org

“Reclaiming the Night: Fatal Intersections in Concrete Spaces”

When Foucault’s states “it is not possible to disregard the fatal intersection of time with space” it has a particular resonance with Reclaim the Night, a march that highlights when the intersection of night changes the streets into a potentially violent and terrifying space.

During Reclaim the Night march in Brighton the space of the street becomes the site of direct action for not only women, but the diverse intersectionality of the feminist movement and other marginalised groups. It is a site where people can stand their ground, a space where visibility of violence and discrimination, all too often swept into dark corners, can be obtained. The streets become Foucault’s heterotopian space, full of potential and conflict, thus a location for realising Blochian utopian functions. At the march utopia is realised as a critique of the here and now; diverse groups seize on the march as a way of embedding a geography of hope across the city. The march takes over the cities in which we live our day to day, or perhaps more appropriately, day to night lives.

Through examining how Reclaim the Night embodies Foucault’s heterotopian principles we can begin to see a more nuanced picture of the utopian functions taking place on this site of action. In the broader Reclaim the Night movement we see the autopoietic process of heterotopias emerging within heterotopias, pushing the boundaries of how society moves and changes as a reaction to what it sees in the mirror. Far from having a fixed significance or implication, the physical act of occupying this space is part of a complex and evolving movement that seeks to materialise a new world of tolerance and understanding, the edges of which are fractious and ever changing with the awareness of our own and others’ identities, and the evolution of those identities themselves.

[Maegan Miller](#)

UCLA

maeganmiller@ucla.edu

“Black Feminist Geographies of Police Brutality”

In recent years, research in geography and cognate fields has examined the uneven embodied and spatialized dimensions of policing, criminalization, and mass incarceration in the United States and has importantly highlighted how the U.S. carceral State has contributed to and legitimized the systematic disposability, dehumanization and exclusion of Black bodies. Most of this research has equated Black bodies with young heterosexual Black men, who are often framed as the quintessential targets and victims of carceral violence. As a result, violence against Black women and girls is either overlooked or framed as exceptional rather than the norm. My paper challenges the Black male–centric paradigm of state–sanctioned police violence by focusing on Black women as criminalized subjects of police brutality and killing. I draw upon upon the examples of two Black women in Los Angeles —a woman who died in LAPD custody after being repeatedly kicked in the genitals by a White female officer and a woman killed during a “botched” LAPD SWAT raid—to explore how interlocking systems of oppression (namely hetero–patriarchy, racism, and neoliberal capitalism) are integral to the everyday enactment of police power and, thus, are necessary to understand the contemporary socio–spatial dynamics of disposability and exclusion produced by the U.S. carceral state.

Sarah Mills

Loughborough University

“Enlivening evidence-based policy through embodiment and emotions”

Co-author: Irene Hardill (abstract listed under Irene Hardill)

Chen Misgav

Tel-Aviv University

chenmisg@post.tau.ac.il

“Some Spatial Politics of Queer-Feminist Research: Personal Reflections from the Field”

This paper addresses methodological issues that emerged from research conducted with an LGBT activist group called "Trans in the Center" who are located in Tel Aviv, Israel. The paper focuses on two main issues – the issue of the positionality of the researcher vis-à-vis the participants, and the issue of choosing the appropriate research methodology for empirical analysis, in relation to the character of the researched group. Such issues demonstrate the way in which queer and feminist principles integrate into the geographical-spatial research. Queer-feminist principles are expressed in two different dimensions – on the one hand in the research practice and methodology with which it is conducted – and on the other hand, in the practices and the spaces created by the activity of the researched group itself. Finally, I present the insights and conclusions rising from the attempt to join feminist and queer principles in both theory and research, and calls for an assimilation of research paradigm, which will integrate these principles into the geographical research.

Chen Misgav

Tel Aviv University

chenmisg@post.tau.ac.il

“The Right to the Gender City or the Gendered Right to the City?”

Co-author: Tovi Fenster (Abstract listed under Tovi Fenster)

Tiffany Muller Myrdahl

Simon Fraser University in Vancouver

t.mullermyrdahl@gmail.com

“Praxis for feminist killjoys”

This paper interrogates hope and despair in the feminist-urbanist classroom by examining the role of praxis and the performative function of critique. Beginning with an exploration of weak theory, the paper emphasizes the disconnect that is often inherent to the feminist-urbanist classroom: we may identify social justice and community transformation as end goals, but our emphasis on critical engagement (to the detriment of generative theorizing and practical application) does not necessarily serve our stated aims. I suggest that feminist-urbanist scholar-teachers need to reconsider the effect of producing a student body asked to engage primarily in critique. As such, I argue that praxis-focused pedagogy, despite its inevitable, context-specific, tensions, is one means for navigating between hope and despair in feminist urban geography. I situate this argument in a recent set of classroom experiences that linked a critical feminist-urbanist seminar to city bureaucracy. The example highlights the way the hope/despair binary is embedded in praxis itself, and suggests that praxis-based pedagogy is significant for its capacity to draw students and research collaborators into a dialogue about applied critical learning, its limits, and its ability to grapple with an either/or depiction of "the urban".

Oona Morrow

Clark University

oonamorrow@gmail.com

Paper/Panel Session: “The Grand Domestic Revolution Revisited”

Co-organizer: Brenda Parker (Session description listed under Brenda Parker)

Kaitlyn Newman

University of Texas at Austin

kaitlyn.newman@utexas.edu

“Resisting the rent: (re)making space in Sunset Park”

Amidst cries of “¡Inquilinos unidos, jamás será vencidos!”, a small circle of predominately Latino tenants in the New York City borough of Brooklyn spearheaded a multifamily direct action rent strike in three adjacent buildings against their negligent landlord from 2011 until early 2013. Ethnographic snippets, Dr. Tarry Hum’s site-specific study *Making a Global Immigrant Neighborhood: Brooklyn’s Sunset Park*, and the words of these activists themselves belie a challenge to globalizing discourses that may cast gentrification as the progenitor of moments of rupture like their rent strike. Rather, the neighborhood of Sunset Park has housed for many years a robust, if not imperiled, “political society” (in the spirit of Subaltern Studies Collective member Partha Chatterjee’s work) that continues to develop rules of engagement particular to surviving within contested, yet exceedingly malleable, terrain. At any given time, the rent strikers are consciously negotiating existing paradigms of nation-state (place-based) citizenship: fully within (for power and profit), despite (when not eligible at all), and in parallel/periphery (when up against the political odds).

Because the rent strike also lives within the implicitly gendered domain of homeplace, the boon of this synthesization and strategic posturing due to subalternity for recourse is not new to the Latina tenant leaders of the rent strike who are featured. As migrant women of color, their reliance on, and expectation of, ever-emergent and ever-splintered subjectivities and cartographies rather than static fixtures for security relay Gloria Anzaldúa’s Borderlands theory and the work of Saskia Sassen on the unique character of city-based speech acts and their relation to violence. By withholding rent to transform relations of ownership and domination within the homeplace specifically, the female tenant leaders have articulated a multinoded yet bounded urban feminist epistemology in the tradition of Katherine McKittrick’s notion of “marginalization” as “experiential geography.” Their kitchens and bathrooms are forever and always woven into the broader narrative landscape of New York City, whether the powers-that-be want it that way or not.

Carly Nichols

University of Arizona

cnichols@email.arizona.edu

“*Time Ni Hota Hai*: Gendered Labor Time and Food Security in the Kumaon Hills, India”

This paper investigates food and nutritional security (FNS) in a sub-Himalayan North India community, and argues that socio-spatial policies and practices naturalize a discourse that places women in a position where they are responsible for an inequitable share of both productive and reproductive labor. As a result, women are often unable to properly perform FNS practices. Paradoxically, insecurity increases when there is more agricultural labor and thus less time for food preparation, a notion itself

that is productive of anxiety and further compounds poor FNS practices. NGO and government programs implicitly reinscribe these gendered labor burdens through exclusively targeting women, educating them to be “better” housewives and mothers. While simple solutions and an educative approach were the dominant activities, these organizations also constitute the home as a delimiting social space for development and seek to empower women through livelihood diversification and employment activities. While these programs provide women new spaces with which to forge social relations and develop different sets of knowledge outside the home, without a renegotiation of household labor burdens these novel commitments oftentimes exacerbate women’s existing workloads at home. This analysis suggests that while FNS programs and policies might sometimes lend short-term relief to FNS, the greatest threat to FNS comes from the ways that the home spaces of women and their household work are devalued through development practices. This results in a lack of gendered labor time to adequately prepare food, thereby contradicting the policies’ stated objectives of reducing food insecurity.

[Neil Nunn](#)

University of Toronto

neil.j.nunn@gmail.com

“On emotional and relational approaches to masculine knowledge (or thinking about the uncanny ways that university libraries are always named after white men)”

This article, framed within my experiences of negotiating my own privilege through various drafts of this paper, builds on longstanding feminist geographical discussions of masculine knowledge. I do this by experimenting with new emotional and relational tools to think about masculine privilege and suggest that an emotional and posthuman approach to knowledge offers a more complex reading of the way that masculine privilege operates and opens-up new opportunities to unsettle and reimagine normative humanist constructions that shape the discipline.

Charlynn Odahl-Ruan

DePaul University

“Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”: Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival”

Co-authors: Elizabeth McConnell, Mona Shattell, Chris Kozlowski, and Nathan Todd

Paper abstract listed under Elizabeth McConnell.

[Anissa Ouamrane](#)

Universite Paris-Est Creteil

“Badlands of the « City of Light »: gendered violence and spatial constraints on young banlieusard-e-s in Paris”

Co-author: Claire Hancock (abstract listed under Claire Hancock)

[Nicholas L. Padilla](#)

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“Parenting while in the field: potty training, teething, and performing slow science”

Post-graduate fieldwork is a uniquely challenging experience that rife with unexpected challenges, dead ends, unanticipated successes, and, in my case, nearly endless self-doubt. As critical human geographers, we must constantly engage in reflexive analysis and acknowledge the ways in which our presence and identities influence the sociospatial interactions of our research partners. Yet we do not stop to expand our reflexivity to include our families, and ask what role do our families play in our fieldwork? I do not stop being a father when I am in the field. What does it mean for my research to have a family in the field with me? Their simple presence has changed my research trajectory and purpose. I have unabashedly used my children as a means to break down barriers, but I feel guilty when I am not home to help at naptime. Moreover, our two children thrive on normality and a schedule, yet my fieldwork has taken me on last minute trips to far-flung corners of rural Colombia. How can I remain an engaged and loving parent while doing slow science that requires a sustained level of engagement? A slow science that requires a deep investment in a research process that is a deliberate, political, and prolonged project that rejects the commodification of knowledge production that is part and parcel of the neoliberalizing university. I will reflect upon my experiences as a parent, partner, and researcher during nine months of fieldwork in Cauca, Colombia during 2014.

SoYoung Park

Seoul National University

sy90park@naver.com

“How the Returnee Women Negotiate with the Masculinized Entrepreneurship?: The Case of Chaoxianzu (ethnic Koreans in China) in Beijing, China”

This paper aims to examine how Chaoxianzu returnee women have developed their adaptive preference strategies to cope with the masculinized family business environment in the receiving country. Some Chaoxianzu women don't come back to their home place but settle in Beijing when they return from South Korea to China. They usually reunite with their family members and operate their family business in Beijing, which gives various opportunities for returnees to maximize their earnings. In this process, the returnee women are alienated from the primary sectors in the business. They do trifle things in the family business and invest their gender earnings for the success of their husbands. Since 2000, increasing number of studies have focused on the returnee entrepreneurs, especially on their economic contributions to the receiving country. However, most of the articles haven't examined the asymmetric power relations in those returnee entrepreneurs and limited their discussion in patriotic ideology which emphasizes the economic contributions to the home country. This paper intends to contribute to the returnee entrepreneur studies by drawing gender perspectives and observing the microscopic power dynamics in the groups.

Brenda Parker

University of Illinois at Chicago

Bkparker@uic.edu

The Grand Domestic Revolution Revisited – Paper/Panel Session

Co-organizer: Oona Morrow

In this session we wish to revisit Dolores Hayden's feminist planning “classic” The Grand Domestic Revolution, in light of contemporary gendered efforts to reshape urban provisioning, housing, environments and economies. In her book Hayden (1981) introduces readers to a number of utopian feminist interventions in the built environment that take place in late 19th and early 20th century

America. Examples include municipal housekeeping, kitchenless apartments, community kitchens, communitarian utopias, communal laundries, and communal housing. In different ways these progressive, utopian, and communitarian experiments sought to shift the relationship between production and social reproduction, and improve the working and living conditions of women. Some of these cooperative experiments have been lost from memory. Others have stuck with us and become a taken for granted part of urban infrastructure and design, and still others are being forcefully brought back in the name of sustainability, care, alternative and sharing economies, economies, lifestyle condos, and anti-capitalist politics. The GDR raises tough questions about the scales at which struggles for a just and sustainable city should be waged and the role of the built environment in supporting both social change and everyday life. It also helps us consider the bodies, ethics, and practices that carry out these efforts. We believe the questions, frameworks, and object lessons in the GDR may offer valuable insight into contemporary gendered struggles to reshape urban life.

Brenda Parker

University of Illinois at Chicago

Bkparker@uic.edu

“Killing Joys: Critiquing Community Contestation in Feminist Urban Research”

In this paper, I reflect on my experiences conducting feminist political-economic analyses of social justice efforts in cities. In particular, I consider my research on campaigns and policies related to *community benefits agreements* in U.S. cities. Community benefits agreements take many forms, but are generally agreements between developers and communities; cities; or community coalitions that attach specific requirements to urban development projects, such as affordable housing or hiring commitments. While community benefits agreements have become an important tool for community mobilization and neoliberal contestation, feminist concerns and needs of low-income women are not always visible in the discourses and outcomes. In my research, I trace three related dimensions of this problem: A tenacious triangle (+) of masculinities, markets and racism that dominate U.S. urban politics and narrows progressive possibilities; a hostile climate toward feminism in U.S. cities; and subtle raced, heteronormative and masculinist practices that persist in otherwise progressive institutions and efforts.

In my comments, I will discuss findings of this specific research project, but also the broader theoretical and empirical dilemmas surrounding feminist critical urban research. I will ponder the rewards and challenges of directly feminist killjoy energies that ‘disturb the familiar’ (Ahmed 2010) at progressive urban practices in hopes for intersectional transformations.

Zoe Pearson

Ohio State University

pearson.190@osu.edu

Paper session: “The ‘Routinization’ of Academic Bodies and Lives”

Co-organizer: Adrienne Johnson (Session description listed under Adrienne Johnson)

Magali Peyrefitte

Middlesex University

M.Peyrefitte@mdx.ac.uk

Paper Session: “Gendered Right to the City Part I (Rights and Denial of Rights)”

Paper Session: “Gendered Right to the City Part II (Participation)”

Co-organizers: Elena Vacchelli and Eleonore Kofman (Session description listed under Elena Vacchelli)

Magali Peyrefitte

Middlesex University

M.Peyrefitte@mdx.ac.uk

“From a/topia to topia: towards a gendered right to the city for migrant volunteers in London”

Co-author: Elena Vacchelli (abstract listed under Elena Vacchelli)

Kristin E. Pitt

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

kepitt@uwm.edu

“Navigating Gendered Threats: Literary Maps of Ciudad Juárez, Mexico”

For over twenty years, Ciudad Juárez, Mexico has been the site of modern history’s longest epidemic of femicide. Data associated with these crimes are disputed, but even conservative estimates suggest that more than 500 women and girls have been murdered, many showing signs of rape, torture, and mutilation, with possibly thousands more missing. And while there are clearly multiple factors that have contributed to this wave of gendered terror, much of the scholarship on Juárez notes that both the physical layout of the city and cultural perceptions of its spaces play a significant role in women’s access and security.

Nestled between the Rio Grande to the north and the desert to the south, the central core of Ciudad Juárez is surrounded by *maquiladoras*, or tax-free manufacturing plants that take advantage of the reduced costs and regulations governing factories in Mexico rather than the United States, and sprawling *colonias* or shantytowns, largely without access to municipal infrastructure or services, in which many of the *maquiladora* employees live. Because of the long, relatively remote distances that separate schoolchildren and workers from bus lines, schools, and places of employment, women and girls in the *colonias* must frequently walk long distances in relative isolation in order to attend school or get to work. These distances, along with traditional, patriarchal assumptions about the male access to the bodies of women who appear in public, in the *maquiladora* or within the urban environment, work together to radically limit women’s and girls’ abilities to move freely and safely in and around Juárez. This essay draws upon these and other spatial analyses of the conditions within Ciudad Juárez to examine several recent literary representations of the murders of women in Juárez, offering a literary map of gendered rights on the border and the gendered violation of such rights.

Benjamin Rubin

UNC– Chapel Hill

brubin@live.unc.edu

Panel Session : “Feminist Geography as a Framework for Thinking Family and Childhood”

The idea for this panel began as an informal discussion between three colleagues who all study issues of child wellbeing. We realized that despite the centrality of children in our work, all three of us think of ourselves as feminist geographers, and not as children’s geographers.

Are there limitations to the stance of investigating social problems through the agency of children? Our work ranges widely: from thinking about the cultural meanings assigned to ‘orphans’ and

adoption, the biopolitics and geopolitics of ‘birth tourism’, the functioning of child protection institutions, and the porous borders between foster care and juvenile justice. In all of these cases, we find that we are studying those situations in which children are legally denied agency: from being imprisoned, to losing one’s voice in court to a child advocate, to one’s citizenship position. The choices available to youth and children cannot be analyzed in isolation: rather, children’s identities begin inextricably interwoven with that of their families. This process by which children’s subjectivities and political agency comes into being as distinctly individual is fraught with unevenness, containing contradictions within the logics of ethics, citizenship, and well-being. We are not arguing against the project of examining ways that children play an active role in constructing their worlds; rather, we suggest that the trajectory by which they become individuals is equally important.

Drawing on the works of feminist geographers such as Cindi Katz, Gerri Pratt, and Mary Thomas, this panel seeks to show how feminist geography already provides a framework for understanding the ways in which families and children are participants in and subjects of structures and institutions that seek to maintain a normative family structure. We also find feminist geography fruitful for examining the gendered nature of the intersections between family and power, as mothering, rather than parenting more broadly, often becomes a key site for the governance of childhood and family life.

Linda Sandberg

Umeå University

linda.sandberg@ucgs.umu.se

“Planning the safe city; Fear and safety in policy and practice”

Co-author: Jennie Brandén (abstract listed under Jennie Brandén)

Carolin Schurr

University of Zurich, Switzerland

carolin.schurr@geo.uzh.ch

“From biopolitics to bioeconomies: The A.R.T. of (re-)producing white futures”

Reproduction has been the privileged site of (post-)colonial eugenic politics through which the future of the national body has been regulated in racial terms. Nikolas Rose (2006) has prominently argued that biomedical and genetic developments and the rise of a global bioeconomy have replaced traditional state biopolitics with a new form of liberal or individualized eugenic in which no longer the state but active consumers take (racialized) reproductive choices in their desire for a perfect child. The (inter-)national market of assisted reproduction in Mexico serves as empirical case to intervene in this debate around new forms of biopolitics in times of a fast growing bioeconomy. It argues that liberal eugenics practiced within the market of assisted reproduction rather than replacing traditional state biopolitics co-exist and are essentially shaped by racialized imaginaries of state biopolitics and (post-)colonial eugenics. The performative power of racialized biopolitics becomes evident in (1) the construction of fertility clinics as white socio-spatialities where bodies are whitened through participating in private fertility care and (2) in giving higher value to white sex cells while de-valuing the genetic traits of non-white women in the selection and classification processes of reproductive laborers. Developing an understanding of race as performative serves not only to show how (post-)colonial racial hierarchies are performatively produced through iterative practices and discourses in the market of assisted reproduction. Performativity also focuses attention on the moments when (post-)colonial hierarchies of race are transgressed through consumers who escape and subvert this logic by desiring future lives across racial boundaries.

[Karin Schwiter](#)

University of Zurich

karin.schwiter@geo.uzh.ch

“Short term circular migration and the negotiation of rights to the city: the case of migrant live-in care workers in Switzerland”

Co-author: Huey Shy Chau

The agreement on the free movement of workers within Europe facilitated new work related migration patterns. In Switzerland, it fostered the emergence of a transnational market in which private care agencies hire workers in Eastern European countries and supply them as live-in care givers to the Swiss elderly. The labour force in this precarious employment field predominantly consists of educated women with children from the Eastern part of Germany, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

The care workers live in the households of the Swiss elderly for two to eight weeks and look after them virtually twenty-four hours a week, seven days a week. After those weeks they return to their countries of permanent residence for an equal length of time, while a colleague takes over. This circular migration pattern is thus based on a cycle of two care workers taking turns in servicing a household.

Our paper explores what this new migration regime means for the gendered rights to the city of these migrant workers. It discusses the ways in which labour regulations, work schedules and the specific geography of their migration pattern impact on their negotiation of access to resources, participation and recognition. In a first step, our analysis shows how the gender and ethnicity of the workers, the household as workplace and the short term circularity in this work domain are used to legitimize the care givers exclusion from rights to the city. In a second step, we discuss how some workers organize themselves and use the legal system to claim access to resources, participation and recognition.

Mona Shattell

DePaul University

“Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”: Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival”

Co-authors: Elizabeth McConnell, Charlynn Odahl-Ruan, Chris Kozlowski, and Nathan Todd (abstract listed under Elizabeth McConnell)

[Laurel C. Smith](#)

University of Oklahoma

laurel@ou.edu

“Articulating a Transborder Community in Oaxaca, Mexico and Milwaukee”

Co-author: Filoteo Gómez Martínez

Despite extensive deindustrialization, Milwaukee remains a magnet for manufacturing and Latino immigrants comprise part of its flexible labor force. Since the start of the twenty-first century, families from Indigenous regions of the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca have contributed to Milwaukee’s light manufacturing and service industries. They often start by awaiting *turnos* at the temporary work agencies that line Mitchell Street. Some segue into steadier positions and start families. To varying degrees, many remain connected with their families and communities in Oaxaca (and elsewhere).

Our paper examines this transborder Indigenous community through the lens of a video made

over a period of five years by Filoteo Gómez Martínez. Gómez traveled from Oaxaca to Milwaukee with members of his extended family. Less than a year later he returned to Oaxaca where he studied video production before entering the USA legally three years later and resuming the project. Gómez sutures images and sound so that his 15-minute video links community members—both in Oaxaca and in Milwaukee. Residents of Milwaukee talk about their lives to far away family and friends. And a schoolteacher in Oaxaca updates former students about community and regional affairs. Titled *Transborder Ayuuk Ja'ay* this Indigenous video offers an intimate portrait of tradition and transformation. It allows viewers to glimpse (some) intersections of identity and power characterizing the transborder Indigenous communities rather recently connected to places like Milwaukee.

Our paper introduces the video *Transborder Ayuuk Ja'ay*: its content, context, and continuation, paying particular attention to the ways men and women move differently. We also argue for the video's mobilization in all sorts of classrooms. This video (and others like it) can facilitate the pursuit of a more inclusive education focused on civic engagement, an education based in the geohumanities that includes the analyses of actors historically marginalized from the production of authoritative geographic knowledge.

[Emily Spangenberg](#)

University of Texas – Austin

spangenberg@utexas.edu

“Women in the “Mother City of Industry”: An Intersectional Approach to Environmental Inequality in Palpalá, Argentina”

Recent literature on environmental injustice has called upon scholars to move beyond an almost exclusive focus on race, class, and intentional environmental hazards siting to consider how other institutionalized forms of inequity shape environmental inequality. Though some scholarship has focused on women's participation in environmental justice movements, gender is often notoriously overlooked as a facet of environmental inequality. This paper, based on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with women in a working-class neighborhood of Palpalá, Argentina, takes an intersectional approach to understanding grassroots perceptions and experiences with environmental contamination. Palpalá's official motto is “The Mother City of Industry” for its long-held identity as a hub for the chemical processing of materials extracted from mines in the region, but among environmental activists it is also called the “Most Contaminated City in Argentina” for its scant regulation of the roughly 40 factories that operate near residential areas. Despite this notoriety, environmental contamination is not commonly discussed as a public issue in Palpalá.

This paper focuses on the perspectives of women living in the neighborhood “23 de agosto”, which was constructed across a street from an industrial park containing several factories that smelt lead, one that produces sulfuric acid, and others that process borates. Mostly working-class and built by migrants from Bolivia and indigenous communities in Argentina's rural north, 23 de agosto has been politically and infrastructurally marginalized since its establishment in the 1970s. Potentially harmful affects of exposure to contamination in the neighborhood is routinely denied or ignored by political and public health officials. In my analysis of interviews and time spent with working-class women, I show how institutionalized stigmatization around “bad mothering”, discourse on welfare programs, and changing gender roles post-deindustrialization in Palpalá have worked to deflect concern from environmental illness, particularly when raised by women living in 23 de agosto. This analysis

contributes to a growing body of literature that considers how structural inequality shapes and perpetuates environmental inequality.

Kristin Sziarto

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

szarto@uwm.edu

Workshop: “Anti–oppression pedagogies”

Co–organizer: Nicole Laliberte (workshop description under Nicole Laliberte)

Judit Timár

Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

timarj@rkk.hu

“Violations of the Right to the City for Women with Disabilities in Peripheral Rural Communities in Hungary”

Co–author: Szabolcs Fabula

The denial of the right to the city for various social groups by different power relations has been highlighted in academic discourses. However, these debates lack sufficient attention to the intersection of gender and disability, which is in the focus of our presentation. Most of the studies apply definitions of belonging in the context of the right to use of and participate in urban space and decision making that is based on *inhabitanace*. However, in a country like Hungary where urban–rural inequalities are still obvious manifestations of uneven spatial development, we call for rescaling definitions and studies and we concentrate on the right to the city of those who inhabit rural communities.

Although, we agree with Harvey (2008: 23) that “the right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources”: it is democratic control over urban process as a major channel of surplus use, in the context of everyday life in peripheral rural areas, we find both aspects important, and we are looking at women’s daily practices focusing on their relations to the urban space as they reflect on it in the interviews made with them. We argue that their everyday experiences of being denied/oppresed in urban labour–capital and familial–social relations and excluded from the production of urban space demands the reorientation of conceptualising the intersections of gender, identity, and power across diverse spaces in order to better understand the unequal, gendered, ableist right to the city.

Nathan Todd

DePaul University

“Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”: Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival”

Co–authors: Elizabeth McConnell, Mona Shattell, Charlynn Odahl–Ruan, and Chris Kozlowski (abstract listed under Elizabeth McConnell)

Molly Ubbesen

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

mubbesen@uwm.edu

"Safe Spaces Within College Courses: A Feminist Rhetorical Critique"

Safe spaces have historically been called into action by marginalized people, most commonly to provide spaces away from harassment and scrutiny for women, minorities and LGBT people. More recently, educators have become interested in bringing the idea of a safe space into educational settings. As a graduate student and composition instructor, I'm interested in exploring what it means to have a safe space within the context of a college course, specifically in relation to feminist pedagogy, which often pays attention to student and teacher affect and emotion. For this paper, I incorporate scholars' ideas about safe spaces from a literature review and use a rhetorical and an intersectional feminist framework as a way of interrogation to get to the root of the matter: What is a safe space? What are problems with this term? What are alternative terms? In order to do this, I first explore how various scholars conceptualize this safe space, and I also provide my own conceptualization of it. Following this, I incorporate critiques of the term safe space and grapple with alternative terms that scholars suggest. My argument is that the term safe space is problematic and inaccurate for the learning conditions that critical pedagogues are trying to promote, and I instead argue that college courses should be founded on mindfulness, which encourages awareness and carefulness of rhetorical practices. The exigency of this argument is to further critique the often taken for granted rhetoric of safe spaces that can actually have disadvantageous effects for students and teachers and to provide alternatives that are more realistic and useful for both students and teachers to consider implementing for more productive learning conditions.

Yvonne Underhill–Sem

University of Auckland

y.underhill-sem@auckland.ac.nz

“Silent citizens and hidden economies: theorising urban marketplace cultures in the Pacific cities”

Co–author: Anita Lacey

There has been a recent upsurge in attention given to urban marketplaces in major cities in developing countries as diverse as Liberia, Papua New Guinea, and Samoa. Mostly this interest manifests itself in new buildings to replace the chaotic, informal and insecure spaces of marketplaces of the distant and contemporary past. Despite the apparent quick wins and photo opportunities that come with new buildings, and the rhetorical references to women's rights to the city, simplistic technical or infrastructural solutions do not address the complex and intersecting gendered power relationships which underpin daily marketplace culture (Underhill–Sem et al 2014). These gendered power relations are increasingly recognised in studies that analyse women's political participation but are less clearly evident in programmes supporting the development of urban marketplaces. Building on previous empirical work in the Pacific, in this paper we extend our thinking by introducing a conceptual framework that positions women and girl vendors intersectionally as diverse political subjects as well as dynamic and opportunistic entrepreneurs.

Ebru Ustundag

Brock University

ebru.ustundag@gmail.com

Paper Sessions: “Between Hope and Despair: Intersectionality, Power and Praxis in Feminist Urban Geography”

Co–organizer: Fran Klodawsky

[Ebru Ustundag](#)

Brock University

ebru.ustundag@gmail.com

“The political potential of the tension between endurance and exhaustion of community based research”

Sex work is one of the most contentious topics among feminists, social conservatives, sex workers and their allies across borders. Sex worker is a wide category that includes men, women, and transgender people employed in various aspects of sex work (e.g., phone sex, escorting, erotic dancing, and street-level sex work). Sex work has also been one of the most contested areas in the Canadian legal system, as well as in feminist activist and legal networks.

In this presentation, using Povinelli’s (2011) conceptualization of power formations and Beauvoir’s (1976) notion of ‘ethical ambiguity’, I explore various formations of feminist subjectivities under neoliberal and neoconservative regimes. Based on my navigation of various positionalities in disparate physical and political spaces involving microgeographies of street level female sex workers in St. Catharines, Ontario, I call into question the new constitution of ‘the social’ as well as feminist subjectivities.

By incorporating discussions around feminist intersectional frameworks, I aim to explore the political possibilities of the tension between endurance and exhaustion by providing vignettes from a sex-worker only drop centre in St. Catharines and formations of a new sex-work alliance in Niagara.

[Elena Vacchelli](#)

Middlesex University

e.vacchelli@mdx.ac.uk

Paper Session: “Gendered Right to the City Part I (Rights and Denial of Rights)”

Paper Session: “Gendered Right to the City Part II (Participation)”

Co-organizers: Magali Peyrefitte and Eleonore Kofman

These sessions explore the Right to the City where this fascinating theoretical tool and the questions it raises is used to shifting perspectives from the national scale to urban politics. The right to the city can be claimed by those who contribute to its daily production and reproduction and are therefore empowered by it. There is an increasing recognition of the centrality of the city in understanding these issues beyond the nation-state as a framework of analysis. The ‘resurgence’ of Lefebvre’s Right to the City is in part linked to the increasing recognition that the city provides a more relevant focus to explore social relations as well as socio-economic and cultural issues than the nation state and the remnants theoretical frameworks of modernity when engaging with space and place (Massey, 2005). Purcell (2002) suggests that Lefebvre’s right to the city is an argument for reworking both the social relations of capitalism and the current structure of liberal-democratic citizenship. Lefebvre’s idea is a call for a radical restructuring of social, political, and economic relations, both in the city and beyond. However we know that the Lefebvrian notion of the right to the city has not paid sufficient attention to patriarchal relations (Fenster 2005) and to other intersectional dimensions of social exclusion.

Working class, precarious, migrant and refugee women carry a disproportionate burden in having to look after their children, the elderly, and by having to negotiate (under) paid or temporary work with care and domestic commitments. Migrant, refugee and other women face a wide range of barriers to a dignified life when facing de-skilling, unprotected labour, domestic abuse and other forms of gender violence at a time when institutional support is diminishing and citizenship is becoming a

central factor for the eligibility to services (Martin 2013). Many migrant workers are excluded from a range of protective workplace regulation in a way that reinforces devaluation of their social reproductive labour.

Exploring gendered rights to the city should be envisaged as an articulation between gender, ethnicity, race and class. In other words, the gendered rights to the city are determined at the intersection with other social categories (Yuval–Davis, 2006) and social divisions. Anthias (1998) further highlights the importance of looking at what happens at the local level, such as the city and its specificities, when dealing with the question of ‘social divisions as parameters of social inequality and exclusion’ (Anthias, 1998, p. 530).

[Elena Vacchelli](#)

Middlesex University

e.vacchelli@mdx.ac.uk

“From a/topia to topia: towards a gendered right to the city for migrant volunteers in London”

Co–author: Magali Peyrefitte

The proposed paper uses the lens of ‘gendered right to the city (Doderer 2003; Fenster 2005, 2006; Vacchelli 2014) in order to understand the life stories and work trajectories of volunteers working in the women’s community and voluntary sector in London. These women are often working class, precarious, migrant and refugee women who carry a disproportionate burden in having to look after their children, the elderly, and having to negotiate unpaid, under–paid and temporary work with care and domestic commitments. Migrant and refugees, in particular, face a wide range of barriers to a dignified life when facing de–skilling, unprotected labour at a time when institutional support is diminishing and citizenship is becoming a central factor for the eligibility to services (Martin 2013).

The paper makes use of an un–orthodox Lefebvian formulation of the ‘right to the city’ as it adds the gender dimension which was absent from Lefebvre’s work. It asks how the production and reproduction of urban space happens through the hidden work of migrant women in community organisations. What kind of social relations are produced in the hidden and temporary/transient spaces of volunteering? How is the right to ‘produce’ urban space earned and negotiated? In what way does it meet the needs of its inhabitants? We use Lefebvre’s theoretical framework of ‘space appropriation’ as a way to explore these questions and we propose a further spatial reading which is specific to a gendered right to the city, i.e. the shift from a/topia (not having a space or being denied access to public spaces broadly conceived) to topia . We speculate on how this newly found space looks like and what is its potential for the subversion of racial hierarchies and economic exploitation in the neoliberal city.

[Kate Wolf](#)

wolf.l.kate@gmail.com

“Seeking Alternatives: An Examination of the Trauma–Informed Care Approach and the Catholic Worker Movement”

The recent growth in family homelessness in the US has prompted service providers to examine the effectiveness of current models as their client populations diversify. Often, these families are headed by single mothers struggling with the decreased availability of affordable housing and a lack of job prospects within urban centers. While trauma affects many people experiencing homelessness, Post–Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and its implications on homeless parents and their children is a major

factor not only in accessing housing, but in understanding generational cycles of homelessness and poverty. Trauma-Informed Care grew from the need for a specialized care approach to serve the rising number of heads of home entering the shelter system, particularly those struggling with domestic, sexual and community violence. By providing a foundation for organizations to understand and respond to the specific needs of families, this approach encourages shelters to “create environments that ensure safety, choice, control, and empowerment for survivors” (Guarino, 2014, p. 121). Historically, nonprofit organizations providing shelter often have bureaucratic tendencies and are hierarchical in nature; positioning the client underneath the provider. While current literature has provided a variety of tools for making internal changes and facilitating the transition to Trauma-Informed Care, top-down structures within nonprofits organizations can create many challenges in adapting this approach. The purpose of this research is to explore alternative organizational structures and evaluate their ability to implement the Trauma-Informed Care approach. Specifically, the Catholic Worker model will be examined as a model based upon volunteer work, group-based consensus and community engagement. Founded in 1933, the Catholic Worker Movement has opened hundreds of informal shelters, or “houses of hospitality”, across the United States and abroad. While this model is informed by a unified mission of philanthropy, the governance of hospitality houses is hyper-local with organizational decisions made through group consensus. Contrary to the systems of ranking embedded within traditional nonprofits, the Catholic Worker model supports a framework ripe for the implementation of the Trauma-Informed Care approach. Further exploring the assets of the Catholic Worker model will provide additional examples of organizational structures able to support and develop this approach.

[Charlotte Wrigley-Asante](#)

University of Ghana

cwasante@ug.edu.gh

“Gendered Perception of Crime: Insights from different socio-economic urban neighbourhoods in Ghana”

Co-authors: George Owusu, Martin Oteng-Ababio and Adobea Y. Owusu

With increasing urbanization and its associated poverty and unemployment in many developing countries, there are also increasing concerns about neighbourhood safety and security issues particularly in cities beset with violence and various forms of crime. Thus the issue of fear of crime or fear of being a victim of crime has similarly received considerable attention within the urban crime discourse. It has been argued that poor urban infrastructure and services as well as poor planning of urban spaces are contributory factors to feelings of insecurities among urban residents and particularly women and girls. Indeed, some studies in the developed world have shown that females are victimized more and also more fearful of crimes than males. Using findings from a household survey, our study analyzes the gendered perceptions of crime in different socio-economic urban neighbourhoods in Ghana. Three key research questions guides the analysis: are females more likely to fear crime than males? Do males consider their communities to be safer than females? Are there different gendered perceptions of crime and security issues in the different socio-economic neighbourhoods? Based on these key questions, we explore the gender differences in the level and causes of crime in the various communities; the perception of males and females about the ways in which violence and security issues affect women and men’s mobility in urban spaces; and the gender differences in addressing crime and issues of safety. The spatial differences of these issues have also been highlighted.

Adiam Zerisenai

SUNY College at Cortland

“Conceptualising gender and transnational migration: a case study of Eritrean Refugees in Tel Aviv”

Co-author: Ibipo Johnston–Anumonwo (abstract listed under Ibipo Johnston–Anumonwo)

Sandra Zupan

Temple University

tuf81862@temple.edu

“Contesting homelessness, enhancing rights to the city: Spaces of practice in the Catholic Worker house of hospitality”

The structural causes of homelessness are increasingly de-emphasized and unchallenged in the contemporary political and economic landscape in the US. Rather, the response is surveillance, restriction, punishment and criminalization. This paper builds on such contentious politics of neoliberalization by examining alternatives to punitive and exclusionary approaches to homelessness. I focus on other spaces of practice that speak less of social control than of compassion and care – namely, the Catholic Worker Movement house of hospitality. Founded at the depth of the Great Depression, the Movement's underlying principle was social justice change that included a complete rejection of both capitalism and socialism. The Movement is currently comprised of over 200 autonomous communities which directly respond to local unmet needs. One such community, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, Kentucky, has been central in the local struggle to combat homelessness since the implementation of federal welfare reform in the late 1990s. Founded by two women, the Catholic Action Center is an all-volunteer, non-government funded, non-evangelizing organization. By analyzing the ways in which non-punitive approaches to urban homelessness are envisioned, negotiated and expressed in the spaces of the Catholic Action Center – ranging from serving to empowering vulnerable women, veterans and mentally ill – this paper seeks to enhance our understanding of the alternative geographies and politics of homelessness and resistance. Further, I discuss how this community research project blended applied learning, as well as expanded the scope of the Mayor's Taskforce on Homelessness.

Gendered Rights to the City: Index of Participants

April 19th-20th, 2015

Sendy E. Guerrier Alcidonis

Temple University

tuc19986@temple.edu

“Between Exploitation and Resilience: Examining the Experiences of Haitian Immigrants Navigating the Nursing Industry in Philadelphia, PA” (Session 3.3)

Colin Patrick Ashley

Graduate Center of CUNY

colinpashley@gmail.com

“Queer Excess: Affective policing of racialized and gender non-conforming bodies” (Session 3.2)

Neslihan Atatimur

University of Wisconsin–Madison

atatimur@wisc.edu

“Women's re/presentation in Gezi Protests” (Session 1.2)

Rachael Baker

York University– Toronto

baker87@yorku.ca

“Intersection between anti-racist and feminist political economy” (Session 2.2)

Leigh Barrick

University of British Columbia

leigh.barrick@geog.ubc.ca

“What kind of teaching assistants for what kind of Geography? Thinking through the politics of care in graduate teaching assistantships” (Session 4.4)

Tanja Bastia

University of Manchester

Tanja.Bastia@Manchester.ac.uk

“Gendered urban citizenship: gender, informality and the migrant condition in Buenos Aires” (Session 3.1)

Mireia Baylina

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

mireia.baylina@uab.cat

“Beyond Women's Emancipation: Work and Life Sustainability in Rural Spain” (Session 2.6)

Kiran Bhairannavar

National University of Singapore

ashakirankash@gmail.com

“Of gendered masculinities, sexualities and urban space: queer men's use and negotiations in public spaces of Delhi, India” (Session 4.2)

Marianne Blidon

Paris 1–Pantheon Sorbonne University

marianne.blidon@univ-paris1.fr

“Looking for love. Identity, inequalities and power relationships on the rural–urban market of love” (Session 3.6)

Anne Bonds

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

bonds@uwm.edu

Panelist (Session 4.6)

Katherine Botterill

New Castle University

Katherine.botterill@ncl.ac.uk

“Intersectional encounters, progressive politics and multicultural nationalism in the campaign for an independent Scotland” (Session 4.1); Co-organizer (Session 4.1)

Jennie Brandén

Umeå University

jennie.branden@umu.se

“Planning the safe city; Fear and safety in policy and practice” (Session 1.5)

Yanjun Cai

University of the Philippines, Diliman

yanjunc@hawaii.edu

“Picturing Women’s Governance: Participatory Photography in the Philippines” (session 2.5)

Martina Angela Caretta

Stockholm University

martina@humangeo.su.se

“A reflexive analysis on field knowledge production and academic labor during PhD studies” (Session 4.4); Co-organizer (Session 4.4)

Huey Shy Chau

University of Zurich

“Short term circular migration and the negotiation of rights to the city: the case of migrant live-in care workers in Switzerland” (Session 2.1)

Amy Coplen

Portland State University

acoplen@pdx.edu

“Transnational Feeding: Migration, Foodservice and the Commodification of Reproductive Labor” (Session 2.6)

Lisa Kim Davis

UCLA

lkd@aya.yale.edu

Presenter (Session 3.5)

Martha de la Rosa

Chapter Director, Wisconsin 9to5

Keynote Panelist

Gokben Demirbas

University of Glasgow

g.demirbas.1@research.gla.ac.uk

“Women’s Sense of Safety and Well-Being: A Comparative Study on Two Neighbourhoods of Bursa/Turkey” (Session 1.5)

Danielle Drozdewski

UNSW Australia

danielled@unsw.edu.au

“Visible Parenting in the Academic Workplace and Beyond” (Session 2.2)

Amelia Duffy-Tumas

Rutgers University

amelia.duffy.tumas@rutgers.edu

“Managing affective relationships in the field” (Session 4.5)

Asli Duru

University of Munich

Asli.Duru@vkde.fak12.uni-muenchen.de

“Tea for Therapy: A feminist interpretation of everyday health and mental wellbeing in Istanbul” (Session 2.3)

Carolyn Eichner

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

eichner@uwm.edu

“Female Convicts in a Masculine Space: Gender, Punishment, & Moralization in a 19th Century French Penal Colony” (Session 3.2)

Emmanuelle Faure

Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense University

faure_emma@yahoo.fr

“Intersectionality, discourses and practices of general practitioners: a new approach to socio-spatial inequalities in access to colorectal cancer screening?” (Session 2.6)

Tovi Fenster

Tel Aviv University

tobiws@post.tau.ac.il

“The Right to the Gender City or the Gendered Right to the City?” (Session 2.1); Chair (Session 1.1)

Marcia Dolors Garcia-Ramon

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

mariadolors.garcia.ramon@uab.es

“Beyond Women’s Emancipation: Work and Life Sustainability in Rural Spain” (Session 2.6)

Bradley Gardener

Temple University

tuf12267@temple.edu

“Applied Feminist Visualization: Women's Perspectives on Neighborhood Change and White Flight in the Bronx, NY” (Session 2.5)

Kathryn Gillespie

University of Washington

katieag@u.washington.edu

“Doing Multispecies Ethnographies: Feminist pedagogies across species lines” (Session 4.5)

Malka Greenberg Raanan

Hebrew University of Jerusalem

malka.greenberg@mail.huji.ac.il

“Shaping Belongingness Through Contested Space: experiences of Palestinian women in Jerusalem” (Session 1.1)

Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

Center of Land Policy and Valuations

blanca.valdivia@gmail.com

“Col·lectiu Punt6” (Session 2.2)

Claire Hancock

Universite Paris–Est Creteil

hancock@mercator.ens.fr

“Badlands of the « City of Light » : gendered violence and spatial constraints on young banlieusard–e–s in Paris” (Session 1.1)

Holly M. Hapke

National Science Foundation

hhapke@nsf.gov

Organizer (Session 2.4)

Yui Hashimoto

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

hashimo3@uwm.edu

“The gendered and racialized implications of austerity on Geography, graduate education, and the Wisconsin Idea” (Session 3.4); Co–organizer (Sessions 3.4 & 4.4)

Irene Hardill

Northumbria University

irene.hardill@northumbria.ac.uk

“Enlivening evidence–based policy through embodiment and emotions” (Session 4.5)

Peter Hopkins

Newcastle University

peter.hopkins@ncl.ac.uk

“Intersectional encounters, progressive politics and multicultural nationalism in the campaign for an independent Scotland” (Session 4.1); Co–organizer and Chair (Session 4.1)

Shirlena Huang

National University of Singapore

Keynote Panelist

Adrienne Johnson

Clark University

adriennejohnson12@gmail.com

Co–organizer (Session 4.6)

Karen Johnston

Massey University, New Zealand

karen@distill.co.nz

“Power and gendered identity in drunken times: Revitalised night–time spaces and young women and men in Christchurch, Aotearoa New Zealand” (Session 2.2)

Lynda Johnston

University of Waikato

lyndaj@waikato.ac.nz

““Hey! This is me, this is what I want to do!”: Gender transitioning and work in the city” (Session 4.2)

Ibipo Johnston–Anumonwo

SUNY College at Cortland

johnstoni@cortland.edu

“Conceptualising gender and transnational migration: a case study of Eritrean Refugees in Tel Aviv” (Session 3.1)

Johanna Carolina Jokinen

Uppsala University

johanna.jokinen@kultgeog.uu.se

“A Reflexive analysis on field knowledge production and academic labor during PhD studies” (Session 4.4); Co-organizer (Sessions 3.4 & 4.4)

Sindy Louise Joyce

University of Limerick and University College Dublin

sindy.joyce@ul.ie

“Urban Public Spaces and Intersectional Encounters: Examining the spatial encounters of Irish Traveller youth in Galway City, Ireland” (Session 4.1)

Cheryl Kader

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

ckader@uwm.edu

“Feminist Body Politics” (Session 3.2); Chair (Session 4.2)

Leslie Kern

Mount Allison University

lkern@mta.ca

Co-organizer (Session 1.4); Panelist (Session 3.5)

Jurak Kim

Seoul National University

rakka120@snu.ac.kr

“Sexual Minorities’ Spaces and their Neighbors in Korea: Gay Community in Jongno, Seoul and their Relationship with Neighbors” (Session 4.2)

Kamila Klingorova

Charles University – Prague

kamila.klingorova@natur.cuni.cz

“Christianity and Everyday Life of Young Women in Prague” (Session 1.1)

Fran Klodawsky

Carleton University

fran.klodawsky@carleton.ca

“Encountering Local Government: Feminist Community Organizing and Diversity

Management” (Session 2.3); Co-organizer (Session 3.3)

Eleonore Kofman

Middlesex University

e.kofman@mdx.ac.uk

“Introduction to the right to the city in a gendered perspective” (Session 2.1); Co-organizer (Sessions 2.1 & 3.1)

Sara Koopman

York University

sarakoopman@gmail.com

Participant (Session 1.3)

Meredith Krueger

University of Washington

meredith.jk@gmail.com

“The reproduction of gendered and racialized inequality within equity crowdfunding” (Session 3.6)

Nicole Laliberte

University of Toronto – Mississauga

Nicole.laliberte@utoronto.ca

Co-organizer, “Anti-oppression pedagogies” (Session 1.3)

Robyn Longhurst

University of Waikato

robynl@waikato.ac.nz

“Bodies/ Cities/ Gender” (Session 3.2)

Jenna Loyd

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

JLoyd@uwm.edu

Discussant (Session 3.4), Panelist (Session 4.6)

Jani Lukkarinen

University of Eastern Finland

jani.lukkarinen@uef.fi

“A Worker Multiple: “It is a fantastic reform! The best thing happened to Finnish universities since they were founded.”” (Session 4.4)

Ragnhild Lund

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

ragnhild.lund@svt.ntnu.no

Discussant (Session 4.4)

Avril Maddrell

University of the West of England

avril.maddrell@uwe.ac.uk

“Mind the Gap: addressing gender disparities in UK university Geography departments” (Session 4.4)

Lorraine Halinka Malcoe

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

malcoe@uwm.edu

Participant (Session 1.3)

Aaron Mallory

University of Minnesota

mallo136@umn.edu

“Black Social Death, Geography and the Neoliberal Academy” (Session 3.4)

Anna Mansson McGinty

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

mansson@uwm.edu

Chair (Session 3.2)

Elizabeth McConnell

DePaul University

EMCCONNE@depaul.edu

“Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”: Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s Music Festival” (Session 4.2)

Anna McLauchlan

University of Strathclyde

anna.mclauchlan@strath.ac.uk

“The queer place of Arika” (Session 4.2)

Jessica McLean

Macquarie University

jessica.mclean@mq.edu.au

“Learning about feminism in digital spaces: Online methodologies and participatory mapping in paradoxical spaces” (Session 2.5)

Heather McLean

University of Glasgow

heather.mclean@glasgow.ac.uk

Co-organizer, panelist (Session 1.4)

Heather McNight

University of Brighton

heather@magneticideals.org

“Reclaiming the Night: Fatal Intersections in Concrete Spaces” (Session 4.1)

Maegan Miller

UCLA

maeganmiller@ucla.edu

“Black Feminist Geographies of Police Brutality” (Session 2.2)

Chen Misgav

Tel–Aviv University

chenmisg@post.tau.ac.il

“The Right to the Gender City or the Gendered Right to the City?” (Session 2.1); “Some Spatial Politics of Queer–Feminist Research: Personal Reflections from the Field” (Session 3.4)

Jan Monk

University of Arizona

jmonk@email.arizona.edu

Chair (Session 4.4)

Oona Morrow

Clark University

oonamorrow@gmail.com

Co-organizer (Session 1.4); Panelist (Sessions 1.4 & 3.5)

Sanjukta Mukherjee

DePaul University

smukher8@depaul.edu

Panelist (Session 1.4)

Tiffany Muller Myrdahl

Simon Fraser University in Vancouver

t.mullermyrdahl@gmail.com

“Praxis for feminist killjoys” (Session 3.3)

Janan Najeeb

Director and Founder, Milwaukee Muslim

Women’s Coalition

Keynote Panelist

Kaitlyn Newman

University of Texas at Austin

kaitlyn.newman@utexas.edu

“Resisting the rent: (re)making space in Sunset Park” (Session 1.2)

Carly Nichols

University of Arizona

cnichols@email.arizona.edu

“Time Ni Hota Hai: Gendered Labor Time and Food Security in the Kumaon Hills, India” (Session 11; Participant, Session 1.3)

Neil Nunn

University of Toronto

neil.j.nunn@gmail.com

“On emotional and relational approaches to masculine knowledge (or thinking about the uncanny ways that university libraries are always named after white men)” (Session 4.5)

Ann Oberhauser

West Virginia University

aoberhau@wvu.edu

Participant (Session 1.3); Chair (Session 4.5)

Nicholas L. Padilla

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

npadilla@uwm.edu

“Parenting while in the field: potty training, teething, and performing slow science” (Session 4.4)

SoYoung Park

Seoul National University

sy90park@naver.com

“How the Returnee Women Negotiate with the Masculinized Entrepreneurship?: The Case of Chaoxianzu (ethnic Koreans in China) in Beijing, China” (Session 3.6)

Brenda Parker

University of Illinois at Chicago

Bkparker@uic.edu

“Killing Joys: Critiquing Community Contestation in Feminist Urban Research” (Session 2.3); Co-organizer and Panelist (Session 1.4); Co-organizer and presenter (Session 3.5)

Linda Peake

York University

Keynote Panelist

Zoe Pearson

Ohio State University

pearson.190@osu.edu

Co-organizer and Panelist (Session 4.6)

Kristin E. Pitt

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

kepitt@uwm.edu

“Navigating Gendered Threats: Literary Maps of Ciudad Juárez, Mexico” (Session 1.1)

Benjamin Rubin

University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill

brubin@live.unc.edu

(Session 4.3)

Carolyn Schurr

University of Zurich, Switzerland

carolin.schurr@geo.uzh.ch

“From biopolitics to bioeconomies: The A.R.T. of (re-)producing white futures” (Session 3.6); Chair (Session 2.6)

Karin Schwiter

University of Zurich

karin.schwiter@geo.uzh.ch

“Short term circular migration and the negotiation of rights to the city: the case of migrant live-in care workers in Switzerland” (Session 2.1)

Laurel C. Smith

University of Oklahoma

laurel@ou.edu

“Articulating a Transborder Community in Oaxaca, Mexico and Milwaukee” (Session 2.5)

Emily Spangenberg

University of Texas – Austin

spangenberg@utexas.edu

“Women in the “Mother City of Industry”: An Intersectional Approach to Environmental Inequality in Palpa, Argentina” (Session 4.1)

Sarah Stinard–Kiel

Temple University

whitney.sk@gmail.com

Panelist (Session 4.3)

Mona Shattell

Depaul University

mona.shattell@gmail.com

“Challenging the boundaries of “safe space”:
Intersectionality and the Michigan Womyn’s
Music Festival” (Session 4.2)

Kristin Sziarto

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

szarto@uwm.edu

Co–organizer (Session 1.3); Chair (Session 2.5)

Mary Thomas

Ohio State University

thomas.1672@osu.edu

Discussant (Session 4.3)

Judit Timár

*Centre for Economic and Regional Studies,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences*

timarj@rkk.hu

“Violations of the Right to the City for Women
with Disabilities in Peripheral Rural
Communities in Hungary” (Session 3.1)

Molly Ubbesen

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

mubbesen@uwm.edu

“Safe Spaces Within College Courses: A Feminist
Rhetorical Critique” (Session 4.5)

Yvonne Underhill–Sem

University of Auckland

y.underhill-sem@auckland.ac.nz

“Silent citizens and hidden economies:
theorising urban marketplace cultures in the
Pacific cities” (Session 3.6)

Ebru Ustundag

Brock University

ebru.ustundag@gmail.com

“The political potential of the tension between
endurance and exhaustion of community based
research” (Session 14); Organizer (Session 2.3)

Elena Vacchelli

Middlesex University

e.vacchelli@mdx.ac.uk

“From a/topia to topia: towards a gendered
right to the city for migrant volunteers in
London” (Session 3.1); Organizer (Session 2.1)

Sean Wang

Syracuse University

shwang13@syr.edu

Panelist (Session 4.3)

Risa Whitson

Ohio University

whitson@ohio.edu

Participant (Session 1.3)

Kate Wolf

wolf.i.kate@gmail.com

“Seeking Alternatives: An Examination of the
Trauma–Informed Care Approach and the
Catholic Worker Movement” (Session 1.2)

Charlotte Wrigley–Asante

University of Ghana

cwasante@ug.edu.gh

“Gendered Perception of Crime: Insights from
different socio–economic urban
neighbourhoods in Ghana” (Session 1.5)

Hyejin Yoon

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

yoons3@uwm.edu

Chair (Session 3.6)

Sandra Zupan

Temple University

tuf81862@temple.edu

“Contesting homelessness, enhancing rights to
the city: Spaces of practice in the Catholic
Worker house of hospitality” (Session 1.2)

