

# Conference Programme & Abstracts Book

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference  
University of East London  
Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> – Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007

## *SOCIAL CONNECTIONS: IDENTITIES, TECHNOLOGIES AND RELATIONSHIPS*

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## WELCOME FROM THE 2007 ORGANISING COMMITTEE

As the conference organising team from the University of East London we would like to welcome you to the British Sociological Association's 2007 Annual Conference, here in London Docklands. We are delighted that there has been such a good response. With over 450 presenters and 600 delegates, including many international visitors, this is one of the largest gatherings of workers in, users of, and travellers through sociology in Britain for many years. This response has produced a rich and intellectually exciting Conference Programme with its backbone of individual paper givers plus numerous exciting events. This conference also coincides with the launch of one new Sage/BSA journal *Cultural Sociology*, and the 40<sup>th</sup> Birthday celebration of another, *Sociology*.

The overarching theme of the 2007 conference Social Connections: Technologies, Identities and Relationships invites engagement with a wide range of contemporary sociological concerns. A key element of many of the contributions to the conference is the exploration of how technologies are an integral part of the sociological imagination, and in people's everyday lives. The concept of technology goes beyond the material to include social action and ways of doing things, drawing on technologies which are social, political, economic, emotional, cultural as well as material. Many papers explore innovations in social life, emerging connections, new social relationships, and the changing practice of social research.

The plenary sessions:

On Friday, Saskia Sassen (University of Chicago) will speak on *Neither Global nor National: Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority and Rights*'

On Saturday, Bruno Latour (Sciences-Po, Paris) will speak on *'From Associations to Modes of Existence.'*

On Sunday, Lord Anthony Giddens (LSE) will be joined by Sue Duncan, Chief Government Social Researcher, and Prof Michael Rustin of UEL to discuss *Sociology, Politics and Public Policy in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Britain*

There are also two sub-plenaries within streams: in e-society Prof David Lyon will speak on *'Identifying Citizens: Software, Social Setting, Social Sorting and the State'* and within the Food stream the Food study group have a sub-plenary by Prof Elspeth Probyn on *'Youth Cultures of Eating: Intimacy, Youth and Friendship.'*

Over the course of the conference you will see we have numerous special events. These include panels, roundtables, study group streams and sessions, debates, symposia and exhibitions, as well as opportunities to meet and greet groups with specific interests. This year we also have a strong representation from major ESRC Research Initiatives and Programmes: Stem Cells, Science in Society, e-Society, Identities and Social Action and Nodes within the National Centre for Research Methodology. These are highlighted at the beginning of the programme booklet.

We would like to thank the many people who have helped us with the organisation of this year's conference. In particular our thanks go to the BSA office, and especially to Liz Jackson whose baptism of fire is this large conference, and Judith Mudd for her staunch support and common sense. We are also indebted to Ivor Gaber (on behalf of the BSA) and Patrick Wilson (on behalf of UEL) for press relations, and those people from many other areas of UEL who have helped with conference organisation.

Finally, we thank everyone for travelling to East London and contributing towards what we hope will be an enjoyable and stimulating conference. We also thank our colleagues in the School of Social Sciences, Media and Cultural Studies for their encouragement and intellectual contribution.

*Judith Burnett, Barbara Harrison, Syd Jeffers, Graham Thomas*  
*University of East London*

## CONFERENCE LOCATION

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference is taking place at the University of East London Docklands Campus, 4-6 University Way, London EC16 2RD.

Delegates travelling on the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) should arrive on a walkway leading to University Square and the East Building is situated to the left. Delegates arriving by road will arrive via University Way, which is adjacent to the East Building.

## HOW TO GET TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON

### By Rail

London is easily accessible from mainline rail stations. The London Underground and the Dockland Light Rail connects London's rail stations to the University of East London Docklands Campus. The DLR Beckton Line **Cyprus** station will bring you to UEL.

From **Kings Cross/St. Pancras**, and **Euston** take the Northern Line to Bank, then change for the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) change at Westferry remain on the platform for a Beckton line train and alight at Cyprus station, which is at the entrance to UEL.

From **Liverpool Street and Paddington**, take the Circle Line to Tower Hill then walk to Tower Gateway to catch the DLR Beckton line to Cyprus Station. Alternatively, From **Paddington** take Bakerloo Line to Baker Street, cross to Jubilee Line which you take to Canning Town, Change to DLR Beckton line

From **Waterloo**, take the Jubilee Line to Canning Town and change there for the DLR to Cyprus.

From **London Bridge** take Jubilee Line to Canning Town and change onto DLR Beckton line

From **Stratford** station, take Jubilee line to Canning Town and change to DLR Beckton Line.

For further information contact **National Rail Enquiries** Tel: 08745 48 49 50 or **London Travel Information** Tel: +44 (0)20 7222 1234.

### By Taxi

You are not advised to take Taxis as public transport links are good and taxis in London very expensive.

### By Car

#### Visitors approaching from North and West

Whichever route towards London Motorway travel as far as the M25. Then exit at the M11 and head south towards London. After the motorway finishes you have a choice of A12 or the A406 A13. Take the latter. The A406 North Circular South crosses A13 and then you come to large roundabout. University Way the entrance to the university is the third exit off.

## **Visitors approaching from Essex and East Anglia**

### **Either the A 12 or M11**

Both link with North Circular and A13 as above

### **From the South**

From South East take the M2 or M20 until you link with the A102 Blackwall Tunnel. On leaving the Tunnel take second exit and follow directions for London City Airport. Continue on past airport across Royal Docks and then turn right. Three roundabouts on you will see the university to your right. Go round the last roundabout and exit University Way

From **South West**, When you reach the M25 go East until you connect with M20 then as above.

**The AA provides an online** route planner for car journeys at:

[http://www.theaa.com/travelwatch/planner\\_main.jsp](http://www.theaa.com/travelwatch/planner_main.jsp)

## **Parking**

If you are travelling by car to the conference please note the University of East London has a limited number of visitor parking places and delegates are advised to use public transport. Please contact the BSA office and give your car registration number and days when you will need parking. If you have not booked a parking place ahead of time you will not be able to access the carpark very easily since space is very tight.

## **By Air**

The University of East London's Docklands campus is a short distance from London City Airport. It is linked by DLR via Canning Town where you switch at Canning Town to get the southern Beckton line to UEL. Taxis would not be expensive but taxi drivers have been known to refuse to make the journey! There is direct tube access to Heathrow Airport and easy road and rail access to Stansted, Luton and Gatwick Airports. From Stansted alight at Tottenham Hale and take train to Stratford then follow directions above from Stratford station.

London City Airport offers scheduled flights to: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Basel, Berne, Bologna, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin, Dundee, Dusseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Geneva, Genoa, Groningen, Hamburg, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liverpool, Lugano, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manchester, Milan, Munich, Newcastle, Nuremberg, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Turin, Zurich. Tel: +44 (0) 20 7646 0088. Website: [www.londoncityairport.com](http://www.londoncityairport.com).

## CONTACT AT THE CONFERENCE

**During the conference** (Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April – Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April) the BSA Registration Desk Helpline number will be 020 8223 2245. The telephone line will only be answered during registration periods.

There will be a notice board situated near the registration desk where delegates can leave messages for each other.

## REGISTRATION/HELP DESK

Staff from Conference Co-Ordination will be available in the Atrium of the East Building to register delegates at the following times:

<b>Thursday</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	09:30 – 18:00
<b>Friday</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	08:30 – 18:00
<b>Saturday</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	08:30 – 17:00

At registration you will be given your conference pack. Your conference pack will include the conference programme & abstracts, your conference badge and voucher for Thursday's welcome dinner if applicable. **The welcome dinner must have been pre-booked** by no later than Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2007.

**During the conference your conference badge must be worn at all times for security reasons and lunch provision.**

Staff from Conference Co-Ordination will be available, in the atrium of the East Building at the University of East London, to answer any delegate queries/enquiries.

If there is a **balance outstanding** on your conference booking, you will have to settle the account before your registration pack will be issued. There will be no exceptions to this ruling.

## BSA CONFERENCE OFFICE

The BSA Conference Office will be located in the East Building, in the same room as Conference Coordination Staff off the Atrium of the East Building. BSA staff attending the conference will be Judith Mudd (BSA Executive Officer), Deborah Brown (BSA Membership Secretary), Libby Marks (BSA Publications Manager) and Liz Jackson (Events Officer).

## LATE ARRIVALS

If you are going to arrive after 18:00 please inform Conference Co-ordination on 01423 720900 or conference office on 020 8223 2245 as soon as possible and they will put a note on your booking to inform the hotel or university.

## ACCOMMODATION/KEY COLLECTION/KEY RETURN

Accommodation will be in either the University of East London or the Premier Travel Inn. The Premier Travel Inn offers luggage storage so delegates can go and leave their bags before check-in or after checking out. Delegates staying at the University of East London can leave their luggage in the conference cloakroom. Please note below the check-in times. Bedrooms at both the hotel and UEL Residences must be vacated and keys returned by no later than 10.00am on the day of your departure. **UEL Residences keys must be returned or delegates will face a £200 fine.**

### University of East London

Docklands Campus, 4-6 University Way, London E16 2RD

**Tel:** Conference Office 020 8223 2245

[www.uel.ac.uk](http://www.uel.ac.uk)

Check in time from 10:30am at the conference registration desk.

Nearest DLR Station: Cyprus on Beckton Line. Car parking is limited.

### Premier Travel Inn London Docklands (Excel)

Royal Victoria Dock, London E16 1SL

**Tel:** 0870 238 3322

[www.premiertravelinn.com/pti/hotellinformation.do?hotelId=24086](http://www.premiertravelinn.com/pti/hotellinformation.do?hotelId=24086)

Check in time is 2pm. Nearest DLR Station: Prince Regent. On-site parking is available; charges apply between 09:30 – 17:30.

## PRE-BOOKED MEALS

Special dietary requirements, vegetarian and vegan meals have all been pre-booked as on your booking form.

### LUNCH

Your conference badge must be worn at all times for security reasons and for lunch provision. All registered delegates can have lunch from one of three food points, Oscars in the West Building, EB.G.16 and EB.G.18 off the Atrium. To avoid queues delegates are encouraged to make use of the full range of opening hours. Lunch times are:

<b>Thursday</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	12.40 – 13.50
<b>Friday</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	12.40 – 14.00
<b>Saturday</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	12.40 – 14.00

If anyone would like a hot meal the Edge student refectory will be open, but your conference fees do not cover this.

### THURSDAY DINNER / ENTERTAINMENT

The Chinese buffet welcome dinner will take place at 19:30 in The Yi-Ban restaurant, London Regatta Centre, Dockside Road, Royal Albert Dock, London. Dress code is casual. Admittance to the welcome dinner is on presentation of a dinner voucher on arrival at the Yi-Ban restaurant. A voucher will be provided for the welcome dinner to delegates as they register for the conference. The welcome dinner must have been pre-booked by no later than Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2007. There will be a table magician and the bar will remain open until 11:00pm.

## **OTHER MEALS**

There are no evening meals available on the Docklands Campus. On Friday night and for those who have not booked the Conference Dinner you will have to make your own arrangements. There are plenty of areas of London not far away by DLR that have a large choice of restaurants. At London Excel (Custom House Station) there are a few bars and restaurants. At Canary Wharf there are two main eating areas, Canary Wharf itself or West India Quay. Most eating places are around the water's edge. For West India Quay take the DLR and change at Poplar for trains to Greenwich/Lewisham. For Canary Wharf either take DLR change at Poplar and alight at Canary Wharf, or take DLR to Canning Town and Jubilee Line to Canary Wharf. If you want to go a bit further afield, you can take the DLR to Greenwich Cutty Sark for Greenwich Town Centre, or take the DLR to Canning Town and change to the Jubilee line for connections to Central London.

**TEA AND COFFEE** will be served at several points off the Atrium and in the West Building in Oscars at the following times - **please make full use of the various points to avoid queues**

### **Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007**

Tea/Coffee break 11:00 – 11:30

Tea/Coffee break 15:00 – 15:30

### **Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007**

Tea/Coffee break 11:00 – 11:30

Tea/Coffee break 15:00 – 15:30

### **Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007**

Tea/Coffee break 11:00 – 11:30

Tea/Coffee break 15:00 – 15:30

In addition there will be at least one coffee point available outside of these hours.

## **FRIDAY NIGHT**

For some of you who have signed up for these there are guided walks around the Brick Lane area of East London. Historically an area where migrant communities have come and made their homes and businesses, there are many ethnic restaurants in Brick lane and in nearby Spitalfields/ Shoreditch where you can enjoy a range of food and drinks.

## **CLOAKROOM**

During the conference, the BSA will provide a cloakroom in room EB.G.05 in the East Building. The opening times of the cloakroom are as follows:

Thursday	12 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	09:30 – 19:00
Friday	13 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	08:30 – 19.00
Saturday	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	08:30 – 17.00

## EMAIL

Internet access will be available on the ground floor of the Business School and delegates will be provided with UEL log-in Ids on registration. There will also be a wireless network connection available in the East Building.

## PAPER SESSIONS

The parallel paper sessions will take place in a number of rooms based on the Ground Floor, First Floor and Second Floor in the East Building. Exhibitions are on Ground Floor off the Atrium

## POSTER SESSIONS

Posters will be displayed in room EB.G.07 in the East Building from Thursday 12th April. There are two designated poster viewing times: 15:00-15:30 on Thursday and 11:00-11:30 on Friday where presenters will be available to discuss their work. Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.

## PLENARY SESSIONS

**Professor Saskia Sassen** (University of Chicago) will speak on '*Neither Global nor National: Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority and Rights*' on Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April at 17:30 in the Business School Lecture Theatre at the University of East London.

**Professor Bruno Latour** (Sciences Po, Paris) will speak on '*From Associations to Modes of Existence*' on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April at 14:00 in the Business School Lecture Theatre at the University of East London.

**Panel featuring Lord Anthony Giddens, Ms Sue Duncan and Professor Michael Rustin** will speak on Sociology, Politics and Public Policy on Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April at 15:30 in the Business School Lecture Theatre at the University of East London.

## BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting, in room EB.G.08 at the University of East London, is scheduled to start at 18.00 pm and to close at approximately 19.00 pm on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007. All delegates are welcome. Please note that only fully paid up members of the BSA are entitled to vote at the AGM.

# NEW BOOKS LAUNCH

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:00-11:30  
Room EB.1.39

Come and join Palgrave authors, Paul Kennedy and Steve Matthewman, as they each launch their latest sociology textbooks, the second edition of the well-renowned, *Global Sociology* and the groundbreaking, *Being Sociological*. Come and have a cup of tea and a slice of cake with us.

# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE - THURSDAY

**Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April**

09:00 onwards	Conference Office/registration opens [Atrium]
11:00 – 11:30	Refreshments [Oscars-West building, Room EB.G.16, Room EB.G.18]
11:30 – 13:00	<b>Paper Session 1</b> BSA Sociology of Sport Study Group: Medical Aspects of Sport [Room EB.1.45] ESRC E-Society panel "Mapping Software/Software Mapping: Sociology and the new Cartographies of the Network Society" [Room EB.G.08] ESRC NCRM 1: Working with sound and vision in qualitative research practice [Room EB.1.07] ESRC Science in Society 1 [Room EB.1.41] HIV Medical Technologies in International Contexts [Room EB.1.63] LERI 1 London's Turning: The Thames Gateway [Room EB.G.11] Postgraduate Forum 1: The Emotional Labour of doing a PhD [Room EB.1.42]
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch</b> BSA Autobiography Study Group informal meeting: Planning for the Future [Room EB.G.18]  Study Group Convenors Lunch (closed session) [Room EB.1.39]
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Papers Session 2</b> BSA Sociology of Media Study Group [Room EB.1.105] BSA Visual Sociology Study Group: Methodological Innovations 1 [Room EB.1.07] <b>ESRC E-Society Sub-plenary: David Lyon</b> "Identifying Citizens: Software, Social Sorting and the State" [Room EB.G.08] ESRC Science in Society 2 [Room EB.1.41] HIV prevention as technology [Room EB.1.63]
15:00 – 15:30	Break Poster Presentations [Room EB.G.07]
15:30 – 17:00	<b>Papers Session 3</b> BSA Violence Against Women Study Group [Room EB.1.44] ESRC E-Society Panel "The Sociology of Digital Divides in an Age of Wired Welfare" [Room EB.G.08] ESRC NCRM 2: Methods for researching real life [Room EB.1.07] ESRC Stem cells 1 [Room EB.1.41] HIV Ethics and treatment/prevention nexus [Room EB.1.63] LERI 2 Olympic Cities: 'Legacy' and Transformation [Room EB.G.11] Postgraduate Forum 2 Panel session: Crazy Paving: Careers after postgraduate study [Room EB.1.42] The Active Citizenship Project: Defamiliarising and Contesting the Social panel [Room EB.1.62]
17:00 – 17:30	Visualising Social Identities and Social Action Exhibition Launch [Room EB.G.14]
17:30 – 18:30	<b>Plenary Session 1: Professor Saskia Sassen</b> "Neither Global nor National: Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority and Rights" [Business School Lecture Theatre]
18:30 – 19:30	Publishers Reception
19:30 onwards	Welcome Dinner: Yi-Ban Restaurant

# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE - FRIDAY

**Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April**

08:30 onwards	Conference Office/registration opens
09:00 – 11:00	<b>Papers Session 5</b> BSA Food Study Group: Meet & Greet and Generations and Kinship session [Room EB.G.08] BSA Race and Ethnicity Study Group Panel [Room EB.G.11] BSA Sociology of Religion Study Group 1 [Room EB.2.88] BSA Youth Study Group: Connected Youth? Young People and Social Networks Symposium [Room EB.2.45] ESRC NCRM 3: Methods for research synthesis [Room EB.1.07] Meet the Sociology & Cultural Sociology Editorial Teams [Room EB.1.63] Policy Technology and Society workshop [Room EB.1.41] Postgraduate Forum 3: 'Sociology sans frontiers?' [Room EB.1.42] Symposium on the Challenges and Dilemmas in the Narrative Analysis of Gender [Room EB.1.04]
11:00 – 11:30	<b>Break</b> New books launch [Room EB.1.39] Poster Presentations [Room EB.G.07]
11:30 – 13:00	<b>Papers Session 6</b> Actor Network Theory and Media [Room EB.1.105] BSA Food Study Group: Mundane Cultures Session [Room EB.G.08] BSA Society of Religion Study Group 2 [Room EB.2.88] BSA Theory Study Group Symposium [Room EB.2.46] Design as a Social Phenomena [Room EB.1.40] ESRC Identities & Social Action Symposium "Remembering and Forgetting: Memory, Identity & Narrative" [Room EB.1.04] ESRC Stem Cells 2 [Room EB.1.41] LERI 3 'The New East End' debate [Room EB.G.11]
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch</b> BSA Animal Human Study Group meet and greet [Room EB.1.01] BSA Food Study Group AGM [Room EB.G.08] HODs Council (closed session) [Room EB.1.39]
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Plenary Session 2: Professor Bruno Latour</b> "From Associations to Modes of Existence" [Business School Lecture Theatre]
15:00 – 15:30	Break
15:30 – 17:00	<b>Papers Session 8</b> BSA Food Study Group: Beliefs and Disenchantment session [Room EB.G.08] ESRC Identities & Social Action Symposium "Remembering and Forgetting: Memory, Identity & Narrative" [Room EB.1.40] ESRC NCRM 4: Modelling Social Change Room EB.1.07] ESRC Stem Cells 3 [Room EB.1.41] Symposium on Amateur Photography: Practices and Concepts [Room EB.1.42] The uses of Karl Popper in Social Policy Research [Room EB.1.40]
15:30 – 18:00	Connecting Sociology to Architecture: Learning from STS [Room EB.G.06]
17:00 – 18:30	<b>Launch of Cultural Sociology</b> [Room EB.G.14]
17:00 – 18:00	<b>Food Sub-Plenary: Elspeth Probyn</b> "Youth Cultures of Eating: Intimacy, Youth and Friendship" [Room EB.G.08]
18:00 – 19:00	<b>BSA AGM &amp; Abrams Memorial Prize</b> [Room EB.G.08]
19:30 onwards	Walking Tours

# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE - SATURDAY

## Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April

08.30 onwards	Conference Office Opens
09:00 – 11:00	<b>Papers Session 10</b> BSA Visual Sociology Study Group: Methodological Innovations 2 [Room EB.1.07] ESRC Identities & Social Action Symposium “New Ways of Knowing: Bending the paradigm in Identity Research” [Room EB.1.40] ESRC Stem Cells 4 [Room EB.1.41] Forced Migration and Social Connections: Refugee Research Centre Panel [Room EB.1.08] LERI 4 Night-time Economies: Regeneration, Research and Policy [Room EB.G.11]
11:00 – 11:30	Break Sociology 40 <sup>th</sup> Party [Sage Stand, Atrium]
11:30 – 13:00 “ “	<b>Papers Session 11</b> BSA Family Study Group Critical Book Review Panel [Room EB.2.45] CNR 1: Politics, Memory and the Memory of Politics symposium [Room EB.1.04] Roundtable on women artists [Room EB.G.06] Sociologists as public intellectuals: Roundtable Discussion [Room EB.1.01] Sociology (the journal) at 40: Looking back and looking forwards [EB.G.08]
13:00 – 14:00 “ “	Lunch Sociologists Outside of Academia Group Meet and Greet [Room EB.1.39]
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Papers Session 12</b> CNR 2: Looking at life through a narrative prism symposium [Room EB.1.04] Complexity theory, sociology and the theorising of intersectionality [Room EB.2.46] Reflexivity in Qualitative Interviewing: Gender, Race and Narratives [Room EB.1.08]
15:00 – 15:30	Break
15:30 – 17:00	<b>Slot 13 - Plenary Session 3: Panel</b> “Sociology, Politics and Public Policy in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Britain” [Business School Lecture Theatre]  Conference Closes

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME GRID - THURSDAY

Room	Capacity	Coffee	Session 1			Lunch		Session 2		Tea	Session 3			Break	Session 4		Free		Dinner
			11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:30	14:00		14:30	15:00	15:30		16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30	
EB Atrium			Publishers displays					Publishers displays			Publishers displays			Publishers displays			Publishers Reception		
Conference Office EB.G.04			Registration					Open			Open								
EB.G.05 (cloakroom)	25		Open					Open			Open				Open	Open			
EB.G.07	30		Posters					Posters		Meet Poster Presenters	Posters								
EB.G.06 (tiered)	120		blank					blank			blank								
EB.G.08 (tiered)	90		E-Society 1					E-Society 2: Lyon Identifying Citizens			E-Society 3								
EB.G.09 (TBC)	25		Exhibition: Women Artists					Exhibition: Women Artists			Exhibition: Women Artists								
EB.G.10	60		Economy		Study Group Convenors lunch			Economy			Economy								
EB.G.11	80		LERI 1: London's Turning					Cities			LERI 2: Olympic Cities								
EB.G.14	100		Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action					Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action			Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action			Exhibition Launch					
EB.G.16	100		Refreshments					Refreshments			Refreshments								
EB.G.18	70		Refreshments					Refreshments			Refreshments								
EB.1.01	45		Animal/Human					Animal/Human			Animal/Human								
EB.1.03	45		Work					Work			Work								
EB.1.04	45		Memory					Memory			Memory								
EB.1.07	50		Methods: NCRM 1					Visual Sociology SG			Methods: NCRM 2								
EB.1.08	35		blank					blank			Migration								
EB.1.40	30		Open					Open			Open								
EB.1.41	50		Science in Society 1		Science in Society: Reception			Science in Society 2			ESRC Stem Cell 1								
EB.1.42	30		Postgraduate Forum 1					blank			Postgraduate Forum 2								
EB.1.44	30		blank					blank			Violence Against Women Study Group								
EB.1.45	25		Sport SG					Health			Health								
EB.1.46	30		Cyberlives					Cyberlives			Cyberlives								
EB.1.62	28		Education					Education			Active Citizenship Panel								
EB.1.63	35		HIV Symposium 1					HIV Symposium 2			HIV Symposium 3								
EB.1.105	40		blank					Media Study Group Panel			blank								
[EB.2.41]	30		blank					blank			blank								
[EB.2.45]	32		Generations					Generations			Generations								
[EB.2.46]	36		Theory					Theory			Theory								
EB.2.88	60		blank					Autobiography Study Group: Meet & Greet			blank								
BS Lecture Theatre	400		blank					blank			blank				Plenary 1: Sassen				
BS Flexible Space	N x 10		Informal					Informal			Informal								

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME GRID - FRIDAY

Room	Session 5				Coffee	Session 6			Lunch		Session 7		Tea	Session 8			Session 9				Free	Dinner		
	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:30	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30	18:00	18:30	19:00	19:30		
EB Atrium	Publishers displays					Publishers displays								Publishers displays										
Conference Office EB.G.04	Open					Open								Open			Closed							
EB.G.05 (cloakroom)	Open					Open								Open			Open		Open		Open			
EB.G.07	Posters				Meet Poster Presenters	Posters								Posters			Posters							
EB.G.06 (tiered)	Arts Design Architecture					Design as a Social Phenomenon								STS Architecture			STS Architecture							
EB.G.08 (tiered)	Food SG 1					Food SG 2			Food Study Group AGM and lunch					Food SG 3			Food SG Sub-plenary		BSA AGM and Abrams Prize Presentation					
EB.G.09	Exhibition: Women Artists					Exhibition: Women Artists								Exhibition: Women Artists			blank							
EB.G.10	Economy					blank								Economy			blank							
EB.G.11	Race SG - East End					LERI 3: New East End Debate								Cities			blank							
EB.G.14	Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action					Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action								Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action			Cultural Sociology Lunch							
EB.G.16	Refreshments					Refreshments								Refreshments			blank							
EB.G.18	Refreshments					Refreshments								Refreshments			blank							
EB.1.01	Animal/Human					Animal/Human			Animal Human SG Meet & Greet					Sociology & its Publics			blank							
EB.1.03	Work					Work			Head of Departments Council: Lunch					Work			blank							
EB.1.04	Symposium: Dilemmas and Challenges in the Narrative Analysis of Gender					Identities & Action 1								Identities & Action 2			blank							
EB.1.07	Methods: NCRM 3					blank								Methods: NCRM 4			blank							
EB.1.08	Migration					Migration								Migration			blank							
EB.1.40	Open					Open								CIS: The Contribution of Karl Popper to Social Research			blank							
EB.1.41	Policy Technology and Society Workshop					ESRC Stem Cell 2								ESRC Stem Cell 3			blank							
EB.1.42	Postgraduate Forum 3					Mundane								Amateur Photography: Practices and Contexts - Symposium			blank							
EB.1.44	Violence Against Women Study Group					Intimacy								Intimacy			blank							
EB.1.45	blank					Health								Health			blank							
EB.1.46	Cyberlives					blank								Cyberlives			blank							
EB.1.62	blank					Education								blank			blank							
EB.1.63	Meet the Editors: Sociology and Cultural Sociology					Bodyworks								Bodyworks			blank							
EB.1.105	Media					Actor Network Theory & the Media								Media			blank							
EB.2.41	Surveillance					Surveillance								Surveillance			blank							
EB.2.45	Youth Study Group: Symposium					Generations								Generations			blank							
EB.2.46	Theory					Theory								Theory			blank							
EB.2.88	Religion Study Group 1					Religion Study Group 2								Beliefs			blank							
BS Lecture Theatre	blank					blank					Plenary 2: Latour			blank			blank							
BS Flexible Space	Informal					Informal								Informal			blank							

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME GRID - SATURDAY

Room	Session 10				Coffee	Session 11			Lunch		Session 12		Tea	Session 13			
	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30		11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:30	14:00		14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00
EB Atrium	Publishers displays				Sociology 40th Party	Publishers displays					Publishers displays						
Conference Office EB.G.04	Open					Open					Open						
EB.G.05 (cloakroom)	Open					Open					Open				Open		
EB.G.07	Posters					Posters					Posters						
EB.G.06 (tiered)	blank					Roundtable on Women Artists					Arts Design Architecture						
EB.G.08 (tiered)	Food					Food					Food						
EB.G.09	Exhibition: Women Artists					Exhibition: Women Artists					Exhibition: Women Artists						
EB.G.10	Economy					Economy											
EB.G.11	Cities					Cities					Cities						
EB.G.14	Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action					Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action					Exhibition: Visualising Social Identities & Action						
EB.G.16	Refreshments					Refreshments					Refreshments						
EB.G.18	Refreshments					Refreshments					Refreshments						
EB.1.01	Sociology & its Publics					Sociologists as Public Intellectuals: Roundtable					blank						
EB.1.03	Work					Work					Work						
EB.1.04	Memory					CNR 1: Politics Memory and the Memory of Politics					CNR 2: Looking at Life through a Narrative Prism						
EB.1.07	Visual Sociology Study Group 2: Methods					Reflexivity in Qualitative Interviewing: Gender Race and Narratives					Methods						
EB.1.08	Refugee Research Centre Panel: Forced Migration and Global Connections					Migration					blank						
EB.1.39 (Boardroom)	BSA Executive Ctte (closed)					blank			Sociologists Outside Academia Forum		blank						
EB.1.40	ESRC Identities & Social Action 3: Symposium: New Ways of Knowing: Bending the Paradigm of Identity Research					blank					blank						
EB.1.41	ESRC Stem Cells 4					Science & Society					blank						
EB.1.42	LERI 4: Night Time Economies - Regeneration, Research & Policy					Mundane					blank						
EB.1.44	Intimacy					Intimacy					Intimacy						
EB.1.45	Meet the editors					Health					Health						
EB.1.46	Cyberlives					Cyberlives					Cyberlives						
EB.1.62	Digital Divides					Digital Divides					blank						
EB.1.63	Bodyworks					Bodyworks					blank						
EB.1.105	Media					Media					Media						
EB.2.41	Sociology & Publics					Sociologists as Public Intellectuals: Roundtable					blank						
EB.2.45	blank					Family Study Group: Critical Book Review Panel					blank						
EB.2.46	Theory					Theory Study Group					Complexity Theory Debate						
EB.2.88						Sociology at 40: Roundtable											
BS Lecture Theatre	blank					blank					blank				Plenary 3: Sociology & Politics - Duncan, Giddens, Rustin		
BS Flexible Space	Informal					Informal					Informal						

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 17:30 in the Business School Lecture Theatre

# Professor Saskia Sassen

## *“Neither Global nor National: Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority, and Rights”*

A key yet much overlooked feature of the current period is the multiplication of a broad range of partial, often highly specialized, cross-border assemblages of bits of territory, authority and rights that used to be lodged in national institutional domains. We can count well over 100 of these novel assemblages. These vary sharply: they can be legal and illegal, formal and informal, economic, cultural, political, and so on. In their aggregate they are a partial but deep transformation. They do not represent the end of national states and nation-states. But they do begin to disassemble bits and pieces of the national.

From my perspective then, the actual dynamics of change are far deeper and more radical than such entities as the WTO or the IMF, no matter how powerful they are--they are instruments for the change, they are not the change itself.

These assemblages vary enormously. At one end they include highly specialized private systems such as the *lex constructionis* – a private “law” developed by the major engineering companies in the world to establish a common mode of dealing with the strengthening of environmental standards in the countries where they are building. At the other end they include the first ever global public court, the International Criminal Court, which is not part of the supranational system and has universal jurisdiction among signatory countries.

I see in this proliferation of assemblages a mixing of constitutive rules once solidly lodged in the nation-state project. These novel assemblages are partial and often highly specialized, centred in particular utilities and purposes. Their emergence and proliferation bring several significant consequences even though this is a partial, not an all-encompassing development. They are potentially profoundly unsettling of prevalent institutional arrangements within and among nation-states, and between citizens and their national states. Further, they promote a multiplication of diverse spatio-temporal framings and diverse normative orders where once the dominant logic was toward producing unitary national spatial, temporal, and normative framings.

This proliferation of specialized orders extends even inside the state apparatus. I argue that we can no longer speak of “the” state, and hence of “the” national state versus “the” global order. We see a novel type of segmentation inside the state apparatus, with a growing and increasingly privatised executive branch of government aligned with specific global actors, notwithstanding nationalist speeches, and we see a hollowing out of legislatures which increasingly become confined to fewer and more domestic matters. This realignment inside the state weakens the capacity of citizens to demand accountability from the executive and it partly erodes the privacy rights of citizens –a historic shift of the private-public division at the heart of the liberal state, albeit always an imperfect division. At the same time, the new changes across states allow citizens to engage in global politics using national institutions.

## Biography

**Saskia Sassen** is the Ralph Lewis Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, and Centennial Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics. Her new book is *Territory, Authority, Rights: From Medieval to Global Assemblages* (Princeton University Press 2006). She has just completed for UNESCO a five-year project on sustainable human settlement for which she set up a network of researchers and activists in over 30 countries; it is published as one of the volumes of the *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Oxford, UK: EOLSS Publishers) [<http://www.eolss.net>]. Other recent books are the 3<sup>rd</sup>. fully updated *Cities in a World Economy* (Sage 2006), *A Sociology of Globalization* (Norton 2007), and the co-edited *Digital Formations: New Architectures for Global Order* (Princeton University Press 2005). *The Global City* came out in a new fully updated edition in 2001. Her books are translated into sixteen languages. She serves on several editorial boards and is an advisor to several international bodies. She is a Member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Cities, and Chair of the Information Technology and International Cooperation Committee of the Social Science Research Council (USA). Her comments have appeared in *The Guardian*, *The New York Times*, *Le Monde Diplomatique*, *the International Herald Tribune*, *Newsweek International*, *Vanguardia*, *Clarín*, *the Financial Times*, among others.



Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 14:00 in the Business School Lecture Theatre

# Professor Bruno Latour

## *“From Associations to Modes of Existence”*

Following on the insights of science studies and the earlier social theory of Gabriel Tarde, it has been possible to replace the notions of « social » and « society » by the more heterogeneous notion of « association » and to redefine sociology as the « science of association ». If this move has the great advantage of unpacking and renewing the content of the former « social » -including for instance non-humans and objects as crucial partners- it has the distinct drawback of losing contrasts among the various domains of activity recognized by common sense. It is thus necessary to push the argument one step further and to become able to recognize the various modes of existence that are registered by common sense. This move provides, so to speak, a colour version of the black and white actor-network-theory. The specific contrasts will be taken from the study of law and economics.

### **Biography**

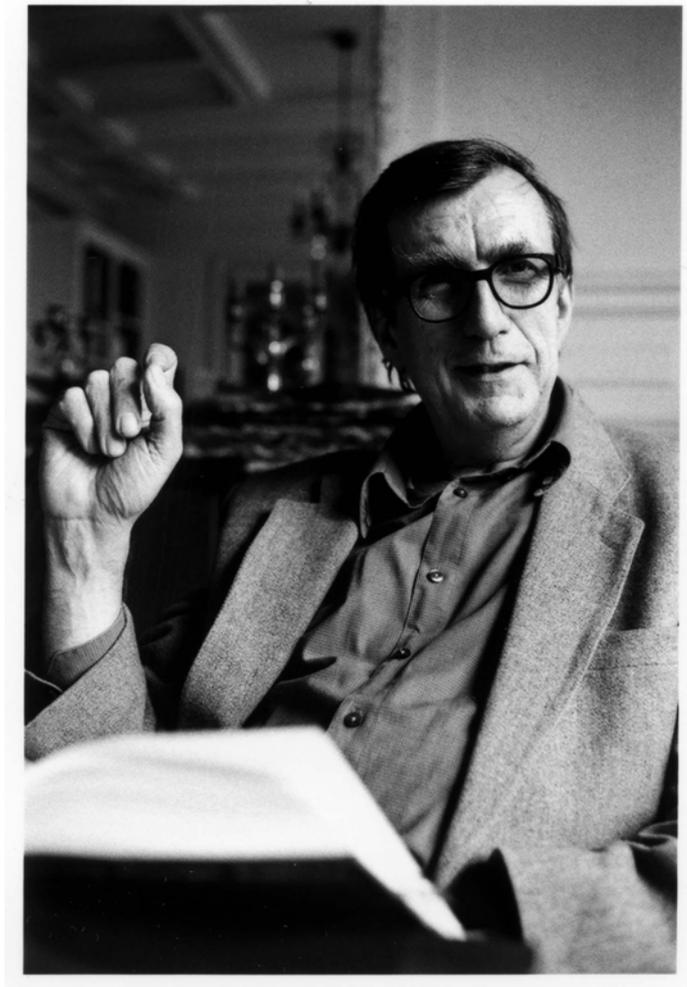
**Bruno Latour**, born in 1947 in Beaune, Burgundy, from a wine grower family, was trained first as a philosopher and then an anthropologist. After field studies in Africa and California he specialized in the analysis of scientists and engineers at work.

In addition to work in philosophy, history, sociology and anthropology of science, he has collaborated into many studies in science policy and research management. He has written *Laboratory Life* (Princeton University Press), *Science in Action*, and *The Pasteurisation of France*. He also published a field study on an automatic subway system *Aramis or the love of technology* and an essay on symmetric anthropology *We have never been modern*. He has also gathered a series of essays, *Pandora's Hope: Essays in the Reality of Science Studie* to explore the consequences of the "science wars".

After having directed several thesis on various environmental crisis, he published a book on the political philosophy of the environment *Politics of Nature* (all of those books are with Harvard University Press and have been translated in many languages). In a series of books in French he has been exploring the consequences of science studies on different traditional topics of the social sciences: religion in *Sur le culte moderne des dieux faitiches*, and *Jubiler ou les tourments de la parole religieuse*, and social theory in *Paris ville invisible*, a photographic essay on the technical & social aspects of the city of Paris -now available on the web in English *Paris Invisible City*). After a long fieldwork on one of the French supreme Courts, he has recently published a monograph *la Fabrique du droit-une ethnographie du Conseil d'Etat*. A new presentation of the social theory, which he has developed with his colleagues in Paris, is now available at Oxford University Press, under the title: *Reassembling the Social, an Introduction to Actor Network Theory*.

From 1982 to 2006, he has been professor at the Centre de sociologie de l'Innovation at the Ecole nationale supérieure des mines in Paris and, for various periods, visiting professor at UCSD, at the London School of Economics and in the history of science department of Harvard University. He is now professor at Sciences-Po Paris.

After having curated a major international exhibition in Karlsruhe at the ZKM center, *Iconoclash beyond the image wars in science, religion and art*, he has curated another one also with Peter Weibel *Making Things Public The atmospheres of democracy* which has closed in October 2005 (both catalogues are with MIT Press).



Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30 in the Business School Lecture Theatre

# ***“Sociology, Politics and Public Policy in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Britain”***

This plenary panel is designed as a contribution to comment and debate, about Sociology and its relevance to politics and policy making in the public domain. Focusing on the United Kingdom, it will draw on the sociological experience and perspectives of the panel members, all of whom have engaged with both the theory and the practice of contemporary politics and policy, both within and outside of Government. The relationship of both the discipline of sociology and its practitioners to its ‘publics’ remains a topic of central to many sociologists. A number of issues arise within this context that the panel have been invited to address and debate:

- Is sociological theorising and analysis of relevance in understanding the political orientation and interventions of ‘New Labour’ and opposition politics.
- Does sociological research have any impact on the direction of policy and political decision making and if not, can it or should it?
- Is public debate and public policy well-served by British sociology?
- Should sociologists engage with public policy and if so in what ways should this engagement take place?
- Can sociology play a role in representing ‘grassroots’ or ‘everyday’ concerns in relation to public policy?

Speakers will present briefly an opening comment and then invited to debate issues raised before opening discussion to audience.

## **Participants**

### **Professor Lord Anthony Giddens**

Anthony Giddens is Professor Emeritus at the LSE. He has taught at the University of Leicester and subsequently at Cambridge, where he was Professor of Sociology. From 1997 to 2003 he was Director of the LSE. He is currently a Life Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge. He was made a Life Peer in May 2004. He has honorary degrees from 15 universities. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Science and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He was the BBC Reith Lecturer in 1999. His books have been translated into some forty languages. He has sat on the board of various public organisations, including the Institute of Public Policy Research.

Giddens’s impact upon politics has been profound. His advice has been sought by political leaders from Asia, Latin America and Australia, as well as from the US and Europe. He has had a major impact upon the evolution of New Labour in the UK. He took part in the original Blair-Clinton dialogues from 1997 onwards.

### **Ms Sue Duncan**

Sue Duncan is the Chief Government Social Researcher and head of the Government Social Research Service. She has over 25 years experience in government social research across four government Departments. She is a graduate of the Universities of Bath and Sussex and an Honorary Fellow of Cardiff University. She is a Fellow of the MRS, a member of the SRA and an academician of the Academy of Social Sciences.

**Professor Michael Rustin**

Michael Rustin is Professor of Sociology and formerly Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of East London, and a Visiting Professor at the Tavistock Clinic. He has been writing about psychoanalysis, and especially about its relation to social and cultural questions for many years, and has taken a significant part in the development of academic studies of psychoanalysis in Britain. Michael Rustin has substantially contributed to the fields of socio-biographical methods and maintains a keen engagement with the contemporary political landscape. He is a founding editor of *Soundings*, and helped conceive *Rising East: The Journal of East London Studies*. Author of *The Good Society and the Inner World*, co-author of *Narratives of Love and Loss* and *Psychoanalytic Sociology, Reason and Unreason: Psychoanalysis, Science and Politics, Culture and Unconscious, For a Pluralist Socialism*. Michael is a Member of the Academy of Learned Societies for the Social Sciences, and received the Gradiva Award (2002) of National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis.

**Chair: Professor Barbara Harrison**

Barbara Harrison is a member of the Organising Group for the 2007 Conference. She is a Professor of Sociology at the University of East London, and a member of the BSA Executive Committee and Chair of the Conference/Events Committee.

# SUB PLENARIES

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Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 14:00 in room EB.G.08  
ESRC E-Society Stream

## Professor David Lyon

### *“Identifying Citizens: Software, Social Setting, Social Sorting and the State”*

A basic feature of modern states is securing stable identities so that citizenship may be defined and administered effectively. The census, voting registries and passports have contributed to this and each case shows the ambiguous character of such surveillance. Such 'bio-power' makes up citizens in particular ways, classifying them for example in the census or in passports. In the C21st the quest for stable national identification involves new features: It is digital, thus permitting fine-grained and integrated profiles; based on more than one biometric, fingerprints or scans plus digital photos; multi-purpose, commercial as well as administrative; and globalized, interoperable standards are sought. These technologies have politics and the politics are technological. Post-9/11 however, ID cards also appear as part of a long-term trend of measures prompted by states of emergency and the social sorting that they represent becomes a means not only of inclusion and entitlement but of exclusion and banning. If colonialism and crime control, often based on racialized characteristics, represent the 'othering' of certain populations using earlier ID cards, C20th war and terrorism helped to generalize such schemes across whole national populations. This paper looks at contemporary schemes for identifying citizens, with particular reference to the UK, and argues for sociological engagement at the level of theory: the oligopolization of the means of identification; empirical analysis: the social shaping and consequences of personal databases, smart cards and biometrics; and policy: responding to the call for social science involvement from the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee.

**David Lyon** is a Professor at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. His research, writing, and teaching interests revolve around major social transformations in the modern world.

The main currents of his work concern the emergence of so-called information societies in Europe, North America, and Pacific Asia, with emphasis on the social origins and consequences of processing personal data -- that is, surveillance -- including digital, video, biometric, and genomic data.

David Lyon has been working on surveillance issues since the 1980s, when he discussed surveillance as one of the key issues of information-based societies in *The Information Society: Issues and Illusions* (Polity 1988). Since then he has been involved in many debates over information politics and policy in Canada and around the world as a result of his research and publications including *The Electronic Eye* (1994), *Surveillance Society* (2001) and *Surveillance after September 11* (Polity 2003). His general introduction, *Surveillance Studies* is being published by Polity in June 2007, and he is writing a new book: *Subject to Surveillance: Resisting, Negotiating and Complying with Control*.

## SUB PLENARIES

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Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 17:00 in room EB.G.08  
Food Stream

### Professor Elspeth Probyn

#### *“Youth Cultures of Eating: Intimacy, Youth and Friendship”*

Thinking about the social connections of bodies immediately raises the question of proximity. As has been well documented, human beings are accomplished at incorporating strategies to protect their body space. It is also well known that the feeling of how much space one has, is entitled to, or needs is greatly affected by gender and ethnicity. And of course the actual size of bodies in terms of being seen as over- or underweight will greatly influence the feeling of space.

This paper takes from an ongoing project, which investigates at quantitative and qualitative levels popular youth culture and food. It seeks to intervene in research about youth obesity, thus far colonised by a medical model. We want to understand the values young people give to eating within their friendship circles, schools and in families. The project considers questions of gender and ethnicity as well as geographical location (urban versus rural) as key to understanding the complex matrix pathologised as ‘youth obesity’.

In this paper I also wish to extend an argument I made in *Carnal Appetites* (2000) and developed in *Blush* (2005) about the affective tensions that swirl around bodies in space. In particular, I theorised that the affects of disgust and pride are central to understanding how society reacts to the obese body or conversely, the anorexic body. Beyond these extremes, it is clear that in everyday life so-called normal or mundane bodies are greatly affected by where and how they eat. For instance, high school girls report that they will not eat in front of their boyfriends.

These instances require that we understand the feelings of bodies in space according to gender, sexuality, and ethnicity if we are to adequately respond to youth cultures of eating.

**Elspeth Probyn** has taught media studies, sociology, and literature in Canada and the US, and is now the Professor of Gender Studies at the University of Sydney. Her work focuses on questions of identity, sexuality and bodies. For over twenty years she has researched what people think and do with their bodies – from eating, sex, to emotions and writing.

She has published several books in these areas including *Sexing the Self* (Routledge, 1993), *Outside Belongings* (Routledge, 1996), *Carnal Appetites: FoodSexIdentities* (Routledge, 2000), *Sexy Bodies* co-edited with Elizabeth Grosz, (Routledge, 1995) and *Blush: Faces of Shame* (University of Minnesota Press, and UNSW Press, 2005)

# BSA EVENTS

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You are invited to attend the  
56<sup>th</sup> Annual General  
Meeting of the British  
Sociological Association



British Sociological Association

**Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007**  
**18:00 pm**  
**Room EB.G.08**  
**University of East London**  
**Docklands Campus, 4-6 University Way**  
**London E16 2RD**

The AGM will include:

- o the announcement and presentation of the 2007 BSA Philip Abrams Prize
- o reports & updates on current developments from committees & task groups
- o the announcement and formal election of new Executive Committee members
- o discussion of the 2008 & 2009 BSA Annual Conferences
- o discussion of any items brought forward by members\*

## All delegates are welcome

Please note that only fully paid up members of the BSA are entitled to vote at the AGM. A full agenda and details of resolutions and other information for the AGM will be available on the BSA website ([www.britsoc.co.uk](http://www.britsoc.co.uk)).

\*Members wishing to bring forward business need to notify the BSA Office at least three weeks in advance.

## BSA EVENTS

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### Cultural Sociology Reception

*Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April at 17:00-18:30*

*Room EB.G.14*

Join Sage and the BSA for our reception to officially launch Cultural Sociology.

**Cultural Sociology** is the first journal explicitly to be dedicated to the sociological comprehension of cultural matters. It will act as a key meeting point for sociological analysts of culture coming from a wide range of theoretical and methodological positions, and from a great variety of national contexts. It will be a locale where different analytical traditions in cultural sociology and the sociology of culture can engage with and learn from each other.

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### Sociology 40<sup>th</sup> Party

*Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April at 11:00-11:30*

*Sage exhibition stand, Atrium*

*Join us at the Sage exhibition stand to celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Sociology.*

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### Sociology (the journal) at 40: Looking back and looking forwards

*Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April at 11:30-13:00*

*Room EB.G.08*

This event is a roundtable discussion and includes past editors of Sociology as speakers.

Speakers include: Jennifer Platt, Janet Finch, David Morgan and David Byrne.

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### Sociologists Outside of Academia Group

*Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April at 13:00-14:00*

*Room EB.1.39*

**Meet & Greet the group**

# BSA EVENTS

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## MEET THE EDITORS

**Room: EB.1.63**  
**Date: Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007**  
**Time: 09:00 – 11:00**

### **'Behind the scenes at *Sociology* and *Cultural Sociology*'**

The editors of *Sociology*, Catherine Pope and Graham Crow, and the Editor of the newly launched *Cultural Sociology*, David Inglis, invite you to this session about how these two BSA journals are run. This session will be of interest to individuals who submit to these journals as well as those who would like to become involved in the editorial boards (or perhaps even have their sights set on editing one of these journals in the future). Topics covered will include:

- A brief outline of how the journals are run (including what counts as 'Sociology' or 'Cultural Sociology')
- Online submission using Manuscript Central
- The review process (from the editors' perspective)
- How you can make editors' lives easier
- Final publication (in *Sociology* or elsewhere)
- Special issues of the journal
- Questions and discussion

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## BSA EVENTS

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# POSTGRADUATE FORUM SESSIONS

### **PGF 1: 'The Emotional Labour of Doing A PhD'** Dr David Mellor (Cardiff University)

Thursday 12 April at 11:30 - 13:00

Room EB.1.42

David, a former PG Forum convenor who has recently completed his PhD, will be speaking about an often unacknowledged but important aspect of what undertaking study for a doctorate involves. David will begin by talking about some of his personal experiences – pitfalls and triumphs – while achieving his own PhD. Following this he will then move on to consider how sociological ideas of affective or emotional labour can help us understand how the feelings that are displayed to others through day-to-day activities and interactions are managed while 'doing the job' of a PhD student.

This session will also be an opportunity to meet ourselves, the postgraduate convenors, and your fellow postgraduates attending the conference. You can find out about further postgraduate events at the conference, both academic and social, and let us know your views on how the BSA serves its student members.

### **PGF 2: Panel Session 'Crazy Paving: careers after postgraduate study'**

Thursday 12 April at 15:30 - 17:00

Room EB.1.42

The path from postgraduate study into employment is often unclear. In this session three experienced speakers will offer their advice, experiences, tips and warnings about making that transition and the variety of options open to those with a Sociology PhD.

Professor Rob Mears (Bath University) will discuss moving into lecturing;

Dr Andrew Smith (Glasgow Caledonian University) will focus on becoming a contract researcher;

Dr Mark Freestone (Head of Research, Westgate DSPD Unit, HMP) will talk about working outside academia.

The speakers will then be happy to answer any questions you have.

### **PGF 3: Prof. Elizabeth Ettore: 'Sociologie Sans Frontiers? - The Responsibility of Sociologists'**

Friday 13 April at 09:00 - 11:00

Room EB.1.42

Drawing on her considerable experience of working outside the United Kingdom, Prof. Elizabeth Ettore (Liverpool University) will discuss the importance of thinking and working beyond national boundaries for sociologists. This speech will consider both the practical benefits and difficulties of this, but also its intellectual importance – a call for the next generation of sociologists to consider the place of sociology in a global context.

# BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

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## Animal Human Study Group

Room EB.1.01

Exploring 'social connections' through the lens of animal/human networks provides an exciting opportunity for sociologists to develop their understanding of what is understood by 'social connections', and affords an additional empirical context through which to consider how people's identities are mediated through, and affected by, interspecies-type relations. Moreover, a key focus of the conference is to explore how sociologists make sense of technological innovations in social life, whether such technologies are social, political, economic, cultural and/or material; this is an important theme currently emerging within animal/human-related research. For example, biotechnology and animal genomic research brings to the fore well rehearsed debates relating to the role and status of animals in science and society, and introduces additional dimensions which relate to how such technologies may socially and culturally reconfigure the nature of animal-human networks and/or possibly transgress the interspecies boundary. Social connections between people and animals have until hitherto attracted minimal, if any, attention from sociologists. This conference theme provides an opportunity to introduce an innovative perspective on such issues, and the possibility for sociology as a discipline to reflect upon some of its foundational and relatively taken for granted suppositions, such as anthropocentric and speciesist-type assumptions.

A selection of individual papers will be presented within Animal Human Connections stream. Speakers include: Birke, L., Fox, R., Goulden, M., Hobson-West, P., Holloway, L., Latimer, J., Miele, M., Millar, K., Morris, C., Tipper, R., Twine, R.

### Meet and Greet the Study Group

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April at 13:00-14:00

Room EB.1.01

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## Autobiography Study Group

### Informal meeting: Planning for the future

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April at 13:00-14:00

Room EB.G.18

Speakers: Gill Clarke & Michael Erben

This informal Auto/Biography study group meeting will offer members and interested parties the opportunity to discuss and contribute to future study group events.

# BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

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## Family Study Group

### Critical Book Review Panel

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.2.45

This panel discussion will be centered on two recently published books:

Gillies, V. **Marginalised Mothers: Exploring Working Class Experiences of Parenting.** Routledge (2006)

Ball, S. and Vincent, C. **Childcare, Choice and Class Practices.** Routledge. (2006)

A short introduction to each book will be given. These books have been chosen as they focus on class while discussing issues of parenting and care and so will provide a starting point for a discussion about 'what are we studying when we study family' (i.e. what do we focus on beyond the substantive material) and an exploration around current directions in the sociology of the family.

# BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

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## FOOD STUDY GROUP

### **Food Study Group: 'Meet & Greet' and Generations and Kinship session**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00 – 11:00

Room EB.G.08

Food Study Group 'Meet and Greet'

Brown, R. Smith, G. Nicolson, P.

*(No) families, (No) food: An oral history project with homeless people and service providers.*

Dorrer, N. Emond, R., McIntosh, I. and Punch, S.

*Food Practices in an Institutional Context: Children, Care and Control*

Spencer, K.

*Food, Identity and Pregnant Teenagers – a qualitative investigation of individual, social and environmental influences shaping food choice*

### **Food Study Group: Mundane Cultures session**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30 – 13:00

Room EB.G.08

Brown, J.

*Secrets and Pies: Contradiction, Complicity and Retraditionalisation*

Haeney, J

*Culture, Food and Memory – an intergenerational study in Liverpool*

Short, F.

*'I've never been very good at that... the making fairy cakes thing': Researching the transference of 'cooking skills' from one generation to another*

### **Food Study Group AGM**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 13:00 – 13:40

Room EB.G.08

### **Food Study Group: Beliefs and Disenchantment session**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30 – 17:00

Room EB.G.08

Evans, A.B., Miele, M.

*The embodied (ethical) practices of consuming animal welfare-friendly foods*

Kjarnes, U., Miele, M

*Meat or Animal Corpses? The contestation of animal foods in a moralised landscape of food consumption*

Aphramor, L

*Re: theorising fatness - towards a connecting dietetics*

### **Food Study Group keynote lecture: "Youth Cultures of Eating: Intimacy, Youth and Friendship" Professor Elspeth Probyn,**

University of Sydney, Australia.

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 17:00 – 18:00

Room EB.G.08

# BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

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## SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA STUDY GROUP

Thursday 12th April at 14.00-15.00

Room EB.1.105

The Sociology of Media Study Group session will consist of two papers:

Anna Williams (School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham)  
*Post-Feminism at Work? The Experiences of Female Journalists*

Meryl Aldridge (School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham)  
*Local Media as a Local Public Sphere: Popular, Important and Inadequate*

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## Race and Ethnicity Study Group

### Panel on Racialised Politics of the East End

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April at 9:00 – 11:00

Room EB.G.11

The 'war on terror', Islamophobia, HIV/AIDS, border control, asylum: how have global and national discourses, politics and economics racialised the question of 'belonging' in the East End? How is this experienced when walking down a street in Hackney or shopping in Stratford? Recent times have seen election successes of the BNP in Barking, The Respect Party in Tower Hamlets alongside declining Labour support in traditional East End heartlands. The media even reported some non White British people campaigning for the BNP. Local and national fears over infectious asylum seekers, pregnant migrants, angry young Muslims and the impact of Polish migration were prominent. How does this affect our understanding of belonging and changing racial hegemony? How is 'race' and otherness marked - accent? Skin? Religion? Immigration status? Clothing?. Or do we move beyond 'race'? A session examining these questions and their connections/disconnections with colonial and postcolonial racial politics is timely. In order to resist racism/s a sociology of its changing racialised politics and local manifestations is necessary and urgent.

Shamser Sinha

*New targets: 'race', power and the postcolonial politics of belonging facing young separated migrants in East London.*

Georgie Wemyss

*White Memories, White Belonging: competing colonial anniversaries in post colonial East London.*

Halima Begum

*Commodification of Culture: Negotiation of Space, Gender and Islam in London's East End.*

## BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

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# SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION STUDY GROUP

### Religious Identity in Contemporary Contexts

Room EB.2.88

**Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00 – 11:00**

Bauer, J.

*Circuits of belief: the social geographies of Trinidadian women's engagement with heritage Islam*

Trzebiatowska, M

*Becoming a nun avenger: feminist research with 'non-feminist' women*

Kahn-Harris, K.

*Contemporary Jewish Music in the UK and America: Forces of Unification and Fragmentation*

Dawson, A.

*New Era Millenarianism and Identity Formation in the Santo Daime Religion of Brazil*

**Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30 – 13:00**

Catto, R.

*Religion in migration: exploring the management of the liminal identity of missionaries.*

Keenan, M.

*Freedom in chains: religion as enabler and constraint in the lives of gay male Anglican clergy*

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## Sociology of Sport Study Group

### Medical Aspects of Sport

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.1.45

Malcolm, D.E., Howe, D.

*Medical Aspects of Sport: a research agenda*

Mansfield L., Smith-Maguire, J.

*Fitness Culture and Technologies of the Body: Regulation, Restraint, Resistance*

Malcolm, D.

*Head in Rugby Union: A Case Study of the Management of Medical Uncertainty in Sport*

# **BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS**

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## **THEORY STUDY GROUP**

### **Symposium on Theorising Social Connections in a Post-secular World**

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.2.46

Session chair: Gurminder K. Bhambra (Keele)

Sociological theory has typically presumed a consensus on basic assumptions as a condition of dialogue. This, in turn, is frequently associated with a teleology of modernization where secularization is seen as integral to these processes. Whatever may occur in the longer term, the foreseeable future is increasingly likely to be one which is post-secular, in that an increasing proportion of the world's population lives within faith communities and faith communities are increasingly significant in societies that were once held to exemplify secularization (and social science itself).

The two speakers Gregor McLennan (Bristol) and John Solomos, (City) will address the implications of post-secular developments for sociological theory and then the floor will be open for general discussion on this theme.

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## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STUDY GROUP**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.1.44

The Violence Against Women Study Group will meet at this year's BSA conference to provide a forum to get together and to discuss members' conference papers, current research undertaken by group members and any other issues members wish to bring to the group. There will also be a short presentation of statistical data regarding Violence Against Women in Italy.

All group members and any other women attending the conference who are interested in the group are welcome to attend.

# Visual Sociology Study Group

## Methodological Innovations

Room EB.1.07

The aim of this event is to introduce BSA conference delegates to the rich world of visual methods in social research. Through interactive papers and workshops individuals will be able to discuss and explore the tools that visually orientated research methods offer. Furthermore, it offers a critical engagement for individuals already interested in visual methodologies with a wider sociological community.

### Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 14:00 – 15:00

Terence Heng (Said Business School, University of Oxford)  
*"Take Picture! Take Picture!" A Technical Introduction to the use of Photography in Social Research*

Jon Prosser (University of Leeds)  
*Visual Methods in Longitudinal Qualitative Research*

### Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00 – 11:00

Dr. Janet Fink & Dr. Helen Lomax (Faculty of Social Sciences, The Open University)  
*Images of mothering: 'Laying bare the prejudices beneath the smooth surface of the beautiful'*

Marc Bush (University of Surrey)  
*Badly Drawn Boy?: a workshop exploring the use and analysis of drawing in social research*

Charlotte Bates (Goldsmiths College)  
*Researching the Body*

Dr Bettina Kolb (University of Vienna, Department for Sociology and social scientist in the Oikodrom – The Vienna Institute for Urban Sustainability)  
*The potential of visualisation in a transdisciplinary research process*

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## YOUTH STUDY GROUP

### Connected Youth? Young People and Social Networks Symposium

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Room EB.2.45

All are welcome to this session.

Speakers will include:

Brooks, R.  
*Young people, work and relationships: 'colonising the future'?*

Gil, A., Feliu, J., Rivero, I.  
*Consuming Relationship Technologies: Young People in Barcelona Cyber-Cafés*

# ESRC EVENTS

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## ESRC E-Society

### **Mapping Software/Software Mapping: Sociology and the New Cartographies of the Network Society**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.G.08

In this panel we have three papers examining the variable social intersections emerging between the production and consumption of software of various sorts and the physical sites and spaces within which this occurs. The paper by Burrows examines various aspects of the sociology of the geodemographics industry. The paper by Hardey examines the emergence of 'mashups' and their sociological implications as a new form of popular public GIS. The paper by Spelthann, Gill and Pratt maps the social geography of the production sites of new media.

Professor Roger Burrows

*Class places and place classes: the spatialisation of class and the automatic production of space*

Mike Hardey

*Web 2.0 – Towards a sociology of new connections, maps and mashups:*

Volker Spelthann, Ros Gill and Andy Pratt

*Exploring the organisation and location of 'new media' companies*

### **The Sociology of Digital Divides in an Age of Wired Welfare**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.G.08

In this second panel we will have three papers from the e-society programme all of which examine the issue of digital divides in the welfare state. In the first paper Lindsay, Smith and Bellaby report on a study in which the realities of giving elderly people in deprived areas free broadband access are examined. In the second paper Keeble and Loader report on a project which explored how statutory, voluntary and other organisations use new technologies such as the Internet to deliver integrated services to older people in County Durham. In the final paper White, Hall and Peckover examine technology, child welfare and professional practice.

Lindsay, S., Smith, S. and Bellaby, P.

*Can informal e-learning and peer support help bridge the digital divide?*

Leigh Keeble and Brian Loader

*Wired for the Third Age? Integrating information systems in health and social care*

Sue White, Chris Hall and Sue Peckover

*The Descriptive Tyranny of the Common Assessment Framework: Technology, Child Welfare and Professional Practice*

## ESRC EVENTS

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# ESRC Identities and Social Action

**'Remembering and forgetting: Memory, identity and narrative'  
- a symposium, organised by Prof. Rachel Thomson**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.1.04

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April at 15:30-17:00

Speakers include: Dr Katy Bennett, Professor Rachel Thomson, Dr Mary-Jane Kehily, Dr Ben Rogaly, Dr Tim Strangleman, Professor Valerie Walkerdine, Dr Joanna Bornat, Dr Chris Griffin and Dr Gillian McIntosh.

The papers included in the symposium will reflect on the way in which societies, communities, families, friends and individuals both remember and forget themselves, and, in turn encounter representations of their pasts. The focus of each of the papers is on the relationship between memory, identity and narrative, yet the substantive material with which they deal is very different, as are the theoretical frameworks within which they work. The aim of bringing together this diverse set of papers is to explore the significance of remembering and forgetting as identity practices.

**'New ways of knowing: Bending the paradigm in identity  
research' - a symposium, organised by  
Prof. Margaret Wetherell**

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April at 09:00-11:00

Room EB.1.40

Speakers include: Professor Margaret Wetherell, Professor Paul Du Gay, Professor Ben Rampton, Professor Beverley Skeggs, Dr Helen Wood, Professor Valerie Walkerdine and Professor Nira Yuval-Davis.

This symposium brings together five leading UK identity researchers to reflect on the constructionist consensus. Is this 'way of knowing' about identity now running out of steam or still realising its potential? What does this paradigm achieve – simply the demonstration that identity is complex and there are no easy conclusions? How do we move from recognising the complexity and multiplicity of identity to effective interventions in policy and political debates? What new ways of knowing might be coming into view? The symposium draws on research linked to the programme around new cultural formations of social class, the formation of bureaucratic selves, identity negotiation in urban classrooms, the management of subjectivities in extreme economic dislocation and the empowerment of refugee communities.

# ESRC EVENTS

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## ESRC Science in Society

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April at 11:30 – 13:00 & 14:00 – 15:00

Room EB.1.41

The three papers in this session consider the importance of the relationship between science and technology and an understanding of the self. They discuss the importance of personal and community perceptions of technological developments, including how community influence can shape personal reactions to technological innovation. The papers also consider how forms of engagement can be facilitated to explore the identities constructed by the process of negotiating areas of controversy. Particular reference is made to the role of technology in life and biological sciences.

This session is sponsored by the ESRC Science in Society Programme (2002-2007), which seeks to explore the rapidly changing relations between science (including engineering and technology) and the wider society, and thereby to facilitate debate and policy development.

Rayner, S.

*Introduction to the programme and its outcomes*

Rappert, B.

*Science, Identity & Method: A Proposed Strategy for Research*

Culley, L., Hudson, N.

*"He will have a history - same as my family". Ethnic identity and assisted conception in British South Asian communities*

Dixon-Woods, M., Jackson, C.J., Cavers, D., Young, B., Heney, D., Pritchard-Jones, K.

*Identities and the gift relationship in childhood cancer tissue research*

# ESRC EVENTS

## ESRC Stem Cell Initiative

### The Social Science of Stem Cells

Room EB.1.41

This stream will cover the social, political and economic issues surrounding the emerging field of stem cells.

The implications of stem cells research especially that related to embryonic stem cells will depend as much on the social as it will on the technical developments shaping the field. New challenges lie ahead for regulation and governance, as embryonic stem lines do not sit easily within the categories of research identified in the new Human Tissue Act. Political and ethical definitions surrounding the meaning of stem cells as 'life' varies considerably and leads to tensions between global research networks and local political cultures.

Emerging private markets for human tissue means that the preparedness to donate embryos is under threat. This might have a major impact on the trust that prospective patients place in treatment, with many preferring cells derived from their own bodies (autologous) rather than from others (allogenic). The corporate sectors regard stem cells as potentially hugely profitable. But business models suggest that the hype and hopes can be overplayed, meaning that in reality, considerable uncertainty is likely to prevail for some time ahead.

Clinical applications of stem cell technologies may make it possible to deal with previously untreatable disorders; but clinical risks such as unanticipated side effects may increase, raising public concerns over the safety and reliability of the field. How trust and/or mistrust is managed in these first applications will determine the long term success of the field, and its subsequent routinisation across a wide range of other areas.

#### ESRC Stem Cells 1

Thursday 15:30-17:00

Webster, A.

*Social science and stem cells research: key aspects and implications of the ESRC's programme*

Hauskeller, C.

*On the virtues of science: What is 'good' stem cell science?*

Pfeffer, N., Kent, J.

*Death, Life and Immortality: The dead fetus as boundary object*

#### ESRC Stem Cells 2

Friday 11:30-13:00

Wainwright, S.P. Williams, C. Michael, M.

*Shifting paradigms? Bourdieu, the sociology of expectations and the pharmaceuticalisation of human embryonic stem cell research*

Martin, P., Brown, N., Kraft, A.

*Haematopoietic stem cells: the dynamics of expectations in innovation*

Salter, B., Dickins, A., Cooper, M.

*Global politics of human embryonic stem cell science: the Asia-Pacific perspective*

#### ESRC Stem Cells 3

Friday 15:30-17:00

Scully, J.L., Haimes, E., Porz, R., Dowdle, S., Rehmann-Sutter, C.

*Potential donors' views on donating 'spare' embryos to stem cell research*

Brown, N., Martin, P.

*The privatised consumption of bioscience - commercial stem cell banking*

Parry, S., Cunningham-Burley, S., Faulkner, W., Bates, S.

*Public engagement in science, technology and medicine: ambivalent roles and boundary objects*

#### ESRC Stem Cells 4

Saturday 09:00-11:00

Stephens, N., Atkinson, P., Glasner, P.

*Embodiment, Space and Representation in the UK Stem Cell Bank*

Eriksson, L., Webster, A.

*Quality assured science: the role of standards in stem cell research*

Yearley, S.

*The ESRC Genomics Forum*

# ESRC EVENTS

## ESRC National Centre for Research Methods

These sessions will draw on and showcase some of the cutting edge methodological work being done by the National Centre for Research Methods, and will explore its relevance for sociologists and for sociology. Each 90 minute session will be co-ordinated by one of the NCRM's 'nodes', and will focus on different methodological approaches to a range of substantive issues. Overall organiser: Jennifer Mason, University of Manchester.

### **Session 1: Working with sound and vision in qualitative research practice**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.1.07

Co-ordinated by: Qualiti, the Cardiff Node of the ESRC National Centre for Research Methods. <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsci/qualiti/>. This session will explore some of the ways in which qualitative researchers can engage in innovative research practice. Papers will draw on our experiences of undertaking qualitative research that attends to sound and vision in various ways. The session will provide opportunities to reflect upon the potential (and challenges) of visual and aural methods of engagement for qualitative research practice – in relation to issues such as participation, data analysis and representation. Papers will draw on projects utilizing visual methods with children, soundscapes with young people and multimodal methods of inquiry and representation.

### **Session 2: Methods for Researching Real Life**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.1.07

Co-ordinated by: the 'Real Life Methods' Node of the National Centre for Research Methods, Universities of Manchester and Leeds, [www.reallifemethods.ac.uk](http://www.reallifemethods.ac.uk). Although sociology is interested in everyday life, sometimes sociological research can make real life seem rather lifeless. This session will explore the methodological and theoretical challenges involved in producing research that is both theoretically/sociologically compelling and yet that also resonates with real life. Each presentation in this session will be led by one of the Node's four researchers and based on one of its projects. The session will comprise a short introduction (Jennifer Mason), followed by four 15 minute presentations, and a general/panel discussion at the end.

### **Session 3: Methods for Research Synthesis: Exploring systematic approaches to reviewing research**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Room EB.1.07

Systematic reviews are reviews of research that aim to be principled, methodical and accountable. They aim to follow a clearly defined research question, use explicit methods to identify what can reliably be said on the basis of existing studies, then provide those findings in an accessible form. Many approaches to research synthesis are currently being developed for all types of research. Contested areas include the evaluation of 'qualitative' research and the extent to which research can be accumulated. The Methods for Research Synthesis (MRS) Programme is working with others to build upon existing approaches to research synthesis to develop an integrating framework that accommodates diverse types of information and research.

This workshop will introduce participants to the range of existing approaches to and methods for research synthesis. It will include discussion of the opportunities and challenges that these pose.

After this seminar, participants will:

1. have a critical understanding of the value of systematic methods for synthesizing research evidence
2. have discussed the diversity of approaches to synthesis and identified principles and decision points central to all
3. be able to identify a variety of types of review questions that can be addressed by a systematic approach.

### **Session 4: Modelling social change – From offending profiles through to attitudinal change**

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.1.07

Co-ordinated by: the Lancaster/Warwick Node of the National Centre for Research Methods. [www.cas.lancs.ac.uk/node](http://www.cas.lancs.ac.uk/node)

This session will introduce a variety of work exploring issues relating to modelling of social data which is being carried out by the ESRC- funded National Centre for research methods. A common theme is that of social change – that patterns observed in behaviour and in attitudes will change over time and between birth cohorts. A variety of datasets will be explored, ranging from long-term data on criminal convictions to changes in attitudes to gender and postmaterialism.

# SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

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## HIV Symposia

The 2007 BSA annual conference engages with debates around identities, technologies and social relationships. This double, international symposium takes up this theme in connection with the HIV pandemic.

Effective though imperfect medical technologies addressing HIV are accessible to most people who need them in the 'post-crisis' developed world, but to only about one-fifth of those needing them in the developing world. They form the context of HIV life everywhere and will do for decades to come. At the same time, international HIV policy stresses prevention technologies, especially those empowering women. Developing-world HIV policy tends to emphasise social and economic measures as the most effective responses to the wideranging crises generated by the pandemic. This session explores the contestation around different spheres of HIV technology in developed and developing worlds and the interrelations between these fields.

### **HIV Medical Technologies in International Contexts**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30 – 13:00

Room EB.1.63

Abdullah, M.F. A.

*Scaling up ARV treatment in the Western Cape, South Africa*

Bernays, S., Rhodes, T., & Prodanovic, A.

*Personal narratives of HIV treatment innovation and access in the context of social transition*

Keogh, P.

*Post exposure prophylaxes (PEP) for homosexually active men (HAM) in the UK: Who needs it? Who gets it?*

### **HIV Prevention as Technology**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 14:00 – 15:00

Room EB.1.63

Wilbraham, L. A.

*Parental communication with youth about sex in HIV/Aids epidemic in South Africa: Raced, classed and cultural appropriations of Lovelines*

Skovdal, M., Campbell, C.

*Technologies of 'participation' and 'capacity building' in HIV/AIDS management in Africa: three case studies.*

### **HIV Ethics and Treatment/Prevention Nexus**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30 – 17:00

Room EB.1.63

Rosengarten, M., Michael, M., Murphy, D., Coleman, B., Kippax, S., & Race, K.

*Complexity in ethics: the case of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP*

Mykhalovskiy, E.

*On the articulation of public health and biomedicine in HIV: Reflections on the discourse of integration.*

Davis, M. & Squire, C.

*Global perspectives and local tensions in HIV techno-identities*

# SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

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Centre for Narrative Research  
University of East London

## Politics, memory and the memory of politics symposium

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30 – 13:00

Room EB.1.04

This symposium will examine how individuals articulate memories of political engagements. Flacks (1983) defines power, which is the heartbeat of politics, as 'the capacity to challenge historical forces, and so, to make history.' In this symposium, we consider how individuals look back on their attempts to challenge historical forces, and how the conditions present at the time of their narrations impact upon the tales they tell. How do they define the realm of the political, and does this change over time? What do they see as being the relationship between their personal biography and the political struggles of their times?

The papers will be:

Andrews, M.

*Generational transformation of key political narratives*

Rai, S.

*Narratives of Politics and Leadership: Indian Women MPs*

Roy, S.

*Narrative negotiations of new left militancy in the sixties Bengal*

Discussant: Nira Yuval-Davies

## Looking at life through a narrative prism symposium

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 14:00 – 15:00

Room EB.1.04

This symposium explores the ways in which narrative methods can be used to examine a wide spectrum of topics, ranging from the concept of home held by Cypriot refugees living in London, to the sexuality stories of Turkish young women and their mothers, to the relationship between fabrics and family stories. The three presenters, all PhD students at the Centre for Narrative Research at the University of London, examine the specifically narrative focus of their research, and discuss candidly the challenges and benefits of using this lens as a means to access and interpret stories.

The papers will be:

Esin, Cigdem

*The Unbearable Heaviness of Contexts and Conversations: Working with Sexuality Narratives of Women in Turkey*

Goett, Solveigh

*Familiar Fabrics and Family Stories: The Narrative Power of Everyday Textiles*

Taylor, Helen

*Many stories, diverse identities: Cypriot refugees in London narrate experiences of home and exile*

Symposium chair: Molly Andrews

Discussant: Maria Tamboukou

## SYMPOSIUM AND PANELS

# Symposium on the challenges and dilemmas in narrative analysis of gender

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00 – 11:00

Room EB.1.04

This symposium brings together a collection of papers by LSE PhD students and recent post-docs, concerned with using discursive and narrative approaches to analyse a variety of texts from a feminist perspective. Whilst the substantive focus of each research paper is different -- sexual violence narratives in music (Finding), accounts of marriage and naming (Wilson), reflections on feminist political identity (Scharff) and parental narratives about having a lesbian or gay child (Franchi) -- the papers are united by the approach they take to analysis, and by concerns to explore the dilemmas and challenges of using these approaches to engage with complex, multilayered, contemporary empirical material. The papers highlight a number of different issues concerned with the practice of narrative analysis: dilemmas of reflexivity, questions about representing Others, the significance of silences in research, and tracing connections between personal testimonies and media discourse. Taken together, they make an important methodological contribution to sociological work on gender and narrative.

Wilson, R.

*What's in a name? Meanings, memories and connections*

Scharff, C.

*Silencing differences: The 'unspoken' dimensions of 'speaking for others'*

Finding, D.

*Reflexivity and Sexual Violence Narratives in Popular Music: The Relationship Between the Researcher and the Research*

Franchi, M.

*How do you say "ti voglio bene"? Dilemmas of translation (and power relations) in the context of a research project.*

# Symposium on Amateur Photography: Practices and Contexts

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30 – 17:00

Room EB.1.42

This symposium will consist of three papers which will each address different issues in relation to amateur photography. The aim is to consider the different contexts for and practices of photography undertaken by people in their everyday lives, in order to arrive at a sociological exposition of this vernacular mode of visual production. Rapidly changing technology has produced new contexts, forms and practices, both in relation to production and consumption of photographic images. The three contributors are Karen Cross whose paper addresses Bourdieu's concepts of the cult of unity and cult of difference in relation to research on students of photography. The boundaries between amateur function and professional techniques are explored in relation to photography in the amateur mode. Sophie Beard explores the dynamics of the use of private family photographs in the context of newspaper stories. She will discuss ways they are interpreted narratives which acts to transform private photographs into public events. Matt Watson looks in particular at the impact of digital photographic technologies on everyday practice of both production and consumption. Here it is argued digital technologies have disturbed old relationships and performances, while continuities also remain. The symposium will be chaired by Barbara Harrison who will also act as a respondent to the papers drawing on her own work around photography and everyday life.

Cross, K.

*'The cult of distinction' amateur photography and photography education*

Beard, S.

*'Stab Boy; The First Picture': From Private Picture to Imagined Happening*

Discussant: Barbara Harrison

## SYMPOSIUM AND PANELS

# Policy, Technology and Society Workshop

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00 – 11:00

Room EB.1.41

The workshop is open to all conference participants and comprises of short presentations followed by a forum discussion of the issues raised.

Papers will draw upon a range of sociological theories and concepts to inform an examination of the ways in which material and human technologies are used to capture and shape identities within contemporary networks of power and calculation.

Public policy initiatives increasingly presuppose, extend and utilise a variety of such technologies of identity to organise human and material resources. Workshop participants will present recent work that has investigated specific examples of these. Participants will pay particular attention to the ways in which individuals and social groups negotiate the meaning and uses of emerging technologies - either by resisting them or deploying them in the course of their own identity work - and the implications that this negotiation has for public and social policy.

The aim of the workshop will be to use the studies presented to provoke critical reflections on core concepts in the human sciences, especially those of subjectivity, ethics, the body, desire, expertise and science itself.

Chair of session: Angharad Beckett (Durham University)

Presenters include: Robin Williams (Durham University), Chris Lawless (Durham University), Kenneth Taylor (University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne), Matthias Wienroth (University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne)

# Sociologists as Public Intellectuals: Round Table Discussion

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.1.01

The role of public intellectuals is a hot topic at present, in the press as well as in the social science community. Why do some intellectuals get more attention than others? What do public intellectuals contribute and who listens? On whose behalf do they speak? Is there a specific role for sociologists as public intellectuals and if so what should it be?

The Chair of the discussion will be E. Stina Lyon, who has just taken part in an EC funded project on public sociologists in Europe. Participants are John Holmwood (University of Birmingham), Mary Evans (University of Kent), Andreas Hess (University College Dublin, also a participant in the EC project -ANOVASOFIE), and Karim Murji (Open University).

## SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

# London East Research Institute Symposia

The London East Research Institute conducts research and consultancy on issues of urban regeneration, focusing on the economic, social and cultural development of East London and the Thames Gateway. We aim to provide information, research and teaching resources that enable policy-makers, businesses and local communities understand the processes and impacts of development and thereby help optimise regeneration outcomes.

### London's Turning: The Thames Gateway

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.G.11

The Thames Gateway plan is the largest and most complex project of urban regeneration ever undertaken in the UK. Not since the Great Fire of London will the capital city have been subject to such an enormous and concentrated process of change as what is currently being proposed: the building of affordable homes for half a million people on a flood plain, the construction of a new transport network to attract investment from across Europe, making a sustainable built environment out of some of the most polluted brown field sites in the country, and to deliver all this, the creation of a whole new apparatus of governance, of Byzantine complexity.

All this is being proposed against the background of widespread public scepticism about master plans and grand projects, coupled with concerns about the impact of global warming on London's flood protection systems, and the fear that market led construction of mass housing will lead to Los Angeles type urban sprawl. Is the Thames Gateway an example of splintered urbanism, concentrating resources around a few premium sites? Will the polarisations of race and class that have occurred on the Isle of Dogs be reproduced down river? What role does the culture and discourse of regeneration itself play in mediating government initiatives and connecting them to what is happening in and to communities in the proposed zones of change? To address these questions the panel brings together three papers by researchers associated with the London East Research Institute at the University of East London.

Cohen, P.

*Doing the Business?: Regenspiel in the Making of Thames gateway*

Watt, P.W.

*Under Siege in the London Suburbs: Mixophobia, Racisms and Imagined Communities in the Thames Gateway*

Bernstock, P.

*Housing and the Thames Gateway effect*

Session Chair: Michael Rustin

### Olympic Cities: "Legacy" and Transformation

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.G.11

With a focus on the Olympic Games, this panel session will examine the question

"What is Olympic "legacy"? - and with a supplementary question with policy and methodological implications: "How best can "legacy" be measured and assured?"

The panel speakers will present brief evidence of positive and negative Olympic legacies and consider in turn the cultural, social, political and economic legacies that The Games promise for London (2012 and after) with prospective and retrospective eyes on other host cities: Barcelona, Sydney, Athens, Beijing, Vancouver.

"Legacy" has become a cliché in both critical and celebratory accounts of Olympic Games. An all encompassing legitimisation (for instance as cites bid and barter for candidacy, or as leaders evaluate local achievements) "legacy" becomes, at other times, a "lost object" marking a national, civic, socio-economic or cultural project in crisis. So this panel will excavate "legacy" with the aim of focusing and re-energizing what risks becoming an ever present but redundant term in the planning and analysis of "The Games". Panelists will examine: Hard legacy (Facilities and infrastructure improvements) Soft Legacy Human and social capital building Economic capital Cultural and Political capital Processes for identification of and engagement with potential Olympic "legatees"

The final question: Does "legacy", suggesting a smooth transmission between the past, present and the future of the city, adequately capture the tensions and contradictions, the opportunities and the risks, associated with the kinds of accelerated urban renewal with which the Olympics have become virtually synonymous.

Speakers include: Iain MacRury, Gavin Poynter, Andrew Blake, Norman Turner, Penny Bernstock.

# SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

## New East End Debate

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.G.11

This workshop/reading group relates to the recently published work Dench, G, Gavron, K, Young, M, (2006) 'The New East End', London, Profile books.

This book was well received in the press, with commentators such as Trevor Phillips referring to the book as 'brave'. However, its messages are crude and reactionary and imply a more limited approach to welfare rights for new migrants as a way of more effectively managing multi-culturalism. Following its positive reception, a number of more critical reviews have appeared.

In May 2006 a number of academics and community activists met at the University of East London to discuss the book, one outcome of this discussion was to review the possibility of having a more full discussion at the BSA conference.

Given the seminal nature of the first book 'Family and Kinship in East London. And given the location of the BSA conference in East London it would be appropriate to use part of this forum for a more thorough appraisal of this book. Robert Moore and guests will debate, Penny Bernstock will chair the session.

## Night Time Economies: Regeneration, Research & Policy

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Room EB.1.42

A thriving local Night Time Economy (NTE) can become an important reputational marker with positive impacts for the social, economic and cultural life of a borough, town or city. There are clear economic gains attaching to related business expenditure, job creation and certain other second order gains - relating to "creative", visitor and residential economies.

Following examples of successful NTE lead regeneration, (e.g. Manchester, Hoxton and Brighton) recent years have seen numerous strategy documents outlining ways to achieve a thriving NTE economy (e.g. Croydon and Maidstone), especially in the context of some recent legislation: e.g. the 2003 Licensing and the 2005 Gambling Acts.

This panel will bring national experts working on the social, economic and cultural aspects of NTE into dialogue with a research and policy team presenting research on the emerging NTE in the LB Newham (conducted between August 2006 and February 2007).

Panellists will present key findings of the research project and discuss the complex issues emerging around NTE in a multicultural borough, such as Newham, and where income differential and changing demographics make the definition and development of "a good night out" a matter for serious academic and policy debate.

The panel members will reflect on research data including: key stakeholder interviews; focus groups (from various community groups); ethnographic observations and a small scale questionnaire. This work will provide context for to discussions around: NTE Strategies: Renewal, Gentrification and Displacement. NTE Policy: Planning, Leisure and the Multi-culture NTE Experiences: Micro-cultures, Hedonism(s), and Regulation.

Panel members include: Iain MacRury, Andrew Blake, Karina Berzins, Emma Roberts, Julia Dane.

## Actor network theory and the media

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30 – 13:00

Room EB.1.105

Couldry, N.

*Actor Network Theory as a Tool for Theorising Mediation: Some Strengths and Limitations*

Hemmingway, E. and Van Loon, J.

*The Chronogram: Analysing time in "live" television reporting through Actor Network Theory*

Austrin, T.

*Following the mediators: Actor network theory and the world of mediated poker.*

## SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

# The contribution of Karl Popper to Social Research

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.1.40

The Centre for Institutional Studies (CIS) was established at North East London Polytechnic in 1970 to apply theory of science from Karl Popper to social policy studies. Since then, the CIS has held a distinctive place in the - now -University of East London and in social research more broadly in pursuing a Popperian approach and procedures. Following Popper, CIS has treated social policies as hypotheses to be tested, evaluating policies in, notably, higher education, urban regeneration and the voluntary and community sector.

The symposium will present for critical dialogue how CIS research has adopted Popper's propositions for falsifiability in hypothetico-deductive method, based on the logic of problem-solving, and for a social technology ('piecemeal social engineering'). It will set out how Popper's theory has provided a framework for research design and epistemology and discuss how specific projects have developed methods from Popper and a wider body of theory. It will argue that this approach is particularly apt for research dedicated to improving policy and practice.

Facilitator: Michael Locke, Director, Centre for Institutional Studies

Participants include: Alice Sampson, John Pratt, Cyril Burgess

# Design as a Social Phenomena

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Room EB.1.40

Contemporary design has left the art and design studio and populated the high street, permeating evermore aspects of contemporary social life and lying at the intersection of post-industrial production techniques, the global flows of capital and the 'lifestyles' of consumers, citizens and users. Today, it is difficult to avoid 'design,' at least in industrialized societies where traditional design industries (furniture, fashion, and ceramics) have expanded and new manifestations emerged, most notably the new-media industry.

Consequently, design has also become an indispensable part of

- Mass media, making celebrities of fashion designers, architects and software engineers
- Urban experience: in European cities (from Barcelona, London and Copenhagen to Helsinki) design is virtually ubiquitous in terms of shops, cafés, designer hotels and has blurred the boundaries between shopping, 'consumerism' and touristic experience.
- Politics: design has become a political and economic tool not only in Britain, a marker of 'added-value' signalling a "design divide" between post-industrial countries and regions and a still-industrialising developing world.

Contemporary design deploys social science techniques and perspectives within design practice, both analytically and instrumentally: design consultancies (Ideo, Design Continuum) and corporations (Intel, SteelCase, Unilever) utilise anthropological approaches, while 'interdisciplinary' research is integrating social theory and design practice (e.g. Equator, Designing and Consuming). This strand proposes a critical account of the relationship between design practice and contemporary culture and, in particular, the analytical, methodological and epistemological challenges to sociological investigation that these pose.

Koskinen, I.

*Art, Design, Branding, Research: The Design Professions in Transition*

Hush, G.

*Designing in the Fourth Dimension: design as an indicator of social change*

Julier, G.

*Calculating Design for the New Economy*

# SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

## Connecting sociology to architecture: Learning from STS

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Room EB.G.06

Over the last twenty years science and technology studies strived to understand science as a culture by following scientists in their routine practices (for instance the work of Latour & Woolgar, Lynch, Knorr-Cetina). Extending this analysis to technological innovation and engineering design (see the work of Bijker), this STS approach demonstrated its potentials for the understanding of technical change, and explored the various social and political implications of design and technological innovation. Yet, STS analyses of architecture and urbanism are still scarce. The purpose of our session is to explore through a variety of empirical cases the role sociology, and more precisely STS theory, can play in furthering our understanding of architecture and urban change.

The session gathers scholars with different disciplinary backgrounds, and invites them to explore the proactive role of architecture in shaping social connections, and establishing a variety of complex socio-technical networks. Instead of relying on pre-established definitions of society and providing a social (or classical sociological) explanation of architecture, our intention is to tackle architects' own definitions of social facts and values, how architects, planners and builders are given identity and authority as a group, the variety of agents that participate in design, and the complex and contested processes of shaping a building, urban networks and cities. Our aim is to generate an interdisciplinary discussion about the nature of conceptual tools and methodologies needed to understand technological innovation as related to architecture and explore the dynamics of urban change.

Yaneva, A.

*Chasing Authorship in Architecture*

Guy, S.

*Unnatural Buildings: Sustainable Architecture and Hybrid Futures*

Kaika, M.

*'Iconic architecture' and the changing ethnography of the 'city's patrons'*

Moore, S.A., Karvonen, A.

*architecture, sts, and the habits of practice*

Luque, E.; Chinchilla, I.; Muniesa, F

*Mapping green building as sociotechnical imbroglios: implications for architectural education*

Houdart, S

*Importing, cutting - pasting social spheres: computer designers' participation on an architectural project*

Calay, V.

*Architecture as Networks : Building Compromises, Appropriating Objects*

Discussant: Professor Bruno Latour

## SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

### **Forced migration and social connections Refugee Research Centre Panel**

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 09:00 – 11:00

Room *EB.1.08*

Thomas, R

*From stress to sense of coherence: Experiences of aid workers in complex humanitarian emergencies*

Doná, G.

*Social connections and disconnections: formalising technologies of inclusion and exclusion*

Bloch, A.

*Transnational exchanges: do refugees differ from other migrants?*

Leung, L.

*Networks of displacement: the role of technology-mediated communication amongst asylum seekers in institutionalised detention*

O'Neill, M.

*Renewed Methodologies for social research: forced migration, humiliation and human dignity*

### **Reflexivity in Qualitative Interviewing: Gender, Race and Narratives**

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 11:30 – 13:00

Room *EB.1.08*

This panel addresses the interconnections between reflexivity, the creation of identity and the mediation of narratives in qualitative interviewing. As such, it contributes to the growing literature on reflexivity in research methods and provides an innovative focus on the relationships between race, gender (particularly masculinities) and the intersubjective narratives constructed between researcher and researched. Each of the papers address the ambivalent and decisive role of the interviewer in co-creating meanings with the interviewed and in crafting narratives that encompass race, sexuality, gender, feminism and dynamic social change.

Jordan, A.C.

*Women talking to men; Gender, reflexivity and indepth interviewing*

Conway, D.J.

*Interviewing white men: Gender, sexuality and race in in-depth interviewing in South Africa*

Bramley, A.F.

*Reflexivity in interviews with 'colonial' women and the representation of colonial narratives*

# **The Active Citizenship Project: Defamiliarising and Contesting the Social Panel**

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Room EB.1.62

The 'citizenship issue' has become a major source of media and political debate as we grapple with the complexities of living in a diverse and globalising social form. This project sets out to problematise citizenship in education (embedded at the level of the lived experience), connecting debates around the citizenship of staff and students in post compulsory educational systems with those in different parts of the education system. Much of the public/media debate is consumed by engagement with the liberal, anxiety ridden, 'safety-first' approach to citizenship characterised by the concept of integration and institutionalised through the Crick agenda in school curricula. Yet our possibilities of a fully inclusive and engaged citizenship have an established history (via Marshall etc.), which can be connected at university level to questions of the very nature of the social.

In collaboration, colleagues from Sociology, Politics and Social Policy at Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College, (BCUC), and from Sociology & Politics at the University of East London, (UEL), were funded by the Centre for Sociology, Anthropology and Politics (C-SAP), to explore the problem of citizenship with our undergraduate students. The Centre of Excellence in Teaching and Learning in Human Rights, Social Justice and Citizenship (Crucible) at Roehampton were our critical friend. Modules were set up which placed students in leadership and facilitative roles in different educational settings including schools, conferences, colleges and A.S. & Zoe Neill's school Summerhill. In each, different models of citizenship prevail, and different kinds of citizens are produced and are productive of citizenship communities.

Participants: Watt, P., Gifford, C., Burnett, J., Cudworth, E., Koster, S., Clark, W.

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# **Complexity Theory Debate: Sociology and Theorising Intersectionality**

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2007 at 14:00 – 15:00

Room EB.2.46

This session is a key debate on the contribution of complexity theory in the sociological analysis of multiple forms of difference and inequality.

It will involve the presentation of two papers, both drawing on the insights of complexity theory and the possibilities of theorizing multiple social difference and inequity. One paper focuses on the intersections of gender, class, ethnicity, religion and nation, the other concerns the co-constitution of these social relations with/in 'natural' environmental contexts. The authors will discuss the questions raised by each other's papers in terms of both their own interests in intersectionality, and the wider context of the sociological understanding of complex social formations.

Cudworth, E.

*Theorising social natures: complexity theory and social domination.*

Walby, S.

*Complexity theory and intersectionality.*

## EXHIBITIONS

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# 'Am I that name'? Nomadic lines in becoming a woman artist

Convenor: Maria Tamboukou, Coordinator of the Centre for Narrative research in the Social Sciences, University of East London



Exhibition: April 12-14, Room EBG.09,

Round table discussion: Saturday  
April 14<sup>th</sup>, 11.30-1pm, Room EB.G.06

'Ursula's toy', Wladyslaw (Wlad)  
Dutkiewicz, 1964

How have we become what we are? If we distance ourselves from what is going on and reflect upon our lives would it be possible to argue that we can make our life a work of art, reinvent ourselves and become other of what we are already? This is the question that has initiated my life-long project of writing genealogies of women and has created conditions of possibility for my current encounter with women artists. After working for three years in the archive reading autobiographies, biographies, memoirs and mostly letters of women artists at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, I was lucky enough to actually meet and talk to some real and wonderful women artists and have the opportunity to test ideas that emerged from the depths of grey documents to story-lines coming from life history interviews. This exhibition and the round table discussion is an exciting event of an on-going research project in unravelling the folds between life and art.

Women artists who will be taking part in the exhibition and the round table discussion:

Trinidad Ball, Pauline Crook, Ursula Dutkiewicz, Solveigh Goett, Mato Ioannidou, Moira McNair, Lorraine Platt, Lynn Pearson, Irene Runayker, Inez Shamray, Gali Weiss.

# EXHIBITIONS

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## Visualising Social Identities and Action: Lives in Britain Today - A Photographic Exhibition

Room EB.G.14

You are invited to the launch of this exhibition will take place on Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007 in Room EB.G.14 at 17:00pm

This project represents a unique collaboration between a professional photographer and social science research. London based photographer Chris Clunn, was 'embedded' with seven research projects in the ESRC Identities and Social Action Programme. The resulting images bring out the ways in which identity is embodied, always constructed in relation to material objects and spaces and saturated with emotion. The images and the research reflect on changing work identities and the dislocations and juxtapositions for migrant labour in London. They explore neighbourhoods and histories of segregation in Northern Ireland and life on working class estates in Norwich. Chris photographed the everyday lives of Somali young people in Sheffield and developed portraits of women making the transition into first-time motherhood. The photos portray the complexity and diversity of identities in the UK and raise core issues about the role of the visual in sociological research.



# Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

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## **Animal Human Connections**

**EB.1.01**

*Fox, R..*

The social as 'more than human': everyday relationships and inter-species connections in pet-keeping

*Tipper, R., Mason, J.*

Exploring Inter-species Social Connections: the role of animals in children's everyday kin relationships.

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## **Bodyworks and Performance**

**EB.1.63**

### **HIV Medical Technologies in international contexts**

*Abdullah, M.F. A.*

Scaling up ARV treatment in the Western Cape, South Africa

*Bernays, S., Rhodes, T., & Prodanovic, A.*

Personal narratives of HIV treatment innovation and access in the context of social transition

*Keogh, P.*

Post exposure prophylaxes (PEP) for homosexually active men (HAM) in the UK: Who needs it? Who gets it?

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## **Cyberlives and New Social Spaces**

**EB.1.46**

*Lim, M.*

Actor networks and technology development: the social and political actions of e-learning vendors in the Asia-pacific

*Mascheroni, G.*

Travelling communities: global nomads' mobile and network sociality

*Robson, J. M.*

Reading the screen: negotiating (web)sites of consumption

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## **Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring**

**EB.G.10**

*Erlinghagen, M.*

National Differences in Self-Perceived Job Insecurity. Are there Different European Cultures of Fear?

*Holmwood, J.*

The labour contract as a social relation: Durkheim (and others) versus Marx

*Gomes, D. C.*

Change in the character of industrial employ generated in Brasil in the 1990's

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## **Education**

**EB.1.62**

*Taylor, Y., Pritchard, G.*

'All round benefits'? Student involvement in widening participation programmes

*Yokoyama, K.*

Neo-liberal governmentality in the English and Japanese higher education systems

*Kimura, M.*

Performativity and Subjectification in the Changing Culture of Higher Education

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**E-Society****EB.G.08****ESRC E-Society: Mapping Software/Software Mapping: Sociology and the New Cartographies of the Network Society**

- Hardey, M.* Web 2.0 - New connections, maps and mashups
- Burrows, R.* Class places and place classes: the spatialisation of class and the automatic production of space
- Spelthann, V., Gill, R. and Pratt, A.* Exploring the organisation and location of 'new media' companies

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**Generations and Kinship****EB.2.45**

- Hudson, N* 'I've been told not to advertise that she is an IVF baby': The impact of 'public' discourses in British South Asian women's narratives of reproductive technologies
- Gooldin, S., Livne, R.* Technology-In-Action: Reproducing Selves, Reproducing Others and the Unexpected
- Shaw, D.B.* 'Including Who You Can Love': The Promises of Cloning in Michael Winterbottom's Code 46

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**Global Cities, Local Lives****EB.G.11****LERI 1: London's Turning: The Thames Gateway**

- Cohen, P.* Doing the Business?: Regenspiel in the Making of Thames gateway
- Watt, P W* Under Siege in the London Suburbs: Mixophobia, Racisms and Imagined Communities in the Thames Gateway
- Bernstock, P.* Housing and the Thames Gateway effect

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**Health and Technology****EB.1.45****BSA Sport Study Group: Medical Aspects of Sport**

- Malcolm, D.E., Howe, D.* Medical Aspects of Sport: a Research Agenda
- Mansfield, L., Smith-Maguire, J.* Fitness, Culture and Technologies of the Body: Regulation, Restraint, Resistance.
- Malcolm, D.E.* A Case Study of the Management of Medical Uncertainty in Sport

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**Methodological Innovations****EB.1.07****ESRC National Centre for Research Methods 1: Qualiti 'Working with sound and vision in qualitative research practice**

- Holland, S., Kotchetkova, I., Renold, E., Ross, N.* "I want to film the dogs": Exploring children and young people's engagement with visual methods in a participatory research project on everyday lives 'in care'
- Lashua, B., Hall, T.* A listener's art? Sociology, sound and qualitative practice
- Dicks, B.* Multimodality and the hyperlink

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**Memory and Narrative****EB.1.04**

Woodiwiss, J.

Identity and memory: Finding the self in narratives of childhood sexual abuse

Miller, L.

Narratives of childhood: feuding and moral reasoning in the family business.

Shohel, M. M. C. and Howes, A. J.

Memory, Nostalgia and the School: Transition from the Nonformal to the Formal Education Sector in Bangladesh

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40**

Lewis, R.

Recruiting multiple family members into a research project: differential agendas, power and negotiation

Thompson, E.M., Sletten, T., Skene, D.J., Arber, S.

Nurses' work at night: Mixing methods with multiple family members

Morris, N., and Armstrong, V.

Technological Talk: The Role of Technology in the Researcher-Subject Relationship

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41****ESRC Science in Society 1**

Rayner, S.

Introduction to the programme and its outcomes.

Rappert, B.

Science, Identity & Method: A Proposed Strategy for Research.

Culley, L. Hudson, N

"He will have a history - same as my family". Ethnic identity and assisted conception in British South Asian communities.

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46**

Lee-Peuker, M.

Towards a multi-dimensional action theory: From rationality to ritual

Chattoe-Brown, E.

The social transmission of choice: An exploratory computer simulation with applications to "hegemonic discourse"

Grundmann, R.

Towards a Sociology of Attention

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**Work, Relationships and Identity****EB.1.03**

Iles, C

"no-one can help me here": an examination into how viable it is for services to help young people with complex lives have a successful transition into adulthood.

MacDonald, R.

Disconnected Youth? Social Networks, Transitions and Desistance

Faas, D

Reconceptualising Identity: the ethnic and political dimensions of contemporary youth identities in Germany and England

# Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

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## ***Animal Human Connections***

***EB.1.01***

*Pick, A.*

"Shoot it While it's Wild: Werner Herzog's Natural-Histories"

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## ***Bodyworks and Performance***

***EB.1.63***

### **HIV prevention as technology**

*Wilbraham, L. A.*

Parental communication with youth about sex in HIV/Aids epidemic in South Africa: Raced, classed and cultural appropriations of Lovelines

*Skovdal, M., Campbell, C.*

Technologies of 'participation' and 'capacity building' in HIV/AIDS management in Africa: three case studies.

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## ***Cyberlives and New Social Spaces***

***EB.1.46***

*Franklin, A.S.*

Loneliness and the connected world

*Watkins, R.*

nonagenarian@workandplay.co.uk: the role of the computer in creating, maintaining and enhancing a social network in the life of an older person

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## ***Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring***

***EB.G.10***

*Tironi, M.*

The place of innovation: spaces, agencies and economic development in the postindustrial city

*Doering, H.*

Building connections: coalitions of regeneration in the North West Leicestershire coalfield

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## ***Education***

***EB.1.62***

*Williams, K., Hollingworth, S.*

"the comprehensive experience": white middle class families, social mixing and the urban comprehensive.

*Monger, D.*

'Educating the outcast - reflections on teachers tales of teaching Gypsy and Traveller children'

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## ***E-Society***

***EB.G.08***

### **E- Society Sub-Plenary**

*Lyon, D.*

Identifying Citizens: Software, Social Sorting and the State

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## ***Generations and Kinship***

***EB.2.45***

*Roche, C., Sutar, S. and Brah, A*

Sociality and Celebration: the experience of South Asian and White Women

*Sabah, M.*

The kinship structure among the Arab minority in Israel

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## ***Global Cities, Local Lives***

***EB.G.11***

*Millington, G*

Racism, Media and Place: Symbolic Capital and the Value of Context in Gossip about Asylum-Seekers

*Howard, K.*

welfare as control: contradiction, dilemma and compromise in the everyday support of asylum seekers in the UK after the 1999 Immigration and Asylum Act

<b>Health and Technology</b>		<b>EB.1.45</b>
<i>Myers, Esq., R.</i>	Technology, Trauma, and the Law: How technology can promote healing and justice in the legal system	
<b>Memory and Narrative</b>		<b>EB.1.04</b>
<i>Matthewman, S.</i>	Sociology, Technology and Memory: Accounting for Inhumanity	
<i>McIntosh, T.</i>	Genocidal narratives	
<b>Methodological Innovations</b>		<b>EB.1.07</b>
<b>Visual Sociology Study Group: Methodological Innovation in Visual Methods 1</b>		
<i>Heng, T</i>	"Take Picture! Take Picture!" A Technical Introduction to the use of Photography in Social Research	
<i>Prosser, J.</i>	Visual Methods in Longitudinal Qualitative Research	
<b>Media Worlds</b>		<b>EB.1.105</b>
<b>Sociology of Media Study Group</b>		
<i>Williams, A.</i>	Post-Feminism at Work?: The Experiences of Female Journalists	
<i>Aldridge, M.</i>	Local Media as a Local Public Sphere: Popular, Important and Inadequate	
<b>Open Stream</b>		<b>EB.1.40</b>
<i>Bassett, R.</i>	Canadian Researchers' Experience with Qualitative Data Analysis Software.	
<i>Bird, K., Oliver, S., Gough, D.</i>	Interrogating Research Questions: Identifying, analysing and classifying questions asked in contemporary social science	
<b>Science and Technology</b>		<b>EB.1.41</b>
<b>ESRC Science in Society 2</b>		
<i>Dixon-Woods, M., Jackson, C.J., Cavers, D., Young, B., Heney, D., Pritchard-Jones, K.</i>	"Identities and the gift relationship in childhood cancer tissue research	
<b>Theoretical Debates</b>		<b>EB.2.46</b>
<i>Robbins, D.M.</i>	Conceptual transfer in social science and politics: an examination of the thinking of Pierre Bourdieu, 1985-1995	
<i>Myles, J</i>	Embodiment, Enfleshment and Sociological Ethics: Thinking Through Husserl, Merleau-Ponty and Bourdieu	
<b>Work, Relationships and Identity</b>		<b>EB.1.03</b>
<i>Fogel, C.</i>	Dancing naked: Performances of gender, body and emotion in the female strip trade	
<i>Morgan, E.</i>	The practice and performance of women's clothed identities within an Orinohco store	

## Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:00-15:30

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### Poster Presentations

**EB.G.07**

#### Meet the poster presenters

Blood, A.L.	Connecting Theory and Practice? Actor-Network Theory and Children's Mental Health Services: Methodological Issues
Burnett, J.	Running into the real: scenes from the second peak of the baby boomer generation
Dell, J.	Culture Shock and Cultural Immersion: Students' Experiences Abroad.
Stanley, T., Perez-y-Perez, M	Researching Sex: A Toolkit for Managing the Mess
Versteegh, M.	The Construction of Facts and Identity in Art Research on Rembrandt's Oeuvre
Zitzelberger, H., McKeever, P., Vigneux, A., Chambon, A., Morgan, K.	Time for Girls and Boys in Paediatric Hemodialysis unit

## Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

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### Animal Human Connections

**EB.1.01**

Wright, N., Millar, K, Tompkins, S	Animal ethics, animal welfare science and sociology: completing a virtuous circle
Morris, C.; Holloway, L.	Representing and knowing farm animal bodies: promoting biotechnology in domestic livestock breeding
Nibert, D.A.	cows, profits and genocide: the oppressive side of "beef" consumption

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### Bodyworks and Performance

**EB.1.63**

#### HIV Ethics and treatment/prevention nexus

Rosengarten, M., Michael, M., Murphy, D., Coleman, B., Kippax, S., & Race, K.	Complexity in ethics: the case of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP
Mykhalovskiy, E.	On the articulation of public health and biomedicine in HIV: Reflections on the discourse of integration.
Davis, M. & Squire, C	Global perspectives and local tensions in HIV techno-identities

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### Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

**EB.1.46**

Waechter, N.	Gender and Ethnic Identities in Teenage Chat Rooms
Wooden, W.S.	juvenile fire-setters in cross-cultural perspective: Sacramento, California, and London, England
Lea, S.G.	Identity Formation in Isolation: Reality Making in the Absence of Real, Demanding Others

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**Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring** **EB.G.10**

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- Latimer, J. and Munro, R.* Moving Worlds: Motility, Class, Culture and Change
- Hurdley, R.* The Power of Corridors: building identities, unseen spaces and work-places
- Moore, R.* Changing ethnic identity, the evidence of the Longitudinal Study

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**Education** **EB.1.62**

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**The Active Citizenship Project Panel: defamiliarising and contesting the social**

*Watt, P., Gifford, C., Burnett, J., Cudworth, E., Koster, S., Clark, W.*

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**E-Society** **EB.G.08**

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**ESRC E-Society: The Sociology of Digital Divides in an Age of Wired Welfare**

- Lindsay, S., Smith, S. and Bellaby, P.* Can informal e-learning and peer support help bridge the digital divide?
- Keeble, L. and Loader, B.* Wired for the Third Age? Integrating information systems in health and social care
- White, S., Hall, C. and Peckover, S.* The Descriptive Tyranny of The Common Assessment Framework: Technology, Child Welfare and Professional Practice

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**Generations and Kinship** **EB.2.45**

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- Leach, R., Money, A., Phillipson, C. & Biggs, S.* Baby boomers: personal relationships and consumption patterns
- Hardey, M.* The Digital Generation: new interactive media and making connections in the information age

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**Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora** **EB.1.08**

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- Taylor, S., Booth, D. and Singh, M.* The ambiguity of transnationalism: the case of East Punjab, India.
- Vieten, U. M.* Cosmopolitanism, Cosmo-Technocrats and the emerging (virtual) Europeanization
- Wang, S.* Sport practices and identities: the trajectory of Taiwanese baseball

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**Global Cities, Local Lives** **EB.G.11**

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**Olympic Cities: "Legacy" and Transformation Panel**

*MacRury, I., Poynter, G., Blake, A., Theodoraki, E., Turner, N., Bernstock, P.*

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**Health and Technology** **EB.1.45**

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- Kirby, J* "I hadn't thought about it until.....": 'othering' social processes and the 'problematic' experience of 'hearing voices'
- Britso, S.M.* "Auschwitz, Hollywood, Guantanamo...": the spectacle of bodies and Sociology of Morality.

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**Memory and Narrative****EB.1.04**

- Hand, M.* Lost in translation: digitization, meaning and memory in national archives
- Bresheeth, H.* Art in Exile: Acquisition and presentation of looted artifacts in Western museums

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**Methodological Innovations****EB.1.07****ESRC National Centre for Research Methods 2: Methods for Researching Real Life**

- Muir, S.* It's life Jim, but not as we know it: Researching 'real life'
- Clark, A.* Networks and communities: A qualitative analysis
- Bagnoli, A.* A collage of methods: studying young people's lives and relationships
- Davies, K.* Ways of seeing resemblances

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40**

- Robinson, V., Hockey, J., Hall, A.* The Technologies of Masculinity: perming, power-brokering and piss-taking
- Begum, S. R.* Negotiating minority ethnic identities within organisations: the knowing realities of firefighters
- Basham, V.* The limits to pride: technology and the negotiation of sexual identity in the British Armed Forces.

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41****ESRC Stem Cells 1**

- Webster, A.* Social science and stem cells research: key aspects and implications of the ESRC's programme
- Hauskeller, C.* On the virtues of science: What is 'good' stem cell science?
- Kent, J., Pfeffer, N.* Death, Life and Immortality: The dead fetus as boundary object

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46**

- Doran, N.* "Re-thinking 'Encoding/Decoding': From a 'structuralist-semiotics' model to a 'post-structuralist-simulation' model.
- Lee, J Y.* Pluralistic Health-Seeking Behaviours: A Foucauldian Approach to Korean Women Immigrants' Experience as Medical Subjects
- Meyer, M.* 'I resist, therefore we are' - performing identities through non-connections

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**Work, Relationships and Identity****EB.1.03**

- Berg, E., Chandler, J. Barry, J* New Identities and Challenging Work Situations: Middle managers in social welfare departments in Sweden and England
- Fisher, P., Owen, J.* Empowerment, managerialism and recognition: identifying enabling health and social care interventions

# Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

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## **Arts, Design and Architecture**

**EB.G.06**

*Armstrong, V.*

Gender and Music Technology in the Classroom

*Prior, N.*

The socio-technical biography of a musical instrument

*Nex, J.*

The social position and identity of musical instrument makers in Georgian London and their relationships with musical culture, society and the technologies of the time.

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## **Animal Human Connections**

**EB.1.01**

*Goulden, M.*

Boundary-Working the Human-Animal Binary: Turning Apes into Humans and Humans into Apes

*Miele, M. and Evans, A*

Imagining Animals: the role of wildlife portraits in the perception of the quality of life of farm animals

*Birke, L., Latimer, J.*

Natural relations: horses, knowledge and technology

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## **Beliefs and Disenchantment**

**EB.2.88**

### **Sociology of Religion Study Group: Religious Identity in Contemporary Contexts 1**

*Bauer, J.*

circuits of belief: the social geographies of trinidadian women's engagement with heritage islam

*Trzebiatowska, M.*

Becoming a nun avenger: feminist research with 'non-feminist' women.

*Catto, R.*

Religion in migration: exploring the management of the liminal identity of missionaries.

*Dawson, A.*

New Era Millenarianism and Identity Formation in the Santo Daime Religion of Brazil

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## **Bodyworks and Performance**

**EB.1.63**

*Morgan, A.*

Creating Appearance Norms? Cosmetic Surgery and the Signs of Ageing

*Vincent, J. A. and Tulle, E.*

Cosmetic and fitness intervention as anti-ageing technologies: Social and cultural implications

*Tulle, Emmanuelle*

Acting your age? Sports science and the ageing body

*Leontowitsch, M., Higgs, P.,  
Stevenson, F., Jones, I.R.*

The project of self-care - changing notions of health maintenance in later life

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**Cyberlives and New Social Spaces****EB.1.46**

- Bertschi, S.* From mobile phones to nanotechnology: Is there a need for pattern recognition?
- Hoey, D.* Technological communities and innovation: The case of file sharing.
- Rieder, B, Schaefer, M.T.* Hybrid Foam. Social Structure before Network and Community
- Goode, S.; Blake, A.* Researching online paedophile communities: findings from a preliminary study

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**Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring****EB.G.10**

- Ebeling, M.* Talking (up) technologies: ambiguity and certainty in financial discourse
- Dayson, K.T.* Shopping with 'gold credit cards: Understanding the development of 'deferred money'
- Kelan, E.K.* 'Security, I erased that word' - Exploring the relationship between technology work, employment security and identities
- Hamilton, M.G.* Contractualism and retirement incomes in Britain and Australia

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**Food****EB.G.08****BSA Food Study Group: Generations and Kinship Session**

- Brown, R. Smith, G. Nicolson, P.* (No) families, (No) food: An oral history project with homeless people and service providers.
- Dorrer, N., Emond, R., McIntosh, I. and Punch, S.* Food Practices in an Institutional Context: Children, Care and Control
- Spencer, K.* Food, Identity and Pregnant Teenagers – a qualitative investigation of individual, social and environmental influences shaping food choice

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**Generations and Kinship****EB.2.45****BSA Youth Study Group Symposium: Connected Youth? Young People and Social Networks**

- Brooks, R.* Young people, work and relationships: 'colonising the future'?
- Gil, A., Feliu, J., Rivero, I.* Consuming Relationship Technologies: Young People in Barcelona Cyber-café.

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**Global Cities, Local Lives****EB.G.11****BSA Race and Ethnicity Study Group: The Changing Racialised Politics of Belonging in the East End**

- Sinha, S. New targets: 'race', power and the postcolonial politics of belonging facing young separated migrants in East London.
- Wemyss, G. White Memories, White Belonging: competing colonial anniversaries in post colonial East London.
- Begum, H. Commodification of Culture: Negotiation of Space, Gender and Islam in London's East End.

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**Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora****EB.1.08**

- Culic, I. The transnational lives of nations. Kin-state legislation and identity dilemmas in Eastern Europe.
- Levy, G. Labour migrant children in an Israeli School: Between the home and the host countries
- Gvion, L. Women's ways of innovating culture versus men's ways of preserving tradition: culinary practices in the course of identity formation: the case of Palestinian food in Israeli society
- Fábos, A. Resisting Blackness and "Traditional" Practice: Transnational Sudanese Women and Islamic Cultural Space in the Diaspora

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**Intimacy and Social Distance****EB.1.44**

- Morgan, D.H.J. Locating Acquaintanceship
- Morgan, B. Working through defences: constructing a psycho-biographical approach.
- Flaherty, I.M. Faithfulness: turning the self-written biography outward
- Gabb, J. Researching Family Relationships. A Mixed-Methods Approach

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**Media Worlds****EB1.105**

- Webster, F. Campaigning in a changing Information Environment: The Anti-War and Peace Movement in Britain and New Media
- Fleming, T. The Technological Construction of Violence in the Media: Images and Ideas
- Santos, A. C. Queer changing connections - a sociological perspective over LGBT activism in Portuguese media

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**Memory and Narrative****EB.1.04****Symposium: Dilemmas and Challenges in the Narrative Analysis of Gender**

- Wilson, R.* What's in a name? Meanings, memories and connections
- Scharff, C.* Silencing differences: The 'unspoken' dimensions of 'speaking for others'
- Finding, D.* Reflexivity and Sexual Violence Narratives in Popular Music: The Relationship Between the Researcher and the Research
- Franchi, M.* How do you say "ti voglio bene"? Dilemmas of translation (and power relations) in the context of a research project .

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**Methodological Innovations****EB.1.07****ESRC National Centre for Research Methods 3: Exploring systematic approaches to reviewing research***Facilitator: Sandy Oliver*

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40**

- Moore, N.* Imagining Feminist Futures: Mothers, Grandmothers and Other Queers in Eco/feminist Activism
- Lamb, M* Building a Culture of Human Rights: Civil Society, Community Activism, and Ideologies of Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41****Policy, Technology and Society Workshop***Chair: Beckett, A.**Robin Williams (Durham University), Chris Lawless (Durham University), Kenneth Taylor (University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne), Matthias Wienroth (University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne)*

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**Surveillance Society****EB.2.41**

- French, M.* Shooting to kill - acting definitively in the surveillance society
- Geesin, B.* Keeping eyes on the road and the drivers: the debate over GPS in Philadelphia taxicabs.
- Thompson, S.* Homelessness under the Public and Electronic Eyes: A Study of the Impact of Surveillance on Those Living Homeless
- Smith, G.J.D.* Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) operators: empowered watchers or imprisoned slaves? Mapping the human-technology interaction and the social shaping of technology

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46**

- Pitcher, B.* Technologies of Multiculturalism: remaking the underclass in contemporary Britain
- Skey, M.* Look around you, is this paradise? The challenge to 'dominant' discourses of multiculturalism in the 'identity talk' of white majority groups in England.
- Skinner, D.* Sociologists Know Best? Race Categories in the Natural and Social Sciences
- Tutton, R., Smart, A.* Biopolitical Technologies: Tracing Alignments of the State and Biomedicine in the Classification of Race and Ethnicity

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**Work, Relationships and Identity****EB.1.03**

- McKie, L., Gregory, S., McPherson, I.* Informal Care and Sources of Evidence: where should we look and why?
- Stanley, T., Du Plessis, R., Austrin, T.* Making networks work: social work action and children 'at risk'
- Seddon, V.* How central is social class in fathers' experiences of caring and work/life balance?
- Campbell-Barr, V., Hoggart, L., Ray, K., and Vegeris, S.* Lone Parents: Work and Care Orientations and Attitudes Towards Advancement

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## Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:00-11:30

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**Poster Presentations****EB.G.07****Meet the poster presenters**

- Blood, A.L.* Connecting Theory and Practice? Actor-Network Theory and Children's Mental Health Services: Methodological Issues
- Burnett, J.* Running into the real: scenes from the second peak of the baby boomer generation
- Dell, J.* Culture Shock and Cultural Immersion: Students' Experiences Abroad.
- Stanley, T., Perez-y-Perez, M* Researching Sex: A Toolkit for Managing the Mess
- Versteegh, M.* The Construction of Facts and Identity in Art Research on Rembrandt's Oeuvre
- Zitzelberger, H., McKeever, P., Vigneux, A., Chambon, A., Morgan, K.* Time for Girls and Boys in Paediatric Hemodialysis unit

# Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

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## **Arts, Design and Architecture**

**EB.G.06**

### **Design as Social Phenomenon: connections and relationships between sociology and design**

*Koskinen, I.*

Art, Design, Branding, Research: The Design Professions in Transition

*Hush, G.*

Designing in the Fourth Dimension: design as an indicator of social change

*Julier, G.*

Calculating Design for the New Economy

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## **Animal Human Connections**

**EB.1.01**

*Tuomivaara, S.*

The significance of animals in early sociological texts - Cases of Edward Westermarck and Émile Durkheim

*Hobson-West, P.*

Animals in science and society: Ethical and scientific discourses in the animal research controversy

*Twine, R.*

Toward a Sociological Understanding of the Biotechnological Re-fashioning of Animal Bodies

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## **Beliefs and Disenchantment**

**EB.2.88**

### **Sociology of Religion Study Group: Religious Identity in Contemporary Contexts 2**

*Keenan, M.*

Freedom in chains: religion as enabler and constraint in the lives of gay male Anglican clergy

*Kahn-Harris, K.*

Contemporary Jewish Music in the UK and America: Forces of Unification and Fragmentation

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## **Bodyworks and Performance**

**EB.1.63**

*Omphornuwat, K.*

In Pursuit of 'Looking Good': Thai Working Women and Their Embodiment at Work

*Birch, J., Curtis, P., James, A.*

"Depending on how infectious you felt..." Findings on social interactions in children's hospitals

*Allan, H. T., Finnerty, G, Westwood, O., de Lacey, S., Payne, D., Barber, D.*

the impact of new reproductive technologies on interdisciplinary roles within fertility clinics

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## **Education**

**EB.1.62**

*Seetzen, H., King, A., Allibone L.*

Places of learning: student culture and identity in everyday learning practice

*Allibone, L., King, A., and Seetzen, H.*

Exploring 'Sites of Association': negotiating learning, relationships and identities in a Higher Education library setting

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**Food****EB.G.08****BSA Food Study Group: Mundane and Material Cultures Session**

- Brown, J.* Secrets and Pies: Contradiction, Complicity and Retraditionalisation
- Haeney, J.* Culture, Food and Memory – an intergenerational study in Liverpool
- Short, F.* 'I've never been very good at that... the making fairy cakes thing': Researching the transference of 'cooking skills' from one generation to another

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**Generations and Kinship****EB.2.45**

- Coffey, A. Lashua, B, Hall, T* Interludes, intermissions and transitions: young people's 'everyday' biographical work
- Schildrick, T.* Young Adults Growing up in Poor Neighbourhoods: poor work and social exclusion.
- King, A.* "Sounds funny but I really learnt to love my parents during that year": renegotiating parent-child relationships in young adulthood.

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**Global Cities, Local Lives****EB.G.11****'The New East End' Debate**

- Discussant: Bernstock, P.*  
*Robert Moore & guests*

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**Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora****EB.1.08**

- Davide, P.* Latinos' mobilization and the integration debate in Britain
- Mueller, U.* Whiteness without race? Doing critical white studies in Germany
- Hudson, M., Phillips, J., Ray, K.* A tale of two communities: revisiting the social cohesion debate

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**Health and Technology****EB.1.45**

- Sutton, P. N.* Technique, Deaf Culture and Cochlear Implants. An application of the work of Jacques Ellul.
- Timmons, S., Harrison-Paul, R., Crosbie, B.* Medical technology or consumer good; the defibrillator at home

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**Intimacy and Social Distance****EB.1.44**

- Arya, R., Nehring, D.* Identity fragmentation and the loss of self in Bataille
- Figlio, K.* inferring intention as a basic social process: a psychoanalytic view
- Roseneil, S.* Sutured Selves, Queer Connections: new perspectives on intimacy and individualization

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**Media Worlds****EB1.105****Actor Network Theory and the Media Symposium***Couldry, N.*Actor Network Theory as a Tool for Theorising Mediation:  
Some Strengths and Limitations*Hemmingway, E. and Van Loon, J.*The Chronogram: Analysing time in "live" television  
reporting through Actor Network Theory*Austrin, T., Farnsworth, J.*Following the mediators: Actor network theory and the  
world of mediated poker

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**Memory and Narrative****EB.1.04****ESRC Identities & Social Action 1: Remembering and Forgetting - Memory Identity and Narrative Symposium***Bennett, K*

Memory, emotion and identity

*Rogaly, B., Taylor, B.*

Memory, identity and power in a 'deprived' area.

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**Mundane and Material Cultures****EB.1.42***Dant, T.*

Type. Writer. Typewriter

*Powell, H.*"Measure twice and cut once": What does DIY mean in  
contemporary Britain?*Blich, B. B.*

Body representations in Photography

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40***Carter, E. K.*"The best medicine? Laughter in the police interview on a  
conversation analytic level"*Boudeau, C.*The discovery of secret authorship in language-use: Or,  
how the British dossier on Iraq's WMD finally revealed the  
Government's spin.*Higgins, V., Wathan, J.,*The UK Large-Scale Government Social Survey Datasets:  
Untapped Potential

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41****ESRC Stem Cell 2***Wainwright, S.P. Williams, C.  
Michael, M.*Shifting paradigms? Bourdieu, the sociology of  
expectations and the pharmaceuticalisation of human  
embryonic stem cell research*Martin, P., Brown, N., Kraft, A.*Haematopoietic stem cells: the dynamics of expectations  
in innovation*Salter, B., Dickins, A., Cooper, M.*Global politics of human embryonic stem cell science: the  
Asia-Pacific perspective

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**Surveillance Society****EB.2.41**

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|--------------------|--|
| <i>Fonio, C.</i>   | Surveillance and identity: towards a new anthropology of the person.             |
| <i>Hall, T.</i>    | Unknowns, faces, clients and records (Or, What's in a name?)                     |
| <i>Pridmore, J</i> | Layers of identity: surveillance and the negotiated construction of the consumer |

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46**

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|----------------------|---|
| <i>Olsen, W.</i>     | Methodological Innovation: Structure, Agency, and Strategy Among Tenants in India |
| <i>Elder-Vass, D</i> | Process, emergence, and social structure  |

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**Work, Relationships and Identity****EB.1.03**

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|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Rettie, R.</i>                  | Mobile Phone Communication: Facilitating Social Connections                          |
| <i>Kleemann, F.</i>                | Telework and the privatisation of working life                                       |
| <i>Mazmanian, M., Erickson, I.</i> | New forms of face: negotiating social interaction in mobile text-based communication |

# Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

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## **Arts, Design and Architecture**

**EB.G.06**

### **Connecting Sociology to Architecture: Learning from STS (15:30-18:00)**

*Discussant: Professor Bruno Latour*

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| <i>Yaneva, A.</i>                             | Chasing Authorship in Architecture   |
| <i>Guy, S.</i>                                | Unnatural Buildings: Sustainable Architecture and Hybrid Futures   |
| <i>Kaika, M.</i>                              | 'Iconic architecture' and the changing ethnography of the 'city's patrons'.                                |
| <i>Moore, S. A., Karvonen, A.</i>             | architecture, sts, and the habits of practice  |
| <i>Luque, E.; Chinchilla, I.; Muniesa, F.</i> | Mapping green building as sociotechnical imbroglios: implications for architectural education              |
| <i>Houdart, S.</i>                            | Importing, cutting - pasting social spheres: computer designers' participation on an architectural project |
| <i>Calay, V.</i>                              | Architecture as Networks : Building Compromises, Appropriating Objects                                     |

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## **Beliefs and Disenchantment**

**EB.2.88**

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|---------------------|--|
| <i>Sandberg, R.</i> | Defining 'Religion': A Socio-Legal Approach                              |
| <i>Stein, J.A.</i>  | Religious faith and secularism in the twilight of modernity              |
| <i>Harvey, G.</i>   | We have never been primitive: indigenous protocols for social encounters |

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## **Bodyworks and Performance**

**EB.1.63**

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|--|---|
| <i>Hughes, B.</i>                            | Wounded/Monstrous/Abject: Disability in the Sociological Imaginary          |
| <i>Watson N. and Woods, B.</i>               | A socio-technical history of the ultra lightweight wheelchair               |
| <i>Ettorre, E., Laitinen, I., Sutton, C.</i> | Womens' running bodies: personal reflections on running for fitness and joy |

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## **Cyberlives and New Social Spaces**

**EB.1.46**

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| <i>Singleton, C.</i>                             | Digital lifelines? Exploring the intersections of information and communication technologies, community and rural space in two coastal villages                         |
| <i>Rantanen, M., Erickson, I., Turpeinen, M.</i> | Patterns of participation in a nomadic treasure hunt game   |
| <i>Randolph, R.</i>                              | The construction of new forms and spaces of solidarity. Reflections about the appropriation of Communication Technologies by Brazilian Communities and Social Movements |

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**Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring**

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**EB.G.10**

- Dyb, K.,* Dissolving Space with Technology?  
*Halford, S.J.* Beyond Failure and Success: some unexplored consequences of the 'informational paradigm' in the organization and delivery of healthcare
- Aldred, R.* Constructing buildings, constructing users: patients, health consumers, or social entrepreneurs?

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**Food**

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**EB.G.08****BSA Food Study Group: Beliefs and Disenchantment Session**

- Evans, A.B., Miele, M.* The embodied (ethical) practices of consuming animal welfare-friendly foods
- Kjarnes, U. and Miele, M.* Meat or Animal Corpses? The contestation of animal foods in a moralised landscape of food consumption.
- Aphramor, L.* Re: theorising fatness - towards a connecting dietetics

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**Generations and Kinship**

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**EB.2.45**

- Paechter, C., Clark, S.* Friendship, surveillance and power/knowledge relations: mutual Panoptic surveillance among ten and eleven year old girls
- Holland, S.* 3 generations of women's leisure
- Harpin, J.* Mothers and Tomboy Daughters: Narratives of Shared Leisure?

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**Global Cities, Local Lives**

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**EB.G.11**

- Takeda, N.* Mega-city and Mega-projects: The impact on Working-Class Residential Areas in Tokyo
- Kahoruko, Y.* The Changes and Restructuring of the Urban Underclass in the Greater Tokyo Area
- Nakazawa, H.* The inner city regeneration of Tokyo compared to London: growth coalition, gentrification and potential impact to the inequality?

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**Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora**

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**EB.1.08**

- Jiang, X* Seeking a Chinese community in South-East Wales
- Day, G.; Davis, H.; Drakakis-Smith, A.* English migration into Wales: its social and political repercussions.
- Clark, D.* Relocation to Crete: new identities and new relationships

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**Health and Technology****EB.1.45**

- Jefferson, C.* BOTOX Cosmetic: sociotechnical change and identity construction
- Brooks, A.* Revisiting Embodiment in Social Theory: Elective Cosmetic Surgery - 'Reflexive Self-control' or 'Intimate Troubles'
- Dhohoon Kim, Prof. Yonghak Kim* A Comparative Study of Government Policy and its Effects on Biotechnological Discourse: Korea and the U.K.

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**Intimacy and Social Distance****EB.1.44**

- Loodin, H* A study of the alienated relations between the self and social role.
- Sanger, T.* Transpeople's intimate partnerships and the limits of gender and sexuality binaries

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**Media Worlds****EB1.105**

- Rozanova, J.* Social engagement of older men and women in Canada: a critical analysis of print media portrayals
- Martens, C.* The changing technologies of HIV/AIDS communication
- Korobtseva, E.* Media construction of unwed motherhood in contemporary Japan

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**Memory and Narrative****EB.1.04****ESRC Identities & Social Action 2: Remembering and Forgetting - Memory Identity and Narrative Symposium**

- Griffin, C., Szmigin, I., Hackley, C., Mistral, W., Bengry Howell, A.* Every time I do it I absolutely annihilate myself": Loss of (self)-consciousness and loss of memory in young people's drinking narratives
- Kehily, M.J., Hadfield, L., Sharpe, S., Thomson, R.* Stories of conception: remembering, forgetting and becoming a mother
- Strangleman, T., Wall, Kirk, J., Martin, J., Jefferys, S.* 'Memory, nostalgia and the construction of work identity'

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**Methodological Innovations****EB.1.07****ESRC National Centre for Research Methods 4: Modelling Social Change – from offending profiles through to attitudinal change**

- Humphreys, L.* Changes in adolescent offending profiles
- Francis, B.* Changes in attitudes to postmaternalism over time using longitudinal ranked data
- Liu, J.* Modelling attitudes to gender in the BHPS – ordinal or linear score models

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**Mundane and Material Cultures****EB.1.42****Symposium on Amateur Photography: Practices and Contexts***Discussant: Barbara Harrison**Cross, K*

'The cult of distinction' amateur photography and photography education

*Beard, S.*

'Stab Boy; The First Picture': From Private Picture to Imagined Happening

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40****The uses of Karl Popper in social policy research - a symposium***Locke, M., Burgess, T., Heley, L.,  
Pratt, J., Sampson, A.*

The uses of Karl Popper in social policy research - a symposium

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**Sociology and its Publics****EB.1.01***McLennan, G.*

Towards Postsecular Sociology?

*Bhambra, G. K.*

Sociology and Postcolonialism: Another Missing Revolution?

*Cannon, B*

towards an ethic of sociological debate modernity, autonomy and the public sphere

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41****ESRC Stem Cell 3***Scully, J.L., Haimes, E., Porz, R.,  
Dowdle, S.,Rehmann-Sutter, C.*

Potential donors' views on donating 'spare' embryos to stem cell research

*Brown, N., Martin, P.*

The privatised consumption of bioscience - commercial stem cell banking

*Parry, S., Cunningham-Burley, S.,  
Faulkner, W., Bates, S.*

Public engagement in science, technology and medicine: ambivalent roles and boundary objects

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**Surveillance Society****EB.2.41***Hodgson S.*

Co-producing science and social relations: technologies and people making knowledge of air

*Thompson, S*

Separating the Sheep from the Goats: the UK's national registration program and social sorting in the pre-electronic era

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46***Ribbens McCarthy, J.*

The meaning of 'meaning' and the route to inter-disciplinarity: examples from the literature on bereavement

*Georgopoulou, P.*

The Influence of Neovitalism in Bruno Latour: the Turn towards Complexity in Contemporary Sociology

*Vass, J.*

From social connection to social coherence: a problem at the end of sociology

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***Work, Relationships and Identity***

***EB.1.03***

*Lyon, D.*

Rethinking the concept of career.

*Arminen, I., Auvinen, P., Palukka, H.*

Cutting Swiss Cheese - Analyzing the multilayered organization of action in aviation

*Lober, J. M.*

Chemical science, women and actor-network theory: a theoretical contribution to the sociological study of gender and scientific employment

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## **Friday 13th April 2007 at 17:00-18:00**

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***Food***

***EB.G.08***

**Food Study Group Sub-Plenary**

*Probyn, E.*

Youth Cultures of Eating: Intimacy, Youth and Friendship.

# Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

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## ***Bodyworks and Performance***

***EB.1.63***

*Rafanell., I., Gorringe, H.*

Bio-power, identity and resistance in Dalit politics:  
Technologies of power and technologies of the self

*Salhany, S.*

Ritual and symbol as technologies of power

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## ***Cyberlives and New Social Spaces***

***EB.1.46***

*Gatta, M.*

Using Online Learning and Technology to Democratize  
Access to Education for Marginalized Groups Through  
Public Sector Programs

*Davies, S.*

Authority and agency in a science-society dialogue space

*Burchell, K.*

To what extent is governmental public dialogue a new  
social space?: the case of the sciencehorizons project

*Cohen, R. L. and Pitimison, N.*

Virtually democratic? The antiwar movement, online  
interaction and democracy

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## ***Digital Divides***

***EB.1.62***

*Peacock, C.*

Branding the Information Society? New digital  
technologies & consumer identity: A Case Study of Apple  
Computers Inc.

*Turner, E.*

Gender and Computing Advertisements

*Stepulevage, L*

Implementing large scale packaged software: does  
gender matter?

*Bookman, S.*

Interacting with brands in everyday urban life: brand-  
consumer connectivity and co-generation of urban culture

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## ***Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring***

***EB.G.10***

*Mei-Ling, Lin*

The Social and Economic Justice, Cultural Pluralism and  
Local Diversities: Equality & Diversity in the Global New  
World Order

*Veenstra, G.*

The Canadian field of power

*Ngala, B.*

Understanding African Americans' Struggle for Political  
Power: The Intersection of Race and Class

*Soria-Silva, S.; Barbosa E Silva, L.*

Lula's Government as a interests condominium

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**Food****EB.G.08**

- Burridge, J.D., and Barker, M.E.* Motherhood in a time of austerity: rationing and responsibility in women's magazines 1939-1955
- Woods, B.* Towards a socio-technical account of food allergies
- Wade, A., Stapleton, H., Keenan, J.* 'I like ... he likes ... she likes ...': Mothers catering for family food preferences
- Bassett, R., Chapman, G.E., & Beagan B.* Managing Risk: Health, Illness and Family Food Decisions

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**Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora****EB.1.08****Forced Migration and Global Connections panel**

- Thomas, R* From stress to sense of coherence: Experiences of aid workers in complex humanitarian emergencies
- Doná, G.* Social connections and disconnections: formalising technologies of inclusion and exclusion
- Bloch, A.* Transnational exchanges: do refugees differ from other migrants?
- Leung, L.* Networks of displacement: the role of technology-mediated communication amongst asylum seekers in institutionalised detention
- O'Neill, M.* Renewed Methodologies for social research: forced migration, humiliation and human dignity

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**Global Cities, Local Lives****EB.G.11**

- Brennan, T.* The Power of Contradiction in CRASH: Hollywood's appeasement to white guilt
- Dewan, I., Relph, B.* The Street, E17: Opinions on Multiculturalism
- Smith, R.J.* The Absence of the Social Actor in Considerations of the Landscapes of Regeneration in 'Global Cities'.
- Castan Broto, V.* The construction of sense of place and identity in a pollution landscape in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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**Health and Technology****EB.1.45**

- Pickersgill, M. D.* Neurologic Technoscience and the Sociology of Disordiance
- Crinson, I., Yuill, C.* New Technology, Alienation and Health.

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**Intimacy and Social Distance****EB.1.44**

- Dermott, E.* Intimate Fatherhood
- Taylor, Y.* What would the parents say? Lesbian and gay parents and educational capital
- Donovan, C. and Hester, M.* Findings about Domestic Abuse from a National Same Sex Community Survey.
- Hester, M. and Donovan, C.* Talking about Love, Relationships and Abuse: Findings about Domestic Abuse from a national, comparative study of heterosexual and same sex relationships.

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**Media Worlds****EB1.105**

- Mellor, N.* Media and globalization - an Arab context
- Moqaddas, A., Khajenoori, B.* ICTs use and young women's social identity in Iran
- Ribak, R., Hijazi, H.* Tradition and the digital romance: The mobile phone in the lives of Palestinian young woman in Israel

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**Methodological Innovations****EB.1.07****BSA Visual Sociology Study Group: Methodological Innovation in Visual Methods 2**

- Bates, C.* Researching the body
- Bush, M.* Badly Drawn Boy?: a workshop exploring the use and analysis of drawing in social research
- Fink, J., Lomax, H.* Images of mothering: 'Laying bare the prejudices beneath the smooth surface of the beautiful' Iversen, M. (1986:84) Cited in Gillian Rose (2001) Visual Methodologies, London: Sage.
- Kolb, B.* The potential of visualisation in a transdisciplinary research process

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**Mundane and Material Cultures****EB.1.42****LERI Night Time Economies - Regeneration, Research and Policy Panel**

*MacRury, I., Blake, A., Berzins, K., Roberts, E.*

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40****ESRC Identities and Social Action Symposium: 'New ways of knowing: Bending the paradigm in identity research**

- Rampton, B* Linguistic ethnography and the study of identities. Paper in the symposium, New ways of knowing: bending the paradigm of identity research
- Skeggs, B., Wood, H., Thummim, N.* Making Class Through Dramatising Intimacy
- Du Gay, P.* 'Identity' and "the moment of theory": some initial thoughts. Paper in the symposium, New ways of knowing: bending the paradigm of identity research
- Yuval-Davis. N.* 'Identity, identity politics and the constructionism debate'. Paper in the symposium, New ways of knowing: bending the paradigm of identity research
- Walkerdine, V.* Identity and relationality in a South Wales town.

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**Sociology and its Publics****EB.1.01**

- Breeze, B.* More than money: why should sociologists be interested in philanthropy?
- Randell, R.* The public sociology obsessions of professional sociology: realism, liberal irony and the existential commitment that is professional sociology
- Lyon, E. S.* What influence? Public intellectuals, the state and civil society.

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41****ESRC Stem Cell 4**

- Stephens, N., Atkinson, P., Glasner, P.* Embodiment, Space and Representation in the UK Stem Cell Bank
- Eriksson, L., Webster, A.* Quality assured science: the role of standards in stem cell research
- Yearley, S.* The ESRC Genomics Forum

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46**

- Sweetman, P.* Visualising Habitus: observing the everyday and the taken-for-granted
- Armstrong, J. E.* Researching classed and gendered experiences: why habitus is a concept worth defending.
- Gibson, B.E., Upshur, R.E.G, Young, N.L., McKeever, P.* shifting techno-bodies and the vicissitudes of progressive illness
- Rustin, M.J.* Nouns and Verbs: old and new strategies for sociology

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**Work, Relationships and Identity****EB.1.03**

- Walthery P.* Preferences vs Constraints Revisited: Modelling Women's Working Time Preferences in England
- Green, E., Neil, B.* Expanding Horizons: an exploration of the role of collective personal development strategies in improving socially excluded women's employment chances
- Thébaud, S.* Gender, culture and work: A study of married men's unpaid household work in 22 countries
- Stoilova, M.* Gains and Losses: Women's Changing Experiences of Employment in Post-Socialist Bulgaria

# Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

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## **Arts, Design and Architecture**

**EB.G.06**

**'Am I that name'? Nomadic lines in becoming a woman artist: roundtable discussion**

*Tamboukou, M.*

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## **Bodyworks and Performance**

**EB.1.63**

*Bar-On Cohen, E.*

Violence and its annihilation in Karate body practice in its own right

*Delamont, S. and Stephens, N.*

Up on the Roof: Paradoxes in the Habitus of British Capoeira

Curtis, P

'It gives them licence to pick on you': childhood obesity and healthy eating in schools.

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## **Cyberlives and New Social Spaces**

**EB.1.46**

*Orkodashvili, M.*

Constructing New Identities and Social Relationships in Georgia through IT (Case Studies of Workplaces and Institutions of Higher Education)

*Badcock, M.*

Reworking the Physical and Virtual Spaces of Education: Tales from the Frontline

*Shumar, W.*

Hybrid learning spaces: cyberspace, imagination and identity

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## **Digital Divides**

**EB.1.62**

*Kooistra, P.; Jones, K.*

Football (soccer) and technology: the class divide

*Ureta, S.*

Techno-Poor? Towards an inclusion of the 'technology' factor in the analysis of the condition of poverty in developing countries. The case of Santiago, Chile.

*Akiyoshi, M*

"divided and unequal: the gap between fixed and mobile communications"

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## **Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring**

**EB.G.10**

*Poynter, G.*

the myth of the neo-liberal state: economic and social restructuring in the UK

*Koch, M.*

State Rescaling in the EU: the Case of Employment Regulation

*Behling, F.*

Neoliberalism and Corporate Welfare

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## **Food**

**EB.G.08**

*Metcalfe, A., Dryden, C., Owen, J.,  
Shipton, G.*

Fathers, Families and Food

*Stubbs, K., James, A., Curtis, P.,  
Kapoor, J.*

Children's negotiation of family food practices.

*Cook, D*

Commerce and Care: A recipe for 'Children's Food'

---

**Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora****EB.1.08**

*Korac, M.* 'Home', belonging, and exile: 'Glocal' experiences and strategies of place-making

*Frost, N., Roberts, E.* Exploring the politics of 'neighbourhood': Brick Lane Festival and the global city

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**Global Cities, Local Lives****EB.G.11**

*Brooks, A.* The New Economy and the Differentiation of Gendered Labour in Cosmopolitan Cities in Asia

*Abilio, L.C.* "Modern and precarized relations of labour in São Paulo city. Searching for the links between low and high spheres of accumulation."

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**Health and Technology****EB.1.45**

*Lee, J.* Donation and Commodification : Issues of egg donation in human embryonic stem cell research

*Ettorre, E* Genomics, gender and genetic capital: the need for an embodied ethics of reproduction

*Kim, S. H.* Reproductive technology policy and women's infertility experience in South Korea

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**Intimacy and Social Distance****EB.1.44**

*Mellor, D. J.* Exploring children's fleeting sketches of solidarity and friendship

*Curran, T.* Re-storying Disabled Childhood: A Post Structural Framework for Social Work

*Shoveller JA, Chabot C, Patrick, D, Rosenberg M.* Connecting social and material technologies within youth sexual health service provision settings

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**Media Worlds****EB1.105**

*Busher, H. James, N.* Email communication as a technology of oppression: Attenuating identity in online research

*Heng, T.* Shaping Rituals Online - A Virtual and Visual Ethnography of the Singaporean Ethnic Chinese Wedding and its Preparations

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**Memory and Narrative****EB.1.04****CNR 1: Politics, Memory and the Memory of Politics symposium**

*Rai, S.* Narratives of Politics and Leadership: Indian Women MPs

*Roy, S.* Narrative negotiations of new left militancy in the sixties Bengal

*Andrews, M.* Generational transformation of key political narratives

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**Methodological Innovations****EB.1.07****Reflexivity in Qualitative Interviewing: Gender, Race and Narratives**

- Jordan, A.* Women talking to men; Gender, reflexivity and indepth interviewing
- Conway, D.* Interviewing white men: Gender, sexuality and race in in-depth interviewing in South Africa
- Bramley, A.* Reflexivity in interviews with 'colonial' women and the representation of colonial narratives

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**Mundane and Material Cultures****EB.1.42**

- Quinlan, C.* the discursive production of the female prisoner subject
- Kaplan, D.* Upper-Middle Class Weddings in Israel: Culture Production, Cultural Intermediaries and Tastes
- Rosen, P., Skinner, D.* Transport Rhetoric, Modal Choice and User Identities?

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**Open Stream****EB.1.40**

- Gabel, I.* Narrating the Past: Historical memory of Jewish Settlers on the West Bank
- Gvion, L.* May He Rest in Peace: Obituaries as Constructing National Memory - The Israeli Scenario

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**Sociology and its Publics****EB.1.01****Sociologists as Public Intellectuals: Round Table Discussion**

*Session Chair: Lyon, E.S*

*Participants: Holmwood, J., Evans, M., Hess, A., Murji, K.*

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**Science and Technology****EB.1.41**

- Kirwan, K., Boeck, T., Wall, R.* Solar gain? Understanding responses to solar photovoltaic energy technology in low income households
- Abi Ghanem, D.* Urban sustainability and Renewable Energy Technologies: How users matter
- Lindsay, S. Smith, S. and Bellaby, P* What can be learned about the prospects for and the drivers of rapid innovation by comparing what has happened with the Internet and what must happen with sustainable energy

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**Theoretical Debates****EB.2.46****Theory Study Group: Theorising Social Connections in a Postsecular World**

*Session Chair: Bhambra, G.*

- Solomon, J.* Sociological Theory: Still going wrong?
- McLennan, G.* Theorising Race, Ethnicity and Diversity: Current debates

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**Work, Relationships and Identity****EB.1.03**

- Lewis, J.T.* bioinformatics: expertise, knowledge and the emergence of a new technology
- Bartlett, A.* At Work in Big Science: Accomplishing Sequencing the Human Genome
- Jouvenet, M.* The use of the instrument and the scientist's identity. Nanosciences laboratories in "cross-cultural" cooperation processes

# Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

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## **Beliefs and Disenchantment** **EB.2.88**

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*Redwood, W.S.* Electric Dreams: Technology, Identity and Cosmology in Contemporary Esotericism

*Blain, J., Wallis, R.J.* Pagans, polytheists, protest and places of ancestors in today's Britain: report from the Sacred Sites project

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## **Cyberlives and New Social Spaces** **EB.1.46**

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*Ebeling, M.* Disrupted imaginaries: Exile, discursive identity and online discourse.

*Siara, B.* UK Poles, Cyberspace and Identity issues

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## **Food** **EB.G.08**

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*Walsh, S.M.* Food choice and consumption patterns of independent older working-class women.

*Tuomainen, HM.* Ethnic identity, (post)colonialism and foodways: Ghanaians in London

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## **Global Cities, Local Lives** **EB.G.11**

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*Molins-Pueyo, C.* Meeting at the "locutorio". Virtual and face to face networks among immigrant youth in Barcelona.

*Casaglia, A.* Cinema And The Creation Of Urban Identity: Milan landscapes between representation and imaginaries.

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## **Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora** **EB.1.08**

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*Krings, T.* Trade unions and the challenge of 'new' labour migration

*Roth, S.* Far away - so close? Opportunities and obstacles for maintaining relationships across distance

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## **Health and Technology** **EB.1.45**

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*Woodthorpe, K.* Are we witnessing a 'revival' of the cemetery? The late-modern complexity of the (dis)enchantment of the dead

*McManus, Ruth* Between a rock and a hard place - the fads and frictions of bodily disposal in a globally informed age.

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## **Intimacy and Social Distance** **EB.1.44**

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*He, T.* Online community for self identified sexual dissidents in Taiwan

*Porfido, G.* Homosexual In/Visibility and Visual Justice

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## **Media Worlds** **EB1.105**

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*Rindzeviciute, E.* The sites of calculation and control: understanding the technologies of Soviet cultural policy

*Jelen, A.* Creating media image of the president: The role of official sources of information in the process of framing television news

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**Memory and Narrative**

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**EB.1.04****CNR 2: Looking at life through a narrative prism**

- Taylor, H.* Cypriot refugees in London narrate experiences of home and exile.
- Esin, C.* The Unbearable Heaviness of Contexts and Conversations: Working with Sexuality Narratives of Women in Turkey
- Goett, S.* Familiar fabrics and family stories: the narrative power of everyday textiles

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**Methodological Innovations**

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**EB.1.07**

- Bhopal, K.* Researching Gypsy Travellers: The complexity of the researcher role.
- Cox, N.* Fears, identities and bureaucratic moments: a reflection on disability, researcher identity and gaining access to the field of enquiry.

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**Theoretical Debates**

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**EB.2.46****Complexity theory, sociology and the theorising of intersectionality**

- Cudworth, E.* Theorising social natures: complexity theory and social domination
- Walby, S.* Complexity theory and intersectionality

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**Work, Relationships and Identity**

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**EB.1.03**

- O'Neill, M.* Police Occupational Culture: A new examination of an old workplace



**Sociology,  
Anthropology,  
Politics (C-SAP)**

Date: Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup>, Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup>  
and Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2007

Venue: Cardiff Marriott Hotel, Mill Lane, Cardiff.  
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### Keynote Speakers:

**Christine Chapman – Welch National Assembly**  
**Michael Burawoy – University of California, Berkley**  
Irena Bauman - Bauman Lyons Architects Ltd

*Can the social sciences articulate a vision of University teaching that is grounded in their own progressive intellectual traditions?*

Higher Education at the national and international level is becoming increasingly privatised. The idea of university education as a public good to be maintained through social funds is being undermined. Can an appeal to the teaching university's many 'publics' meet these new challenges? The Sociology, Anthropology and Politics Subject Centre (C-SAP) invites contributions from students and staff on the following themes:

**Students - 'First Public'?:** Students have been defined as the 'first public' for academics (Burawoy, 2000), taking what they have learnt as undergraduate and graduates into all aspects of their social life.

- Can the social character of teaching be enhanced in HE through various forms of teaching practice?

**Public Teaching:** The conference seeks to extend the concept of students as the 'first public' by looking at ways in which the dynamic student-teacher relationship can be brought to bear on issues of social concern beyond the academy.

- What are the ways in which engagement in the community can be brought into the curriculum?

**Teaching as Public Space:** The conference is interested in the ways in which universities are redesigning their virtual-real teaching and learning spaces to facilitate progressive developments in teaching and learning practice.

- Can progressive pedagogy be used to inform designers and architects to reinvent the spaces within which academics and students work?

**Teaching as a Public Good:** The dominant model for initiatives in HE across the globe is being increasingly driven by corporate and business principles. Yet the commercialization of HE contradicts the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that education is an inalienable human right that every state must guarantee.

- Can the concept of public good still be used to counteract the commoditisation of student life?

### **Teaching as Public Intellect:**

- Is teaching a student more than a matter of what goes on in the classroom, can it involve the nature of the University itself?

Can we re-think the University utilizing the progressive intellectual traditions of the social sciences

# PAPER ABSTRACTS

listed in alphabetical order of first author

**Abdullah, M.F. A.**

**International HIV/AIDS Alliance**

**Scaling up ARV treatment in the Western Cape, South Africa**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Though programmes for HAART have been piloted in the Western Cape Province since April 2001, a policy to scale up treatment was implemented in April 2004, rapidly increasing access to ART, largely at primary care sites. This presentation describes the main elements and key challenges of the scale-up and presents some results after 4 years of treatment.

After two years of scale-up 16,234 patients remained on treatment across 43 treatment sites, reaching more than half (57%) of those projected to require treatment during 2005. High levels of coverage for ART have been reached in this province providing evidence that scale-up over two years is feasible in resource constrained settings. The criteria for success in this programme are the high levels of patients retained in care and the high levels of viral suppression amongst those patients retained in care. A significant benefit of scale-up to these levels (>50% coverage) is the earlier initiation (greater proportion starting treatment with CD4 count >50 cells/ µl) leading to lower mortality rates in the first six months of treatment.

A rigorous protocol driven programming approach to ART was critical in organising the scale-up and achieving the outstanding results described here. In addition (and also not described here), key implementation issues facilitating rapid expansion in the last two years were securing reliable drug supply, involvement of clinicians in programme planning, a basics first approach to routine monitoring, strategic involvement of international and local partners and involvement of community activists in referral, treatment literacy and adherence support.

**Abi Ghanem, D.**

**University of Newcastle**

**Urban sustainability and Renewable Energy Technologies: How users matter**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

Traditionally, users have always been considered an important element in the processes of technological innovation and diffusion. As such, forums and associations were organised in order to educate users on the benefits and use of technological innovations. However, this approach placed users at the receiving end, portraying them as passive recipients of science and technology. In recent years, scholars within the tradition of science and technology studies have been increasingly concerned with the role of these users. Their interest includes how users consume, modify, resist or reconfigure technology and how users' themselves are 'constructed' and represented during the technologies' development process. In the implementation of renewable energy technologies (RETs), various constructions of the user take place that influence the way policy makers, energy experts, and developers undertake implementation projects. Analysing RETs in the implementation phase provides an opportunity to research technology during its deployment and use, where a shift of focus from 'conception' to 'adoption' of technology is brought into play. The aim of this research is to analyse how users are constructed, providing an opportunity to move away from determinist views on RETs' diffusion and essentialist notions of users' identities. This study employs a qualitative approach that builds on case studies of RETs' implementation at the neighbourhood level. The research will constitute an analysis of the dynamics of the actor-networks surrounding RETs in the North East of England, the way users are constructed, and the consequences these have on the debate surrounding RETs and their implementation.

**Abilio, L.C.**

**Not specified**

**"Modern and precarized relations of labour in São Paulo city. Searching for the links between low and high spheres of accumulation."**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

Mainly based on the notion of "global city", this paper discuss the relations of labour of a cosmetic industry situated in São Paulo, Brazil. This company has become one of the greatest and most important factories of this market segment, presenting a relevant increase of its production and its profits in the latest 20 years. It has also internationalized its distribution. This company combines ultimate technological innovations, heavy advertising investments and very precarized relations of work. Today, in the whole country, more than five hundred thousand women sell the products of this corporation without any kind of formal contract of work. Called as "consultants" by this company, these women live - and work - in varied social conditions. Unemployed, self-workers, part-time workers, retired women; young, old women; poor, middle class women. Through the analysis of these relations of labour and the social condition of these women is possible to search for the identification of the contemporaries forms of capitalist accumulation that take place in a city as São Paulo. In this research it was made an effort in the sense of, from one side, visualize actual forms of exploitation that are linked to the modern industries that are installed in the city, and from the other, follow their link to the poverty and unemployment. Through these relations, is possible to reflect about the accumulation in a "third world/ global" city, that at the same time becomes the spatialized centre of this great industries and also the heart of social inequality.

Akiyoshi, M

Senshu University, Japan

**"divided and unequal: the gap between fixed and mobile communications"**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

With the mass adoption of mobile communication devices, expectations are rife that mobile technology will reduce inequality in the use of information and communication technologies in many parts of the world. It is increasingly becoming clear that "mobile" technology is not only about portability, but it is also about a different conceptualization of access and participation. The authors' previous studies concerning the diffusion of the Internet in Japan suggest that mobile technology indeed brought email and Internet access to the information have-nots. It is not clear, however, to what uses mobile communication devices are actually put. Hence the research problems of this study: What kinds of activities are mediated by mobile technology and what are its implications for the issue of digital inequality? Based on a survey conducted by the author in 2006, this study compares and contrasts uses and users of mobile and fixed technologies. It was found that (a) mobile Internet services are used for recreational rather than for professional, educational, or political purposes by the majority of users, and (b) with respect to the relationship between new and old media, the use of mobile phone is more closely associated with watching television than with reading books. In contrast, the use of personal computer is associated with reading books. These findings suggest that in their current forms, mobile communication services will hardly lead to the realization of potential benefits of information and communication technologies such as social and economic empowerment and participation.

Aldridge, M.

University of Nottingham

**Local Media as a Local Public Sphere: Popular, Important and Inadequate?**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

Most adults in the UK read a local newspaper; regional news bulletins are among the most-watched on television; and local radio has a loyal following. Hardly surprising: for most people, most of the time, the everyday activities of life – family, education, work, shopping, leisure – take place within familiar local territory. Even though most of the political and economic decisions affecting daily life are taken far away, shaped by global processes, their cumulative impact is experienced locally. Local media are vital if there is to be an effective arena for informed debate about these issues.

This review of local media in the contemporary UK will consider a number of aspects of their financing, organization and regulation. How are the corporate owners of the highly profitable regional newspapers industry making it more 'efficient' while responding to the challenge of online news and advertising? What editorial strategies are being pursued faced with a more diverse readership with constantly changing patterns of work and leisure?

These are difficult times for broadcast regional news. Providing this service is at the heart of 'public service broadcasting' but commercial broadcasters are arguing that they cannot sustain it, leaving the BBC as principal provider of detailed local news on television, radio and online. Is this in conflict with the corporation's national cultural rôle? Arguably economic factors combine with technology and regulation to produce bland news that describes and reassures rather than explains and stimulates.

Perhaps all this will be redressed by the new world of citizen journalism and blogs? In conclusion I will suggest that there are still serious problems of access to electronic/digital media and that, consequently, there is still an important place for traditional media forms.

Aldred, R.

Goldsmiths College

**Constructing buildings, constructing users: patients, health consumers, or social entrepreneurs?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

This paper discusses how primary health care buildings construct different user identities, and the implications of this. It examines three models: small GP-run surgeries, healthy living centres, and one-stop shops, situating them in their economic and social context. Why are these buildings and services changing so dramatically and why they were relatively static for so long? I introduce data collected on the different models. This focuses on a comparison between a one-stop shop and a healthy living centre in neighbouring areas of a large city. Supported by other material, this illuminates differences between the two approaches. The healthy living centre seeks to mobilise "active patients": "turning clients into helpers" in one staff member's phrase. Meanwhile, the one-stop ethos seems more managerially driven. A senior manager told me: "[The healthy living centre] has come from a different kind of ethos, in that it was the community itself felt they needed something, whereas in our case we're going through the health and social care route, saying we believe you need something." Managers take little interest in transforming service user identities, tending to see patients as potential obstacles.

The closing section considers possible future trends, and what these might mean for health care users and staff. For example, the one-stop model jars with government rhetoric about "choice", while the healthy living centre model (which seems to have been abandoned by government) fits with attempts to make people into responsible health-oriented subjects.

Allan, H. T., Finnerty, G, Westwood, O., de Lacey, S., Payne, D., Barber, D.

University of Surrey

**the impact of new reproductive technologies on interdisciplinary roles within fertility clinics**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Workforce changes have affected how nursing is understood and, more practically, what health professionals do and how they work together. In the field of fertility care, the developments in reproductive technologies are driving these changes even faster. In the UK, role expansion for nurses has sometimes been seen as a delegation of unwanted medical tasks to nurses. However, recent work in a British fertility unit, suggests that such role changes may be seen as opportunities for nurses to develop more meaningful relationships with patients, and for health professionals generally to develop more flexible ways of working which are based on less rigid professional boundaries of practice.

Data collection in Australian and New Zealand fertility units suggests that clinics are highly efficient in their provision of care in relation to the number of in-vitro fertilization (IVF) cycles per year, and that, effectively, the treatment plan is a telemedicine format, co-ordinated by the nurse, with the doctor meeting the couple twice during their IVF cycle. This management at a distance has led to less continuity of care but, equally and importantly, less disruption to patients' lives. Therefore, changes in reproductive technologies are demanding changes in how health professionals deliver services, provide care, as well as demanding increased flexibility in working together in order to adapt to change. This paper will discuss the effects of social changes on working practices and the impact on the world of work for health professionals in the context of the discourse on caring, intimacy and the body.

Allibone, L., King, A., and Seetzen, H.

Kingston University

**Exploring 'Sites of Association': negotiating learning, relationships and identities in a Higher Education library setting**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Education

EB.1.62

Everyday work practices do not exist in a spatial vacuum, but are framed by particular work environments. Evidence-based studies of public learning environments, such as university libraries, have been concerned to assess the efficiency of these settings in fulfilling the needs of diverse groups of users. However, these are social settings in which work is not only carried out, but in which work-related relationships and identities are formed and negotiated. This paper argues, therefore, that these settings are 'sites of association' for developing these relationships and identities. Drawing on qualitative data taken from a research project concerned with students' learning places, the paper explores how normative assumptions and expectations materialised in architectural forms, signage and rules and regulations in a Higher Education library setting are conformed to and resisted as students negotiate both their learning practices and their identities as students. It examines how these assumptions and expectations may vary between individuals and groups, creating the potential for conflictual relationships; a form of association that may have moral dimensions in terms of creating collective identity distinctions. Finally, the paper argues that by viewing library settings as 'sites of association' a more grounded focus on the interconnections between work, social relationships and identities in contemporary Higher Education can be achieved.

Andrews, M.

University of East London

**Generational transformation of key political narratives**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

This paper examines some of the processes involved in the repackaging of political stories, as they pass from generation to generation. If, as has been often argued, we are 'storied selves' how do we remould the stories which we have 'inherited' from those who came before us, thereby carving out a place for ourselves in the key political narratives of our time. Although in popular culture, constructions of the 'generation gap' still abide, much current research suggests that as individuals mature, they 'find themselves' not by a total disassociation from the framework of meaning held by their parents and others - represented by the construction of particular stories - but rather by selectively entering and exiting from that framework. Drawing on original data collected in several countries, I will argue that individuals as well as communities have political narrative identities, which are always in flux. Stories and events which were once told one way, and which held a particular meaning, thus become transformed in the service of new competing influences.

**Re: theorising fatness - towards a connecting dietetics**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Food

EB.G.08

The 'energy balance' metaphor underpinning current UK 'obesity' guidelines has easy resonances with the values of control, predictability and objectivity valorised by the dominant scientific paradigm. But is it scientific? In this equation 'society' does not exist. And in its mechanistic simplicity it overlooks physiological and behavioural pathways between social capital and health. For example, sleep deprivation – from anxiety, stress, shift work, environment – may contribute to the high prevalence of chronic 'obesity-related' conditions in low socioeconomic groups; metabolic changes arising from discrimination, such as racism, are linked with abdominal adiposity and hypertension. Moreover, when it obscures relevant research findings on the non-additive but cumulative dynamic of humans interacting with their environment from embryological development onward can it create health?

Like 'race', 'obesity' serves as proxy for a mix of genetic, social, behavioural, occupational, intergenerational and clinical characteristics which vary by group. In treating (it as) a fixed, biologically specific parameter, health/socialcare professionals can inadvertently perpetuate pseudoscientific rationalisations of fundamentally social constructs which serves to widen health inequalities.

While ideally situated to widen debate on fatness and the social body, in endorsing reliance on positivistic epistemologies, mainstream dietetics instead routinises dominant narratives and sanctions a healthist ideology, conserving a limited, consumerist and de-contextualized understanding of health, and fatness, in which issues of power, inequity and gender remain peripheral.

This paper offers an interdisciplinary re-evaluation of the maps currently used to navigate understandings of fatness. It draws on a focus group study (n=12) listening to large women's experience of size discrimination.

**Arminen, I., Auvinen, P., Palukka, H.****The University of Tampere Centre for Advanced Study****Cutting Swiss Cheese - Analyzing the multilayered organization of action in aviation**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

In Reason's model errors in complex environments are represented as holes in Swiss cheese. The organization of action consists of several layers, each involving number of failures. An accident happens if the holes in different layers glide together, forming a pathway for an emerging accident. In our presentation we analyze the multilayered organization of action in aviation. We focus on the repairs that derive from parties' orientation to several sources of knowledge in which new layers of information provide corrections for errors occurred in processing of information at previous layers. We suggest that the analysis of action in interaction can inform us about the multilayered nature of organization of action in complex environments. We note that repairs and corrections in naturally occurring activities inform participants and researchers about troubles that do not, however, cause incidents or accidents thanks to these corrective practices. The multilayered organization of actions provides number of corrective resources against emerging incidents. Our video-taped data comes from two environments, air traffic control centres and simulated Airbus flights, including altogether more than 70 hours of data. The sequential analysis of the action is based on conversation analysis (CA), ethnomethodology (EM), and ethnographic fieldwork. Theoretical aims of the study concern the explication of organization of complex multimodal activities in which talk, actions and technical resources are interwoven. In practical terms, the study aims at making transparent the emergence and the management of errors in complex activities providing basis for the further development of safety procedures.

**Armstrong, J. E.****Lancaster University****Researching classed and gendered experiences: why habitus is a concept worth defending.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

This paper aims to defend a modified concept of habitus and to show the value of this concept in researching classed and gendered experiences. I begin by briefly discussing the main criticisms of Bourdieu's concept, including its perceived inability to account for processes of social change. I argue that habitus, in conjunction with Bourdieu's writings on capitals and fields, can help researchers to ask questions which aid understanding of individuals' trajectories through education, employment and family life. In turn, individuals' accounts of their experiences show the ways the concept requires adapting. Drawing on material from recent interviews with women in the UK, I discuss instances of change, reproduction and resistance in classed and gendered positioning over the life-course. These examples show the incompleteness of processes of socialisation, the contradictions between class and gender positioning, the durability of certain dispositions, and the way changing orientations toward work can arise. Using these accounts, and developing the work of others who have used Bourdieu's theory, I suggest that habitus needs to be conceived as encompassing ethical dispositions, and as a process extending across the life-course. I propose that with these adaptations, habitus can help to account for patterns of social reproduction and social change, and focuses our attention on the particular circumstances in which change is both resisted and embodied. I conclude by drawing out the implications of using habitus in researching women's paths through education, with a particular focus on the classed and gendered dimensions of their experiences.

**Armstrong, V.**

**University College London**

**Gender and Music Technology in the Classroom**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

In recent years within the music classroom, the use of digital technologies has become the focus of music composition, a central component of music education in the UK. The benefits of this increased technologization are presented as unequivocal: all students will benefit from engaging with music technologies and will wish to do so. This unwittingly constructs a technological determinist discourse that masks gendered social relations, reproducing an ideology of male technological expertise where girls may find themselves marginalised, and their knowledge under-valued.

Gendered ideologies within Western art music continue to inform notions of what constitutes a composer and this composer is invariably male. Parallels can be drawn between women's musical compositions and their contributions to technology both of which have been denigrated and positioned in opposition to the contributions of their male counterparts through similar socio-cultural processes. When this is taken into account, a more complicated picture emerges of the gendered music technology classroom.

This paper examines how assumptions about gender and technology become part of the culture of the music classroom. Drawing on data from an empirical study which examined the compositional processes of cohorts of 15-18 year old adolescents, I suggest that boys and male teachers are invariably constructed as the technological experts while female technological competence often goes unacknowledged. Furthermore, as technological discussions with teachers are often monopolized by boys, girls and female teachers are produced as outsiders within these technological culture. I discuss the implications of my findings and offer some recommendations for classroom practice.

**Arya, R., Nehring, D.**

**Plymouth College of Art and Design**

**Identity fragmentation and the loss of self in Bataille**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

In this paper, we are going to examine Georges Bataille's interpretation of eroticism and how it is conveyed through the vehicle of sexuality and the pornographic to explore notions of intimacy and identity. It is our aim to highlight Bataille's - so far underappreciated - contribution to a sociological analysis of the epistemological shifts underlying transformations of intimacy and selfhood in the context of 'reflexive' (Giddens) or 'liquid' (Bauman) modernisation, secularisation, and the 'disenchantment of the world'.

It must be stated at the outset that eroticism in Bataille differs from the economy of sexual reproduction, where the former is conceived within the rubric of transgression and the latter within the confines of procreation. In Bataillean terminology eroticism is 'heterogeneous' and is connected to epistemological questions of the sense of the loss of self. It is through eroticism that one is able to experience a sense of continuity or community, albeit paradoxically whilst in a state of the loss of self. Communal identity then in Bataille presents a radical reworking of our customary understanding of community. He similarly reworks notions of 'intimacy' and 'communication' to present experiences which are diametrically opposite to our perceptions of the terms. The aforesaid terms are used to convey rupture and violence, experiences which precede the fragmentation of self. We will lay down these terms within the context of Bataille's (arguably) first novel, *L'histoire l'oeil* by establishing how 'intimacy' in Bataille is construed in terms of a disintegration of selfhood and becomes a 'violent silence'.

**Austrin, T.**

**New Zealand Broadcasting School**

**Following the mediators: Actor network theory and the world of mediated poker**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

New media technologies offer ways to rethink radically how technologies, networks and social relations can be understood. They also suggest how the social science disciplinary formations that study media might be opened up. This paper undertakes both tasks. First, it draws on ethnography and actor network theory to follow how chains of mediators assemble new media worlds: it takes mediated poker as the paradigmatic instance. We argue the game's transformation from localised face-to-face encounters to a global mediated phenomenon has been accomplished largely through sociotechnical mediators. We show how poker is simultaneously a virtual and live activity mobilised through online gaming, major broadcast tournaments and a variety of portable digital technologies. These have reconstituted its modes of interaction, professional practices and social routines. They also rework understandings about media forms, interactivity and network arrangements.

The method of following opens up how such different worlds are assembled, stabilised or reworked. It also problematises the notion of 'media' and 'media technologies' since constituent mediators are equally implicated in assembling non-media worlds. This opens up the second issue of disciplinary formation by problematising how disciplinary boundaries are constituted and how, in turn, particular genres, such as media studies, are stabilised as discrete disciplinary forms. We discuss how ANT offers powerful ways to rethink the way such disciplines traditionally construct accounts of such mediated worlds.

**Badcock, M.**

**UCE Birmingham**

**Reworking the Physical and Virtual Spaces of Education: Tales from the Frontline**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

This paper examines how the physical and virtual spaces of education can be reformulated through the development of new learning and teaching strategies within and between institutions, drawing upon my experiences of teaching a new module, Sociology of the Internet. This a course which has been developed as part of an ongoing project that seeks to challenge the conventional separation of physical and virtual spaces through the development of new learning and teaching strategies, in particular deeper linkages and dialogue between modules within the same institution and the development of transnational learning communities.

The first part of this paper will retrospectively review the issues and possibilities that arose in other courses that are part of this project before moving on to examine how these can addressed in the development and teaching of a new module. In particular, it examines how lecturers can facilitate greater linkages between modules and build a community of knowledge that students can draw upon to aid the development of a more discursive and productive approach to their learning.

The second part of this paper explores the implications of attempting to mesh modules within the same university together whilst simultaneously developing transnational teaching and learning links, an approach which moves beyond conventional approaches to virtual learning. This section reviews the range of barriers that have conventionally framed online collaboration in light of these new links and examines the new hurdles that were created as the ongoing project was implemented.

**Bar-On Cohen, E.**

**Violence and its annihilation in Karate body practice in its own right**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Violence a prior condition to all martial arts, present at the outset of each exercise curtails intentionality. Nevertheless, martial arts also include ways of annihilating violence and of restoring intentionality. In this presentation I would like to examine aspects of the ways in which in Japanese empty handed martial art Karate violence is engendered and subdued. As all aspects of Karate, annihilation violence too depends on an inter-subjective somatic practice, creating a meaningful world-of-practice while perceiving and moving. Winning the bout, as well as eradication aggression in Karate, are achieved without recourse to cognition in them the body must act in its own right. Body practice itself puts the elements of both body and surroundings in relation to one another and thus constructs both the body itself and its cultural environment. I would like to propose considering the body in its own right and how it is involved in social construction. Following Sheet-Johnstone, I posit the claim that movement as it is preformed organizes a social setting that enables to restore intentionality, obstructed by violence.

**Bartlett, A.**

**Cardiff University**

**At Work in Big Science: Accomplishing Sequencing the Human Genome**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute was the only major Human Genome Project sequencing centre outside the USA, contributing 30% of the final sequence. The Conference theme of 'technological transformation' can be applied to this accomplishment in two ways. Firstly, the ongoing development of automated genome sequencing technologies which provided the foundation for changes in output and efficiency at the Institute. Unlike in many other scientific activities, these changes can be measured by simple metrics. The cost per base pair of sequence fell from 16p in 1998 to 0.07p in 2005, during which time there was a near ten-fold increase in sequence output.

Secondly, sequencing the human genome involved the transformation of the organisation of scientific work; a change in the social technologies of big science in biology. Broadly, genome sequencing was transformed from an activity ordered along craft lines to one structured by bureaucracy; from an activity taking place within traditional small science to an example of rationalised big science.

In accomplishing the sequencing the human genome, work in the Institute became increasingly automated, divided, and supervised. Turning the sociology of the social impacts of science back on itself, science has impacted upon science: materially, through the automation of scientific procedures, and organisationally, through the application of scientific modes of thought to the organisation of scientific work. This paper discusses how these 'technological changes' have changed the work lives of participants in human genome sequencing, drawing on interviews with employees of the Institute from across the sequence 'chain of production'.

**Basham, V.**

**University of Bristol**

**The limits to pride: technology and the negotiation of sexual identity in the British Armed Forces.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

In 2000, the British Armed Forces' longstanding policy of excluding openly gay, lesbian, and bisexual people from their ranks came to an end. Following a European court ruling, sexuality in the military officially became a 'private matter'. Formerly however, the presence of lesbian, gay and bisexual personnel was constructed as threatening to heterosexual bonding, 'incompatible' with life in the services, and as detrimental to military capabilities. Whilst the barrier to military employment has been lifted, other barriers remain. As well as fostering a culture of heteronormativity and hegemonic masculinity, the construction of (homo)sexuality as a 'private matter' further limits the capacity of 'sexual minority' personnel to access support and to express their sexuality and self-identity. This paper explores how technology can provide important alternative spaces for gay, lesbian and bisexual personnel to negotiate identities for themselves within the heteronormative spaces of the British Armed Forces. It considers how virtual networks - such as internet chat forums - are providing different sources of support, expression, and social connections, for and between gay, lesbian and bisexual military personnel, where other networks have failed, or simply do not exist. This paper explores these important issues of identity and technology by applying feminist and queer theory to qualitative research conducted with serving members of the British Armed Forces.

**Bassett, R., Chapman, G.E., & Beagan B.**

**Dalhousie University, Canada**

**Managing Risk: Health, Illness and Family Food Decisions**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

In the Canadian Family Food Decision-Making Project, we interviewed forty-six families from three ethno-cultural groups (African Canadian, Punjabi Canadian, and European Canadian) about their food choices, and participated in a meal and a grocery shopping trip with each family. Over one-third of the families in our study suffer from chronic or acute symptoms or illness. Family responses to symptoms and illness are varied, from prevention in the form of meals prepared and the food available in the house for the whole family, to a changed diet for the individual diagnosed, to little or no dietary change for any family member. In some families, dietary change occurs only when a diagnosis is made, while in other families, food choices are calculated to potentially prevent the occurrence of specific diseases. We address the intersection of health and illness in the food decisions families make, and examine whether the type of response is determined according to acute versus chronic illness. We explore whether responses are influenced by region, culture, or class, and investigate concerns underlying responses such as genetic inheritance, perceived risk, and cultural diagnoses. Our findings will be presented.

**Bassett, R.**

**Dalhousie University**

**Canadian Researchers' Experience with Qualitative Data Analysis Software.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Studies in the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US) in the past two decades have reported researchers' experiences with qualitative data analysis software. Researchers acknowledged both benefits as well as concerns about software use. No information currently exists about Canadian researchers' use of qualitative software. Do Canadian researchers have the same experiences with QDA software as do their counterparts in the UK and the US? How do researchers in Canada use qualitative software? Are they constrained from fully utilizing the software by the availability of training and experience? Is insufficient support in their use of the software a deterrent to both software use and the more complex software functions? And what is the effect of qualitative software on researchers' practices? The impact of software use on the practices of qualitative researchers and the social conditions within which that use takes place is the focus of this presentation. In qualitative interviews, participants were asked to sketch their qualitative data analysis software support networks and to provide postal codes for support network members. Geographic Information System (GIS) maps were constructed and imported into the qualitative software for use with transcribed interviews and sketched diagrams. Early findings indicate the importance for researchers of strong support networks of software users; a propensity towards surface rather than extended use of software functions; and a drive towards scope at the expense of depth of analysis.

**Bates, C.**

**Goldsmiths College**

**Researching the body**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

Shilling (1993) describes the body in sociology as an 'absent presence'. My own PhD work explores the relationship between body, self and society in illness through a visual sociology. Using examples from contemporary photography and visual research, this presentation will focus on the ways in which still and moving images can be used in sociological research to make the body, already conspicuous in illness, visible. Visual representations are both a method of collecting data and a form of representing findings, and specific techniques will be discussed in relation to both aspects of the research process within the context of the physical body. Examples from contemporary photography will include: Jo Spence's photographic documentation of her experiences as a breast cancer patient; Peter Granser's portraits of people with Alzheimer's; and Alexa Wright's projects After Image portraits of eight amputees with phantom limb and Skin close-up shots of four women with skin conditions.

Bauer, J.

Trinity College

**circuits of belief: the social geographies of trinidadian women's engagement with heritage islam**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

Bayat's explication of "Post-Islamism" set out the challenges of understanding the indelible, yet typically overstated, imprint of Islam on the lives of its contemporary practitioners. This process (of fusing "religiosity and rights") is complicated by electronic media and communication technologies, which broadcast instantaneous access to both iconic images and normative knowledge for believers and nonbelievers. Diasporic women engaging Islamic heritage in Trinidad now contend with not only western-defined images of veiled, "confined" Iranian women in sources like *Not Without My Daughter*, but also authoritative, normative presentations of Islamic knowledge. While missionaries from South Asia, and more recently Africa and the UK, were circulating in Trinidad for much of the 20th century, television, internet broadcasts, Islamic 'evangelical revivals,' and personal travel have transformed the means through which Muslims re-imagine their relationship with Islamic heritage. While Trinidadian Muslim women view themselves as active participants in the public life of their different communities, exploring their Islamic and homeland heritages through various 'dawa' (religious education) networks provides women a means for situating themselves in local contexts from which they may otherwise be marginalized on the basis of gender, race, or class (for Afro-Trinidadian 'reverts') or for liberating themselves from increasing orthodoxy (in Indo-Trinidadian associations). Using materials from qualitative fieldwork, this paper explores the transformation of women's re-engagement with heritage Islam in the process of creating their own, modern subjectivities at the intersection of local and global technologies and processes, where they are positioned between outsiders' and insiders' essentialist notions of pious Muslim womanhood.

Beard, S.

University of the Arts London (London College of Communication)

**'Stab Boy; The First Picture': From Private Picture to Imagined Happening**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

This paper will explore the social dynamics of the use of private family photographs within the context of newspaper stories. Owing to technological advancements there has been significant change in the use of photographs in the news. I shall argue that this is more complex than a simple shift from private to public readings of the image. Family photographs are used to develop specific forms of narrative around the experience of misfortune, disaster, crime or atrocity. In this family photographs can at times become entangled in fictive narratives, which I shall term false or imagined narrative where descriptions of the photograph are not always objective but rather interpretive. For example; a family photograph of three girls standing in front of a Christmas tree is all the information we acquire from reading the photograph, but the body text gives more away, it gives a reality to the fiction; 'They posed for a picture in front of a Christmas tree, giggling and teasing each other, before heading off to a club.' How do we know this happened? The writer is projecting what he thinks occurred from the 'narrative' he reads within the photograph. The narratives are not 'in' the photographs as such but surround them. As readers we imagine the moments before and after the image was created. In this paper I will discuss the concept of fictional narrative, which makes evident the gap between the object and representation and the processes involved transforming private family photographs into the public memory of events.

Begum, S. R.

Anglia Ruskin University

**Negotiating minority ethnic identities within organisations: the knowing realities of firefighters**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

The UK Fire and Rescue Service is undergoing a major overhaul, as part of the wider government agenda of public sector modernisation. These reforms have highlighted the under representation of minority ethnic communities which currently comprise 2.4 percent of the workforce. Government reports have indicated racism within the fire service. However, there is a lack of in-depth exploration into the nature of racial discrimination and harassment. My study attempts to foreground experiences, which have often been missing in official accounts.

My own empirical research comprises 21 semi-structured interviews with minority ethnic firefighters largely based in London, Midlands and Scotland. Berger & Luckmann advocate sociological knowledge arising from what people 'know' as 'reality'. It is argued that as 'knowing people' firefighters' voices will enhance insights into the social world of a predominantly white, male organisation.

According to A. S. Wharton as members within organisations experience discrimination social categories become more salient. In relation to the Fire Service this raises two immediate concerns:

- \* In what ways does experiencing racial discrimination interact with minority ethnic firefighter's construction of ethnic identities?
- \* Does facing discrimination produce a conflict between organisational identities and minority ethnic identities and how are the two negotiated and reconciled?

In seeking to 'know' what minority ethnic firefighters regard as their 'reality', the aim is to discern the possible interplay of organisational and minority ethnic identities and develop analyses of racial discrimination and harassment in an hitherto unexplored organisational context.

Behling, F.

University of Essex

**Neoliberalism and Corporate Welfare**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

Since the second half of the 1970s, many welfare states have begun to restructure and cut their programs. Thatcher and Reagan can be considered as symbolic figures for that retrenchment although it only became overtly successful in vivid economies under Prime Minister Tony Blair and the presidency of Bill Clinton. Ideologically, it accumulated in Giddens' formulation of the Third Way and its political representation by Blair. A neoliberalistic theoretical framework accompanied all these processes and thoughts. It is generally assumed that neoliberals reject the idea of a welfare state altogether. However, in this article it is outlined that social spending and free market economy are compatible in the view of Hayek and Friedman. It is possible as long as the government restricts its intervention to such instances where there is a collective good situation or one's working power is restricted like through unforeseen sickness.

Furthermore, it will theoretically be examined in this article if it is even possible to have corporations take care of their employees in a neoliberal economy. Competition and freedom of choice, both fundamental claims of Hayek and Friedman, would be still secured as business leaders can independently decide what kind of and how much of welfare they would like to implement in respect of their business' competitiveness. Current discussions like of Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Capital will be used to back up the argument.

Bellaby, P., Lindsay, S., Smith, S.

Culture & Policy Research, University of Salford

**What can be learned about the prospects for and the drivers of rapid innovation by comparing what has happened with the Internet and what must happen with sustainable energy**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

The Internet is widely viewed as a success story, based on major technological breakthroughs, now widely accessed and expanded and adding value to many spheres of commerce, knowledge and everyday life. We need similar outcomes in pursuit of sustainable energy. The near consensus in the physical sciences is that we have a narrow window in which to substitute for global dependence on fossil fuels and to reverse the accelerating trend of global warming and likely climate change.

What can be learned from the still-evolving story of the Internet that might help us manage the uncertainties ahead for sustainable energy? Conversely, might the comparison cause us to address the history of the Internet differently? In both spheres, innovation has been technological, yet requires considerable infrastructure; each also tests the adaptability of social institutions and calls in question the appropriate balance of planning, regulation and tax and subsidy for the public good and relying on the market as driver; in each there is also an issue about how major innovation must 'add value' or else enable old ways to continue if it is to gain acceptance from the public. This paper addresses the strengths and limitations of the 'transitions' model as an account of innovation.

Bennett, K

University of Leicester

**Memory, emotion and identity**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

This paper draws on research with women in the former coalfields of Durham, exploring the ways in which recollections and representations of the communities past contribute to current identity practices. Based on in-depth group work with four generations of women it explores identity through memories of home, narratives of work and patterns of family life. Set in a landscape being groomed for a different future, the paper considers the emotional consequences of change for women differently associated with a coalfield's past, reflecting on how this continues to influence practices whether or not it is actively embraced.

Berg, E., Chandler, J. Barry, J

Luleå University of Technology

**New Identities and Challenging Work Situations: Middle managers in social welfare departments in Sweden and England**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The aim of this paper is to explore the impact of new public management in social welfare departments in England and Sweden. New public management has been contrasted with its earlier manifestation, public administration. This is because new public management has appeared in a number of public sectors in different parts of the world in the form of private sector managerial techniques. The new public sector management ideas and techniques originated in the commercial sector, but management cannot be seen as neutral or just a technical process, rather it is an activity that has implications for politics, law and the wider civil society. Indeed, the changes in local authorities towards more privatised and pressurised work situations, involving increasing demands on those in middle level management positions dominated by high tech in their everyday lives, have raised a number of questions. These include the following: in what way have these changes led to a changing identity effecting their relation to staff, clients and their career? How have these changes affected the managers' work situation? In this paper we discuss such issues in discussing our data from interviews with 22 middle managers in one social welfare department in each country. The results show that middle managers identify themselves more as generalists rather than specialists and they do not experience new public management negatively, quite the opposite; many of them, mostly women, find it challenging and interesting to engage with new technology and have a wider range of choices on the labour market.

**Personal narratives of HIV treatment innovation and access in the context of social transition**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Technological innovations have radically altered the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment on the HIV epidemic globally. However, the economic and political realities of post conflict societies of Serbia and Montenegro constrain the impact this transformation has upon a capacity to manage HIV as a 'chronic illness'. Despite high profile commitment to the 'scaling-up' of HIV treatment access and delivery globally, there has been little social research investigating the HIV treatment situation in middle income countries and in countries in transition. This paper explores the lived experience of fragile ARV treatment access among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in a transitional setting. Since 2005, we have undertaken over 100 depth qualitative interviews with PLWHA, including additional and ongoing prospective interviews with 23 individuals, as well as collated selected participant audio diaries and email blogs. Our analysis focuses on the liminal experience of HIV treatment and how this may shape individuals' understandings of their identity within society, and more broadly, their society's position within Europe and the global efforts to fight HIV. Key aspects of this analysis focus on the management of medical technological horizons in the context of local economic constraints and the risk management of healthcare rationing in the context of interruptions to medical supply. This study is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

**Bernstock, P.****University of East London****Housing and the Thames Gateway effect**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This paper is based on research carried out over the last year as part of the London East Research Institute's investigation into policy issues in Thames Gateway. The research reported here focussed on housing provision and 106 planning agreements across the subregion.

Research showed that the Thames Gateway is characterised by an array of piecemeal and partial housing projects scattered across the region with some parts experiencing minimal development. Towards the East low density housing schemes cluster around new transport links with minimal employment opportunities whilst further down river, high density flatted accommodation unsuitable for families is developing at a rapid rate to serve the new professionals working in the rapidly expanding financial services sector. The paper concludes that what is needed is a more coordinated and inclusive approach to regeneration that develops housing to meet the need of existing population as well as potential newcomers in a more inclusive way.

**Bertschi, S.****University of Zurich****From mobile phones to nanotechnology: Is there a need for pattern recognition?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

The starting point of this paper is to consider whether the mobile phone is a scapegoat for changing social interaction or rather an "inspired human technology" (Nokia). Related to such a consideration has been the so-called "ambient intelligence", representing a vision where we will be surrounded by sensitive and responsive technological environments. Even though this vision was scarcely noticed by sociologists, two similar topics are becoming increasingly meaningful for society and sociology: whereas pervasive computing refers to the integration of computers in everyday objects and social networks, nanotechnology leads into the realm of molecular and atomic dimensions. This raises the following questions: what are the implications of nanotechnology for social interaction, and how do they differ from those of mobile phones and pervasive computing? In order to answer these questions, it seems necessary to assess the social connections in a world defined by an increasing "invisibility" of technological artefacts. Therefore, this paper introduces William Gibson's concepts of the "nodal point" and of "pattern recognition". These concepts of cyberpunk literature inherently address invisibilities and may prove useful to understand the transition from mobile phones to nanotechnology. The paper concludes by discussing their ability to recognise patterns invisible to the sociological eye and to explain the emerging social realities.

**Bhambra, G. K.****University of Keele****Sociology and Postcolonialism: Another Missing Revolution?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Sociology and its Publics

EB.1.01

New social movements, such as feminism and the gay and lesbian movement, have been integral to sociological debates over the past decade, but have been limited in their ability to transform the discipline at a theoretical level. This frustration has led scholars to discuss these movements as 'missing revolutions' within sociology.

Postcolonialism is the most recent claim to gain purchase within the academy and so we should be beginning to see discussion on 'a missing postcolonial revolution'. That this is not the case, it is argued, is explained by the general structure of sociology and the location of difference as being about cultural 'particularity'. This structure explains both the perceived 'missing revolutions' associated with gender and sexuality and the seemingly paradoxical absence of a 'missing revolution' of postcolonialism. This paper suggests that postcolonialism can transform sociological understandings and open up a public dialogue beyond the pluralism of identity claims.

Bhopal, K.

University of Southampton

**Researching Gypsy Travellers: The complexity of the researcher role.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

This paper will explore the complex net of relationships between and amongst Gypsy Traveller communities involved in research, academics and professionals working in this field and the researcher who is on the outside of all of these groups. This paper will argue that the 'outsider' status of the researcher is a useful and privileged position from which to engage in the research process but that such status is easily compromised in a flux of relationships. The paper will also explore how as a group Gypsy Travellers fall outside of dominant culture and are misrepresented and persecuted by that culture and look at the implications and consequences this has on researching them. It will also examine how Gypsy Travellers fall within an analysis of the 'stranger' in society and that the creation of a group that are 'strangers' has an impact on the relationship between the researched group and the academy.

Birch, J., Curtis, P., James, A.

University of Sheffield

**"Depending on how infectious you felt..." Findings on social interactions in children's hospitals**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Central to this paper is a question about the extent to which children's hospital environments inhibit or encourage children's and young people's social interactions among themselves as well as with other groups such as visitors, relatives and staff. This paper examines data from a recently completed ESRC-funded project called Space to Care. The project used participant observation, mapping, interviews and drawing activities with 4 to 16 year olds across three UK hospitals.

National Health Service documents place strong emphasis upon hospitals' physical characteristics such as light, noise, smell, and décor in enabling hospitals to be 'child-friendly'. In this paper, we take a different focus and contemplate a principal theme within our findings - the theme of social space. We consider the extent to which children's sociable engagement with others is important to them when they are in hospital as outpatients or inpatients. Social interaction arises in some hospital contexts while social detachment or the need for privacy dominates in others. Using interview extracts, mapping data and children's drawings, we illustrate our findings to show that levels of social interaction in hospital spaces are shaped by a number of factors including children's age; gender; medical condition; their levels of hospital experience; design and staffing of hospital spaces. The paper concludes with recommendations for hospital design and health care practice that best meet children's and young people's needs across different hospital contexts.

Bird, K., Oliver, S., Gough, D.

University of London

**Interrogating Research Questions: Identifying, analysing and classifying questions asked in contemporary social science**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Research questions form an important part of the research process. Questions direct the focus, design and practice of the research. Yet, little is known about the research questions or types of question that are being asked in contemporary social science. This paper brings together two parallel strands of work to present a classification of social science research questions. One strand includes empirical work conducted on a sample of articles spanning 16 different disciplines of social science. Research questions were drawn from the original texts and subject to open coding and thematic analysis. This analysis identified questions with different purposes from the interrogative terms and the scope of the substantive topic. The other, independent, strand of work examines existing typologies of questions developed across various disciplines. These typologies were partial and differed in emphasis across the disciplines. In combination, these analyses enable us to develop a system of classifying all social science research questions. The paper applies this classification to compare the types of questions that are being asked within individual disciplines of the social sciences. Key findings are highlighted. The paper then explores the implications of this classification for methodological development in both primary and secondary research.

Birke, L., Latimer, J.

University of Chester

**Natural relations: horses, knowledge and technology**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

It is an anthropological truism to suggest that maintaining tensions and partial connections between nature and culture is a mainstay of Euro-American identities. In this paper we examine a paradox that we think repeats across many domains in late modern life. This is the paradox we refer to as 'technologies of naturalness' and 'natural technées'. We draw upon our two studies of people's relations with horses, focussing on their ideas about what constitutes good 'horsemanship', how such knowledge is acquired and how it helps to perform different social worlds. The first originates in the US, and is referred to as 'natural horsemanship'. This is a growing and fashionable approach to horse training/ management, that figures itself as kinder and more natural, and in opposition to the culture and practices of what they constitute as 'traditional' horse management. The second we describe as traditional Anglo-Irish 'horsey' communities, which are highly socially differentiated. Within this domain people are performed as having affinities with horses, often described as in the blood, bred through family lines. 'It's a way of life', in which experiential knowledge is gained through sheer hard work and discipline. These two discursive sites frequently construct their identities through practices of distinction, including othering each other. One way this labour of division manifests is in the construction of horse training/ riding technology. We explore the discourse, materiality and practice of these two worlds for how they figure horses, persons, knowledge and technology, and the relations between them.

**Blain, J., Wallis, R.J.**

**Sheffield Hallam University**

**Pagans, polytheists, protest and places of ancestors in today's Britain: report from the Sacred Sites project**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

In recent decades, sociology has tended to neglect religion as a constituent of social change. In particular, the emergence of alternative spirituality is undertheorised, and studies of 'new' religions have tended (with some notable exceptions) to disregard connections between meaning, spiritual performance, cultural production and topophilia - fierce attachment to place - that appear to develop within pagan and some other alternative spiritualities. What connects 'hippies' at Stonehenge, road protesters in Prittlewell, activists at Thornborough Henges and tree-house dwellers at Derbyshire's Stanton Moor, with apparently-conventional professionals who meet in Nottingham or Edinburgh - to read poetry, enter altered consciousness, engage in rituals or raise toasts to a grandparent's memory? What, also, separates them - if these disparate groups constitute community, what are the cross-cutting tensions, why might some groups shun others, how are issues of exclusion played out within or between the groups concerned?

These examples illustrate a range of practices and lifestyles often overlooked as trivial, forming matter for the light relief of gossip columns in Sunday newspapers. Yet paganisms are spreading rapidly within today's Britain, and increasingly pagans are taking issue with what they see as problems of disenchantment and re-enchantment, opposing landscape exploitation, often equating their (contested) relationships to place and pasts to those of indigenous peoples elsewhere. We present findings and examples from our Sacred Sites project, with a particular focus on understandings of the 'living landscape' and how its sacredness is celebrated within today's paganisms, and tensions and implications for heritage policy and social inclusion.

**Blich, B. B.**

**Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design**

**Body representations in Photography**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

The body and its images: The purpose of my paper is to debate the problem of body representations by photography. By referring to the mentioned photographers below, I intend to show how the private, the intimate, and the concealed aspects of the body, are exhibited by the camera, and to what extent as a result of this explicit and blunt reflections, a new interpretation of our self has emerged. The fact that the artists mentioned chose to photograph naked bodies in all possible positions, though can not be classified as remotely related to pornography, is nonetheless an example of extreme and uncommon exhibitionism, which to my mind demonstrates and deepens the tendency to interpret the body as a machine void of holiness or divinity.

By placing, as a first step, a camera at a body, and then at the second step - exhibiting it in public, the photographer, achieves at the third step, a change in the image we (as spectators) conceive of the body. No doubt, the works of Eadweard Muybridge, Man Ray, Robert Mapplethorpe, Gilbert and George, Cindy Sherman, Jeff Koons, Helmut Newton - all contribute to the construction of a different conception of the body, and by doing so, they endow the act of photography a context none of the previous means of representation had before.

**Bloch, A.**

**City University**

**Transnational exchanges: do refugees differ from other migrants?**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper draws on a survey of Zimbabweans living in the UK to explore the extent and nature of transnational exchanges between the UK and Zimbabwe. The paper examines social, economic, political, and cultural exchanges and explores the similarities and differences between forced migrants who left Zimbabwe for political reasons and those with different initial motivations for migration. The paper addresses the issue of whether motivations for migration interact with transnational exchanges. The paper shows that the majority of Zimbabweans in the survey were actively involved in social and economic transnational exchanges and that there is a clear inter-connectedness between the social and economic activities of Zimbabweans in the UK and their close family members in Zimbabwe. The paper argues that there are significant differences in the nature of transnational activities, particularly political and economic exchanges, and these correlate with motivations for migration. Those who left Zimbabwe for political reasons were much more likely to be involved in political activities than others. However, when it came to economic exchanges - cash remittances, goods and other in-kind support - the data shows that transnational economic capacity is affected by the structural exclusion experienced by asylum seekers and undocumented migrants as a result of their immigration status.

**Bookman, S.**

**University of Manitoba**

**Interacting with brands in everyday urban life: brand-consumer connectivity and co-generation of urban culture**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

This paper will consider how technologies shape and implicate everyday urban life, by looking at the relationship between brands, consumption, and configurations of urban culture. The paper takes a material culture approach to brands, conceptualized as complex media objects and market cultural technologies designed to frame and articulate processes of production and consumption in the cultural economy. It focuses on the case of specialty coffee brands Starbucks and Second Cup, based on my recent doctoral research in the cities of Toronto and Vancouver. These brands have been at the forefront of the emergence of a widespread café culture, which now features as a part of the experience of everyday city life for many urban dwellers in these Canadian cities.

It will be argued that the brands format an experiential servicescape, which frames and implicates consumers' participation in interactive, embodied processes through which the brands are performed and achieve objectivity. Considering the cultural implications of such interactive processes of cultural consumption and performativity of the brands, it will be argued that through these dynamic processes the brands frame and shape consumers' experiences of everyday urban life, space, and sociality; contributing to the co-generation of urban culture. In particular, the paper will highlight the ways in which brands enact a connection with consumers' everyday urban routines and rhythms, as well as the ways in which they frame connectivity among consumers, forming urban spaces of sociation.

**Boudeau, C.**

**Brunel University**

**The discovery of secret authorship in language-use: Or, how the British dossier on Iraq's WMD finally revealed the Government's spin.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This paper presents an ethnomethodological analysis of the making public of secrecy, specifically in the context of the discovery of the nature of covert practices. It argues that the situated organisation of clandestine activities can become publicly available in subsequent settings. Empirically, this paper focuses on a moment in the Foreign Affairs Committee's inquiry into the decision to go to war in Iraq and examines how a member of this committee used the language of the British Government's assessment of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction (the 'September dossier') to evidence questions about its contested authorship (i.e. that the British government interfered in the translation of intelligence into public information). That is, language-use was oriented to in such a way as to make observable that spin had come into play in the secret production of this document. This argument draws on two ethnomethodological tenets: that the intelligibility of social life is an accountable - or observable and describable - event and that this witnessable intelligibility depends on the reflexive - or embodied - character of the methods by which social life is accomplished. Thus, practices of spin, and the authorship of the document, could be uncovered for they were built in the textual properties of the September dossier.

**Bramley, A.**

**University of Bristol**

**Reflexivity in interviews with 'colonial' women and the representation of colonial narratives**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

This paper is based upon my research into the varying representations of 'colonial' women, part of which has involved conducting oral histories with white British women who lived in colonial east Africa, prior to independence. My study looks at the differences between their own constructions of their historical past in these interviews; and those constructed of them, in other written versions of this history.

The history of east Africa and in particular Kenya has significant social implications for what is remembered of Britain's colonial history due to the social structures and racial hierarchies that ensued. The personal negotiation of change from a colonial society became a crucial element of their narratives. The mediation of this change within the oral history recordings highlighted what were often felt to be pejorative representations of colonial societies. In order to redress these representations, there was a clear desire in interviews to ensure that the 'correct' version of history was given by them in their recordings.

The changing historical circumstances that fuelled my research gave rise to an unstable terrain that often distanced me as a contemporary researcher from the society they recalled and to which in many ways they still related. In this paper I analyse and reflect upon the conflicts I faced while conducting the interviews, (playing parts of them where possible). In particular, this involved a need to employ the social etiquette of their generation, as well as occasionally tolerate racism; issues that I also now face when representing these narratives.

**Breeze, B.**

**University of Kent**

**More than money: why should sociologists be interested in philanthropy?**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Sociology and its Publics

EB.1.01

The act of philanthropy and the experience of being a philanthropist have not yet received significant attention in British sociology. It is easy to dismiss philanthropy as either an antiquated or an American concept - something that belongs in an earlier century or in another country - yet a majority of the population makes philanthropic donations and the daily life of every person living in the UK is touched in some way by philanthropic activity.

Whilst the most obvious feature of philanthropy is money, this paper argues that philanthropy is not just an economic transaction but is essentially a social relationship between giver and receiver. This social connection has implications for the identity of both benefactor and beneficiary and is therefore a fertile area for sociological analysis.

The key theoretical approaches used in this work come from the social capital and gift-giving literature. It is argued that philanthropic gifts 'fuel' social capital creation because, like all gifts, they initiate open-ended relationships based on trust. However, the largest philanthropic acts also engender negative reactions, as identified in original research based on content analysis of media reports on philanthropy. This paper proposes that the collective 'misrecognition' of the logic of gift exchange, as identified by Bourdieu, does not apply to major philanthropy which therefore causes distrust.

Drawing on original research, this paper will argue that philanthropy is not an inconsequential activity of the rich, but rather a rich, and surprisingly untapped, area of enquiry for sociologists.

**Brennan, T.**

**University of Toronto**

**The Power of Contradiction in CRASH: Hollywood's appeasement to white guilt**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

In a world where visual stimulus is becoming more and more irrefragable, our classrooms are beginning to use television documentaries and cinematic film to highlight discussion on many controversial topics. Race and racism are often themes played out in our schools through audio, video and digital recordings. Paul Haggis' movie CRASH can be one example of an extremely powerful tool used to discuss racism and anti-racist strategies for today's youth. But, this film must be deconstructed through an appropriate lens if it is to be delivered successfully. Using Los Angeles as a highly political and stereotypical backdrop, the movie weaves a tapestry of contradictions that could leave today's youth, regardless of their race, feeling defeated in life before they begin, and forever scarred by skin colour, body image and social standing. The movie lends itself to ensuring that in the end white power and class will continue to control all factions of our society. Through the lens of white privilege CRASH is bias, problematic, and an appeasement of white guilt. To highlight the contradiction as a stereotypical metaphor for a world that could exist in Hollywood, but not "in our own backyards", is the necessary follow through in the classroom to ensure that students separate themselves from Hollywood's 'reality' and the continuous contradictory stereotype it promotes.

**Britso, S.M.**

**Lancaster University,**

**"Auschwitz, Hollywood, Guantanamo...": the spectacle of bodies and Sociology of Morality.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Critical Theory, especially in its Adornian version, has presented the relation to the other's body, particularly a suffering body, as the raw material of morality. Such an embodied relation to alterity can only take place on the basis of non-repressive social practices, a position which is also common among contemporary sociologists such as Bauman and Boltanski.

However, the recent use of "suffering bodies" by the media, the spectacle-isation of mutilated and tortured bodies, profoundly disturbs such an experience of morality. Indeed, as I argue in the paper, it leads to the reification of bodies and normalization of pain. Nevertheless, at the same time, there are emerging new kinds of solidarity and new types of demands for political action.

The question emerging in this context is whether it is possible to respond to distant bodies that suffer. In turn, how could this problem of "distant suffering" transform morality itself and the discourses on morality?

This paper engages with a theoretical discussion of mediated and simulated alterity, of distant alterity. Discussing that "distant suffering" often leads to the simulacra of morality, I give an account of how this problem calls for a new agenda for contemporary sociology of morality. An agenda, which dismantles the discourse of normativity by posing elements such as new technologies, corporeality and aesthetics as central terms for moral activity and thought.

**Brooks, A.**

**SIM University**

**The New Economy and the Differentiation of Gendered Labour in Cosmopolitan Cities in Asia**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This paper examines the relationship between the growth of the new economy and its impact on specific labour markets in two cosmopolitan cities in Asia. The growth of the new economy in Asia as elsewhere is characterized by a number of processes driven by globalization. Sassen (1998) shows that the impact of globalization and the emergence of the new economy is characterized by a 'new dynamics of inequality' for which global cities such as Hong Kong and Singapore in Asia, become 'strategic sites not only for global capital but also for the transnationalization of labour ...'(1999: xxx). Sassen shows how such global cities create a space characterized by both 'localized cultures and cosmopolitan elites'.

Professional women can be seen as one of a number of groups located within increasingly differentiated labour markets within Asia producing a 'new dynamics of inequality'. The focus of the paper is on examining this 'new dynamics of inequality' and particularly explores the impact on the position of professional women in the cosmopolitan cities of Hong Kong and Singapore. The questions raised by the paper are: Does globalization and the growth of the 'new economy' present new opportunities for professional women? Is the success of professional women contingent on the differentiation of gendered labour in cosmopolitan cities?

**Brooks, A.**

**SIM University**

**Revisiting Embodiment in Social Theory: Elective Cosmetic Surgery -'Reflexive Self-control' or 'Intimate Troubles'**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Embodiment as an issue for social scientists was recently taken to another level of interest with the crowning in Beijing in December 2004, of "Miss Artificial Beauty", or "ren zao mei nu", the term used for China's growing ranks of beauties who get their good looks by going under the knife' (Straits Times, 2004). It appears that the symmetry between reflexivity, identity and embodiment within postmodern society has achieved its full expression.

As noted by Anthony Giddens (1991: 56) '[T]o learn to become a competent agent able to join with others on an equal basis in the production and reproduction of social relations-is to be able to exert a continuous and successful monitoring of face and body.' For Giddens such monitoring is an aspect of 'reflexive self-control' and denotes a high level of reflexivity in individual choice and freedom. However for contemporary theorists of gender (Plummer 2003: 6), while postmodern society offers an ever wider range of choice of medical technologies and drugs 'to transform that most central organ of intimacy: the body', elective plastic surgery, cosmetic surgery, implants, are all part of what Plummer describes as 'intimate troubles', as the postmodern world becomes characterized by new sexual and gender identities. The paper considers these inclinations to radically transform the body through elective cosmetic surgery. The questions I am seeking to answer in this paper include: How are social scientists dealing with these new aspects of embodiment and identity? Are these new forms of embodiment best understood as providing increasing choices and freedoms or as 'intimate troubles'?

**Brooks, R.**

**University of Surrey**

**Young people, work and relationships: 'colonising the future'?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

At a time when 'personal development planning' is being rolled out across the higher education sector, this paper explores young adults' inclinations to plan for the future and the impact of this on the decisions they make about work, relationships and other aspects of life. Although Giddens (1991) has emphasised the prevalence of strategic life planning (or the 'colonisation of the future') in all strata of contemporary society, du Bois Reymond (1998) has argued that there are important differences by social class, with young people from more privileged backgrounds more likely than their peers to engage in such life planning activities.

This paper draws on interviews with 90 young adults (in their-mid 20s) to question some of these assumptions about relationships between social location and propensity to plan for the future (in terms of both work and relationships). It shows how, within this sample at least, there was a strong association between having had a privileged 'learning career'(such as attending a high status university and identifying as an 'academic high flier') and a disinclination to form detailed plans for the future. In part, this appeared to be related to a strong sense of ontological security and the confidence to resist what Giddens terms 'an increasingly dominant temporal outlook'. The paper then goes on to consider the characteristics of those who were more favourably disposed to planning their futures, and the extent to which these patterns may be replicated amongst other groups of young people.

**Brown, J.**

**University of Essex**

**Secrets and Pies: Contradiction, Complicity and Retraditionalisation**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Food

EB.G.08

Concerns regarding the decline of domestic cooking skills are often seen as symptomatic of the ubiquitousness of 'convenience' food. Ledbetter (1999) argues that historically women gained tacit knowledge of culinary skills and practices by watching their mothers prepare and cook food; a time consuming process facilitated by the domestic division of labour. However, in a society where the number of women engaged in the labour market is increasing, and less than ten per cent are traditional house wives, one could argue that this method of learning has become outdated.

This paper explores how women's social connections provide alternative ways of learning to cook, while simultaneously facilitating the consumption of domestic goods. In doing so, this research gives an insight into the virtually unexplored and feminised world of 'party plan'. Here, the direct selling organisation 'The Pampered Chef', which manufactures kitchen implements and sells them exclusively through the party plan system is used as a case study.

The focus of this qualitative research is upon how apparently 'acceptable' and 'unacceptable' forms of convenience food are used not only to demonstrate the products, but also to teach women new and diverse ways of creating domestic meals. The way in which the product demonstrations are constructed as a feminised space, and product ideology are issues which are also explored.

**Brown, N., Martin, P.**

**University of York**

**The privatised consumption of bioscience - commercial stem cell banking**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

This paper explores new forms of consumption in the biosciences that directly link consumers with a new range of clinical services. The case of cord blood banking sits alongside other forms of direct consumption including, for example, an expansion in privatised fertility services, therapeutic stem cell tourism, self medication, etc. In turn, this denotes a changing formulation of the role of the state in the supply, regulation and oversight of the relationship between consumers and an expanding bioscience services sector. Commercial cord blood banking has expanded considerably over recent years, enabling new parents to pay to have the stem cells of their newborn children preserved for future treatments, should the need (and indeed opportunity) arise. This is one of the few areas where consumers are actively engaged in the public consumption, and rearticulation of, the stem cell vision. The paper elaborates on the politics of expectations in cases of this kind, and reflects on the emergence of prospective future-oriented engagements with new biosciences services.

**Brown, R. Smith, G. Nicolson, P.**

**University of Sheffield**

**(No) families, (No) food: An oral history project with homeless people and service providers.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

(No) families (No) food (NFNF) is a component part of 'Changing Families, Changing food', a Leverhulme Trust funded interdisciplinary research programme at the University of Sheffield.

Recent years have witnessed a change in the provision of accommodation for homeless people, moving from dormitory style accommodation providing the basics of a meal and bed aimed primarily at single homeless men, to supported housing with an emphasis on the provision of packages of support and resettlement.

In light of these developments; NFNF uses food as a lens in which to understand constructions of relationships of care between staff and service users and between service users in supported housing for homeless people. It seeks to explore how constructions of the family are used at meal times, how staff endeavour to create the 'home', what hierarchical eating practices occur and what ideologies exist around food 'choice'.

NFNF uses oral history interviewing with staff and service users in a large hostel for homeless people which is managed by a large national charity. This project is currently in progress running for 18 months between February 2006 and August 2007. Fieldwork is currently underway, and is timetabled for completion in December 2006.

The sample includes oral history interviews with six members of staff and twelve residents from the hostel, with the opportunity for more to contribute informally.

This paper therefore will use staff and service user's memories of food and eating as a key way of exploring relationships within contemporary supported housing for homeless people.

**Burchell, K.**

**London School of Economics,**

**To what extent is governmental public dialogue a new social space?: the case of the sciencehorizons project**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Public dialogue is now being considered or employed by numerous UK government departments and offices (Work and Pensions, Science and Innovation, Constitutional Affairs, Health). In these institutions, public dialogue is increasingly championed as a new social space in which citizens can contribute to policy-making in an inclusive, representative and democratic manner, and in which citizens, policy-makers and experts can share - and learn about each others' - knowledges, values, aspirations and concerns as equal participants. However; critics have argued that spaces of public dialogue are suffused by power relations through which 'other' voices, while increasingly represented, remain silenced. Others have pointed out that, since such spaces are institutionally constituted, public dialogue remains focussed on institutional concerns with little space for other citizen concerns. Further, it is suggested that public dialogue processes remain expert and policy-maker led because equality between citizens, and expert and policy-makers in such spaces is highly elusive. In this paper I will present some early reflections on these issues within the context of the sciencehorizons public dialogue exercise. This project was commissioned by the Office of Science and Innovation to run from January to July 2007, and consists of a range of public dialogue processes on the 'implications of future science and technology' (<http://www.sciencehorizons.org.uk/>). The paper will be based upon research that is part of a larger project on public dialogue funded by the Wellcome Trust.

**Burridge, J.D., and Barker, M.E.**

**The University of Sheffield**

**Motherhood in a time of austerity: rationing and responsibility in women's magazines 1939-1955**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

Based upon a larger project which is part of the Leverhulme-funded Changing Families, Changing Food Programme, the paper will explore the food content of magazines targeted at women, during the period of rationing and food control which began in World War II and continued until 1955.

The talk will examine the ways in which food scarcity is acknowledged in the magazine content, and some of the techniques suggested for dealing with it. The paper will unravel some of the recurrent ways in which women, as wives and mothers, are constructed as responsible and accountable for food provision, and encouraged to 'ingeniously' manage scarcity in such a way as to minimise its impact upon their family, or, household, relationships.

The paper will argue that the normative pressure ensuing - that women 'should' act in specific ways in managing food provision - can be usefully understood via the conception of power mobilised by work on 'governmentality' (Foucault, 1991; Rose, 1999). As such, it will tentatively 'map' the logic of the practices and relationships portrayed in the magazine content on four dimensions (ontology, ascetics, deontology, teleology) offered by Dean (1999: 17), as well as discussing their interrelatedness.

**Burrows, R.**

**University of York**

**Class places and place classes: the spatialisation of class and the automatic production of space**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

Beginning with the work of Scott Lash on the contemporary rezoning of neighbourhoods, this paper empirically examines four very different streets in different parts of England each of which is taken to epitomise one of the socio-spatial zones identified by Lash: live/tame; live/wild; dead/tame; and dead/wild. Within each street we examine the various systems of geodemographic classification to which it is subject by the state and commercial organisations and also the manner in which it is characterised by various internet-based neighbourhood information systems (IBNIS). We then use these four classificatory assemblages of our case study streets (places classes?) as an entrée to a discussion about the 'spatialization of class thesis' (class places?) recently developed by Mike Savage and others and link to this to debates about the automatic production of space ('automated spatiality') found in the recent writings of Nigel Thrift and colleagues. Our concern in the paper is to offer an empirical exploration of the relationship between the vernacular social geographies of lay people and the formal classificatory systems of state and commerce that are becoming ubiquitous.

**Bush, M.**

**Badly Drawn Boy?: a workshop exploring the use and analysis of drawing in social research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

Social actors have been drawing representations of reality since records began with our earliest account of civilization resting in the stick figures of our ancestors. These images were used as mechanisms to make sense of the world and perverse cultural heritage and shared understanding. In contemporary societies new technologies have created innovative ways of self-expression in drawing representation of reality. With the rise of Manga and Anime, new generations have access to wider social representations which cross boundaries and cultures. In a world where the images permeates everyday life and interaction, drawings retain an important genre to consider in the expression of the self and social meaning.

Sociologists of education and childhood have an established tradition of using write-and-draw techniques to access those social actors whose voice had been previously marginalized or ignored. This workshop aims to introduce sociologists to the use of drawings in social research, and work with them to discuss possible ways of over-coming the method's limitations. It will explore possible approaches to analyzing the documents and ways of using them to illustrate or argue research agendas.

Drawing is an established cultural practice; this workshop aims to re-emphasise its practical and theoretical benefits to the social scientist.

**Busher, H. James, N.**

**University of Leicester**

**Email communication as a technology of oppression: Attenuating identity in online research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper considers the impact of online communication, especially in the arena of email interviewing, on the construction of participants' voices and identities. We argue that the form of the communication, devoid of face to face contact, non-verbal communication and the inflections of people's physical voices, challenges participants, and therefore oppresses them, to find ways of engaging authentically with their interlocutors. In this struggle, despite the constraints of the system, participants try to project their normal lived selves. However fears about the system, e.g. how far it may be an insecure environment which will impugn their privacy, leads participants to be wary about being self-revelatory to online researchers until they have evidence of the values and identities of those researchers, in some cases gleaned from fleeting direct personal or telephonic contact or from information sources that are accessible to them. We conclude that despite these problems, generally participants in online qualitative research portray their authentic lived selves although the evidence for this is problematic, rather than any elaborated different persona. However this is greatly facilitated if researchers are able to have at least some face to face contact with other participants in the research. It leads us to speculate that webcams may become important adjuncts to online qualitative research, if physical interpersonal contact or presence is not possible on at least some occasion early in a project, in helping researchers tap the benefits of a medium that can facilitate in-depth extended narratives.

**Calay, V.**

**Université Libre de Bruxelles**

**Architecture as Networks : Building Compromises, Appropriating Objects**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

Recent studies in the French-spoken and in the English-spoken sociological literature on architecture generally distinguish architecture as a socially regulated practice and architecture as a socially appropriated object. Those main approaches to architecture are still unlinked. However, having analysed different debates on architecture, I had to conclude that both dimensions can not be seen distinctively. They interact within controversies that literally build and embed architecture through and within complex networks of humans (architects, inhabitants, civil-servants, politicians,...) and non humans (postcards, guidebooks, reports, programs, magazines,...). Hence, inspired by actor-network theory, I try to revisit those approaches to architecture by bridging the gap between the production and the appropriation processes. In a first time, I analyse architecture as a linear process of two consecutive moments: architecture as a compromise between networks and architecture as an object within networks. The compromise results from the production networks that define an immaterial architecture and permit the physical building process. The object results from the appropriation networks that define a tangible architecture and makes it public. In a second time, this double building process of architecture is presented as dynamics, showing that both production and appropriation networks interact. This is made by reconstructing some examples of those interactions using different case studies - mainly linked with EU's settlement in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg - that show how those networks can intertwine within controversies built on prototypes of architecture (models, computer-generated images, scale drawings,...), all non human resulting from both processes.

**Campbell-Barr, V., Hoggart, L., Ray, K., and Vegeris, S.**

**Policy Studies Institute**

**Lone Parents: Work and Care Orientations and Attitudes Towards Advancement**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The physical and attitudinal barriers of care responsibilities to entering employment have received both political and theoretical attention. However, there has been little consideration given to how care orientations interplay with work orientations and the implications that these have beyond work entry. This paper considers work and care orientations as two separate but interlinking typologies. In doing so the paper develops understandings of how lone parents identify with both of these aspects of their identities and the implications these have for their work advancement. Through analysing the first phase of semi-structured interviews (from a longitudinal evaluation) the paper goes beyond past studies in considering both work and care orientations in relation to one another and considering them beyond entry to work. Further the study is enhanced by considering two groups of lone parents: those who have recently entered work and those who have had a relatively longer spell in work. Within the different orientations to work and care there are a multitude of understandings of advancement. These understandings are understood as fluid with lone parents being at different points as a result of their work and care orientation. The fluid nature enables an understanding whereby a care focused orientation is not always a rejection of work and advancement and can be understood as deferment. The study has implications for employment services interested in going beyond work entry, whilst also developing theoretical understandings of orientations to work, care and advancement.

**Cannon, B**

**University of East London**

**towards an ethic of sociological debate modernity, autonomy and the public sphere**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Sociology and its Publics

EB.1.01

This paper is part of a larger project concerned with the relationship between modernity, the public sphere, sociology and ethical debate. But here I focus on the ethics of sociological argument. My proposition is that an argument is ethical - by modern standards - if it accords interlocutors the right to participate in the construction of their own social identities. It follows that an argument is unethical if it ascribes an identity to interlocutors, without affording them the right to participate in its construction. When functionalism dominated sociology unethical arguments prevailed. Modern agents were reduced to the status of mere means to the ends of a supra-human Society. Failure to abide by its common value system rendered an individual (objectively) immoral (deviant). However, while the baleful influence of functionalism has receded, its positivist ally remains evident in contemporary modalities of argumentation. I shall illustrate this in relation to the writings of Bruno Latour. In a bold move, Latour repudiates the modern separation of nature and society - along with the modern epoch responsible for it - in favour of their non-modern entwinement. From the standpoint of the latter, modernity is a mere illusion that has never actually occurred. But such a modality of argumentation is unethical by modern standards. In claiming to disclose our true (non-modern) selves, Latour (in the guise of objective expert) not only imposes an identity upon us that we have played no part in constructing he also abolishes the (modern) right to do so.

**Carter, E. K.**

**University of Essex**

**"The best medicine? Laughter in the police interview on a conversation analytic level"**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This research analyses the production and management of laughter in the police interview on a conversation analytic level. Laughter may appear a strange choice of phenomenon to analyse in this context but it is the very assumption that laughter has no place in such a situation that makes its presence that much more interesting. The analysis of laughter in contexts in which it is not expected or sought, such as institutional or morbid settings, provides an insight into how it is used as an interactional device to accomplish tasks within the interaction. This addresses phenomenon whether covert or overt, specifically mediated as a tactical manoeuvre by the police or the suspect, or as a reflection of the tacit orientations inherent in all points of institutional talk. Of special interest is how the use of laughter by suspect and officer may be symptomatic of possible conflicts of interests these roles represent. Indeed, findings demonstrate the different uses of laughter as a tool across participants and contexts. That the use of laughter performs wide actions across contexts in addition to those reserved on a local level suggests that, although standardised across interaction, laughter is also managed context-specifically. By using laughter the suspect is provided with an additional method of expressing their innocence, truthfulness and other assertions that, when expressed lexically in such a context would not necessarily be believed. The officer is also afforded an additional method of communication that allows them to express what may be restricted through procedures and protocols.

Casaglia, A.

University of Milano Bicocca

**Cinema And The Creation Of Urban Identity: Milan landscapes between representation and imaginaries.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

Through Soja's concept of a trialectic relation between identity, space and representation, I try to examine how urban identity is constructed in reference to the cinematic representation of cities.

By defining visible "that which appears subject to reproduction on the screens of a given era" (Sorlin, 1979), we can understand how movies are located within the codes of visibility in a certain era so to appear as it's product, but we also gain insight on how movies transgress such codes so to influence and stretch the limit of visibility itself.

Proceeding from the analysis of the cinematographic text to the research of iconic indicators which define urban reality, we shall also compare our "iconic findings" with the descriptions which academics and social researchers suggest for the city.

I have chosen Milan as the geographic location on which to focus attention and the processes of modernization as the subject of analysis, because of their importance in defining new urban identities and new urban imaginaries.

I discovered those which can be described as icons of filmic grammar, which are clearly correspondent to those realities that scientists consider as archetypes of Milan's historic mutation between the twenties and the fifties, or directly coincides with the symbols of modern day morphology.

Trough time cinematic productions enlightened the rising of difficulties implied by accelerated progress and unwelcome consequences of modernization, taking into analysis the character of contemporary citizens living in an unqualified post-modern panorama in which the isolation of individuals is ever greater.

Castan Broto, V.

Forest Research/University of Surrey

**The construction of sense of place and identity in a pollution landscape in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This study examined how identity is constructed in everyday language, through experiences and interactions. 'Place' emerged as a significant factor in the construction of identity. However, the relationship between identity and place remains relatively unexplored. Place and landscape can be understood as social constructions, too. Thus, the construction of both identity and place seems to occur through the same interlinked processes. The aim of this paper is to better understand the relationship between sense of place and identity studying both through looking at discursive practices.

This question is explored by analysing a case study on environmental pollution in Tuzla, a city in the North-East of Bosnia and Herzegovina. To understand the local perspectives on the environment 36 in-depth interviews were carried out among the communities directly affected by the disposal of coal ash from a nearby coal fired power station. In Tuzla, environmental pollution influences the routine development of a sense of place. In consequence, local inhabitants develop different identities which appear to be linked with different roadmaps for action. While sense of place appears to influence the formation of new social identities, these also create new understandings of the place where they live suggesting alternative proposals for social action.

Catto, R.

University of Exeter

**Religion in migration: exploring the management of the liminal identity of missionaries.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

Currently there is a lot of debate in sociology about globalisation and its relationship to issues of migration, identity, ethnicity and nationality. However, religion has tended to be neglected in this ongoing debate. Thus, this paper offers a redress of the balance through focusing on religion's involvement in the construction of people's identity in a globalising world, and its interaction with migration, ethnicity and nationality. This is done through reference to case studies conducted using ethnographic methods of particular Christian missionaries from a range of home countries, including Nigeria, Kenya, India and the Solomon Islands, undertaking a variety of work in different parts of Britain.

These missionaries are united with people on another continent through their belonging to a transnational religious community. The rapid intensification of global travel and growth of telecommunications over the course of the past century have enabled them to organise to temporarily migrate, meet such people, and engage in social action in Britain. Yet, these modern technologies also help the missionaries to maintain their connections with their country of origin. They are able to make return visits, sustain relationships with family and friends via the Internet, and learn about events at home through the media. They can also keep home with them embodied in photographs and music. Such activities not only allow missionaries to manage, but also perpetuate, their liminal state. The paper will show how the work of respondents constitutes a new form of mission and migration shaped by religious belief, and contemporary global trends.

**Chattoe-Brown, E.**

**University of Leicester**

**The social transmission of choice: An exploratory computer simulation with applications to "hegemonic discourse"**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Rational choice (which argues that individuals choose between actions on the basis of their respective costs and benefits) is a novel but controversial approach to understanding social behaviour. From a sociological perspective, however, the theory neglects an important question: how do social actors come to conceptualise choices as they do? In particular, social actors not only communicate about their choices and resulting outcomes but also (incidentally) draw attention to options that others have not considered. The paper presents an agent-based simulation in which different kinds of information about choices are transmitted and explores the results and their implications. This approach is of particular value in providing a concrete demonstration of the phenomenon of hegemonic discourse. In a standard rational choice model where options are common knowledge, all actors with the same preferences should make the same decisions. By contrast if choice information is transmitted socially, the concerns of a powerful group (or majority) may reduce the ability of a weak group (or minority) to choose options appropriate to them without any exercise of coercion or discrimination. This approach also gives concrete form to the idea of situated rationality in ethnographic settings. A particular set of actors, with a particular conception of choice, may perform actions that are "locally" rational while appearing irrational or counter-productive from the perspective of "outsiders" who do not understand the context. This extension to rational choice thus reconciles its empirical status with the possibility that there may be "multiple rationalities" to be apprehended.

**Clark, D.**

**London Metropolitan University**

**Relocation to Crete: new identities and new relationships**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This is a study of an expatriate organisation in Crete, based in Chania, on the western coast. The members come mainly from Britain, North America, Germany and elsewhere in Europe. A postal questionnaire was sent out and 100 completed questionnaires received. Follow-up interviews were conducted with 20 members.

The study focuses on the process of adaptation to a new social environment. It explores the manner in which multicultural encounters take place within residential neighbourhoods, play spaces and places of worship. In particular it focuses on the process of creating a sense of being "at home" in a new environment. This sense of being at home involves both the physical home and more intangible social aspects, connecting the individual to others.

The discussion focuses on the relationship between insiders and outsiders. For some, marriage into the local community provides an important means of social integration. Many are seeking to establish new identities for themselves following marriage breakdown and new partnerships, redundancy or retirement. Most rely on a combination of dependence on the expatriate enclave and on their ability to 'network'. Cafés and bars facilitate networking, as well as expatriate associations and faith institutions. Relocation to Crete entails maintaining a multiplicity of social ties with local Cretans as well as with other expatriates, whilst still maintaining some ties with one's previous home-base, thereby maintaining global as well as local ties.

**Coffey, A. Lashua, B, Hall, T.**

**Cardiff University**

**Interludes, intermissions and transitions: young people's 'everyday' biographical work**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

This paper explores the social connections between biographical narrative, youth identities and changing physical/economic/social landscapes in South East Wales. We report on a series of biographical interviews, conducted while walking with young people through material and transforming places. These interviews have provided opportunities to reflect upon the ways in which everyday (but by no means mundane) experiences are narrated and understood. Examples from our conversations with young people will be used to illustrate the ways in which often complex and complicated life events are routinely translated into everyday happenings by young people. The disparate impacts of social and economic regeneration, the shifting worlds of post-industrial employment and education opportunities, changing relations with families and peers, and diaphanous transitions into adulthood are subsumed within the quotidian comings and goings of everyday life-expressed through the (extra)ordinariness of young people's biographical work.

Cohen, P

University of East London

**Doing the Business?: Regenspiel in the Making of Thames gateway**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This paper is a contribution to the critical ethnography of planning and is based on participant observation of business meetings between regeneration agencies, property developers, and other stakeholders in the Thames Gateway Plan for Sustainable Communities over the past two years. The key images and tropes, the jokes and jargon, the stories and banter used in these meetings are considered as moves in a language/power game, and the role of 'regenspiel' in creating a shared community of practice and reducing potential conflicts of interest is assessed.

How the business of regeneration is actually conducted is then related to the official documentation and discourse of the Thames Gateway Plan. The question of whether there remains an irreducible gap between map and territory, between the authorized version of the plan and what is happening on the ground, and whether this gap can be invested by other voices, and other concerns is considered by drawing on some of my recent research in the Royal Docks.

Cohen, R. L. and Pitimison, N.

University of Warwick

**Virtually democratic? The antiwar movement, online interaction and democracy**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

This paper empirically questions the proposition that the internet has provided a new, more democratic space for social movement organisation. Focusing on the post 9-11 antiwar movement in the UK, it is shown that the internet (either email or the web) is seen by a large proportion of activists as a primary source of information. Furthermore, it is clear that the online communication has widened the space for activism in specific ways, for example: improving the connections of activists who are geographically dispersed. However analysis of the ways in which antiwar protesters use the internet shows that interactions are overwhelmingly hierarchical and uni-directional, providing few opportunities for discussion, debate or the development of democratic consensus about action. The failure of online discussion lists to provide this space is shown by a curvilinear relationship between the duration of activist engagement in the antiwar movement and propensity to spend time on these lists. This paper therefore raises significant doubts about the democratising nature of this technology.

Conway, D.

University of Bristol

**Interviewing white men: Gender, sexuality and race in in-depth interviewing in South Africa**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

This paper analyses the construction of identity and the representation of history in qualitative, in-depth interviews and in the articulation of self-narratives relating to previous political acts. The empirical focus of the paper is on the author's experience of interviewing white men who refused to serve in the apartheid-era South African Defence Force for political reasons. In a reflexive methodological analysis, I argue that tropes of masculinity, sexuality and the gendered subjectivity of the interviewer and interviewee are central to the joint construction of meaning in an interview and in the creation of a self-narrative relating to the interviewees' life history. Masculinity and sexuality were also focused upon and engendered in the interview setting and the paper will analyse performativity and power relations in an interview setting as a means of revealing narratives of sexuality. As I researcher, I found that many narratives relating to previous controversies and failures of the war resistance movement were silenced in the men's narratives and that occurred because of the importance of these narratives to the men's contemporary self-identities. Furthermore, my representation of the history of objection caused controversy amongst some former objectors precisely because of the role this history plays in defining contemporary white identity (where it has become politically important to represent the war resistance movement as unambiguously successful and remarkable).

Cook, D

University of Illinois

**Commerce and Care: A recipe for 'Children's Food'**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Food

EB.G.08

In recent decades, the designation of "children's food" has arisen as a highly developed and increasingly nuanced product category of material-commercial culture, particularly in the wealthy nations of the Global North. In the process, what constitutes the realm of "children's food" has come to depend less on the kinds of edibles ingested and increasingly on the dynamics by which these signify and define a specified children's realm of meaning and consumption.

Yet food uniquely privileges the child's perspective and the child's subjectivity as authoritative. Food items are things over which children gain a sense of propriety early on in life. Consuming food—here in the sense of eating, but extending to experiencing and purchasing—thus centers the child's perspective thereby crowding out, even at times displacing, that of the adult.

In this paper I investigate some tensions surrounding the recent history of the development and design of "children's food" in the US context. I make use of interviews with mothers, children's marketers and of observations of mothers and children in US supermarkets, as well as consulting trade materials and product packaging. I offer analysis and discussion centered on conceptualizing children's food as being multiply articulated along gustatory, semiotic and cultural dimensions and, significantly, oriented to the child's views, preoccupations and desires. In particular, the discussion will examine how invocations of "fun" and "fun food" are deployed by marketers and taken up by mothers to negotiate children's expressions of selfhood through a commercial lens.

Couldry, N.

Goldsmiths College

**Actor Network Theory as a Tool for Theorising Mediation: Some Strengths and Limitations**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper will attempt to establish an overview of what so far has been an under-developed relationship - between Actor Network Theory (as a tool for understanding the establishment of networks and power concentrations) and media research. After a brief encounter in the early 1990s (around work at Brunel University on ICTs: Silverstone 1994), there has until very recently been insufficient dialogue between ANT as it has evolved and media research. It is time for a reassessment.

This paper will argue that ANT's scepticism towards 'the social', and its radical analysis of how networks of power are 'constructed' (but not, as Latour reminds us, 'socially constructed'), provides an important critical perspective for understanding the emergence of both old and new media institutions, and their frequent claims to provide us with a privileged vantage-point on 'the social' (cf Couldry 2003). On the debit side, it will argue that ANT is a theory of associations, not representation, and as such is less well-positioned to help us understand the complex 'effects' of media representations of the social world, as they circulate and get absorbed in everyday practice: in this respect, the paper will review Latour's discussion of 'panoramas' in *Reassembling the Social* (2005) finding it unhelpful and perhaps also evidence of a certain political quietism in ANT.

Cox, N.

Sheffield Hallam University

**Fears, identities and bureaucratic moments: a reflection on disability, researcher identity and gaining access to the field of enquiry.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

This paper will outline the personal, philosophical and methodological quandaries experienced by the author, a neophyte researcher, during his process of gaining access to potential research contexts for the purpose of undertaking disability-related qualitative research. In doing this, he aims to demonstrate the utility that the process of 'gaining access' has as both a methodological enterprise, and as a research pre-informant in its own right.

Drawing upon interdisciplinary readings of Foucault, Bourdieu and others, the author will discuss personal and emancipatory concerns related to his location as a 'researcher' in the field of disability, his philosophical concerns related to the transmission and elucidation of disability discourses within the access-seeking process, and epistemological and methodological issues that may well arise from this as his project develops.

In conclusion, the author aims to have illustrated that the process of gaining access has been more than a passive, ritualistic and data-absent stage in the process of research; rather, it has been an active, personally challenging and theoretically questioning moment that will critically inform the evolution of the project as a whole.

Cross, K

University of East London

**'The cult of distinction' amateur photography and photography education**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

In his book *Photography a Middlebrow Art* ([1965] 1990) Pierre Bourdieu marks out two different functions for photography; one is the 'cult of unity' and the other being characterised by 'cultivated differences'. Photography education is often involved in the latter, encouraging students to mark their practice as distinct from the majority of camera users. With reference to observations of adult education photography classes, I consider what this type of education involves and how students' practices of photography are being transformed within this space. Primarily students are encouraged to reject the amateur function of photography in order to acquire professional techniques and ways of looking.

Although amateur discourses of photography appear to be removed and negated through the process of education, they actually remain present in interesting ways. The amateur mode of photographic seeing, which involves familial looking and story telling, persists in relation to the acquisition of professional discourses of photography. This might be an example of what Bourdieu meant when he said that efforts 'to establish photography as a fully legitimate artistic practice almost always appears foolish and desperate because it can do practically nothing to counteract the social key to photography' (1990: 97)

Cudworth, E.,

University of East London

**Theorising social natures: complexity theory and social domination**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

The 'natural environment' is characterised by incredible difference, yet its complexity is often homogenised in sociological understandings. Until very recently, 'nature' has generally been seen as beyond the 'social'. This paper will argue that social formations are ecologically embedded in inter-species networks, and that sociological work needs to reflect this more strongly. Despite this co-constitution of the 'social' and 'natural', the paper also argues that non-human nature is subject to a complex system of domination which privileges the human. Despite the dynamic qualities of the contemporary formations of natured domination, intimations of a posthuman 'condition' are very much over drawn.

The paper examines the burgeoning work on systems thinking in both natural and social 'scientific' analyses of complexity, and suggests how some scientific models have developed useful conceptions that may be deployed both in the understanding of relatively contained social formations, and in the analysis of systemic relations between human communities, non-human species and environmental contexts. It proposes a concept of 'anthroparchy', a complex social system of natured domination, which can be understood as a network of institutions, processes and practices that can be evidenced in particular social forms. The social formations implicating certain non-human animals in contemporary Britain provide illustrative examples. Within a complexity frame however, 'anthroparchy' cannot stand-alone. Rather, specific formations of social natures are emergent as a result of the interplay of a range of systems of domination.

Culic, I.

University of Windsor

**The transnational lives of nations. Kin-state legislation and identity dilemmas in Eastern Europe.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

Most of the newly independent states and the democratising states of Eastern Europe engaged in a process of state building qua nation building, after the fall of the communist regimes and federations. Constitutions and different types of legislation, such as citizenship, national minorities, or linguistic legislation, were tailored to build a state of and for the "titular" nation. My paper will focus on a particular type of legislation - kin-state legislation - which reflects a state's interest in the welfare of its national minorities abroad. Kin-state laws express competing views of nationhood and citizenship, and were devised by Eastern European states in order to provide their external minorities with institutional forms for symbolic and practical belonging to the nation. The fierce debate over Hungary's "Status Law" (Act LXII of 2001 on Hungarians Living in Neighbouring Countries), which introduced an institutional form of trans-state national belonging through its "certificate of Hungarian nationality," is a symptomatic example for the efforts to re-conceptualize the Hungarian nationhood in a deterritorialized form. Practically annulled by Hungary's access to the European Union, it was followed by a proposal to grant dual citizenship to Hungarian ethnics abroad. My analysis will focus on several case studies to analyze such transnational nation-building processes. It will reveal the meaning of nation in these projects, and indicate the practical consequences of multiple institutional forms of national belonging, for individuals and national communities.

Culley, L. Hudson, N

De Montfort University

**"He will have a history - same as my family". Ethnic identity and assisted conception in British South Asian communities.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

Despite an insistence of the importance of recognising 'local knowledges' and diverse 'publics' there has been relatively little work which explores the social construction of science-society relations in the context of ethnicity. This paper uses analyses from a study of the public perceptions of gamete donation in British South Asian communities (RES-160-25-0044) to explore intersections of gender and ethnicity in narratives of the possibilities of using and donating eggs and sperm to assist couples to conceive a child. The study included 14 single gender focus groups, with 100 participants (63 women and 27 men) of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic origin. Participants constructed complex and sometimes contradictory meanings of 'substance' and relatedness in the accounts of what is 'passed on' and what should be 'matched' in the process of gamete donation. For some participants, 'matching' donors and recipients was only important at the physical level. However, the idea that gametes carry cultural connections and ethnic identifications was a strong theme in several groups. The paper will focus on the ways in which participants envisaged the religious, 'ethnic' and cultural identities of donors and recipients; how they saw the transmission of such identities, via gametes, to the donor-conceived child and how they articulated the 'risks' of using donor gametes from 'other' contexts. The discussion also explores how gender is inscribed in this process. The implications for clinical practice are also briefly considered.

Curran, T.

University of West of England

**Re-storying Disabled Childhood: A Post Structural Framework for Social Work**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

Post structural theory of power, knowledge and the subject provides the tools to analyse the links between intimate relations and cultural practices. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate how, when applied in a 'discourse action research' project in social work, this framework contributes to practical transformation without resort to relativist or liberatory statements. The aim was to promote 'listening to disabled children' in response to legal requirements and the social model of disability. The project entailed a cycle of facilitated discussions with a group of social workers held over eighteen months. Three stories are presented from the subsequent analysis produced in the final stage of doctoral study.

The first story describes a shift in the social workers' accounts from the deferent relations of medical/managerial discourse to authored, reflective technologies used in a 'child-centred' approach ('discourse action'). In the second, disabled children are provided with assistance to participate in the community and an alternative concept of disabled childhood is produced ('discourse performance'). The re-storying of disabled childhood achieved by disabled adults and increasingly by disabled children is apparent in the literature, however the third story highlights the enduring 'discourse dynamics' between social workers and disabled people that 'box' disabled children's access to alternative statements.

The analysis shows how social work operates as a system of discursive production and dispersal of concepts of disabled childhood beyond the direct encounter. The discussion considers the implications for future re-storying of disabled childhoods.

Curtis, P

University of Sheffield

**'It gives them licence to pick on you': childhood obesity and healthy eating in schools.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Over the last couple of years, there has been renewed interest, in the UK, in enabling children to make 'healthy eating' choices within schools. Fuelled by concern over the growing 'problem' of childhood obesity, the well-publicised campaign of the celebrity chef, Jamie Oliver, has helped to precipitate the newly formed School Food Trust's promise to 'Turn the Tables' and transform school food.

This paper draws upon data from a recently completed qualitative research study, which explored, with young people, their experiences of being obese: 18 children and young people with obesity, between the ages of 10 and 16 years of age participated in focus group discussions and individual interviews.

The paper examines the perspectives of young people with obesity on healthy eating in schools. Many young people with obesity undertake substantial and on-going work in interactions with their peers to negotiate an acceptable sense of self within a hostile school environment and to resist the exclusionary processes that characterise much peer interaction. Foods that have come to be associated with healthy eating draw attention to the body and justify and intensify surveillance over the overweight body by others within the school. Making 'healthy' food choices can therefore increase the vulnerability of young people with obesity. The paper describes the strategies used by young people to reduce their vulnerability within the school and concludes by suggesting some implications for healthy eating initiatives.

Dant, T.

University of East Anglia

**Type. Writer. Typewriter**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

The conceit of graphology may have little credibility, but handwriting can still reveal the identity of the scribe and we might judge a 'hand' by the adornment of the letters, the flourish, flow and clarity of the writing. We think we know what type of writer is at work, even if we are unsure exactly who it is. The typewriter mechanises writing so that no one can be identified merely by the appearance of what they have written all is of a type. This alienating potential of the typewriter is commented on by Simmel, Heidegger and more recently Kittler who see in it not only the erasure of the personal identity of the scribe but the industrialisation of writing itself. For others, by contrast, the typewriter becomes an object of affectual attachment (Kracauer) or, as affectation, a form of resistance to more recent keyboard technologies (Auster). The typewriter at least mechanically transferred thought into print but now the 'feel' of the computer keyboard has diminished so the lightest of touches merely creates forms of light; writing that is infinitely transmutable and delete-able. Yet the keyboard continues to provide a field for transforming thought into language through the sequential depression of digits that recalls the manipulation of musical instruments. Artist or machine operator, individual or cog? we consider whether the typewriter really produced a different type of writer.

**Davide, P.**

**Nottingham University**

**Latinos' mobilization and the integration debate in Britain**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

In both policy and academic circles, new immigrants have generally been considered objects rather than subjects of politics. This attitude has been reflected in researchers neglecting how new immigrants engage collectively to address the difficulties that they encounter in the receiving context. The paper will provide an analytical description of the political efforts made by Latin Americans in London to improve their conditions. By considering their collective practices of citizenship the paper highlights the inadequacy of subsuming immigrants' civic and political engagements under the rubrics, on the one hand, of electoral behaviour, and on the other, of transnational politics. The case of the Latinos will provide the basis for critically engaging with the current British public debate on integration, in which multiculturalists are being challenged by a mounting neo-assimilationist wave. This paper draws on an two years funded project carried out at the Centre of Migration, Policy and Society (Oxford University) through a combination of participant observation and interviewing with migrants, civic activists, trade unionists, local authorities officials and politicians.

**Davies, S.**

**Imperial College London**

**Authority and agency in a science-society dialogue space**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

There is currently a 'new mood for dialogue' (House of Lords 2000) in the language of relations between science and society in the UK. This recent emphasis on dialogue is expressed both through new participatory processes which seek to open up science policy to public voices, and in a wave of communication events and processes which use new interactive forms (Lehr et al forthcoming). Both types involve new kinds of social spaces where rules and norms are uncertain and under negotiation (Irwin 2006; Wynne 2005).

In this paper I examine a case of the second type: a new space for science dialogue which has no formal links to science policy. The Dana Centre, part of London's Science Museum, is a purpose-built, wired space which opened in 2003 and which was designed to host dialogue between science and publics. Using ethnographic discourse analysis techniques, I analyse the assumptions embedded within the space itself and in the flexible rules and norms of interaction (both virtual and face to face) within the space. Examining how these assumptions relate to where authority and power is placed in the Dana Centre, I argue that such spaces for dialogue are in some respects more traditional in how they negotiate science-society relations than they would suggest, but that they also remain flexible and uncertain environments with scope for public agency and control.

**Davis, M. & Squire, C**

**University of East London**

**Global perspectives and local tensions in HIV techno-identities**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

In this last presentation for the HIV technologies symposium, we reflect on how the speakers have explored the contestation around different spheres of HIV technology in developed and developing worlds and the interrelations between these fields. This symposium is not a tale of two pandemics delineated by the technological haves and have-nots: the ARV and the ARV-deprived world of AIDS, or the low, declining or stable-prevalence HIV world of prevention success and its high or increasing-prevalence twin. Instead, the symposium has engaged with multiple, intercalated epidemics even within single countries. The possibilities of more effective treatment since the mid 1990s; an international commitment to developing-world treatment delivery since 2003; new approaches to prevention initiatives that address women's empowerment; and an engagement with the prevention capabilities of treatment have each contributed to a distinct stage within the epidemic. But this technological juncture implies some tensions for people affected by HIV. For example, it seems to us that treatment and prevention discourses at times work at cross purposes. The capacity of treatment to alter HIV in the body by amount and type gives rise to an understanding of a post-treatment, manipulable HIV. But this understanding of HIV is in tension with HIV prevention imperatives which address categorical risk identities (positive, negative) and position people as 'at risk' and 'a risk'. In connection with this tension and other concerns raised in this symposium, this paper will highlight key themes and provide the basis for a final panel discussion.

**Dawson, A.**

**University of Chester**

**New Era Millenarianism and Identity Formation in the Santo Daime Religion of Brazil**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

The paper builds upon fieldwork currently being undertaken with the Brazilian new religious movement of Santo Daime. The broader project of which this paper is a part is concerned with identifying and interpreting the macrosocial, midrange and individual factors which contribute to the geographical spread, demographic transition, organizational development, and repertorial transformation of the Santo Daime movement and their implications for the religious identities of individual members. The paper to be delivered focuses upon the contents and function of millenarian beliefs in relation to the formation of individual religious identities of contemporary Santo Daime members. In addition to setting the millenarian beliefs in question within their Brazilian context, the paper will address the factors (macro, midrange and micro) involved in the espousal by predominantly white, urban professionals imbued with a late-modern habitus of beliefs traditionally associated with a mixed-race, rural peasantry raised within popular religious contexts.

Day, G.; Davis, H.; Drakakis-Smith, A.

University of Wales Bangor

**English migration into Wales: its social and political repercussions.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

While research into ethnic minorities in Wales has gathered pace in recent years, little is known about Wales's largest ethnic group, the English, although the Welsh/English boundary remains the main marker of ethnic distinctions. This paper will draw on a study of migration into selected communities in north-west Wales to examine how English incomers have integrated, socially and politically, into Welsh life, how they have responded to media and political criticisms of population change, and how their sense of Englishness has adapted accordingly. It will report on data gathered by telephone survey and extended interviews, and contextualise the findings in relation to processes of devolution and differentiation among the nations of Britain.

Dayson, K.T.

University of Salford

**Shopping with 'gold credit cards: Understanding the development of 'deferred money'**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

Building on the analysis developed by Ingham this paper argues that the concept of time is a meaningful way to dichotomise and understand money. Thus money should be seen as 'instant' (cash) or 'deferred' (e.g. credit). This definition enables us to categorise debit cards with coins, and credit cards with barter, and thereby avoid the technological fixation with different forms of contemporary money. Moreover, this helps grasp that the changing commodification of trust of money is a more significant development. Whereas instant money relied on state guarantees for legitimacy and was therefore impersonal, deferred money was interpersonal. However, if industrialisation and depersonalisation of deferred credit in the post-war period was to be achieved the banking sector required state support, usually through the introduction of consumer credit legislation. Once in place the banks' sought to create a 'market' through exclusion and, subsequently, by differentiation, in which deferred money was originally limited to certain social classes, and as the service expanded multiply media, such as 'gold cards'. Today deferred money is consumed in much the same way as the goods and services it is used to purchase, merely adding a layer to the consumption process, while simultaneously retaining the 'earmarking' prevalent in other forms of money. Thus a person will use different forms of both instant and deferred money in different social settings, and in different company, but money is not a detached signifier as it remains socially determined representing the authority of the guarantor.

Delamont, S. and Stephens, N.

Cardiff University

**Up on the Roof: Paradoxes in the Habitus of British Capoeira**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

The majority of the popular martial arts in Britain are of South East Asian origin. One exception is the Brazilian dance and Martial capoeira, which has grown in popularity in the past twenty years. The ethnographic research reported in the paper focuses on how Brazilian capoeira teachers in the UK create and sustain a habitus for their students that is explicitly contrasted with capoeira in Brazil. The habitus of capoeira in Brazil is an example of glocalization, embodying three paradoxes. Those paradoxes concern student commitment, race, and authenticity claims. They are explored through the ethnographic data.

Dermott, E.

**Intimate Fatherhood**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

In this paper I make the case for using the term intimacy to conceptualise contemporary fatherhood. Intimacy is defined as involving a focus on creative personal relationships, but not necessarily democracy. It is argued that contemporary fatherhood fits with the ideal of intimacy because it emphasises the emotional and the expression of affection. In addition the use of this term plays up the idea of a personal connection at the expense of participation in the work of childcare; because caring activities flow from an emotional connection rather than constituting the fathering role in themselves, the practical consequences of being an 'intimate father' are relatively fluid and open to negotiation. 'Intimacy' is therefore a framework which provides a way of resolving the apparent gulf between the 'culture' and 'conduct' of fatherhood. However, it is also argued that certain activities come to hold special symbolic importance as indicators of appropriate, intimate fathering and that there are structural requirements, in particular co-residency and significant involvement from mothers, which underlie notions of intimate fatherhood. When these are not present then fathering may be experienced as problematic. Intimacy is therefore achieved through a particular orientation towards parenthood but also relies on certain forms of interaction.

Dewan, I., Relph, B.

University of East London

**The Street, E17: Opinions on Multiculturalism**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This paper focuses on the views and experiences of multiculturalism as seen through the eyes of people living in one street in Walthamstow, London E17. The idea for the project arose following the researchers' observation that the people living in just one block of this narrow residential street came from a wide range of ethnic, cultural and class backgrounds. In this sense, one could argue that this street, like so many others in London, form a microcosm of our much vaunted 'multicultural London'. Although the project was initially fired by a blatant curiosity about our neighbours' views on multiculturalism, the project has serious undertones and intentions. Current debates around multiculturalism and racism have seen a resurgence in recent years in part due to Islamic terrorism, immigration from Eastern Europe, continuing institutional racism, and the on-going underachievement of some ethnic minority school students. The paper compares the respondents' opinions on multiculturalism and related issues with the broader sociological and public debates around multiculturalism. It asks whether multiculturalism as a celebratory public discourse belies the reality of life in this specific London neighbourhood, in particular whether, as Trevor Phillips has argued, we are 'sleepwalking into segregation', and whether multiculturalism poses a threat to the liberal values of equality, universality, and the right to difference.

**Dixon-Woods, M., Jackson, C.J., Cavers, D., Young, B., Heney, D., and Pritchard-Jones, K. University of Leicester**

**Identities and the gift relationship in childhood cancer tissue research**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

The view that samples of human biological material should be regarded as "gifts" to research is adopted by the UK Medical Research Council (MRC). This approach is claimed by the MRC to underline the altruistic motivation for consenting to use of tissues for research, while resolving legal uncertainties over ownership and control. Sociological critiques have argued that invoking a "gift relationship" demands altruism on the part of tissue donors, while obscuring the monetary value of tissues once they are transformed by technologies that enable their circulation as part of "tissue economies". Little attention has been given to the views of those who consent to use of tissue for research on the status of tissue samples as "gifts", including the imposed identity of "gifting". In this paper, we report an analysis of interview data from a qualitative study of 20 children with cancer and 59 parents analysed using the constant comparative method. We show how families negotiate the identity of "gifting" tissue samples for childhood cancer research. They do this in the context of other important identities, in particular those relating to parenthood and to membership of a childhood cancer "community". This highly circumscribed and well-defined community is seen in participants' accounts to create strong social bonds where families, staff and researchers share a set of commitments and a very specific history, character and identity. The social meanings given to "gift" within this community challenge both the definition used by the MRC and the analyses offered by the socio-anthropological literature.

**Doering, H.**

**Cardiff University**

**Building connections: coalitions of regeneration in the North West Leicestershire coalfield**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15.00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

This paper investigates relationships between different actors on the local and national levels of the coalfield regeneration process. It is based on the assumption that regeneration needs to be considered in terms of those relations (social, economic, cultural) it aims to revitalise. This necessitates an examination of the politics of constructing coalitions on different levels. The approach follows Burawoy's distinction between politics of production and politics in production. While examining the politics of regeneration sheds light on the power struggles enabling a framework for coalfield regeneration, focussing on politics in regeneration provides insight into the ways of "doing regeneration." The different arenas of power struggles in the process are instrumental in shaping locally and temporally specific outcomes. The result is a picture of the particular local constellations of dominant regeneration actors.

A case study from the North West Leicestershire coalfield will be used to illustrate the multiple dimensions of local relationships. The marginal position of the area within the industry has been reproduced in both policies and research dealing with the consequences of mining decline. Failure to establish North West Leicestershire as "mining area" in the relevant national discourses limited the range of potential regeneration actors. The paper deals with the local authorities' regeneration programme and focuses on the interplay between local and national regeneration actors. In particular, it highlights the role played by British Coal as due to their unique position in the area's social structure they were instrumental in enabling or foreclosing paths of regeneration.

Doná, G.

University of East London

**Social connections and disconnections: formalising technologies of inclusion and exclusion**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper examines changing practices in the protection and assistance to forced migrants as technologies of inclusion and exclusion. It analyses spaces forced migrants occupy -safe havens, camps and reception centres - and it describes procedures they encounter when seeking asylum, with special reference to temporary protection. Current reception policies in the north and humanitarian assistance in the south, it is argued, are increasingly converging towards formalizing, bureaucratizing, fixing, and as such validating social relationships of dis-connections rather than connections. Though diverse in appearance, these technologies share restrictive temporality and point to the existence of global patterns of exclusion, which compel forced migrants to engage in dual kinds of survival strategies: to displacement itself and to unconvincing modes of protection.

Hester, M. and Donovan, C.

University of Sunderland

**Talking about Love, Relationships and Abuse: Findings about Domestic Abuse from a national, comparative study of heterosexual and same sex relationships.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

In this paper we present some of the key findings from the qualitative data collected as part of the ESRC funded project on comparing love and violence in same sex and heterosexual relationships. This project comprises the first detailed study of domestic abuse in same sex adult relationships in the UK and the inclusion of heterosexual women and men in the qualitative data collection provides a unique opportunity for comparisons to be made across gender and sexuality in the findings. The interviews included women and men with heterosexual and/or same sex relationship experiences and were organised around exploring 'best' and 'worst' relationship experiences. In the interviews we explored the narratives of love that people tell to make sense of the relationships they have experienced. The questions we asked explored whether they loved their partner and how they knew that they did or did not; how they knew themselves to be loved (or not) by their partner; how they organised decision-making in their relationships; whether they believed their relationships to be equal in love and power; why and how the relationship had ended (if it had); and whether they had experienced domestic abuse. In this paper we focus on whether and how responses to these questions are different or similar across gender, sexuality, and experience of domestic abuse.

Doran, N.

University of New Brunswick

**"Re-thinking 'Encoding/Decoding': From a 'structuralist-semiotics' model to a 'post-structuralist-simulation' model.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Despite the incredible theoretical revolution that Foucault's 'genealogical' work (1977, 1979, 1980) inspired in the social sciences, this paper argues that additional theoretical work is, nevertheless, required to provide post-structuralist theorizing with an adequate account of what exactly is entailed by Foucault's rather vague suggestions regarding 'subjugation'. In fact, despite the immensely powerful contributions put forward by later 'schools' influenced by Foucault (In this paper, I focus, primarily, on the contributions made by 'governmentality' and 'state formation' scholars), the field is still in need of theoretical work which specifies the types of practices involved in the work of 'subjugation'

This paper's aim is to begin this type of work. Part one argues that the concept of 'subjugation' is too imprecise, and needs to be refined to include the notion of 'codification' (Doran 1994, 1996, 2005-06). Part two attempts to clarify what is meant by this latter concept. Beginning from a critique of Hall's (1973) 'encoding/decoding' model (Doran, forthcoming), I argue that his Gramscian-inspired model does not go far enough. By only focusing on the media's ability to 'contain' and 'orchestrate' class resistance, Hall missed the prior level of 'codifying' whereby certain social and human sciences operate to 'codify' and 'incorporate' embodied class resistance. The final section begins to articulate such a theoretical model, by going beyond Hall's own synthesis of writers like Barthes, Althusser and Gramsci; in order to reframe his model using the works of later scholars, such as Baudrillard, Foucault and Donzelot.

Dorrer, N., Emond, R., McIntosh, I. and Punch, S.

University of Stirling

**Food Practices in an Institutional Context: Children, Care and Control**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

This paper explores issues of care and control of children in relation to food practices and identity within the context of residential children's homes. The aim of our research is to investigate the role played by food practices in relation to the exercise of care, control, reward and punishment within an institutional setting. Questions of how the distribution and provision of food is understood and conducted are central, as are the possible ways in which these practices can be resisted and negotiated by children within residential care homes. This paper considers the ways in which the provision and consumption of food can be a site of contestation, conflict and of power asymmetries within these institutional settings.

The project uses an interdisciplinary approach building on, and developing, previous work from the sociology of childhood and child care social work. The research consists of ethnographic orientated studies of three residential care units, including observations of everyday interactions surrounding food practices and interviews with 24 children, aged 10-17, and 24 care staff. This paper reports some preliminary findings from the first stage of fieldwork which has been conducted in one of the three children's homes.

Du Gay, P.

The Open University

**'Identity' and "the moment of theory": some initial thoughts. Paper in the symposium, New ways of knowing: bending the paradigm of identity research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Is the end nigh? After many years at the top of the intellectual hit parade, are 'Identity', 'Identification' and their conceptual fellow travellers slipping down the charts? They've had a good run, no one could deny it. Those whose academic careers and publishing profits have been built upon them can attest to this. But has 'Identity' run out of steam?

At first sight this may seem an absurd question. After all, in many disciplinary fields 'Identity' work is thriving. Management studies would be a good example. But can something be simultaneously expanding its empire and losing its explanatory power? I want to suggest that in the case of Identity, indeed it can. Moreover, I want to argue that the reason for this lies at the door of what has come to be known as 'the moment of theory'. For the destiny of 'Identity' and the moment of theory, I wish to argue, are inextricably linked

Dyb, K.,

University Hospital North Norway,

**Dissolving Space with Technology?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

This paper offers a critical analysis of the spatial and technological rhetoric within arguments for telemedicine, using a new in-depth case-study of telemedicine technologies in the daily working practice of health care professionals. Central to the argument for the development of telemedicine (whereby clinical interventions are made at a distance from the patient) is the claim that technology can deliver spatial equivalence between places and between people. This has particular resonance in Norway, where citizens' right to live where they choose is embedded in debates about national cultural identity and a key theme in national and local politics. In this context, telemedicine is central to health-care policy in Norway, where a wealthy welfare state has funded the development of telemedicine, in particular through the Norwegian Centre for Telemedicine (NST). This paper draws on a qualitative study of one NST project, the establishment of remote antenatal screening facilities linking the Lofoten Islands with the mainland. We follow the two techniques used in this project: foetal monitoring and ultrasound screening. Analysis of the place of these technologies in everyday working practice reveals two different stories shaped by dynamics of knowledge, identity and power. We argue that these stories operate as a critique of the spatial and technical rhetoric in claims for telemedicine, which rely on one-dimensional accounts of both space and technology. In their place, we propose relativist and multiple conceptions of offer richer understandings of telemedicine in practice and, perhaps, far greater potential for the effective implementation of telemedicine techniques.

Ebeling, M.

Drexel University

**Disrupted imaginaries: Exile, discursive identity and online discourse.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

This paper examines the discursive identity of a small, political exile group from Sudan and how this identity has changed in exile and through online interaction. The Republican Brothers and Sisters, a Sufi order from Sudan which was primarily active before their exile in the 1980s, developed a distinct discursive culture in print and in public speaking at daily speakers' corners. After the group's exile, members using online discussion boards experienced deep anxiety over what they perceive as an evacuation of Republican discursive identity of rational, critical and self-interrogative engagement and deepens the ambivalence that they feel towards online deliberations with other Republicans and Sudanese exiles. The anxiety over this split may have larger implications for social research into online normative behaviour of intimate groups.

A key finding emergent in the data is the suggestion that a new, endogenous model of democracy is developing online among Sudanese exiles. In the context of online Sudanese forums, the preexisting, liberal and Western (i.e. secular) models of democracy cannot be superimposed online. Analysed results from Republican online political discussions are framed within the larger sociological work on e-democracy. A recurrent theme in several previous e-democracy studies is to link the deliberative, Habermasian public sphere with the use of new communication technologies to reclaim the discursive public sphere that is said to have been lost during/ through the rise of mass media. For this paper I challenge these assumptions and use a radical democratic lens to evaluate online political discourses of the Republicans.

Ebeling, M.

Drexel University

**Talking (up) technologies: ambiguity and certainty in financial discourse**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

Investigations of scientific practice demonstrate how scientists deal with contingency, ambiguity and uncertainty in the production of scientific knowledge, and how these uncertainties subsequently are erased, especially when presented to the public through the mass media. This process is particularly visible in scientific areas where there are high public expectations for potential applications, like nanotechnology. Nanotechnologies have been subject to intense hyperbole and speculation in recent years and, not coincidentally, the object of extensive investment towards its commercialisation. However, while considerable analytical attention has been given to the significance of the media for the public understanding of this science, comparatively little work exists on their significance for potential investors - this is surprising, given the latter's key role in developing a rapidly growing sector. Our paper focuses on how financial claims about investment risks and potentials are communicated to potential investors in the emerging markets in nanotechnologies, and on the discursive strategies adopted.

We suggest that in the work of financial journalists, PR companies and other mediators, the (familiar) process of erasing ambiguities may be seen as a response to a perceived need for certainty in order to construct new markets. At the same time, we analyse some of the ways in which uncertainty functions within discourse in this domain: not only does interpretive flexibility regarding the boundaries and character of the technology have possible financial advantages for some actors, but it also allows it to be articulated and promoted in terms of other social and political agendas.

Elder-Vass, D

University of Essex

**Process, emergence, and social structure**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

The theory of emergence offers a promising foundation for understanding social structure. There are, however, a number of varieties of the theory of emergence. At the last two BSA conferences, I have explored the potential for using a relational theory of emergence to explain the causal influence of two major types of social structure: organisations and institutions. Although relational emergence can underpin an effective response to non-emergentist accounts of social structure, notably methodological individualism and structuration theory, there are some significant issues it leaves unresolved. How can organisations have persistent causal influences, for example, when their members only intermittently perform the roles that sustain them? And how can social institutions have persistent causal influences when that influence in turn depends upon social incentives that are exercised only occasionally?

In this paper, I propose to investigate whether a relatively new variety of the theory of emergence, interval-dependent emergence, or interval emergence, can resolve these issues while providing an equally effective response to alternative ontological perspectives.

Critical roles are played in interval emergence by process, and by persistence mechanisms. There is a potential connection here with the process-oriented ontology of Giddens, while the persistence mechanisms that underpin social structure at first sight appear to resemble the accounts of dispositions and virtual structure in Bourdieu and Giddens. This paper thus develops a theme of my paper at last year's conference: the possibility that emergentism and structuration theory may be brought together at the theoretical level, while rejecting the conflationism of structuration theory's ontology.

Eriksson, L., Webster, A.

**Quality assured science: the role of standards in stem cell research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

Human Embryonic Stem Cell lines are notoriously difficult to grow and maintain. Individual lines are said to have individual needs and some lines are described by technicians as 'fussy', 'grumpy' and likened to a man with a cold, whereas other lines are known for their resilience and general cheerfulness. The simultaneous tendency to move towards embracing a heterogeneity previously perceived to be problematic, and an ambition in many quarters to scale up the production of cell lines, contains an inherent tension. Technicians find themselves carrying increasingly heavy workloads demanding large quantities of cells that need special and individual attention. This, together with the suspicion that some differences between cell lines are in fact confounded with differences in laboratory practices, opens a potential market for automation technologies to be introduced into hESC labs. The first fully automated cell processing system was introduced on the market only in 2002 and it is this technology that is now being calibrated to handle Stem Cell lines. In this paper we explore how the -ish factor in lab work is being built into machines, how green fingers are being exchanged for grey ones and whether the identity of hESC lines is being mangled in an automation practice. We present results from a two-year ESRC funded study called Quality Assured Science - The Role of Standards in Stem Cell Research

**Erlinghagen, M.**

**Ruhr-Universität Bochum**

**National Differences in Self-Perceived Job Insecurity. Are there Different European Cultures of Fear?**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

All European Societies have faced fundamental changes during the last decades. How individual employers and employees respond on those social and economic changes on the macro level is influenced by the institutional and cultural framework they are embedded in. Thus, because of different types of institutional regimes and different historical cultural conditions we could expect different nation-specific individual behaviour that aggregates in nation-specific differences on the macro-level.

By analysing representative data from 17 European countries the presentation investigate especially on self-perceived job Insecurity as an indicator of individual response on the current employment situation.

There is no doubt that objective factors like the economic situation or labour market regulations (e.g. dismissal protection) as well as individual labour market experience (e.g. to have past unemployment experiences) should effect individual self-perceived job security. However, the analyses will show that there is no simple correlation between, for example, the kind of welfare state regime and the aggregated value of the individual fear of job loss (as one important measure of job security) in a society.

The presentation will not only identify possible cultural and institutional reasons that could help to explain the international differences. In addition possible positive or negative impacts of high or low fear labour markets should be discussed. Recognising to which kind of "fear regime" the labour market of different countries belong should help to pre-estimate effects of certain labour market policies.

**Esin, C.**

**University Of East London**

**The Unbearable Heaviness of Contexts and Conversations: Working with Sexuality Narratives of Women in Turkey**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

This paper describes the analytical journey of my PhD work in progress, uncovering the multiple layers of the constitutive process of young women's sexuality in Turkey. My project is drawn on the sexuality narratives of well-educated young women and some of their mothers. The research gives voice to untold stories of these women, exploring the interrelations between historically specific truths, knowledges, and discourses in the micro realms of sexuality. I would particularly like to reveal how the discourses around sexuality make connections with several other political and cultural discourses in the milieu of Turkish modernisation.

In my attempt to understand these connections, my approach is not focusing on the individual stories, but contextualising them; the ways in which individual narratives are connected to grand political and cultural narratives is one of the crucial points in my analysis. Here, the term contextualisation refers not only to the social world shaping the production of narratives, but also includes the interviewing process. As the interview is a conversation between the researcher and participant where they negotiate the content and way of storytelling, it constitutes another level of context to the narratives without which an analysis would not be complete.

This paper will explore some of the critical points in analysing narratives with multiple layers, such as those which I have collected in my research on women's stories of sexuality.

**Ettorre, E., Sutton, C. and Laitinen, I.**

**University of Plymouth,**

**Womens' running bodies: personal reflections on running for fitness and joy**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

With the steady rise in the number of women who start jogging and running this paper explores some of the "common issues" to emerge from three women, the authors, who have started running in their adult life. Although running is an individualised, embodied activity there is a time and space dimension that can result in running also being a highly visible activity to "others" in public places. This can influence the feelings, self-motivation and reflections on personal running performance. The framework for the analysis is the daily variations in running. The solitude of running alone compared to running with others and the physical locality of where the running takes place - in rural/nature, urban and at specialist running track settings will also be explored. The paper will discuss these differences in running and where available it is hoped to include some autobiographical visual images as illustrations.

**Genomics, gender and genetic capital: the need for an embodied ethics of reproduction**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

The paper explores the social complexities of genetic technologies with special reference to prenatal practices and establishes gender and the body as key theoretical sites. The aim is to show how reproductive genetics can benefit from a feminist perspective and how gender, the body and ethics go hand and hand. Prenatal genetic technologies have unintended consequences which remain invisible. That the female reproductive body is the focal point of these powerful technologies is often subverted. Focusing initially on the impact of reproductive genetics on women's bodies, the paper establishes the need for an embodied ethics within reproduction. As a regulatory regime, reproduction has been a powerful resource for women. Through genetics, women become ranked in terms their genetic capital. Three inter-related discussions are presented. First, to set the scene, I examine the workings of prenatal politics. Second, I demonstrate how the mix of prenatal politics, genetics and gender creates threats to female embodiment. Third, I outline what embodied ethics means and why it is needed. I conclude with the contention that prenatal genetic technologies need revisioning. We need to construct new perceptions about their use and how women's embodied experiences are shaped by these practices. As more prenatal technologies are being deployed, critical scholars need to expose these repressive dynamics work but also the affective, embodied dimensions of these dynamics. More importantly, we need to remember that pregnant women's reproductive rights is not only a matter of helpful interventions and technologies but also social justice and human rights.

Evans, A.B., Miele, M.

Cardiff University

**The embodied (ethical) practices of consuming animal welfare-friendly foods**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Food

EB.G.08

In this paper we explore some of the complex inter-connections between embodiment, 'ordinary' food consumption practices (Gronow and Warde 2001) and an alternative, non-reflexive ethic of care and responsibility (Varela 1999). In particular, we examine how the concerns and values present in food consumption practices can achieve durability as they are objectified (e.g. in shopping spaces) and internalised within consumer sensuousness (e.g. taste and visual aesthetics). Moreover, we examine how food practices can function to train (ethical) bodies and to establish different 'communities of practice' (Elias 1978, Breen 1988). More specifically, we draw on extensive focus group research conducted in Italy and the UK to explore the consumption of welfare friendly foods and we argue that consumers often purchase these goods for practical reasons, such as taste and appearance rather than as a result of rational moral decisions. Crucially, however, we contend that many of these seemingly mundane 'motivations' are often (tacitly) informed by an ethics of practice (an instantaneous know-how, rather than an intellectualised know-about). For example, we critically examine the notion of 'taste' by illustrating how this seemingly mundane sense is influenced by wider performative settings (see Teil and Hennion 2004) and by showing how taste sensations can incorporate ethical values. Furthermore, we illustrate how consumption spaces (e.g. supermarkets, butcher shops and restaurants) materialise different values, which in turn provides consumers with a more experiential means of evaluating different ethical relationships to food (Miller et al. 1998).

Faas, D

Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)

**Reconceptualising Identity: the ethnic and political dimensions of contemporary youth identities in Germany and England**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Sociological research has hitherto focused on either white and minority ethnic identities or citizenship identities, thus missing the ways in which these identities intersect. However, the social connections between youth are not simply ethnic dynamics but also political dynamics involving categories of citizenship such as British or European citizenship. Terms such as 'being English' or 'being Turkish' also have political and ethnic connotations, referring to categories of citizenship and ethnic origin. This paper therefore argues that in today's complex and multi-faceted societies, characterised by globalisation and migration, it is important to reconceptualise the ways in which we think about and research contemporary youth identities.

Drawing upon qualitative data from a study into the political identities of white and Turkish youth, educated in two German and English secondary schools, the research found that fifteen-year-olds had no singular identity but employed hybrid ethno-national, ethno-local and national-European identities as a result of macro-level governmental policies, their schooling and community experience, social class positioning, ethnicity and migration history. In the two working-class schools in Stuttgart and in London, many white and Turkish youth privileged the ethnic dimension (e.g. 'being Swabian') of their hybrid identities whereas a majority of white and Turkish students in the two middle-class dominated schools emphasised the political dimension (e.g. 'being British') of hybridity. Since the young people I interviewed placed different emphases on ethnic and political aspects of identity, this paper raises important questions about the need to transform the concept of identity to include both ethnic and political dimensions

Fábos, A.

University of East London

**Resisting Blackness and "Traditional" Practice: Transnational Sudanese Women and Islamic Cultural Space in the Diaspora**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper explores the performative strategies of transnational Arab Muslim Sudanese women in the United Kingdom in the context of citizenship norms. For these women, the particularities of negotiating a Sudanese Arab Muslim belonging are not only shaped by the "heightened tension" between their legal status as recognised refugees and their social requirements for familiar- and increasingly "Islamic"-gender roles, but also by bodily experiences signified by "blackness" and female genital cutting (FGC). In the UK, Sudanese women are debating issues of "race" and racism and Sudanese FGC practices from a newly critical Islamic perspective at least partially fed by the Sudanese state's "Islamization Project". At the same time, as Muslim refugees and immigrants in Britain, Sudanese women experience discriminatory and racist treatment even while empowered by social policies promoting multi-culturalism and gender equality. Sudanese Muslim women's responses to their gendered experiences within legal, social and racial hierarchies have been equally complex, with some creating gendered Muslim spaces in homes, mosques, or community centres or opting to relocate to other Muslim countries in order to maintain a "proper" Muslim identity, while others challenging British (and Sudanese) racism and traditional" Sudanese practices such as FGC using a "universalist" Islamic discourse. This paper is based upon original ethnographic data from research with both Sudanese women in the United Kingdom and the virtual diaspora of Sudanese who participate in dedicated internet sites.

Figlio, K.

University of Essex

**inferring intention as a basic social process: a psychoanalytic view**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

This paper is a psychoanalytic contribution to micro-sociology; that is, to the tradition according to which society arises from social units. One thinks of the Chicago School of Sociology, famous for its distinctive development of qualitative methodologies, which were ethnographic, case-based and interactionist. They posed the problem of how to characterize interaction and relationship as the foundation of social cohesion.

Georg Simmel is a central theorist, kin to both the Chicago School and contemporary micro-sociology. He defined fundamental elements in the 'construction of a sociated existence', as abstract forces of association; and the nature of interpretation as the way to observe these processes. Psychoanalysis can make a contribution here, both methodologically, in its systematic study of the relationship between observer and observed as a dynamic relationship (transference and counter-transference); and in its observations of inference (interpretation) among the actors as they form and maintain a 'sociated existence'.

I will use psychoanalytic theory, psychoanalytic clinical material and psychoanalytic infant observation, as vignettes of micro-social elements. I suggest that, in the formation of identity, individuals are drawn into working out the intentions of others. Psychoanalytically speaking, they seek to close the gap between each other, in two ways: by each treating the other as part of oneself; by inference. The former is narcissistic, an illusion of omnipotence; the latter is social-istic (Bion), orientated towards external reality. These two orientations can be studied psychoanalytically, as features of transference and counter-transference.

Finding, D.

London School of Economics

**Reflexivity and Sexual Violence Narratives in Popular Music: The Relationship Between the Researcher and the Research**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

"The pot carries its maker's thoughts, feelings and spirit. To overlook this fact is to miss a crucial truth, whether in clay, story or science." (Krieger, 1991)

In this paper I examine reflexivity as a vital part of the research process and apply it to my own work on sexual violence narratives in popular music. The paper explores bias and location, and effects and self-care. I challenge the notion that the study of popular music with which one has a prior relationship can ever be objective, and go on to complicate the fan/academic binary. I also examine the difficulties of 'translating' music into an academic context. In examining sexual violence narratives, I consider the ways in which experience has been either not validated or over-privileged as a source of knowledge, taking into account feminist standpoint theory and its critics. I argue that experience is central to communities and politics of sexual violence, and that this approach is neither uncritical of those narratives nor unable to take account of their multiplicity and diversity. Finally, I turn away from the impact of the researcher on the research to examine the impact of the research on the researcher. I argue that emotional involvement in a topic does not vanish simply by virtue of academically researching the topic, but must be addressed in terms of its costs and benefits to the research and the researcher.

Fink, J., Lomax, H.

**Images of mothering: 'Laying bare the prejudices beneath the smooth surface of the beautiful' Iversen, M. (1986:84)  
Cited in Gillian Rose (2001) Visual Methodologies, London: Sage.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

Our research is concerned with cultural representations of birth and mothering and, as part of this, we are engaged with debates around different theoretical and methodological approaches to the analysis of visual images. In particular we are interested in the on-going debates about where the meanings of an image might lie. That is, whether they are contained within the photograph and analysable in terms of reading a set of signs or whether and to what extent our interpretations are influenced by personal feelings, drives and desires.

With these interests and questions in mind, the purpose of the workshop is to raise a number of methodological, ethical and substantive questions using three photographs of mothers with their newborns by the Dutch photographer Rineke Dijkstra. Dijkstra's work was part of a recent exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. We will explore our own, and participants' responses to these photographs in order to address similarities and differences in readings and to consider how these might be explained in terms of our own biographies and exposure to different discourses, images and ideas about mothering and birthing. Related to this is our wish to examine the co-production of meaning between the researcher-respondent/s in the interpretative process. Our starting position is that a reflexive analysis of the researcher's own biography and positioning of self in relation to the subject-researcher dynamic is of central importance in the analytic task.

Fisher, P., Owen, J.

University of Sheffield

**Empowerment, managerialism and recognition: identifying enabling health and social care interventions**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Government policy identifies the ideal citizen as autonomous and 'in control'. Health and wellbeing are located within a policy framework of informed consumerism and self-reflexivity is viewed as a civic duty.

Drawing on interview data gathered from two research projects (a recently completed ESRC research project Professionals, Parents and Disabled Babies: identifying enabling care and a current project, Making Healthy Families, which forms part of an interdisciplinary Leverhulme programme, Changing Families, Changing Food, at the University of Sheffield,) we suggest that service-users are experiencing health and social care services through the lens of a managerialist discourse that tends to construct interventions around binary understandings such as normal/abnormal, healthy/unhealthy/ etcetera. This can lead to certain groups being attributed 'deficient' identities. We argue, however, that professionals are drawing on informal knowledge to steer creative paths around the dominant managerialist ideology and are constructing micro-cultures of care, in which service users' feel valued and receive the personal recognition that may be absent from other areas of their lives. As a result, interventions may address needs other than the ones that are specifically 'targeted'. Applying the thinking of Axel Honneth, Paul Hoggett and some of the recent work of Judith Butler, we argue that identities, including the capacity for self-reflexivity, are constructed intersubjectively. Policy tends to neglect this, positioning service-users as disembodied rational agents. At the same time, managerialist discourses may act to disempower service-users who do not conform to the model of the 'ideal citizen', thereby (ironically) undermining their ability to be self-reflexive.

Flaherty, I.M.

University of Sydney

**Faithfulness: turning the self-written biography outward**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

This paper analyses understandings of faithfulness held among gay men in late modern metropolitan Australia. Anthony Giddens has suggested that the intimate relationships existing between same-sex couples may often exhibit the characteristics of what he describes as the "pure relationship" (Giddens, 1991: 6). Giddens assumes that in some way, the rewards of these relationships relate to individual happiness. Ulrich Beck has suggested that the only way to live one's own life, and to enjoy it, is to live for others (2000: 166). Individual happiness is, in this analysis, a direct result of doing good for others. Susan Sontag's evocation of the "communicative code" (Giddens, 1991: 164) of the gay male being sex suggests that the way to happiness for gay males is through sexual libertinism. Lynn Jamieson pessimistically asserts that it would be practically impossible to find an intimate relationship of any sort, in which real-world concerns did not constitute or symbolise the relationship (1999: 490).

This paper sets out a model for intimate relationships between gay males in late modernity that combines the analyses of Giddens and Beck, and refutes the criticism of Sontag and the pessimism of Jamieson. Drawing on an archive of interviews with gay males, the evidence suggests that relationships approximating the 'pure relationship' can and do exist, and that the individual happiness derived from these relationships, written into the individual biographies of the participants in such relationships, can be turned outward to do good for others, a specific understanding of faithfulness as the foundation for this model of intimate relationship.

Fleming, T.

Wilfrid Laurier University

**The Technological Construction of Violence in the Media: Images and Ideas**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper explores the evolving nature of the media and its role in the social construction of images and ideas about violence in society. Societal ideas regarding violence are explored through an analysis of the trajectory of cases of violence in the Canadian media over a twenty-five year period. The study tracks the trajectory of major cases over this period exploring how the evolving nature of media forms has produced new images of violence. Specific attention is directed towards the effects of media in producing ideas about crime, violence and deviant behaviour.

Fogel, C.

University of Calgary

**Dancing naked: Performances of gender, body and emotion in the female strip trade**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

This presentation will explore the female strip trade in Canada and the United States from a dramaturgical approach. More specifically, this presentation will look at how female strippers construct, present and manage their gender, bodies and emotions in their everyday work. The basic theoretical framework of the study is built on Erving Goffman's dramaturgical approach to sociology, including three specific theories that can be related to this approach: Judith Butler's performative theory of gender, Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction, and Arlie Hochschild's theory of emotion work. Through this study, a new sociological concept of 'performative capital' has emerged. The methodological approach of this study is of an unobtrusive nature; the research data was collected from twenty books and journal articles that captured the voices of over fifty strippers.

Fonio, C.

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

**Surveillance and identity: towards a new anthropology of the person.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

In recent decades surveillance and security tools, from CCTV to ID cards, have grown to extraordinary levels. From close spaces, such as airports and malls, to urban contexts, our identities have become mere aggregates of our various physical features, constantly monitored by the penetrating eyes of security devices. The complexity, the nuances and the essential social components of identity are often reduced to ascribed characteristics. Identities have turned into "transparent" and naked bodies, legitimately scrutinised and divided into "pieces". This reductive approach could lead either to social exclusion of ethnic groups usually associated with deviant behaviour, or to a more general lack of concern for the integrity and the dignity of the person as a whole.

The paper aims at analysing this new and simplistic anthropology of the person by focusing on different examples, such as biometrics and data banks, that emphasise the fragmentation of the body and the risks related to this approach. In particular, the paper describes the outcomes of a qualitative research carried out in the CCTV operators control rooms in the city of Milan. My 70 hours observation study has found that the operators mostly monitor ethnic groups (i.e. North-Africans and East Europeans) on the basis of an a priori stigma. In addition, due to the fact that the majority of the operators are male, women's bodies appear to be more susceptible to the not always discreet electronic gaze.

Fox, R

Royal Holloway

**The social as 'more than human': everyday relationships and inter-species connections in pet-keeping**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

This paper aims to challenge the traditional anthropocentrism of social theory by considering the importance of non-human animals in everyday human relationships, identities and lives. In the past social scientists have been guilty of 'studying humans in isolation, as if our species had somehow evolved in the absence of interactions with anyone or anything else' (Podberscek, Paul and Serpell, 2001, 3).

However recent developments in academic theory have challenged such assumptions, re-envisioning the world as a series of 'heterogeneous social encounters' where 'all of the actors are not human and all of the humans are not "us" however defined' (Haraway, 1992, 67).

For most people in western society, pet-keeping forms their closest means of interaction with the animal world, with 52.7% of British households owning at least one pet in 2003. Based upon examples taken from four years of ethnographic research in Britain, I argue that pet-keeping constitutes an important form of everyday social relationship, involving both love and friendship, as well as guilt, responsibility and control.

Through living intimately with another species humans come to recognize their subjectivity and agency, often attributing them with 'personhood' (Sanders, 1995) or recognizing them as a member of the human family. This provides an important means through which to re-think the binary categories of culture/nature, animal/human and consider alternative forms of cross-species 'social connections' that take account of the complex, intimate (and often problematic) relations between the humans and their companion animals.

**Franchi, M**

**Gender Institute**

**How do you say "ti voglio bene"? Dilemmas of translation (and power relations) in the context of a research project**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

As a pilot research suggests parents of homosexuals youth stress usually that they found themselves without a role model and that led to mistakes and negative reactions towards their children. The absence of role can be traced also in the fact that they do not own a "vocabulary" to express what they went through after their children coming out. After acceptance though some parents seem to construct their own vocabulary and their own stories about the turmoil they went through.

The aim of my research is to analyse how do they construct this new vocabulary: my assumption is that manuals of self help "provide" the most part of that. In fact the majority of the parents I will be interviewing have already dealt with their offspring coming out, as consequence of this event they get in contact with the A.Ge.Do. (Association of parents, relatives and friends of homosexuals) and became members of the association. The first help they received from the association is constituted by the self-help material and that is the first step they did towards the acceptance of their offspring coming out.

The comparative analysis will give me the opportunity to explore the influence self-help material has on the construction of parent's discourse on homosexuality. My assumption is that parents borrow the lexicon used to describe their situation from self-help manual.

**Franklin, A.S.**

**University of Tasmania, Australia**

**Loneliness and the connected world**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Recent surveys have shown self-reported levels of loneliness to be extensive, debilitating, growing and a disproportionately male phenomenon. While not unrelated to the growth of single-person households it is also very common inside families and relationships. This paper is inspired by research that has investigated loneliness as a lived experience and in particular its growth within a society with increasing possibilities for social interaction through new technologies. The paper reports the nature of contemporary loneliness and provides a useful for exploring the nature and limitations of social relations mediated by mobile phones and computers.

**French, M.**

**Queen's University, Canada**

**Shooting to kill - acting definitively in the surveillance society**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

On the morning of July 22, 2005, Jean Charles de Menezes was fatally shot by officers of London's Metropolitan Police. In the hours following his shooting the public was led to believe that he was a suspected terrorist, and that the definitive action taken by police was both necessary and justified. Leaked documents subsequently showed these contentions to be false, and The Jean Charles de Menezes Family Campaign began, and continues, to press for a public inquiry into the events. While many questions remain to be answered, the one certain thing about the killing of Jean Charles de Menezes is that it makes manifest - in a bloody way - the prevailing ethos of surveillance societies. This ethos is characterized by a 'shoot-to-kill' (govern)mentality whose focus is the capacity to act definitively, and whose fantasy is the infallible surveillance (identification) system. Taking pages from surveillance scholars David Lyon, Kevin Haggerty and Oscar Gandy, and reflecting on the death of Jean Charles de Menezes, this paper dismantles the shoot-to-kill logic of surveillance society by pointing to the fallible socio-technical systems upon which it rests, and the spectral nature of the identities that this logic creates.

**Frost, N., Roberts, E.**

**City University**

**Exploring the politics of 'neighbourhood': Brick Lane Festival and the global city**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

The name Brick Lane has a strikingly evocative resonance, conjuring images of a distinctive urban space. The narrow, crowded streets, distinctive architecture, and plethora of sights and smells make a visit an unmistakably 'located' experience. Brick Lane's sense of place, then, is a powerful, almost over determined, element in its identity, both as neighbourhood for local political, economic and social activity, and as destination for tourists, policy makers, and journalists. Yet it is a sense of place inflected at every level with citywide, national, and global reference.

The Brick Lane Festival is a one-day event, held every September, encompassing Brick Lane itself and the surrounding streets and green spaces. It owes the power of its 'brand' to Brick Lane's association as an area of migrants. The organisers aspire to expand its 'multicultural reach', with their eyes on the Olympics. However, the event grew from and continues to be informed by very local economic imperatives and aspirations: it was established explicitly to support local (largely Bengali) businesses. It is also firmly grounded in local political contexts - as part of George Galloway's constituency, or as focus for media attention with relation to multicultural relations in the UK, for example. In turn, however, these connections speak to themes of global terror, racism, and inequality, which have a far wider salience. This paper uses the case study of the Brick Lane Festival to explore how such an explicit evocation of place works to span the conceptual gap between individual experience and global priorities.

Gabb, J

The Open University (Yorkshire region)

**Researching Family Relationships. A Mixed-Methods Approach**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

Researching Family Relationships. A Mixed-Methods Approach Dr Jacqui Gabb Researching Family Relationships will demonstrate the usefulness of a mixed-methods approach and how the integration of methods can produce a rich multidimensional account of everyday intimacy in families. Mixing methods can pull together the interiority of affective experience, the intergenerational and gendered dynamics of 'family intimacy', and the affect of external socio-cultural factors on 'private' life. This paper draws on findings from my ESRC-funded project - Behind Closed Doors: Researching Intimacy and Sexuality in Families (RES 000 220854). This methodological pilot project used different methods to collect data on the complexity of families' everyday affective communication - the sensual, emotional and embodied interactions between parents, parents and children, and siblings. I will illustrate how different methods accessed different aspects of family relationships. For example participant diaries illustrated patterns and routines of interaction, household 'emotion maps' charted the spatial dimension of family relationships, biographical narrative interviews accessed stories across life course framed through participants' own emotional framework, vignettes and images generated discussion around normative values. The richness of data from these methods, especially innovative methods such as 'emotion maps', illustrates the benefits of creativity and responsiveness in research design. Mixing data from these methods together provided a depth of understanding of how parents and children experience and understand intimacy and sexuality and how these are managed in their everyday lives. Furthermore, offering participants a choice of methods affords them a degree of control in the research process.

Gabel, I.

The Open University

**Narrating the Past: Historical memory of Jewish Settlers on the West Bank**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This study explores the role of historical memory in political debates. A case study is presented of Nekuda, a bulletin published by Jewish settlers on West Bank territories.

The nature of the historical memory narrated in the pages of the paper is threefold. One feature is the historical continuity of Jewish settlement in Israel as a rationale for claiming sovereignty over the land. The second element is the emphasis on periods during which the Jews rebelled against foreign rulers, proving their courage and readiness for self-sacrifice. The last is the emphasis on the persecutions Jews have suffered during periods of foreign rule, stressing the motif of the Jew as a victim in Jewish culture.

Mnemonic narrative has ideological targets. The first one is to assert that the Jewish people cannot live under foreign rulership, which is tantamount to persecution and suffering. The second ideological aim is to emphasize that throughout history the Jewish people have preserved their affinity for the land of Israel and struggled for their independence. Therefore the attachment to the West Bank has historical roots.

Thus, this historical narrative provides Jewish settlers in the West Bank the moral foundations for their policy of annexation of the occupied territories. This is the settler's rejoinder to claims that their presence in occupied territory is rooted in might and contrary to international law.

Gatta, M.

Rutgers University

**Using Online Learning and Technology to Democratize Access to Education for Marginalized Groups Through Public Sector Programs**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Education and skills training is widely understood to be the key to moving low-skill adult workers into jobs that pay wages that meet family needs and enable them to be self sufficient. However, turnover in low-wage jobs is high, and private employers are reluctant to invest in training these workers. Most public sector training programs do not take into account the multiple constraints faced by workers who hold jobs and must also care for children or other family members. Women, blacks, immigrants and, especially, women of color who hold a low-wage job are marginalized and excluded, either by design or default, from participation in most private and public training opportunities. How, then, can access to training be democratized, and low-skill adult workers receive the skills training and education that will enable them to move beyond entry-level jobs? The answer lies in the innovative use of information technology (namely, personal computers and the Internet) to deliver education in a manner that is flexible in both time and space. Online learning helps to then democratize access to education and training, so that family demands, geographic location, work schedules, and transportation inequities no longer serve as barriers to receiving education. This paper will explore how the integration of technology within public sector workforce development systems can help us develop education and training policy that can be crafted in ways that conceptualize the adult learner as a student, worker, and caregiver simultaneously, allowing them to better integrate all their life identities.

**Geesin, B.**

**University of York**

**Keeping eyes on the road and the drivers: the debate over GPS in Philadelphia taxicabs.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

The Philadelphia (USA) Parking Authority recently introduced new regulations requiring that all taxicabs in the city be equipped with Global Positioning Systems (GPS) so that the cabs can be monitored by one central office. Analyzing how the Parking Authority justifies its actions (with different justifications for the consumer versus the drivers), and the complaints of the taxi cab drivers with their attempts to stop the regulation offers insights into the broader debate on labour relations, surveillance in the workplace and changing boundaries of the workplace. This results in a further encroachment by employers on employees' personal space brought on by new technologies such as GPS. While the Parking Authority sells its plan to the public with noble promises that GPS will decrease the discrimination of those in poorer areas who have difficulties getting taxi services, it appears that the Authority's motivations may have more to do with exerting control on an industry comprised largely of small businesses and independent drivers. Meanwhile, the drivers are faced with the task of discrediting a large PR campaign that portrays drivers as racists and thieves. A critical look at the PR strategies of the Parking Authority is crucial in a society where such organizations are increasingly successful in garnering support for such methods of surveillance that compromise civil liberties. Equally important is a look at the tactics employed by groups like the taxicab drivers, the effectiveness of these tactics and an exploration of other possible responses to the introduction of such regulations.

**Georgopoulou, P.**

**Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences**

**The Influence of Neovitalism in Bruno Latour: the Turn towards Complexity in Contemporary Sociology**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Ever since the 1990s, we have found ourselves before the revival of the philosophical tradition of vitalism in the field of social sciences. Though marginalized in the past, today neovitalism has exerted considerable influence on contemporary social thought. In this perspective, I will focus on the influence of vitalism on contemporary sociological thought and one of its main advocates, Bruno Latour. I will attempt to show through Latour's actor-network theory that the effect of vitalism renews problems of sociological thought and puts us before a significant turn in this field: it is a turn from a sociology that depends on stability, certainty and a truth that employs dualities in search of universal resolutions towards a sociology that recognises and researches the complex, heterogeneous and unpredictable processes of the social world, highlighting at the same time that generalisations are impossible and always contingent on other factors. What lies at the heart of this turn is that complexity is not placed on the plane of interpretation, of meanings, of linguistic structures, but on the plane of a relational materiality and a realistic constructivism. In other words the radicalism of the actor-network theory does not lie precisely in sensitivity for the complexity of phenomena -this is implicit in postmodernism as well - but in the recognition of complexity as a property of reality and not as a property of humans interpreting reality. This return to materiality is channeled through the revival of vitalism (neovitalism) in Gilles Deleuze's thought.

**Gibson, B.E., Upshur, R.E.G, Young, N.L., McKeever, P.**

**University of Toronto**

**shifting techno-bodies and the vicissitudes of progressive illness**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Medical technological advances can have profound effects on people's lives, altering the expected trajectory of the life course both in terms of life expectancy and the kinds of lives that are possible. This is the case for a number of persons with "diseases of childhood" such as muscular dystrophy, spinal bifida, and cystic fibrosis who are now surviving into adulthood. Our presentation draws on an ethnographic Canadian study of 10 young men with Duchenne Muscular dystrophy (DMD) which examined the effects of a shortened and shifting life expectancy on social positionings and personal identities. Engaging with Pierre Bourdieu's central concept of habitus and his writings in Pascalian Meditations on social being and time, we discuss the temporal dimensions of social positionings in the production of social exclusion and marginalized identities. Through an exploration of participants' accounts, we demonstrate how their dispositions were orientated to a shortened lifespan that exerted damaging effects regardless of actual life span. Compounding the participants' material, social and symbolic isolation was a temporal isolation whereby the men have lived every day knowing that it could be their last for sometimes over a decade. The findings suggest a need to re-orient medical and social discourses towards the recognition of adults with DMD and other so-called diseases of childhood as legitimate members of the human community.

Goett, S.

University of East London

**Familiar fabrics and family stories: the narrative power of everyday textiles**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Textiles are an integral part of human existence: essential for survival, they accompany us through the journey of life and are intimately linked to human experience.

The domestic textiles at the core of our material experience rarely stand out by virtue of visual appeal or cultural interest: towels and mittens, tablecloths and sheets, cardigans and pillow cases, underwear and blankets while in daily use, are ordinary items of little apparent significance beyond the obvious.

In touch with the body and at the heart of the home, everyday textiles however witness and form part of family life. As such they are often associated with life stages, events, experiences and relationships: triggering memories, maintaining links, defining identities, evoking feelings.

The emerging narratives cover many aspects of human experience. In this paper, the focus will be on family relationships. Drawing on textile tales and testimonies collected by the author as well as examples from literature and textile art, links and hidden layers in the fabric of everyday life are suggested and explored through words and images.

Gomes, D. C.

**Change in the character of industrial employ generated in Brasil in the 1990's**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

The industrial sector - particularly the transformation industry - was significantly affected by the changes occurred in Brazilian economy in 1990's decade. In early decade, there was fall of added value of transformation industry, which can be explained by "recessive adjust" of Brazilian industry. In that period, the combination between recession and commercial openness forced the enterprises to undertake efforts to increase productivity, and it's implicate in workers number's contraction, introduction of new technologies, terceirization of some activities and importation of part of materials required by production. On the other hand, the recovery initiated since 1993 has hurled in restrictions like the high income taxes and difficult access to credit, further of foreign competition favored by valorized rate of exchange. Before this situation, the total industrial employ behaved in syntony with the industrial product, i. e, it oscillated without significantly increasing. But beyond of occupied's number's adjust, it observed a change in profile of industrial employ. The objective of this paper is to analyze the performance of transformation industry's occupation in the 1990's, in order to show the performance of its principal sectors, distinguishing the character of occupation generated in that period, by analyzing of the type of the employees, the wages, work's journey among others elements).

Goode, S.; Blake, A.

University of Winchester

**Researching online paedophile communities: findings from a preliminary study**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

A New York Times article on online paedophile communities, by award-winning investigative journalist Kurt Eichenwald, published 21 August 2006, states that there have been 'few, if any, recent attempts to examine the pedophiles themselves, based on their own words to one another'. This gap in academic as well as popular investigation is addressed by the current preliminary study exploring how self-defined paedophiles, 'minor-attracted adults' or 'childlovers' construct and negotiate identities in a burgeoning online social movement. Rather than investigating physical practices or illegal file-sharing, the study examines the functioning of this virtual community, drawing on content-analysis of legal pro-paedophile websites, supported by analysis of data from questionnaires and discussions with community-members. Integral to the process of information-gathering, the study also reviews some ethical and bureaucratic difficulties involved in researching problematic social identities where criminal activity may be involved. Unlike much research on deviance, however, where research-participants are likely to hold less cultural capital than the researcher, in this case participants tended to present as being in control of the research process, investigating and questioning the researcher prior to releasing any information. The relationship between researcher and researched therefore itself becomes a significant part of the ongoing research process. This preliminary study points towards the highly textured, volatile complexity of identities and relationships in the online paedophile community, where websites function as multivocal sites of active debate and argument, enabling articulation of a range of meanings and socio-political identities through which members make sense of their individual sexual experiences and desires.

**Gooldin, S., Livne, R.**

**University of Haifa**

**Technology-In-Action: Reproducing Selves, Reproducing Others and the Unexpected**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

This paper examines the relationships between the new reproductive technologies and the unexpected moral worlds created around and by them. While reproductive technologies have, for the most part, been taken by sociologists as 'reflections of' exclusionary cultures (Patriarchal, professional, national), which were conceptualized as 'engraved' on them- scant attention if at all, has been paid to the active role played by these technologies in creating and shaping (unexpected) social worlds. Studying the role played by innovative reproductive technologies in the Jewish-Palestinian context, this paper takes Bruno Latour's technology-in-action perspective (2002) as its starting point. Within this perspective, technologies are viewed not 'only' as instruments that 'merely' give a more durable shape to moral schemes, forms and relations which are already present in another form and in other materials but, rather, as a social actor, actively taking part in shaping the social and moral worlds within which they exist. Based on a discourse analysis of Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Israel, and in-depth interviews with Israeli Palestinians and Israeli Jews (medical experts and IVF consumers), I argue that reproductive technologies create spaces of shared vulnerability, dim some of the 'taken-for-granted' reveries between Jews and Arabs, mobiles co-operations and take part in shaping inclusionary moral worlds. These are some of the unexpected consequences of the new reproductive technologies in a conflictual and exclusionary social context.

**Goulden, M.**

**University of Nottingham**

**Boundary-Working the Human-Animal Binary: Turning Apes into Humans and Humans into Apes**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

Amongst the numerous branches of science to challenge traditional understandings of the human/animal boundary, palaeoanthropology has done so through the study of humanity's evolutionary forbears.

Such work is often characterised, at least in the media, as the search for a 'missing link' between 'man' and 'animal', an idea that relies on, and supports, traditional binary distinctions. However, the picture of human evolution to emerge from palaeoanthropological research is one of a spider's web of links, during which time a non-human animal form became that of the modern human. Such a picture refuses to overlay traditional dichotomous boundary understandings. It is the tensions between, and the blurring of, scientific and popular imaginings around these proto-humans that forms the backdrop to this presentation. Through discourse analysis, my own work considers how the challenges posed by these liminal figures have played out in news and journal media, using the STS concept of 'boundary-work' as a framing device. Using the Piltdown man episode as a case study, I will seek to analyse how a figure that was in fact the (faked) conjoining of a human skull and an orangutan jaw came to be indisputably human in the scientific and popular coverage of the time. The process of making this chimera human reveals the interconnections between the human-animal boundary and various cultural themes relating to the Self - race, nation, species and gender - which all had a part to play in making Piltdown human.

**Green, E., Neil, B.**

**University of Teesside**

**Expanding Horizons: an exploration of the role of collective personal development strategies in improving socially excluded women's employment chances**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Existing labour market research has documented women's position in the labour market (Dench et al.2002, Buckner et al.2004), as well as identifying barriers to employment and progression. The majority of this has been quantitative in focus, however, it is clear that women's employment chances are affected by the multiplicity of roles and care responsibilities in their lives. This necessitates in-depth study of the relative impact of wider social and personal contexts upon their employment histories. This paper draws upon new empirical data from an action research project funded by the European Social Fund that aims to address the personal and structural barriers that socially excluded women in the North East of England experience in their individual journeys to employability. Exploring the diverse experiences of women from six socially stigmatised groups has enabled an analysis of commonalities and difference in pathways to employment. The paper also focuses upon the impact of 'personal' barriers such as self esteem and confidence on employment expectations, together with the role of social networks in achieving employment goals.

**Griffin, C., Szmigin, I., Hackley, C., Mistral, W., Bengry Howell, A.**

**University of Bath**

**Every time I do it I absolutely annihilate myself": Loss of (self)-consciousness and loss of memory in young people's drinking narratives**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Young people's drinking practices have recently become the focus for a pervasive discourse of moral panic in the arenas of social policy, academic research and popular culture. There is now a considerable body of research on young people's alcohol consumption, especially 'underage' or other 'problem' drinking, however there remains a dearth of in-depth research on the significance of alcohol consumption in the everyday lives of 'ordinary' young adult drinkers and how it relates to their social and cultural practices. This paper presents initial findings from the Young People and Alcohol project, which investigates the role of alcohol marketing and branding in the constitution of young adults' social identities and explores the role of drinking in their everyday lives. In this paper we focus on the significance of drinking stories in four semi-structured focus group discussions with young adults aged 18 to 25 in two different geographic locations (a major city in the centre of England, and a seaside town in the West of England). In interviews with young white women and men, 'getting annihilated' or drinking to intoxication until loss of consciousness and/or loss of one's memory was frequently constituted as a key marker of 'having a good time', and as a normal aim of regular drinking practice. We explore the role of these narratives in young people's drinking and social cultures, and consider the implications of their talk about 'getting annihilated' in the context of the current moral panic around young people and 'binge drinking'.

**Grundmann, R.**

**Aston University**

**Towards a Sociology of Attention**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

In contemporary societies we witness an ever increasing quantity of goods, services and information. The rise of consumerism has led to an explosion of options and information about things that have been unknown before, or which make transactions possible that were not considered in the past. To the sociologist, this appears as an intensification of social relations which requires mechanisms for reduction and thus selection. The more things exist, the smaller the proportion of what we can perceive, let alone engage with. This, of course, rests on the assumption that time is finite and the things we can get familiar with are limited. Attention raising is becoming an increasingly important function in society. How can Sociology conceptualize this phenomenon? This paper will address a theoretical and empirical question. Theoretically, various mechanisms by which attention is created, channelled or selected will be discussed. Empirically, case studies from science, popular culture and sports will be presented in order to discuss similarities and differences and to address the question how significant this dimension of social change is for contemporary societies.

**Guy, S.**

**The University of Manchester**

**Unnatural Buildings: Sustainable Architecture and Hybrid Futures**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

The huge diversity of approaches to sustainable architecture defy any pre-defined technical or narrow ideological vision of sustainability. However, if viewed as constructs, this plurality of design strategies serve as illuminating examples of the paradoxes that inevitably face efforts to promote 'sustainable' buildings and cities. Previous work has highlighted the contested nature of environmental innovation by exploring how the interplay of competing urban visions and alternative design logics shapes the techno-environmental profiles of green building development (Guy and Farmer 2001, Guy and Moore (eds) 2005). Seen this way, alternative technological strategies are the result not of technical superiority, but of distinct philosophies and practices of green design. In order to more fully understand green buildings we therefore have to account for the sociotechnical structuring of both the identification of environmental problems and their resulting embodiment in built form. In understanding green buildings we therefore have to be sensitive not only to the widely differing motivations and commitments of actors, but also to the range of design techniques and technical innovations employed, the variety of institutional settings in which development occurs, and the processes and practices involved in the definition and redefinition of the nature of the environmental problem itself. In this way, we may begin to understand how distinct logics of green design are mobilised and materialised by designers, developers and planners to produce competing, hybridised models of sustainable architecture.

Gvion, L.

The Kibbutzim College of Education, Israel

**Women's ways of innovating culture versus men's ways of preserving tradition: culinary practices in the course of identity formation: the case of Palestinian food in Israeli society**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper suggests looking at Palestinian culinary practices, in Israel, as revealing negotiation over ethnicity and self identification. Food is studied both as channels through which Palestinians in Israel sustain and develop their culture, and as a course to form a distinctive identity. I argue that by the use of culinary practices, both in the domestic and public sphere, Palestinians construct and negotiate their cultural differentiation and entitlement to a distinctive identity. In the domestic sphere, Palestinian women form a narrative of modernity by exposing their families to culinary novelties. Thus they construct their form and manner of participation in Israeli culture. Conversely, when propagating culinary knowledge to the Jewish public sphere, either through restaurants or cookbooks, Palestinian men deliberately choose to make use of traditional images of the Palestinian community. Thus, they create a narrative on political oppression which stresses the refusal to accept Palestinians as full and equal members in Israeli society. The research applies a narrative approach which allows revealing subjective knowledge about the mobilization of food as a means of identity formation. Such a process emancipates Palestinians from being positioned as subjects on which a minority status has been imposed. Moreover, upholding to culinary practices provides symbolic emancipation from political oppression by experiencing a sense of freedom. The study is based on participant observation and conversation-interviews with 43 men and women who represent every fraction of the social make-up of the Palestinian community in Israel.

Gvion, L.

The Kibbutzim College of Education, Israel

**May He Rest in Peace: Obituaries as Constructing National Memory - The Israeli Scenario**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Obituaries are reflexive texts through which individuals participate in the formation of collective narratives and contribute to the construction of collective memories. As graphic spaces, which include selective information about the deceased, and the circumstances of his death, obituaries crystallize and reproduce social identities as reflected in the collective ideology and memory of the community. A constructive and historical analysis of obituaries, published in the Israeli press from 1948 throughout 2005, identifies two narratives. The first stresses themes of nation building, institutionalization and the recruitment of fellow citizens into the national product. The second narrative centres on the decline in the ideological commitment of fellow citizens in general and of middle-class professionals in particular, to collective imperatives in favour of an individualistic ethos. As personal texts, written at time of grief, obituaries are an excellent means to estimate the degree to which fellow citizens are committed to national goals. Obituaries which have been published in Israel indicate the dominance of collectivistic themes in daily life and reveals citizens' willingness to intertwine their personal histories with the history of the collective. From the 1970s on, there has been a decline in the collectivistic ethos. It was then, that descents of the deceased started emphasizing his or her distinctive features and deeds and shouldering aside the deceased commitment to the collective. Thus obituaries started reflecting schisms in Israeli society as multiple histories and narratives penetrated the discourse on nationality.

Haeney, J.

Liverpool John Moores University

**Culture, Food and Memory – an intergenerational study in Liverpool**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Food

EB.G.08

Ethnographic observations and narrative accounts of food experiences within traditional 'working class' and sometimes, poor, Liverpool families, show that strong social connections and cohesiveness were forged through eating only to survive. Such connections were strengthened through reciprocity, traditional, mundane and celebratory foods, and familiar and routine eating practices, handed down through the generations, all of which contributed towards a sense of belonging to family and place and what one might call a 'fixed' or 'given' identity. A weakening of social connections has been attributed to having disposable income across generations and a lifestyle where people are less reliant on social interaction; eating has become individualised and less social as part of a style of living that offers new levels in personal choice and freedom. Welcomed by many, eating practices, both inside and outside the home, are more flexible, informal and less disciplined, facilitated by new technologies and appliances that lessen or negate the need for cooking, thus creating the time and opportunity to pursue other activities. Whilst community ties have definitely weakened, the narratives show that some family eating practices survive alongside the many changes that have altered peoples' relationship with food, not only from one generation to the next, but also at different points during the life-cycle of individual members. Evidence shows a kind of 'ebb and flow' in social connections, as people dip in and out of such practices depending on lifestyle patterns and changes, rather than such practices being considered as 'given', obligatory or lost completely.

Halford, S.J.

Southampton University

**Beyond Failure and Success: some unexplored consequences of the 'informational paradigm' in the organization and delivery of healthcare**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

This paper argues that the widespread commitment to the use of new ICTs in health care has set in motion some significant economic and social changes, which fall beyond the questions of failure and success that have dominated research to date. So far, these changes are obscured by established Sociological approaches to ICT in healthcare which focus at the level of everyday clinical practice. Shifting our focus to examine the broader organization, management and delivery of ICT systems reveals that the sustained commitment to establishing information systems in healthcare has generated activity, knowledge and expertise in new sites both within and beyond existing public healthcare systems. First, there has been a massive shift of public funding into the private sector as projects are sub-contracted and products are bought off the shelf from specialist suppliers. These firms operate according to their own imperatives and rationalities to secure growth and profit. Second, the increased importance of ICT to public healthcare has rapidly increased the numbers and status of ICT specialists inside the public sector. These specialists now constitute a distinct occupational group, with specific interests and practices. Building on insights from the Sociology of the welfare state and the Sociology of work and organizations, the paper introduces new empirical findings, which it is argued have significant implications for understandings of the political economy of healthcare, the dynamics of change in public sector healthcare and the future of healthcare policy.

Hall, T.

Cardiff University

**Unknowns, faces, clients and records (Or, What's in a name?)**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

This paper considers that most elementary aspect of identity and identification, a person's name. The paper reports on ethnographic research undertaken in a UK city centre transformed and transforming in all too familiar ways - an industrial past rendered as heritage, once-neglected central space newly imagined as a premier location for tourism, leisure and professional residence, and combining, as such, a rekindled enthusiasm for public space with a generalised mistrust of 'illegitimate' use. These developments provide the backdrop to a series of street-level encounters in which welfare and outreach workers, tasked to keep the city centre orderly, attempt to make social connections across a border of inequality with problem populations such as rough sleepers and street prostitutes. Doing so requires a negotiated knowledge of persons and an elementary identification; it requires names. Names matter to welfare workers; little can be done - initial contacts cannot become clients - without them. Yet anonymity has its uses and this seemingly simple first step in negotiating relationships of assistance and policing can prove difficult and protracted. Names and personal details are assembled slowly, with patience and through the reciprocal alignment of different needs and tenders. The paper charts this process, attending to the ways in which identities are revealed piecemeal ('street' names, first names, given names and AKAs) and gradually consolidated by workers only to be fragmented once again as details are fed into a computerised client record system shot through with incomplete, duplicate and multiple data entry.

Hamilton, M.G.

University of Sydney

**Contractualism and retirement incomes in Britain and Australia**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

Retirement income provision is based on the notion of contract. In 1908, both Australia and Britain introduced social assistance-style age pensions to be paid according to strict criteria of means and moral desert. But the two retirement incomes systems evolved according to very different principles; a contributory principle (Britain), in which entitlements arise from income and labour market participation; and a non-contributory principle (Australia) in which age pensions are funded from general taxation revenue. Today, the two systems have developed to include a complex mix of public and private provision in retirement, including compulsory superannuation in Australia.

Theoretical debates regarding social provision are framed within the context of civil citizenship and its constitutive notion of contract, whereby an implicit collective contractual relationship exists between individual citizens and the state. This contractual relationship has two elements: the welfare contract and the intergenerational contract. The historical development of these two retirement incomes systems and their accompanying forms of contract and citizenship are now ingrained in the consciousness of both nations and will shape possibilities for change, especially for women.

**Lost in translation: digitization, meaning and memory in national archives**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

One of the key narratives of the so-called digital age is the increasing mobility of things (Lash, 2002; Lury, 2004; Urry, 2000). This paper examines how the shift from analogue to digital is being experienced and negotiated in these terms within Library and Archives Canada. LAC is currently undergoing significant reorganization, resulting from both the merging of libraries and archives, and the prioritization of increasing public access to collections through digitization. The paper focuses upon projects concerned with how to preserve the very notion of 'archiving' as the 'keeping of the context'. These developments have generated conflictual understandings of how to manage the translation of digital (archival) things, premised upon alternative ethical conceptions of meaning, identity and memory in relation to publics. In governmental discourse, digitization enables the public accessibility of previously hidden histories, identities and memories. In archival discourse, digitization is the antithesis of meaning and identity; in privileging access and immediacy over context through online collections, the meaning of things is 'lost in translation'. Drawing upon interviews and observation, these issues are explored through a set of substantive problems: (1) how to enable the migration of things between changing hardware and software systems; (2) how to develop software which emulates previous systems; (3) how to normalize the different systems within which things are located. In exploring the management of translation, the paper makes some theoretical and substantive contributions to understandings of 'technologies of memory' in relation to digitization and identities.

Hardey, M.

University of York

**The Digital Generation: new interactive media and making connections in the information age**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

The research is about the ways in which Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are being used to manage networks amongst those I have identified as the 'Digital Generation' in the Information Age. This seeks to understand how the Digital Generation are managing the social and emotional connections within their social network. The research looks at periods of transition where the Digital Generation are managing established relationships and forming new ones as part of a 'mediated interactive order' in terms of new media use. This involves recognising the fluidity of movement across technologies that may include mobile phones, letters, MSN, the Internet etc.

The research touches upon various commentaries about the networked society that has anticipated the 'death of distance', place and time and seeks to explore those experiences of young people who have changed places, spaces and communities. Mobility is a characteristic of this Digital Generation and this study will discover whether ICTs allow for new modes of relationship formation and interaction. In understanding how relationships are being transformed by the Digital Generation reliance on and use of ICTs the research draws on the different concerns that men and women may have and with what consequences for social life and social action.

Hardey, M.

University of York

**Web 2.0 - New connections, maps and mashups**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

This paper seeks to explore some of the sociological implications of Web 2.0. Popularised by resources that include Blogs, Wikipedia, Facebook, and GoogleEarth and. Web 2.0 is characterised by the way software and other material are situated remotely and can be freely accessed by users. What might be thought of as an ongoing process of collective reflective data generation is taking place as information is created and used to contribute to the formation of new informational assemblages. A focus of the paper will be on Mashups, which typically combine data from a number of sources to generate a visual and dynamic of representation of, for example house prices, crime rates or books associated with particular cities. Utilising Internet based mapping resources sophisticated maps can be created that include location information and aerial images that previously have only been available to those with access to expensive and complex Geographical Information Systems. It will be shown that public access to data sources shapes local opportunities for developing and using such resources. For example, access to data maintained by state agencies in the UK is limited compared to the USA. It will be argued that Web 2.0 prioritises a social cost over the economic one in that resources become more useful and powerful as more people engage with them. It is through such resources that new connections are being made and new opportunities for new forms of involvement with information are being created.

**Harpin, J.**

**Leeds Metropolitan University**

**Mothers and Tomboy Daughters: Narratives of Shared Leisure?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

This paper seeks to examine tomboy identity within family leisure discourse drawing on research into the experiences of tomboy's positioning in the family and their agency in non-gender conforming leisure pursuits. This paper seeks to contribute to the debate by examining the experiences of mothers and daughters recollecting gendered leisure expectations and resistance. Social norms and cultural expectations related to acceptable femininity have been prevalent via popular representations throughout history (MacDonald 1995; Holland 2004) It is cultural and gendered expectations which place tomboys (and their mothers) in non-normative positions.

Leisure theorists have argued that women don't have discreet leisure time, (Shaw & Dawson 2001). For women leisure activity and domestic work blend into one another, for example shopping, which can be seen to be both work and leisure. The study seeks to uncover how leisure time is shared by mothers and their tomboy daughters (or not). We are surrounded by images of mothers and daughters sharing mutually enjoyable leisure activity, for example shopping or visits to the hair/beauty salon. The paper will examine what happens when such cultural norms are ruptured and leisure histories, leisure narratives about how mothers and tomboy daughters do/don't reach accord about spending leisure time together.

It is anticipated that the study will uncover the tensions between hegemonic femininity i.e. what mothers wanted their daughters to be/do and how the tomboy girls resisted some or all of the 'girly' expectations by negotiating their agency in leisure pursuits.

**Harvey, G.**

**Open University**

**We have never been primitive: indigenous protocols for social encounters**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

Colonial Europeans imputed primitivism to indigenous people in each succeeding encounter that established the dominance of the modern project. Generally they permitted only subservient and antagonistic social roles to indigenes, e.g. as slaves, indentured workers, superstitious fetish priest or magician. In the same encounters indigenous people commonly offered opportunities for Europeans to become part of the local sociality, e.g. as emergent guests, traders, allies, enemies, cannibals or sorcerers. In dispute in these encounters rife with power-imbalances were conflicts and misunderstandings of what is normal and/or strange. This paper begins by describing several exemplary encounters. It then outlines the evolution of the social, ritual and material processes made evident in these encounters as they formed, in various ways, the nature of modernity and indigeneity in succeeding generations. In a nod to Bruno Latour's argument (in *We have never been modern*) it proposes that modernity and indigeneity are projects made visible in various polemical and dialogical encounters made fraught by alterity, projection, alienation and colonialism. Actual sociality between the pull of these projects has always more ambiguous and is marked by motifs of indigenous bi- and multi-culturalism (rather different phenomena to putative multi-culturalism in Western centres).

**Hauskeller, C.**

**University of Exeter**

**On the virtues of science: What is 'good' stem cell science?**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

This talk reflects on the tension between epistemic and moral values in science and stem cell science in particular. A distinctive feature of the current situation both externally and internally to stem cell science is that measures of what is good science are confronted with demands for ethical conduct from the social environment of research. While stem cell research and detailed laboratory practices are strictly regulated on national or even local levels, the scientific identity of stem cell research as a new unified field and the pursuit of its goals have become a paradigm case of global scientific practice. In attempts to define procedures to free the field from problems of 'fraud' and 'hype', new kinds of science protectionism have been suggested which conflate cultural morality and the epistemic values related to truth production in science. The responsibility for upholding both scientific and moral values are presently adopted by many actors in the field, appearing to assume that both value types were closely related. This promotes confusion between scientific and moral expertise, as illustrated by recent debates on the responsibility of journal editors or the status of scientists as ethical experts in public and ethical discussions.

He, T.

**Online community for self identified sexual dissidents in Taiwan**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

This paper offers a discussion on the presence of an online community in its participants' life - both online and offline. The idea of presence here is understood in the context of an online community on Bulletin Board System (BBS), which is called Spiteful Tots. Spiteful Tots is participated by some twenty people who self-identify as sexual dissidents in Taiwan. While these online users' participation in Spiteful Tots is facilitated by stable access and fast connection to the Internet, such an online community as a collaborative effort is also based on their desire to be socialised and accepted into a social network via online interaction and textual exchange. Since online sociality, same as offline sociality, requires one's presence and participation, it necessarily indicates that, by means of- for example- criticizing current politics or sharing links to one's own photos taken offline, participants are able to become intimate with each other. In other words, the notion of presence is about the online as well as the offline, and only when both presences are validated can a certain degree of intimacy be achieved. In this way, participants' intimacy is always already mediated via technology, typed textuality, links to photo images, and their memories of them. Such collectively shared intimacy is hinged on the community's practice of maintaining a sense of 'presence' both in the online and offline. In the situation of Spiteful Tots, in addition, such a presence shall be probed into from perspectives of sexuality.

Hemmingway, E. and Van Loon, J.

Nottingham Trent University

**The Chronogram: Analysing time in "live" television reporting through Actor Network Theory**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper analyses the micro processes of regional BBC news production, by adapting Actor Network Theory to an ethnographic study of a series of specific "live" television news events to reveal how the concept of the television "live" constructs, or enacts various fluid temporal zones that exist alongside one another within network space. Drawing on Latour's own methodological tools- the sociogram and the technogram- this paper suggest a development of ANT to include the chronogram- a third axis along which each network actor is mapped so as to analyse its temporal network position and stability. Drawing on the work of both Law and Mol with regard to the construction of network spatiality as existing alongside and in relationship with Euclidean spatiality, the paper argues that the television live broadcast enables actors to construct various simultaneous and often conflicting chronograms which are performed or enacted within network space alongside 'Newtonian timeframes'. The exploration of human and nonhuman actor constellations by means of their varied chronogrammatic positions also illustrates how the television live event constructs simultaneous but separate performances of the "real".

Heng, T.

University of Oxford

**Shaping Rituals Online - A Virtual and Visual Ethnography of the Singaporean Ethnic Chinese Wedding and its Preparations**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

The formation of virtual communities on the Internet has generated great interest into the possibilities of new social formations and interactions through computer mediated communication. This study looks specifically at the possible ways that rituals, both traditional and modern, could be shaped by the presence of a virtual community.

This paper is part of an on-going virtual and visual ethnography into the online and offline pre-wedding and wedding practices of the ethnic Chinese Diaspora in Singapore. The virtual ethnography is carried out in an online Singaporean wedding forum, where members discuss not only practical wedding preparations but how to conduct the complex rituals required of the Chinese culture during a wedding. The visual ethnography is of the actual wedding day where participants negotiate the performance of said rituals.

The questions I seek to address in the paper are (1) To what extent do virtual communities influence the way rituals are carried out offline? and (2) In what ways do virtual communities enact that influence?

I will show that online interactions do have a certain level of influence on rituals performed offline, largely through the social interactions carried out within the virtual community, as well as the use of boundary objects that move between the online and offline world. However, I will also show that the social network of actors interacting on the wedding day itself still carries more weight, especially during the precise time the ritual is performed.

Heng, T

University of Oxford

**"Take Picture! Take Picture!" A Technical Introduction to the use of Photography in Social Research**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

This paper aims to provide an introduction to researchers who are interested in using photography in their research, but are unfamiliar with the technology. Previous studies and authors have dealt with this topic, but in the new age of digital photography, and the ever spiraling array of options of equipment, some sense needs to be made out of it.

In the presentation, I intend to introduce both technology (what is currently at hand for the researcher) as well as basic photographic techniques that can be used. Techniques include reciprocity rules, focusing errors, recomposition techniques, white balancing and post-editing with Photoshop. Technology-wise, I will look to cover compacts, prosumers, digital rangefinders and DSLRs, weighing up the pros and cons from an ethnographer's as well as a photographer's perspective. Participants are also encouraged to pre-submit their photos for critique and illustration.

The paper will draw on empirical evidence gained from two previous visual ethnographies - one in an immigrant church, and the other of ethnic Chinese wedding practices in South-East Asia. I will also be speaking on my experiences as a professional photographer, and how techniques used in the field of professional photography today might differ from those used by sociologists.

Hester, M., Donovan, C.

University of Bristol

**Findings about Domestic Abuse from a National Same Sex Community Survey.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

In this paper we present some of the key survey findings from the first detailed study comparing love and violence in same sex and heterosexual relationships in the UK which has been funded by the ESRC. The results are discussed in relation to the findings from surveys with ostensibly heterosexual samples, notably the British Crime Survey; as well as previous studies of domestic abuse in same sex relationships in the UK and America. We begin to make sense of behaviours experienced in relationships where no assumptions can be made about gendered roles and behaviours and explore the ways in which gender and sexuality may influence the ways in which domestic abuse is experienced. The survey attempted to get at respondents' experiences of a range of domestically abusive behaviour, the impact of those behaviours and any associated help-seeking. The survey also looked at individuals own use of such behaviours on their partner. The survey data thus allows us to attempt a detailed and contextualised approach to the issues. Moreover the data from focus groups (N=5) and interviews (N=64) from those with heterosexual and same sex relationship experience provides further context for the analysis of the survey data.

Nakazawa, H.

University of Kent

**The inner city regeneration of Tokyo compared to London: growth coalition, gentrification and potential impact to the inequality?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

Tokyo is currently experiencing the "Third big reconstruction", the preceding two being by the post-WWII restoration and the construction boom for the Tokyo Olympics in 1964. This third reconstruction, called "Urban Regeneration", like the London Docklands, has its roots in the 1980s. Tokyo's regeneration plan also includes the conversion of declining industrial areas into a new financial centre or gentrified condominiums. Although researchers may find London's and Tokyo's urban regeneration share many characteristics, Tokyo's lacks a comprehensive master plan and most of the process is privatized. This report tries to compare the two regeneration processes, to draw out some similarities and differences, and to explain the structures which bring about these differences. Since most of the audience will know much about London but little about Tokyo, this report will pay much attention to the current "urban regeneration" in Tokyo. I will explain the Tokyo context as including the formation of a growth coalition, the process of gentrification, and potential impact for the inequality within greater Tokyo area. From the 40 to 50 scattered cases of regeneration in Tokyo's plans, I have chosen two cases: 1) Soga located in Tokyo Bay on the Chiba prefecture side, and 2) Roppongi Hills which attracts great media attention. Since these case studies are only in preparatory stage and the depth interviews not yet performed, this report will provide an overview. Permit me to say this abstract is provisional and may be modified.

Higgins, V., Wathan, J.,

University of Manchester

**The UK Large-Scale Government Social Survey Datasets: Untapped Potential**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.40

Data from the UK's large-scale, cross-sectional, government social surveys such as the Labour Force Survey, General Household Survey and British Crime Survey are invaluable secondary sources for sociologists. Official Government reports of these surveys usually cover the topics of principal interest to policy-makers; leaving a wealth of under-utilised data available for secondary analysts. This paper has two objectives. Firstly, the benefits of the data are reviewed and illustrated with recent research work undertaken with these data. Key exemplars will be used to demonstrate the strategies used to make best use of the surveys. Secondly, major innovations in the datasets, their dissemination and support are identified. The paper therefore introduces these data to potential users and provides an update to existing ones.

**Hobson-West, P.**

**University of Nottingham**

**Animals in science and society: Ethical and scientific discourses in the animal research controversy**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

Unlike philosophy, sociology has traditionally paid little attention to the relationship between humans and non-human animals. However, there are increasing attempts to theorise this relationship. For example, some sociologists have argued that animals are a highly complex symbolic 'other' and are important in processes of defining human identity. Several authors have also claimed that in late or postmodernity, social and technological changes are eroding the fragile boundary between humans and animals. One of the places where this boundary is defined and redefined is in the laboratory.

A historical perspective shows that animals have long been a motivator for social action and that their use in the lab has been the source of passionate controversy, even within the scientific community. However, this issue is currently high on the political and media agenda in the UK, partly in response to the recent tactics of a small minority of protesters. These tactics have included intimidation aimed at those indirectly linked to animal research and, most dramatically, the grave robbery of a relative of a farmer who supplied guinea-pigs for medical research.

Existing accounts have tended to assume that justifications based on utility predominate in science (and in regulation), whereas protesters focus on rights and the moral status of animals. Empirical research on other social movements and controversies suggests that this is an oversimplification. As part of a three year research project, this paper will therefore ask; how do actors utilise 'ethical' discourses, and how are boundaries drawn between ethical and scientific claims?

**Hodgson S.**

**University of Sheffield**

**Co-producing science and social relations: technologies and people making knowledge of air**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

In a surveillance society it is not only people that are observed. The technologisation of society means that much that we take for granted around us is subject to monitoring, measurement and action. The watching and regulating of 'qualities' of the so-called natural world is a substantial business. One example of this is the emergence of an air quality industry; a complex apparatus of social groups, material technologies and multiple relations, with the purpose of measuring, analysing, making judgements and taking action on the air we breathe. Outputs from this industry inform local and national government policies, town planning and transport strategies.

In this paper I will explore the idea of air quality to problematise some current understandings of the relations between people and science. Whilst Nowotny et.al. (2001) insist on the co-production of science and society at large, here I interrogate local connections as a means to explore the vigilant culture of 'air quality monitoring' in an English city. I ask what is made visible and what remains unseen, in order to understand how social and technical practices come together in making knowledge about air. Further, how this knowledge has come to inform social action in new ways. The analysis uses existing literature, documentary and interview work to expand the framework of "co-production" to contexts where technology has radically transformed the potential sites of surveillance and action.

The implications of this work for the idea of the surveillance society, and of science/society connections more generally will be discussed.

**Hoey, D.**

**University of Auckland, New Zealand**

**Technological communities and innovation: The case of file sharing.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

From the release of Napster in 1999 to Viacom making its music catalogue freely available for download in August 2006, file sharing on the Internet appears to read as an exemplary case of William Ogden's 'cultural lag' where society struggles to keep pace with technological innovations. However as Gilles Deleuze noted, the differences that contribute to an event can be more productively understood through investigating the causes rather than the effects. When this advice is followed it is revealed that networks of freely exchanged information have long existed within communities formed around the computer. Moreover it can be seen that such networks have played an important part in the development and trajectory of both the computer and the Internet.

Developments from these networks have tended to be categorized as either positive or negative depending on an identified ethic that underpins them. For example open source operating systems such as Linux are good while open source networks such as Gnutella are bad. If Norbert Wiener's process of invention is applied to this interaction between gift cultures and technological innovation it is discovered that a similar pattern of behaviour and organization can be found within all these groups. It is argued that the categorization of good and bad does not rely on any underlying ethic but is derived from an understanding of what sites are legitimate or illegitimate for technological development to take place. This legitimacy is derived from how these innovations intersect with existing corporate interests.

Holland, S.

Leeds Metropolitan University

**3 generations of women's leisure**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

There are cross-generational studies such as Aarnio et al (1997), Morgan (1998); Nielsen (2004); and Burns (2005). However, there is no work in gender studies, sociology or leisure studies about how women talk about their leisure lives across three generations, comparing leisure and pleasure for related women spanning fifty years or more, within a framework of family, generation, 'race' and ethnicities, and gender. The study interrogates the concept of 'leisure' in the context of individual narratives and family stories, providing new data about shifts and changes (or lack of change) in women's lives. The research focuses upon 'trios' of women in the same families: for example, a mother, her daughter, and her granddaughter, to provide inter-generational data about the gendered leisure lives of women. Patterns have emerged with similarities between different generations of the same families, such as church attendance, baking, travel, gardening, going to the pub (although never alone), and physical activity. For many participants reading was something that they had to find strategies to find time to do whereas 'sociable' activities such as watching television, or 'work'-like activities such as sewing or knitting, were not as difficult to find time for. Baking, cooking and shopping are seen as quasi-leisure activities. Similarities are also already evident between generations which relate to gender and age: for example, several women in the middle generation talk about how much they miss dancing. A central aim of this paper is to ask: what do we take with us through the generations?

Holmwood, J.

University of Birmingham

**The labour contract as a social relation: Durkheim (and others) versus Marx**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

The paper will argue that Marx overstates his critique of capitalism and the disjunction between it and socialism. The common problem of Durkheim and Marx is that of unregulated labour markets with the emergence of capitalism, but it will be argued that socially regulated labour markets, as Durkheim suggests, are a plausible alternative which could combine a 'capitalism of production' with a 'socialism of distribution'. In this way, socialism can be seen as consistent with capitalism and not as its antithesis and can, therefore, also be seen as a plausible form of contemporary politics in a post-communist and global world.

Houdart, S.

CNRS UMR 7535

**Importing, cutting - pasting social spheres: computer designers' participation on an architectural project**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

The project, in architecture, can be defined as a graphic production - a space of representation one can access through visual effects. Among the documents (plans, sections, details ...) that are used to give shape to a building, the so-called perspective drawings play a decisive role in convincing a multiple audience (in particular the clients) of the possibility for the not-yet existing building to finally exist. Aimed to "render" space by projecting potential usages, lights, ungraspable things such as the atmosphere, perspective drawings are composed by the mean of computer-aided design (CAD) systems. One of the most challenging points of these compositions is to introduce "people" in the scenery. Taken from catalogues, available on the web, these figures are 'ready-made' people ("People walking", "People on the week-end"...), extracted from any context, and who act to represent a set of social behaviours.

Based on an ethnographic fieldwork in a Japanese architectural office as well as in a studio of computer designers, my communication aims to explicit some features of the production and use of these new social categories. Especially, focusing on the architectural setting of the Japanese International Exposition Aichi 2005, I will discuss about the very nature of the social world as designed by the organizers.

Howard, K.

Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College

**welfare as control: contradiction, dilemma and compromise in the everyday support of asylum seekers in the UK after the 1999 Immigration and Asylum Act**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

Tables, Global forced migrations seem to present Western receiving countries' governments with intense dilemmas as they struggle to reconcile particularism with universalism, exclusionary with inclusionary tendencies. Since the 1990s British governments have emphasised noisily to their electorate their particularist and exclusionary stance towards asylum seekers, devising innovatory mechanisms to restrict forced migrants' access to their territory and welfare state. The system of welfare designed as an immigration control tool initiated in the 1999 Immigration and Asylum Act, was a 'qualitative leap' in the co-existence of these contradictory tensions. Intensive ethnographic research between 2002-2003 with a voluntary sector humanitarian agency in the contradictory position of implementing the separate and inferior welfare 'safety net' at Reception for asylum seekers, explores how these global tensions were experienced locally by the agency, its workers and its asylum seeking clients. Suspended, "hanging", in anormalised lives stripped of autonomy, people seeking asylum struggled to find innovative ways to survive. Hands-tied by NASS bureaucracy and imperatives to control access to the welfare 'safety net,' workers felt their ability to address clients often multiple complex needs were severely compromised. This was perhaps the ultimate Third Way solution to the government's contradictory dilemmas. Co-opting voluntary sector agencies as the 'dispersed state' to operate welfare as control of unwanted forced migrants, New Labour preserved its 'tough' particularist stance knowing that, backstage, civil society would gravitate to weave a stronger compensatory safety net attempting to better protect the human and social rights of refugees.

Hudson, M., Phillips, J., Ray, K.

Policy Studies Institute

**A tale of two communities: revisiting the social cohesion debate**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

The 2001 disturbances and their aftermath in Oldham, Burnley and Bradford, along with the September 11 attacks in the US, and the 7/7 attacks here on home soil, have all led to an increase in public scrutiny and discrimination of ethnic minority communities in the UK. Questions have been raised about the levels of tension and segregation between ethnic groups in disadvantaged areas. Government's response has been the promotion of social cohesion based around a common identity of Britishness and belonging.

Qualitative research was undertaken in two ethnically diverse communities which were Moss Side in Manchester, and Tottenham in London from March 2005 to February 2006. Focusing on White, Somali and Black Caribbean residents in the two areas, we explored social relations between established and new arrived ethnic groups. Data were derived from depth interviews with residents and discussion groups with community and voluntary organisations and service providers in each area in a four staged research process.

Our findings challenge the government's understanding of the complexity of people's everyday lives in its promotion of social cohesion. We argue that it is too easy to suggest that the interactions, relationships and tensions between people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods are based on ethnicity and race. Rather, a much more complex picture is painted where individuals and their interactions (both positive and negative) are shaped by multiple and shifting attachments based on gender, age, class and race, underpinned by economic disadvantage and competition over material resources.

Hudson, N

De Montfort University

**'I've been told not to advertise that she is an IVF baby': The impact of 'public' discourses in British South Asian women's narratives of reproductive technologies**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

With the advent of a range of new reproductive technologies (NRTs), new discourses of conception and parenthood have entered into the public domain. These developments have stimulated debate, particularly amongst ethicists, feminists and social scientists, concerning the social, political and economic implications of such technologies. This has in turn led to a questioning of the ways in which a range of public groups engage with developments in science and technology, and how this impacts upon existing social formations. However, what remains unclear is whether these discourses around reproductive technologies have entered into diverse public spheres in a uniform way. There has been a noticeable absence of 'hard-to-reach' groups in science research and debate. In particular, there are few studies which have explored the meanings and experience of infertility and negotiation with reproductive technologies with individuals of diverse ethnic and religious heritage in the UK. Research has largely failed to take into account the specificity of social location - especially ethnicity and religion - when exploring individuals' experience of negotiating conception and parenthood with the use of NRTs.

This paper reports findings from a PhD study which aims to understand the complex ways in which an individuals' social location and their relationships within wider social and kinship networks impacts on their experience of using NRTs. Data from in-depth individual interviews with 12 British women of South Asian origin are presented in order to demonstrate the ways in which 'public' discourses about NRTs enter into personal narratives of assisted conception and parenthood.

Hughes, B.

Glasgow Caledonian University

**Wounded/Monstrous/Abject: Disability in the Sociological Imaginary**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Contemporary sociology has made sense of bodily difference by mobilising a number of tropes. 'Wounded' (or vulnerable), 'monstrous' and 'abject' stand out by virtue of their ubiquity though they do not exhaust the repertoire. These categories highlight the conceptual tension between the sociology of the body and Disability Studies. In this paper, I will examine the value of these tropes to Disability Studies and suggest that while they can help to clarify the processes that bring about the misrecognition of disabled people, understanding the nature and scope of the lives of disabled people in modernity requires a more embodied language rather than one that has been generated from a sociological imaginary that is strongly influenced by a non-disabled subject position in which repulsion for the other - which one must become - is never fully resolved. Disability has had little impact on sociological theories of the body and when sociology ventures into disability it has tended to conflate it with an ontology of human frailty or gloss it with tropes that may be instructive about the generic or gendered modernist structure of exclusion but tell us little about the specific forms of invalidation experienced by disabled people.

Hurdley, R.

QUALITI, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

**The Power of Corridors: building identities, unseen spaces and work-places**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

This is drawn from a pilot study of corridor culture in a large institution. Using mixed methods, including participant observation, visual data and interviews, it explores the how these unseen spaces in the architectural and social fabric of the work-place affect and effect relations, identities and actions at work.

The formal networks of an institution are produced in specific locations: the meeting room, the office, the seminar room. The negotiation of relations and the ongoing accomplishment of specifically ordered identities or roles are attached to these work places, the focus of much sociological enquiry. However, the conduits in-between these institutionally-ordered locations seem to be collapsed in time and space, like Auge's (1995) 'non-places of solitude'. Yet people do not teleport from one meeting room to their office to a seminar; they walk along corridors, take lifts and stairs, and even go outside for a cigarette. These corridors, stairs, fire escapes and porches are places that do interpolate themselves, intrude, interrupt the ordering of an institution and institutional identities.

It is in these 'inter-places' that unexpected, spontaneous meetings, conversations, sightings and overhearings happen. They are both more private than the meeting room, and more public than what goes on behind the closed doors that break up the corridor walls. Rows of numbered doors suggest the ongoing reproduction of an ordered institutional structure, yet corridors are built to lead elsewhere, to another place beyond the closed door.

Hush, G.

Glasgow School of Art

**Designing in the Fourth Dimension: design as an indicator of social change**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

Contemporary capitalist society accords a central role to design, both as a professional practice and an activity that produces the artefacts that populate existence. However, the increasingly complex global division of labour, in both production and consumption, and its centralisation of certain skills, practices and 'knowledges' within capital-intensive industries, (information technology, pharmaceuticals, bio-technology, financial services and new media) has encouraged the emergence of 'hybrid' or 'trans-disciplinary' designers. These practitioners design systems and services rather than individual artefacts, interfaces instead of objects and tailor solutions to user-groups through the use of ethnographic methods adapted from the social sciences.

In international concerns (Ideo, Intel, Microsoft, Sapient, PDD) the practice of the designer is changing in accordance with the demands of twenty-first century capitalism. Likewise, in design education the training of the next generation of designers reflects the preoccupations of the labour market and schools such as the RCA (London), UIAH (Helsinki) and Glasgow now include ethnographic research techniques within the designer's tool-kit. This emphasis upon usability, context, immateriality and, above all, the temporal dimension of user-experience reveals the direction that capital-intensive production is headed and highlights the 'melting' into air of a whole host of labour practices (as they re-locate to less-developed areas of the global economy). This paper argues that through an analysis of the role of the contemporary designer, and their educational experience, an insight into the certain socio-economic practices emerges and a glimpse of twenty-first century 'consumption' is afforded.

Iles, C

University of Teesside

**"no-one can help me here": an examination into how viable it is for services to help young people with complex lives have a successful transition into adulthood.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The Connexions service set out to help young people make a successful transition to adult life, removing any wider barriers to effective engagement in learning that young people are suffering. But how viable is it for services like Connexions to remove wider barriers, and as such make a significant impact on those young people with complex and heterogeneous lives? Connexions services' are measured in relation to targets for reducing the numbers of NEET (not in employment, education or training) young people. Over the last five years in the Tees Valley NEET figures have hovered around 10.9%, demonstrating a constant trend, and difficulty, in aiding those with complex lives. This paper is a synthesis of qualitative and quantitative research undertaken by the author over the last two years whilst working in a Connexions Service based in the Tees Valley. This paper will examine how surmountable it is for services to young people to help young people from minority ethnic populations, and those who are at risk, such as those looked after, with disabilities, teenage parents, and those disengaged from society, to make a successful transition to adulthood. Is it possible for structural and contextual constraints that are beyond the individual, to be eradicated by Children's Trusts? The concepts discussed in this paper will enable a broader set of critical questions to be asked about current 14-19 transition policies and practice, particularly with regards to Youth Matters and the emerging Children Trusts

Jefferson, C.

University of Sussex

**BOTOX Cosmetic: sociotechnical change and identity construction**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

The relationship between technological innovation and the construction of social identity should be nowhere more obvious than in the field of cosmetic surgery. However, the relationship between innovation in enhancement technology and its use in society is more complex than a simple linear progression. Using BOTOX Cosmetic (a low-dose form of botulinum toxin, which is used to treat wrinkles) as a case study, this paper demonstrates that technological innovations also have 'identities' and that these identities co-evolve with the social.

The paper begins by examining the military and medical context of botulinum toxin's identity, from research into its bioweapon potential to developments for its therapeutic purposes. It then investigates its development for aesthetic enhancement purposes within the context of enhancement technology and cosmetic surgery, focusing on issues of norms of appearance, stigma, oppression and individual agency. It suggests that BOTOX Cosmetic has added a further dimension of 'moral obligation' to this framework, and explores how certain consumer groups have co-evolved with the development of BOTOX Cosmetic. Finally, the paper draws together these themes by exploring how the identities of botulinum toxin interact and intersect and demonstrating the processes by which society and technology are co-constructed through the interplay of technical, social, professional, economic and political factors.

Jelen, A.

University of Ljubljana

**Creating media image of the president: The role of official sources of information in the process of framing television news**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

The paper reviews the relevant literature on framing theory with the focus on media framing as an important factor in the construction of social reality. Media framing process fundamentally involves selection and emphasis of certain aspects of perceived reality so that events presented in the news come to be given one dominant/primary meaning rather than another. While many observers of political and mass media communication have discussed framing, few have explicitly described how official sources of information influence journalists in the process of selection and production of media news. Current research indicates that official sources (or public relations professionals) with their information subsidies provided to journalists (increasingly) build, set and frame considerable portions of the agenda for the media and the public. On the one hand, the official sources have adjusted their way of thinking to the journalist conventions to get their information into the media, whereas on the other hand, the profit-driven marketing model of journalism forces journalists to lean on official sources while producing political news. The paper focuses on the presidential official sources and their role in the process of (re)framing television news. The President of the Republic of Slovenia recently surprised the public with more than a few actions, which were extensively covered by the media. The presidential sources of information played a crucial role in the process of (re)framing television news through selection and emphasis of information communicated to the media and, consequently, greatly influenced the (re)creation of the president's media image.

Jiang, X

Dundee University

**Seeking a Chinese community in South-East Wales**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

Despite a long history of their presence and being the third largest ethnic minority group, the Chinese in the UK remain low-profiled and figure very little in discussions concerning race relations and ethnic minorities. Prevailing stereotypes such as hard working catering workers from Hong Kong dominate. Little known is the diversity of Chinese population which requires a recognition and investigation with an increasing number of professionals, students and asylum seekers/refugees/irregular migrants coming from mainland China.

A study adopting qualitative social study approaches including ethnography, interviews and focus group discussions was conducted with local Chinese residents from a diverse backgrounds in South-East Wales to explore the relationship between long-standing residents and recent arrivals and the issue of social cohesion in the unique context of Wales to inform governments' policies and implementations in better meeting the needs of ethnic minority groups.

Study results confirm that a homogenous Chinese community does not exist and the Chinese are divided into groups decided by dialectal, regional, educational, occupational and familial factors. The experiences of Chinese in South-east Wales suggest the level of interaction and integration among different groups of Chinese, as well as between Chinese and local British/Welsh or other ethnic minorities remains largely low. So does the level of access to services especially for vulnerable groups. Ambiguity and contention surround respondents' identity, belonging and integration. This study suggests challenges remain for governments to promote equal opportunities and social cohesion.

Jordan, A.

University of Bristol

**Women talking to men: Gender, reflexivity and indepth interviewing**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

The paper explores methodological issues around gender and interviewing, particularly those related to women conducting in-depth interviews with men. The discussion is based on a research project exploring the (gendered) discourses employed by fathers' rights group, Real Fathers 4 Justice which included in-depth interviews with members of a local branch. On embarking upon the fieldwork I decided that I would not be explicit about either my personal identification as a feminist or about the feminist perspective that informs my research as fathers' rights groups are seen as fundamentally anti-feminist. In practice, most participants seemed to presume that I was at least broadly sympathetic to the group's cause and to their stories, and did not construct me as inherently hostile as a result of my gender. However, it was clear that gender manifested itself in the interviews in complicated ways. Three aspects arising from a reflexive consideration of the gendered nature of the research process form the focus of this paper. Firstly, it analyses the problem of maintaining 'rapport' with the interviewee where their comments are experienced by the interviewer as offensive and even as a personal attack on their identity. Secondly, it asks whether the assumption of a non-confrontational interview style is itself problematic where it could be argued to lead to complicity with the very discourses that researchers may be trying to subvert. Finally, it addresses the issue of the sexualisation of female researchers who may be subject to inappropriate advances from male interviewees.

Jouvenet, M.

Université P.Mendès-France,

**The use of the instrument and the scientist's identity. Nanosciences laboratories in "cross-cultural" cooperation processes**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

My argument is built on an ethnographic research and a series of interviews conducted since January 2005 in the largest French nanosciences and nanotech centre at Grenoble. The resultant data point out the role the scientists give to the equipment they're using evenly in defining laboratories' (or even individual's) identities. The ability to customize the equipment, whether it is small (e. g. optical circuits) or gigantic (the synchrotron radiation facility) appears as a key feature of their culture, stressing the importance of tacit knowledge in the working process. This valorisation of the "bricolage" is a way for those nanophysicists to underline their specific contribution in the process of technological innovation. Hence, it serves their "jurisdictional claims" (Abott, 1988) in the local reconfigurations of scientific organizations' ecosystem. This reconfiguration is based on the opening (in June 2006) of a big "nano" innovation centre in which basic research and technological research have to work closely. Physicists speak about a "culture shock" between the creative humans they are and the quasi "robots" working in the engineering labs. My research shows what sort of sparks this collision makes - may they be positive or negative - and what these sparks tell us about scientific work cultures at stakes and their dynamics. Besides, the aim is to show the effect the strong injunction to hybridize scientific teams in temporary projects has on the scientific career.

Julier, G.

Leeds Metropolitan University,

**Calculating Design for the New Economy**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

The New Economy mantra of 'faster, better, cheaper' has affected the design industry in two seemingly opposing directions. One has been in giving designers an increasingly prominent role in the development of differentiating products, services and environments. The other has been in the increased subjection of design practice to regimes of calculation, measurement, systemization and auditing. While the attention of sociologists and policy-makers alike has focused on the more obviously 'creative' aspects of such cultural producers, the more routine elements of design have gone largely ignored. Using a series of snapshots of design practices, this paper concentrates its analysis on the relationship of their occupational formulae to conceptions of value. It moves toward understanding some of the ways that practices are configured in order to articulate, make reasonable and account for their work in complex commercial environments.

**Kahn-Harris, K.**

**Contemporary Jewish Music in the UK and America: Forces of Unification and Fragmentation**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

In a globalised world, one can view the Europe and America as providing distinctly different models of the place of religion in modernity. Different models of modernity do not emerge in isolation to each other but are moulded through complicated global networks of communication. Members of religions throughout the world are in communication with each other and global religious institutions create connections between religious practitioners in different locations. The global religious landscape is one of fragmentation and of unification; of difference and of homogeneity. The same is true for other global social and cultural phenomena that, to varying degrees, produce both global fragmentation and unification. One of the most important global cultures is that of popular music.

An examination of the interaction of popular music and religion sheds light on the interplay between two forces of global fragmentation and unification. By looking at how religious communities in one location draw on popular music from another location, we gain an insight into the ways in which religion is positioned in relation to global cultural flows. A consideration of popular music and religion in Europe and America helps to illuminate the complex relationship between these two cultural-religious models.

In this essay I want to look at how one particular form of popular music - contemporary Jewish music - circulates between the British and American Jewish communities. I will look at how contemporary Jewish music both provides a cultural 'bridge' between two Jewish communities and also highlights deep differences between them.

**Kaika, M**

**Oxford University Centre for the Environment**

**'Iconic architecture' and the changing ethnography of the 'city's patrons'.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

'Iconic architecture' and the changing ethnography of the 'city's patrons'. Drawing on STS, the paper will explore the relationship between the changing ethnography of urban patronage, and changes in the form and function of 'iconic architecture' since the 1970s. The early 20th century was characterized by an almost erotic relationship between urban elites and the city. The place-bound, place-loyal banking or manufacturing capital used the city not only as the physical space for the financial activities, but also as a stage for their glorification. Great icons of modern architecture were - erected bearing the names of their benefactors: the Rockefeller, the Chanin, the Carnegie building. However, what constitutes the 'city's patrons' changed dramatically since the 1970s. The 'new urban economy' created a new generation of urban elites who, unlike their predecessors, are footloose and demonstrate little interest in the production of urban space (Sennett; Sklair). These changes in the ethnography of urban patronage go hand in glove with changes in architectural technology and design. Buildings such as the Swiss-Re Tower operate more as 'branding objects' of multinational corporations, rather than as interventions in the city's life and function. Looking at recently commissioned 'iconic' projects, the paper will examine: i. the dialectics between design innovation and political and social processes ii. changes in the relationship between 'iconic' buildings and the city that surrounds them, and iii. the changing role of the architect as a public intellectual

**Kaplan, D.**

**The Open University, Israel**

**Upper-Middle Class Weddings in Israel: Culture Production, Cultural Intermediaries and Tastes**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

In recent years, the study of weddings has extended from the anthropological to the sociological; weddings are no longer seen merely as rites of passage, but also as industrialized productions that redraw social boundaries. This paper seeks to explore the role of cultural intermediaries of the wedding industry in reproducing class boundaries. In particular, this paper examines the (re-)production of the Israeli upper-middle class. By studying the interaction between practices of consumption of the wedded couples and practices of the cultural intermediaries, this analysis reveals the ways in which the upper-middle class differentiates itself and creates a distinctive class "simple" taste, guided by the principle of distinction (Bourdieu 1984). This taste, in turn, reproduces social identities, and more specifically, hierarchies of class, ethnicity and gender. The manufacturing and marketing tactics of the cultural intermediaries are typical of an array of new fields of culture production, where the "commercial" and the "artistic" interface. Although these fields (and their products, consumed mostly by the upper classes) have become dominant in defining leisure in late-capitalism, they are not as yet as established as those of the arts. In this context, the cultural intermediaries see themselves as artists, and their products as autonomous of the consumers' needs, though in practice they provide the couple with the cultural distinction and the sense of uniqueness that they seek.

**Keeble, L. and Loader, B.**

**University of York**

**Wired for the Third Age? Integrating information systems in health and social care**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

Modernising health and social care management and practice for older people in the community in the UK has been characterised by an underlying assumption of the perceived change-management capabilities of new information and communication technologies (ICTs). ICTs are seen as central for enabling a range of objectives outlined in government policy. In particular, ICTs are seen as central to the development of integrated services whereby health, social care and others share information. It is envisaged that a variety of applications could improve the delivery of health and social care services whilst promoting independence. Such developments would include electronic patient records designed to enable the sharing of information between practitioners and agencies; the use of interactive TV, internet websites, and help-lines to enable users to access information; electronic networks to provide easier online appoint bookings, electronic messaging for reminders; and remote consultations and assessments through video conferencing. The aim of this paper is to report on a project which is exploring how statutory, voluntary and other organisations use new technologies such as the Internet to deliver integrated services to older people in County Durham. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with senior practitioners, we will discuss the barriers to implementing electronic service delivery and integrated information systems.

**Keenan, M.**

**Nottingham Trent University**

**Freedom in chains: religion as enabler and constraint in the lives of gay male Anglican clergy**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

Being gay and Christian is an identity cocktail which is seen by conservative elements within Church circles as incompatible. In the case of gay clergy this incompatibility is compounded by the clergy's position as representatives of the Church. Following from this Christian identification is often considered to be a constraint on the identity creation, management, and presentation of gay clergy.

This paper explores the role of religious belief in the narratives of a number of gay clergy, which were collected using a combination of questionnaire, interview and diary keeping methods. The paper argues that although religious belief (combined with occupation) does constrain, faith continues to provide positive influence in the lives of these clergy.

With emphasis on the situated nature of identity the paper explores how faith both constrains the living of gay identity, and enables the integration of religious and gay identity. By accessing arguments of detraditionalization and individualization the paper shows how clergy distance themselves from official Church teaching, emphasising their vocation to the work of God, rather than the work of the Church. Through this the clergy find space to integrate aspects of identity which factions of the institution they represent continue to argue are incompatible.

**Kelan, E.K.**

**The Lehman Brothers Centre for Women in Business**

**'Security, I erased that word' - Exploring the relationship between technology work, employment security and identities**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

In this paper the relationship between employment security and identities in a transforming workplace is explored. New work relationships are characterised by flexibility, entrepreneurialism and the constant updating of knowledge. While job security and delayed gratification were previously often taken for granted, the transformation of work means that workers have to make sure that they maintain a high degree of employability to be able to find work. Building on theories of Beck (2000) and Sennett (1998) this paper explores the relationship between the perception of employment security and identity through empirical material. Since information communication technology (ICT) work is often seen as an ideal example of the new work relations, I draw on observations and interviews in two ICT companies in Switzerland. The material is analysed using theories and methods from discourse analysis. In the paper it is highlighted how ICT workers perceive the changes in their employment relations and how ICT workers incorporate these changes into their own identities. It is shown that ICT workers see job security as a thing of the past and that they accept employment insecurity as part of their job. ICT workers use the mantra of being flexible and in motion to make sense of employment security. The assumption largely is that only through maintaining a high degree of employability they would be able to earn their livelihoods. The paper thus sheds light on the importance of considering the relationship between technology work, employment security and identities to understand the transformation of work.

**Keogh, P.**

**University of Portsmouth**

**Post exposure prophylaxes (PEP) for homosexually active men (HAM) in the UK: Who needs it? Who gets it?**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Background: PEP has recently become available for sexual HIV exposure among HAM in the UK.

Research has identified priority groups of HAM more likely to be involved in sexual HIV exposure: men in high prevalence areas, men aged under 40, Black men, men with lower incomes and men with higher numbers of sexual partners. For greatest impact on HIV incidence, PEP uptake should be highest among these groups. This research investigated whether this is the case.

Methods: Population change in PEP uptake was measured by repeating questions in an annual cross-sectional survey of UK HAM (average N=16,000) between 2003 and 2005. Thirty men who had attempted to access PEP were interviewed about their experiences.

Results: Uptake of PEP increased between 2003 and 2005. Awareness of and seeking PEP was higher among priority groups with the exception of Black men and men with lower income.

Qualitative interviews indicate that: PEP was promoted via sources accessed by men with higher incomes and educational qualifications; information needed to operationalise knowledge about PEP was communicated through limited social and professional networks; significant personal resources were required to self-advocate, deal with staff unwilling to prescribe PEP and negotiate treatment pathways.

Discussion: The social capital necessary to access PEP may be more common among men from certain class, ethnic and professional backgrounds. Whether or not you get PEP may depend on who you are and who you know.

**Dhohoon Kim, Y. K.**

**Yonsei University**

**A Comparative Study of Government Policy and its Effects on Biotechnological Discourse: Korea and the U.K.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

This study compares the role of government policy and its effects on the discourse, through the case study of stem cell research in Korea and the U.K, during the recent period of 2004-2005.

To compare the cause and effects, this research used three main analysis: 1) network analysis was applied to illustrate the different characteristics of Korean/British network of stem cell researchers. 2) case study of former Prof. Hwang's scientific misconduct was carried on to analyze how Korean government's policy affected the research practice and public opinion. 3) policy comparison between the two countries was conducted to elucidate each country's strategy to entrench the basis of BT research. This study points out the Korean scientific network of stem cell research is comparatively more hierarchically structured, monopolistic in terms of R&D distribution, and isolatedly clustered within the collaboration teams. This peculiar morphology of the network represents the embedded structure of Korean society where the government plays dominant role both in supporting a specific research project and channeling public opinion for the benefit of the goal. Former Prof. Hwang's misconduct was an effect of the government policy that had limited the autonomy of scientific network and the public discourse.

British government, on the other hand, appears to maintain a certain degree of effort to encourage public discourse on BT. Their policy, nonetheless, is also fundamentally oriented toward the production of legitimate knowledge/power. This implies that another kind of race is undergoing, toward the integration of technical knowledge and the ethical justification.

**Kim, S. H.**

**Yonsei University**

**Reproductive technology policy and women's infertility experience in South Korea**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

As it once appeared that Hwang Woo-suk made success in cloning embryonic stem cells, biotechnology has attracted significant interest in South Korea. Although his research was concluded to be fabricated, the scandal produced plentiful discourses on the acquisition and transaction of human eggs. However, it has been rarely reported that the technology used to extract ova is the same one already in prevalent use for IVF(in vitro fertilization). During their development, reproduction technology and biotechnology have been interacting closely. The rapid progress of Korean biotech industry was supported by surplus embryos and ova supplied from infertility clinics for experimental purposes.

Since the first tube-baby was born in 1985, more than a hundred infertility clinics have sprawled throughout the country and above 20% of the world's newborns that went through in vitro fertilization are born in Korea. Behind this phenomenon is not only the overheated vying for technology and the interests of medical entrepreneurs, but also individual women who frequently visited these clinics. To attribute this phenomenon merely to patriarchal pressure imposed on them would be an oversimplification. It is important to assess the behavior of these women in depth in that they have been inattentively depicted as either 'immoral' or 'victimized (by patricentric technology)'. My presentation intends to examine how women are experiencing reproductive technology, e.g., in vitro fertilization. It further tries to explain in what ways women have contributed to keep reproductive technology invisible, and how this invisibility benefited the development of biotechnology.

Kimura, M.

CHERI, The Open University

**Performativity and Subjectification in the Changing Culture of Higher Education**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Education

EB.1.62

Higher Education Institutions in Britain are currently experiencing a transformation in the context of the Government's initiatives to widen participation in HE, and rapid economic changes locally and globally. With more non-traditional students entering HE, universities are under pressure to take a new role in supporting these students to 'succeed'. Many students now have multiple responsibilities of study, work and family, and an increasing number come to HE with specific vocational goals. These students have less time to socialise with each other or do not expect socialising as part of their HE experience.

Give this, HEIs need to consider how they can broaden students' horizons by facilitating interaction between different groups on campus. Indeed, in order to stress its openness and (international) excellence, many universities claim their 'commitment' to diversity and differences. However, it has been suggested that these institutional speech acts are non-performative and do not go beyond pluralist understandings of diversity, and thereby fail to deliver what they promise.

Based partly on an empirical study of student's experiences in HE, this paper will firstly re-examine the role of HEI's in society, considering whether they have a specific social role in providing unique knowledge and experience which cannot be acquired in other learning environments and, if so, how they can fulfil this role. Secondly, it will look at what kind of knowledge and experience students obtain and how they become raced, classed, gendered, or nationed subjects in the social process of transformation and reproduction of HE cultures.

King, A.

University of Surrey

**"Sounds funny but I really learnt to love my parents during that year": renegotiating parent-child relationships in young adulthood.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

The sociological investigation of parent and child relationships has principally been concerned with examining these bonds during the early stages of the life course: for example, during infancy, childhood and adolescence. Here areas of study have included: levels of reciprocity and support; the effects of parental divorce on behaviour; and intergenerational conflict. This paper, however, focuses on the renegotiation of parent-child relationships during young adulthood. More specifically, it draws on a sample of in-depth interviews with young people who have taken a Gap Year. The paper firstly discusses how these young people identified, within their interview accounts, changes in this relationship. Subsequently, it examines how they characterised this change, both in terms of quantity and quality. It also explores their perceptions of the challenges and benefits that this change has brought about. Thus, the paper contends that for a number of these young people an important outcome of their Gap Year has been the renegotiation of their relationship with their parent(s); a renegotiation that has had consequences in terms of their self-identity as well as their relational status. In so doing, the paper positions itself in the literature on young people's transitions to adulthood, addressing an often overlooked aspect of this experience.

Kirby, J

Edge Hill University

**"I hadn't thought about it until.....": 'othering' social processes and the 'problematic' experience of 'hearing voices'**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

The 'problematic' phenomenon of 'hearing voices', or in medical terms 'auditory hallucination', has a centuries' long history with written accounts dating back to at least 400BC, yet it remains poorly understood. However, copious amounts have been written about possible 'causes' and 'meaning' of this highly enigmatic phenomenon ranging from the supernatural to the biomedical paradigms. The literature converges around the idea that those who 'hear voices' are different in some way from the 'norm'. This paper reports on some findings from a qualitative doctoral study exploring the 'problematic' phenomenon of voice-hearing from the perspective of those who experience it. Analytically, the study drew upon the insights offered by G.H. Mead's 'generalized other'. Sixty-two self-selected voice-hearers recruited from the general population participated in the study, some had sought out mental health care intervention at some time linked (or not) to their experience of the phenomenon, others had not sought such intervention. Findings suggest that concrete social relations framed both the shared commonality and the individual differences between voice-hearers. Voice-hearers across the sample expressed the shared commonality of becoming aware through social processes of their 'othered' social status as 'different' from 'normal' or 'ordinary' people. Accounts revealed how for some voice-hearers this was a 'revelation'; especially those who had 'heard voices' from earliest childhood memory. The corollary of this is that people who 'hear voices' but remain unaware of their 'othered' social status as 'different', may never become 'voice-hearers' and continue to live 'normally' or at least 'unproblematically' within a given society

**Kirwan, K., Boeck, T., Wall, R.**

**De Montfort University**

**Solar gain? Understanding responses to solar photovoltaic energy technology in low income households**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

If the UK is to achieve the aim of moving to a low-carbon society, it is necessary to understand the factors involved in public acceptance of new energy technologies. To date, however, there is little research exploring responses to renewable energy technologies in low-income households and disadvantaged communities, especially where those technologies are 'imposed' by outside agencies. This research attempts to address this gap by investigating valuations of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels in a 'New Deal for Communities' area in Leicester (UK).

42 semi-structured interviews were conducted with tenants of the solar homes. A theoretical framework reflecting issues of technology diffusion, place identity and social networks was used as a template in coding participants' accounts. Interim findings suggest that tenants recognise personal and community benefits from PV, but some uncertainty was expressed about the outcomes of installation and some participants reported a lack of interest and a lack of awareness of the technology. In addition, there were concerns that the scheme may damage community relations by inspiring jealousy in those whose houses were not included. There appeared to be relationships between the extent to which people were attached to and engaged with the local community (i.e. the physical and social 'place') and the extent to which they welcomed and engaged with the PV project. From these findings, we draw conclusions about the potential for successfully implementing similar schemes in areas undergoing urban regeneration and suggest some ways in which this process can be facilitated.

**Kjarnes, U. and Miele, M.**

**SIFO The National Institute for Consumer Research**

**Meat or Animal Corpses? The contestation of animal foods in a moralised landscape of food consumption.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Food

EB.G.08

Vietnamese filmmaker, Paul Kwan noted in *The Anatomy of a Spring Roll* that 'Food is everyone's first language' (Kwan and Iger, 1993). And, as Kwan infers, while language may be the transmitter of culture, we communicate our affiliations, identities, and belongingness first with food and foodways in profound and fundamental ways (in Bergquists, 2006:143). In this paper we argue that while food practices are culturally embedded routines largely unquestioned, even though ever evolving, the way in which animals are reared for food production at present time in Europe has been brought into moral questioning (Hamilton, 2006). The problematization of animal husbandry may be linked to the growing visibility and influence of animal rights movements (Lowe, B.M. and Ginsberg, C.F., 2002) but it has also been interpreted as created by the initiatives of quality retailers in order to offer wider choice to the more sensitive / critical consumers (Miele, M. et al., 2005, Roe, E. et al., forthcoming). In this paper we argue that while concern for the welfare of farm animals is high everywhere in Europe (Eurobarometer, 2005), at the same time there is a great deal of difference in the responsibility that citizens in their role as consumers are ready to take by changing their purchasing practices. We argue that the moral questioning of contemporary farming practices in food consumption is linked to how eating and purchasing are instituted and to the trustworthiness of the national and /or regional institutions that regulate food supply

**Kleemann, F.**

**Chemnitz University of Technology**

**Telework and the privatisation of working life**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Telework – information work carried out at home, based on information technologies – increasingly becomes a regular feature of office work organisation. Telework is sociologically relevant as a "new" form of individual work organisation because it diverges in two aspects from the dominant cooperative work culture: Workers are spatially separated from their cooperators, while the spacial separation of work and private life is suspended. The paper builds on a qualitative study of the daily working life (in its interactions with the private life), and work practices of teleworkers in Germany. A general finding of the study is that three basic types of telework – family-centered, work effort-centered, and self-centered telework – are to be distinguished. The paper deals with the question if, and in what sense, telework fosters a "privatisation" of working life, i.e. a withdrawal from the social context of cooperative work in organisations. The data show that telework considerably reduces levels of social cohesion and integration as effected by cooperative work at a centralised workplace (whereas the functional context of cooperative work can be maintained by technological and organisational means). However, the cause for that reduction is not to be seen in distinctive structural features of telework 'as such', but rather, in a particular, individualised work orientation of teleworkers leading to a wilful withdrawal from the social context of the cooperative workplace. Thus, telework is to be interpreted as an enabling structure – and an indicator for changes in the significance of sociability within (parts of) the workforce.

**Koch, M.**

**University of Ulster**

**State Rescaling in the EU: the Case of Employment Regulation**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

The debate on the governance of European employment relations – in particular on the European Employment Strategy and the Open Method of Coordination – has to date been mainly descriptive: Social theories, especially those that address power asymmetries between the different parties involved, have so far hardly been applied to the field. This paper contributes to filling this gap in research by interpreting current changes in statehood in Europe and the regulation of employment from the viewpoint of contemporary state theory. After some general remarks on the general role of the state in industrial relations and socio-economic development (1), I will look at the particular division of labour between the national and EU level (European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community) within the regulatory framework of the post-war period (2). The next step will be a consideration of transitions in statehood following the crisis of Fordism on the background of recent state theory (3). This discussion serves, at the same time, as point of departure for an analysis of the current processes of state rescaling in the European Union with a particular emphasis on the governance of employment relations (4).

**Kolb, B.**

**University of Vienna**

**The potential of visualisation in a transdisciplinary research process**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

Transdisciplinary research combines the scientific knowledge with the tacit knowledge in a specific social system. In this dialogue the limits of languages and understanding between the scientific community and the local residents must be considered. Visualisation and the use of photography with the method of photo interview can help to bridge this gap and support communication. In the photo interview visualisation is integrated in an active participatory process: e.g. the dwellers of a neighbourhood are invited to contribute with their knowledge to a scientific process by taking photos and discuss them in an interview.

The paper discusses the method of photo interview (Harper 1987, Wuggenig 1990) as a potential in transdisciplinary projects, introduces experiences from the running project HAMMAM, (Hammam, Aspects and Multidisciplinary Methods of Analysis for the Mediterranean Region)<sup>1</sup> and leads to further strategies to develop the method. The photo interview can be applied in various fields of social research, pointing out the subjective value of the respondents with a high involvement and the openness of communication. The researcher can collect data material of two different qualities, the visual data-photos and verbal data – interviews and strengthen communication and empowerment of the respondents.

Experiences of visualisation in inter- and transdisciplinary project - HAMMAM, which develops strategies and designs new concepts of adapting the old hammam features to a contemporary Islamic life, will be reflected.

New strategies of involvement and empowerment in transdisciplinary research by applying visualisation methods will be introduced.

**Kooistra, P.; Jones, K.**

**Furman University**

**Football (soccer) and technology: the class divide**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

Football - the "people's game" - is noted for its simplicity. There are only thirteen basic rules, making it a highly accessible sport for individuals from all economic strata. Recently football, like so much of social life, has been shaped and altered by changes in technological innovations on a variety of levels. This paper examines the relationship between football and technology, particularly in the ways it intersects with social class. While some forms of technology have increased accessibility to the sport (such as the internet, satellite and cable television) other technological changes have contributed to increasing bureaucratization, rationalization, and stratification of the "beautiful game." Some of these include high cost equipment for players, specialized training, modernized stadiums, and sophisticated surveillance systems. We use examples from European and American football (soccer) to show how technology has created boundaries in terms of access to the sport for both participants and spectators. Specifically, technology has been used to enhance football's appeal to middle and upper middle class (often white) people and to reduce accessibility for working class or poor (often non-white) players and fans.

**Korac, M.**

**University of East London**

**'Home', belonging, and exile: 'Glocal' experiences and strategies of place-making**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

The paper examines how refugees, understood as social actors, are (re)making their lives in exile. It is based upon my research about refugees from Bosnia/Croatia/Serbia in Rome and Amsterdam. The paper examines their orientation to connecting and belonging, and the role of 'ethnic' and 'bridging' social networks in the process of (re)creating 'home' in exile. It argues that essentialist notions of the community and the centrality of 'origin' in approaching refugees straightjackets our understanding of the processes of 'nesting' of refugees who often have different ideas about networking and connecting. The paper emphasises the importance of the interpersonal relationships between 'ethnic' and dominant communities occurring at the micro-level of society. Because they are constitutive elements of socially produced notions of belonging to specific localities and socio-cultural contexts, they are central to the process of becoming part of the social fabric of life. While this type of social connections is embedded in local settings and strategies, the process of (re)creating 'home' in exile also engenders transnational and/or global social connection. Refugees are increasingly living in a 'glocalized' social reality characterised by interrelation between local and global structures in which they struggle to 'nest' themselves. The paper explores these processes of negotiation between different types of loyalties emerging in the simultaneous processes of localising and 'nesting' in transnational and global spaces, and considers their consequences for conventional understandings of citizenship.

**Korobtseva, E.**

**Media construction of unwed motherhood in contemporary Japan**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

In marked contrast to Western countries, the numbers of unwed mothers in Japan have hardly changed since the 1950s - although Japan underwent most of the social and economic changes to which the growth of illegitimacy in the West is so often attributed. At the same time, the visibility of lone mothers in the Japanese media has grown rapidly over the past few years. Consequently most Japanese people "know" what it is to be a lone unwed mother from mass media and not from a first person contact.

In this paper I present the results of content analysis of mass media portrayals of unwed mothers. Using data from qualitative interviews carried out in 2004-2005 I then examine how these portrayals affect the way childless unmarried women perceive their potential choices in case of premarital pregnancy. This analysis will offer insights on how the norm of motherhood is constructed in Japan (as social norms manifest themselves most strongly when they are violated) and explain the puzzle why so few women carry an unmarried pregnancy to term in Japan.

My findings complement conventional economic explanations of the phenomenon, which are powerless to account for the combination of very low numbers of lone unwed mothers with rapidly growing numbers of divorced mothers. My study also serves as comparison point to the large body of research on never-married others in the West, especially Ermisch's recent study which applies social contagion theory to the explosive growth of the numbers of unwed mothers in European countries.

**Koskinen, I.**

**University of Art & Design**

**Art, Design, Branding, Research: The Design Professions in Transition**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

While the design occupations, with few exceptions like Denmark and Finland, have traditionally based their work on fairly exclusive clientele, sources of inspiration in modern art, and they have been situated outside the traditional mainstream of power in education and economy alike, the situation has been changing over the years. Although design has by no means been among the most successful of new, post-war professions, its importance has grown: design has become practically ubiquitous at least in urban societies and media, and design schools have increasingly been getting into prestigious activities like research. The reasons for the change are many, ranging from the growth of cultural economy in general to changes in the marketplace, organization of work in society, media and the art world(s). This paper describes some of the main forms of professional and institutional action taken by these occupations in the midst of these changes. It analyzes four main strategies, art, design, branding and research, relates these to national political agendas in Europe, and studies in detail the development of industrial design in Finland, a design-intensive country if any.

Krings, T.

Dublin City University

**Trade unions and the challenge of 'new' labour migration**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

As a result of the enlargement of the EU, intra-European migration has increased. In particular Britain and Ireland experienced major inward migration from the new Member States. This inflow of migrant workers has profound implications on industrial relations in both countries where concerns about employment standards and the underpayment of some migrant workers have arisen. This paper focuses on trade union responses to these 'new' migrants. While in the past unions saw their interest best served by limiting the inflow of additional labour, this is less of an option in the light of globalisation and the transnationalisation of the European labour market. Instead unions increasingly aim to preserve employment conditions by organising migrant workers into their ranks. However, the organisation of migrant workers is made difficult not only by language barriers but also widespread practices of subcontracting, fear among migrants and the fact that the latter are often located in parts of the labour market where union support is traditionally weak. This paper examines how unions in Britain and Ireland address these challenges. I first assess the scope of recent labour migration to these two countries by drawing on migration statistics. I then draw on qualitative interviews with union officials as well as documentary analysis to explore why unions in Britain and Ireland have adopted immigration policies that are among the most liberal in Europe. This paper is part of a three year doctoral research project on trade unions and migrant workers in Western Europe that commenced in 2005.

Lamb, M

University of Essex

**Building a Culture of Human Rights: Civil Society, Community Activism, and Ideologies of Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

The signing of the Belfast Agreement thrust international human rights into the centre of efforts to resolve conflict between the two major communities of Northern Ireland. Community activists, working on the interfaces in Northern Ireland, are increasingly being encouraged to draw on human rights norms in their work, and efforts are being made by statutory agencies and NGOs to teach local activists about human rights and enable them to draw on human rights concepts as a means of addressing social and economic issues and resolving violent conflict.

This paper consider how the backgrounds and personal experience of the Troubles influence the ways that community activists on the interfaces, use, understand and promote human rights. The role of activists in legitimising and promoting different approaches to conflict resolution is extremely important. They are involved at all levels of intervention and often the same people are replicated in local community groups, cross community networks and district boards, thus duplication of personnel occurs at many levels and attitudes can have far-reaching influence. Drawing on the literature of boundaries and identities, it considers how ideas about 'the other' formed in the social, economic, religious and cultural context of the Troubles, influence their attitudes towards human rights. At the same time, it considers how the elite boundaries of international human rights may be subverted through increasing efforts to make human rights relevant to local concerns via community activists.

Latimer, J. and Munro, R.

Cardiff University

**Moving Worlds: Motility, Class, Culture and Change**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

Citing the speed of integration of Black communities in the US, Patterson (1994) suggests culture is easier to change than class. Understood as context and background, culture has become associated with locales; social, organisational and regional 'spaces' that need opening up in order to give everyone the freedom to travel through. Defining culture instead as conditions of possibility, manifest in a proliferation of technologies creating the coexistence of alternative and partial perspectives, the paper offers power as the capacity to call forth perspectives and shift between worlds. Drawing on ideas of motility we examine power in terms of a moment-to-moment command over the shaping of social and organisational spaces. Power is exercised not only by means of a direct control over resources, as it is the resources themselves that can be made present and absent. In its study of two elite professions, the paper thus departs from conventional links between the stratification of society and a lack of social mobility. The point is to establish the extent to which stabilities get accomplished, and relations get perpetuated, not through stasis as is usually imagined, but by the very virtue of their being perpetually changed. The aim is to challenge recent positions that hold culture to be 'liquid' and show these as caught in the same loop of theorising that previously saw culture as antithetical to technology as the motor of innovation and change.

Lea, S.G.

Gallaudet University

**Identity Formation in Isolation: Reality Making in the Absence of Real, Demanding Others**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Sociological perspectives on individual identity formation prioritize the importance of social interaction (Cooley, 1902; Mead, 1934; Stryker, 1968). How, though, does an individual's identity structure form when a person is socially isolated (by way of stigmatized characteristic and/or lack of social interaction skills) and remiss of significant opportunity for social interaction? The advent of television, movies, and video games has perhaps made it easier for such individuals to experience parasocial interaction (Horton and Wohl, 1956), and it is now posited that digital media such as the web, email, instant messaging, and interactive gaming allow perhaps a real, meaningful cyber-based interaction to develop for individuals who would otherwise be socially isolated. The premise of Mead's (1934) conceptualization of mind, self, and society, however, is that the impact of social interaction is mediated by the reflection of self by real, demanding others. Is this possible to achieve in the thoroughly constructionist world of digitized interaction? This paper uses interviews, biographical accounts, and blogs to theorize identity formation as it unfolds for isolated individuals in the digital age. What sort of identity develops when one has the ability to construct information for the "other" in the absence of a reality-based testing of that information?

Leach, R., Money, A., Phillipson, C. & Biggs, S.

Keele University

**Baby boomers: personal relationships and consumption patterns**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

This discussion will offer preliminary observations from our project, funded from the ESRC/AHRC Cultures of Consumption programme, which explores the lives of the first cohort of British 'baby boomers'. A controversial term, the 'baby boom' raises questions about the shifting nature of personal relationships as lifecourse patterns may be shifting to reflect different values, interests, wealth patterns and family structures.

Lee, J Y.

University of Nottingham

**Pluralistic Health-Seeking Behaviours: A Foucauldian Approach to Korean Women Immigrants' Experience as Medical Subjects**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Inspired by Foucault's later work on the self and subjectivity, I aim to present how Foucault's notion, 'practices of the self' - i.e. the self-formation of the subject, or 'ethics' taken in a broad sense to mean the work that one performs vis-à-vis one's own self - can be used as a particular tool or set of tools to analyse and understand the problem of how Korean female immigrants living in the UK experience themselves as subjects with respect to medicine and health. Addressing this problem requires an understanding of their attitudes towards health and medicine and the practices associated with them, which are produced through their relationships to others and to themselves, reflecting their cultural, social, political and economic circumstances as migrants. Several methodological issues including the major differences between Foucault's work and mine are addressed in order to specify how Foucault's framework can be applied in the sociology of health and illness. These issues include problematisation of health, the concept of subject (and subjectivity), methods of investigation ('archaeology and genealogy' for Foucault and interviews and ethnography for myself) and my theme (health and illness). The main objective of this presentation is to demonstrate how one can appropriately and deploy a Foucauldian concept or strategy as an analytical 'tool' without necessarily reproducing point by point Foucault's own specific form of investigation, his style, his idiom.

Lee, J.

Yonsei University

**Donation and Commodification : Issues of egg donation in human embryonic stem cell research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Human embryonic stem cell (hESC) research is a promising enterprise for regenerative medicine. As it needs human eggs for its practice, supply of the eggs is crucial for the business. There are controversies over women's egg donation for hESC research such as a health risk and an issue of compensation and those issues are very important in establishing new legal and ethical standards for hESC research practices. In this paper, I would focus on the latter issue of compensation. The question, "should women be paid for the time, discomfort and health risks involved in donating eggs for research?" is insufficient. When a woman donates her eggs for hESC research, when eggs are 'extracted' from a woman's body and are 'provided' as a resource for biotechnological progress and further production of economic value, the eggs are entering into the circuit of the commodity production. Here the issue of commodification of a body part emerges. Although the donator and her eggs are seems outside of the commodity economy when the eggs are decided to be 'donated', the 'donated' eggs must be inside of the commodity economy to be used for producing value. Different logics operating here (inside/outside of commodity economy) will be examined in this paper.

Lee-Peuker, M.

University of Tuebingen

**Towards a multi-dimensional action theory: From rationality to ritual**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

This lecture is an attempt to clarify the relation between rationality and ritual in the economic context. In the economic sciences cultural phenomena are often seen as an idiosyncrasy which stands in contrary to economic means-end rationality or as a completely rational social technique, which is practiced in order to comply with social rules and hence to facilitate the fulfillment of individual economic ends. I argue that from a theoretical standpoint, both these approaches are neither exhaustive nor satisfying. In the following I will try to establish ritual action as paradigmatic for culture and hence human existence. Individuals express their culturality through the exchange of symbolic forms. This exchange follows a particular form of rationality, which is realized through the conjunction of action within a course of life, intelligible within the life world. For "[culture] is more like a ... repertoire from which actors select differing pieces for constructing lines of action" (Hannerz 1969: 186). Culture in this sense, has its own rationality, which is realized through the connection of action with general concepts of life intelligible to all. Culture does not primarily refer to ethical principles, but to forms through which these principles are realized. By providing a set of patterns of behavior, as a frame of human action - thereby humans do not necessarily choose rationally -, culture exerts a power, which facilitates the establishment of social cohesion and order. This type of rationality is paradigmatically condensed through rituals.

Leontowitsch, M., Higgs, P., Stevenson, F., Jones, I.R.

St George's University of London

**The project of self-care - changing notions of health maintenance in later life**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Later life has been transformed in the last 30 years and the emergence of the 'third age' has had profound impact on physical, emotional and mental self-fulfilment and stimulated new forms of resistance to physical and mental decline. In parallel with these changes, the deregulation and commercialisation of health-care are placing increased responsibility for health and self-care on the individual. This paper explores the changing notions of self-care in later life by examining the factors that push individuals to look after their health and that pull them towards methods of self-care. By drawing on the work of Michel Foucault and Nikolas Rose, we consider how governmentality, surveillance medicine and somatic individuality have formed a public 'will to health' and how this applies in particular ways to later life. In addition, we analyse how the individualisation of health maintenance has been capitalised by the private sector. The aim of this paper is to position the level of agency and reflexivity of older consumers of self-care in the light of governmentality, consumerism and the third age. We discuss examples of over-the-counter medicine and complementary and alternative medicine use as consumerist forms of self-care to illustrate our argument.

Leung, L.

University of Technology, Sydney

**Networks of displacement: the role of technology-mediated communication amongst asylum seekers in institutionalised detention**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

The paper discusses the author's recent work with refugees in Australian immigration detention centres investigating how asylum seekers use technology to sustain connections with their virtual communities in situations of displacement. It explores the range of technology available to detainees to communicate with the outside world as well as the constraints in the ways that they can be used. The primary research questions were: what kinds of technologies are available to refugees? How are these used? How are their benefits and limitations perceived? What, if any, virtual communities surround these technologies? How are relationships of power surrounding these technologies negotiated? Can technology assist refugees in sustaining connections with their virtual communities and reducing their sense of isolation? Can technology play a role in reducing the well-documented effects of this incarceration by providing mediated social interaction? What are the implications for policy, especially in relation to allowable technologies and surveillance of communication practices?

The research attempts to theorise and map detainee's community and communication networks using Mark Granovetter's (1983) ideas about the strength of weak ties.

This paper also provides an overview of the gaps in literature which exist in the study of technology use by refugees. It argues that the examination of diasporas in Cultural Studies and Internet Studies has neglected the specific experiences of refugees. In addition, it shows that within Refugee Studies, the means by which asylum seekers sustain virtual networks of communication has had scarce attention.

Levy, G.

The Open University, Israel

**Labour migrant children in an Israeli School: Between the home and the host countries**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

For the last two decades, labour migration has become a permanent part of the Israeli ethnoscape. This is evidenced by the growing number of labour migrant families whose children, many of them Israeli born, have been incorporated into state schools. Recently the state has officially acknowledged this phenomenon, and following a civic struggle in which these children were involved, it has acknowledged (though partially) their right for residency.

The proposed paper is a part of a larger project which examines the prospects of labour migrant children in Israeli society. Based on in-depth qualitative and quantitative research in a school where many of these children study, its aim is to examine the development of a "civic identity" among these children, and to understand their perception of this identity in relation to their "home identity". Preliminary results show that labour migrant children tend to emphasise their Israeli identity. Yet it also appears that they do not forsake their "home identity". The paper aims to explore this dual identity and to examine a) whether it reinforces their sense of estrangement from Israeli society, or rather helps them to develop a more multicultural civic identity; and b) how this duality reflects on the "native" Israeli children's identity in the same school.

**Lewis, J.T.**

**Cardiff University**

**bioinformatics: expertise, knowledge and the emergence of a new technology**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The reconceptualisation of biology as an informational science as well as a descriptive science has seen a rise in a number of interdisciplinary technologies. One of these new technologies has been the emergence of bioinformatics - a discipline that combines the skills of biology, computer science and statistics.

In this paper I explore the development of bioinformatics as a freestanding discipline and a socially accepted division of labour and technology. It evaluates whether bioinformaticians are constructed as a form of machinery (service) or, alternatively as socially legitimate researchers. The paper shows how bioinformaticians attempt to demarcate their own field, by making distinctions between Bioinformaticists (service providers) and Bioinformaticians (software developers).

In addition, the paper draws upon recent theoretical development on the notion of expertise by Collins and Evans. There is a clear acceptance amongst respondents that few practitioners have sufficient expertise in both the biological and computing disciplines to conceptually drive bioinformatics research. This leads to a 'knowledge deficit', that is especially apparent when the bioinformaticians attempt to work with biologists. Many biologists would generally pass over their samples to bioinformaticians to be analysed, without having the proficiency themselves to 'really' understand the bioinformatic algorithms. This results in the 'black boxing' of bioinformatics by biologists. Rather than highlighting how integral skilled bioinformaticians are to developments in post-genomic science, the lack of expertise involved in bioinformatic work by biologists creates and reproduces accepted social divisions of creativity and service provider between scientists engaged in a uniquely 21st century technology.

**Lewis, R.**

**University of Edinburgh**

**Recruiting multiple family members into a research project: differential agendas, power and negotiation**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Collecting qualitative data from more than one member of a family opens up new methodological issues and dilemmas which may not be relevant for research with sole participants from families. However, while approaches to the analysis of multiple perspectives have been explored (Ribbens McCarthy et al, 2003; Song, 1998), the earlier stage of arranging fieldwork with multiple family members has received relatively little reflection within the literature on familial research methodologies.

This paper will consider how dynamics of power, authority and communication within families may be played out in the recruitment process, particularly between parents and children. The paper draws on data from a project which recruited parents and young people (aged 11-15) from twenty-three families in Scotland. All participants in the study were asked to reflect on their family's decision to take part in the research, including their personal motivations for participation.

A key finding highlights the importance of being sensitised to power relations between family members themselves (as well as between researcher and families) during the pre-interview fieldwork negotiations. Particular focus will be paid to the ways in which information about the research were mediated between family members when deciding whether to participate. Furthermore, the implications of discordance between family members as to whether or not they wished to participate are discussed. Attention to the gendered implications of parents' participatory decisions also enables consideration of how best to involve fathers in research on families, which may traditionally be perceived to be 'the female domain'.

Lim, M.

University of Leicester

**actor networks and technology development: the social and political actions of e-learning vendors in the Asia-pacific**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

This paper examines the roles which social narratives play in shaping the technical boundaries of technology. Tracing key relationships between actors, the study presents empirical data over a two-year period (2003-5) to show how a group of technology vendors in Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia imaginatively constructed 'e-Learning' both as a material technology in its own right as well as a socially desirable object. Their strategies for doing so are found to include a range of discursive - social and political - strategies, including the reframing of key relationships with official agencies, clients and suppliers in culturally challenging environments. A key strategy which this study explores, in particular, is the notion and redefinition of technical materiality and its boundedness in social contexts.

By following these actors and their actions and strategies over a sustained longitudinal study, this study documents and interprets the dynamic and unexpected ways in which technology is 'made real' for key actors in the industry. Using the conceptual tools of Actor Network Theory or ANT, this paper traces the transformations which the technical object undergoes in order to be successfully adopted by new markets.

The theoretical contributions include a fresh critique of the tools of ANT as well as theories of narrative, identity and power developed within the sociology of science and technology. The research also discusses how Actor Network Theory - and perhaps all such theories of technology and society - can be appraised in the light of epistemological pluralism and cultural heterogeneity using a mixture of research methods.

Mei-Ling, Lin

National Open University in Taiwan

**The Social and Economic Justice, Cultural Pluralism and Local Diversities: Equality & Diversity in the Global New World Order**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

The economic growth, the spread of technology, and the acceleration and spread of communications bring about democratic transitions worldwide. A number of norms and values are questions of equality, diversity, and democracy. Just as globalization can enhance the capacity for world citizenship, it can also facilitate the flourishing of identities and attachments. There is growing interest in communicational dimensions of social justice, global civil society, and the transnational public sphere. The research project has 8 specific tasks: (1) To identify structuring determinants of economic transformation and social restructuring; (2) To map the beliefs and disenchantment of local communities using quantitative N=800 and qualitative data; (3) To examine how various forms of socio-cultural and political identification and attachment are being affected by the increasing interconnectedness-economic, technological, political, and cultural-of the globe; (4) To invoke broader and more substantive definitions of democracy that incorporate issues of social and economic justice. (5) To reconfigure the different identity/belonging formations by reference to political, economic, and socio-cultural conditions. (6) What are the prospects for liberalism in light of the challenge of globalization and the cosmopolitan turn? (7) Does globalization increase or decrease equality, democracy, and diversity? (8) Does globalization extend the political, economic, and technological power and stimulate local renewal? Does this process lead to homogenization, or is it spawning a multitude of hybrid cultures?

Lindsay, S., Smith, S. and Bellaby, P.

University of Salford

**Can informal e-learning and peer support help bridge the digital divide?**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

The Internet offers potential for interactivity by providing a dynamic medium for influencing learning and behaviour change, especially in so far as it enables inter-subjective communication among peers. Historical patterns of technology adoption suggest actual uses and meanings are socially shaped. Although virtual learning has been championed as an avenue for tackling social exclusion the ease of use and usefulness is not always evident to non-users of new technologies. We view learning in this context as a two-phase process: (1) learning how to use technology and (2) learning through the medium of technology. ICT is understood as one element in the setting in which learning occurs. It is adopted by actors in particular physical and social environments, which provide greater or lesser and different types of support for the learning process. The key claim in relation to e-learning is that ICT can produce a radical transformation in society by empowering individuals through new forms of learning that can deliver opportunities available to groups generally regarded as excluded (socially, geographically, culturally, etc.).

Here we provide free home computers and broadband subscription to an elderly sample in a deprived area. We draw on questionnaires, interviews, website logs, discussion transcripts and qualitative observational data to examine the process of technology adoption and e-learning. Key themes in relation to these barriers included: technology adoption processes, developing a common ground, information seeking and peer support. We discuss the extent of interactive learning and its impact on social support and social capital.

Lober, J. M.

Roehampton University

**Chemical science, women and actor-network theory: a theoretical contribution to the sociological study of gender and scientific employment**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Whilst well represented on chemistry degree programmes for some time, women remain under-represented in private sector chemical science workplaces overall, and particularly in the higher echelons. That said, women are found to be over-represented in certain areas (such as in development, rather than in research) and on certain career progression ladders (such as the middle managerial route, rather than the technical route). Drawing on the findings of interview research with chemical and pharmaceutical industry employers, and the concepts and ideas developed by Actor-Network Theory (ANT), this paper sets out thinking which aims to get us closer to an explanation as to how female chemists' labour market participation comes to be patterned in these ways. In the first instance it is argued that the ANT perspective fruitfully allows us to start from the position that chemists' career 'choices' and employment patterns do not happen in the isolation of the work environment, but are mediated by the influence of a network of relationships outside it; gender relations within the family are particularly important. Secondly the paper explores the ANT notion of translative action by subordinates; do female chemists and their employers find solutions to work-life/family issues within the paradigm the networks construct, thus permitting 'the way things are done here' to go unchallenged? Lastly, the paper reflects on the implications of looking at the issues of women in science from an ANT perspective; seemingly tangible and permanent barriers to women's full participation in scientific work are revealed as less so.

Loodin, H

Lund University

**A study of the alienated relations between the self and social role.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

A mantra in sociology of mental health is that the study of mental illness examines how social factors influence different states of the individual and produces a disorder. This disorder becomes interesting to analyze first when it shape actions and the individual is structurally positioned as sick in social relations. The critique confronting this approach concludes that the structural categories of illness are deduced from the premises of knowledge situated on the medical field. These categories turn out to be imposed on the person and provide him/her certain prerequisites to form a proper role from. Then the person is escorted on an expected career as a "patient", which also results in a reframed view upon ones self. But the technical project of making a career triggers an alienated relationship between the intimate self and the adopted social role that create unfamiliar everyday situations. From a series of interviews with persons having a psychiatric diagnosis this paper discusses how these estranged relations between the self, social role and different knowledge about oneself may be studied. By using a theoretical framework from symbolic interactionism it is suggested that these relations underpin feelings of anomie that generate problematic social situations from which the person become conscious of him/her self as a "patient".

Luque, E.; Chinchilla, I.; Muniesa, F.

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

**Mapping green building as sociotechnical imbroglios: implications for architectural education**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

Sustainable building places strict demands on architects; the main one being that they should reimagine themselves and their role. Green building is more about changes in wholesale design and building towards locally integrated processes, and less about piecemeal adoption of given technological solutions. It is commonly accepted that currently available innovations in materials, passive HVAC, etc. would allow a Factor Four increase in efficiency at essentially no greater cost. Why no (or so little) greening in architecture? STS-inspired relentless empirical tracing of the interlocking sociotechnical networks involved helps explain their obduracy, and point to potential strategies for change. Also, STS's focus on the collective, distributed production of such notions as beauty or efficiency helps locate sites of resistance to greener design. In order to become mediators among disparate fields of knowledge and technology, architects need a descriptive language for local, scale-one controversies that "sociologies of the social" are at a loss to provide. In this contribution we try to summarize three related research processes: 1. our experiments in architectural education for over six years with an STS-informed language of (self-)description; 2. qualitative, in-depth interview-based research on the self-understanding of architects in connection to sustainable design; and 3. a broader, still tentative picture of Spanish architectural domain in relation to sustainable building.

Lyon, D.

Queen's University

**Identifying Citizens: Software, Social Sorting and the State**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

A basic feature of modern states is securing stable identities so that citizenship may be defined and administered effectively. The census, voting registries and passports have contributed to this and each case shows the ambiguous character of such surveillance. Such 'bio-power' makes up citizens in particular ways, classifying them for example in the census or in passports. In the 21st the quest for stable national identification involves new features: It is digital, thus permitting fine-grained and integrated profiles; based on more than one biometric, fingerprints or scans plus digital photos; multi-purpose, commercial as well as administrative; and globalized, interoperable standards are sought. These technologies have politics and the politics are technological. Post-9/11 however, ID cards also appear as part of a long-term trend of measures prompted by states of emergency and the social sorting that they represent becomes a means not only of inclusion and entitlement but of exclusion and banning. If colonialism and crime control, often based on racialized characteristics, represent the 'othering' of certain populations using earlier ID cards, 20th war and terrorism helped to generalize such schemes across whole national populations. This paper looks at contemporary schemes for identifying citizens, with particular reference to the UK, and argues for sociological engagement at the level of theory: the oligopolization of the means of identification; empirical analysis: the social shaping and consequences of personal databases, smart cards and biometrics; and policy: responding to the call for social science involvement from the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee.

Lyon, D.

University of Kent

**Rethinking the concept of career.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

This paper is an empirically-informed conceptual exploration of the concept of career. Although it has a more varied history, by the late twentieth century, the concept of career had come to refer to a series of jobs, interconnected through vertical mobility. However, some recent approaches have emphasised different forms of interconnection between jobs, e.g. 'boundaryless' and portfolio careers. And in research which seeks to understand how careers happen, efforts have been made to transcend the so-called 'objective-subjective' divide. Notwithstanding these developments, this paper contends that the concept of career and associated ways of understanding how careers happen remain under-elaborated. The paper reviews existing literature and thinking about careers. It then proposes a novel formulation which emerged from empirical research on the high-level careers of men and women in business and politics across Europe. The formulation emphasises the significance of 'framing' for understanding how careers happen, as a prospective as well as a retrospective stance. In so doing it foregrounds the interrelation between the structure of opportunity and the resources which underlie careers on the one hand, and the sense-making which goes on in careers on the other. This also has methodological implications for the study of careers which the paper draws out.

Lyon, E. S.

London South Bank University

**What influence? Public intellectuals, the state and civil society.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Sociology and its Publics

EB.1.01

This paper addresses issues in understanding the relationship between public intellectuals, the state and civil society and the production and interpretations of "social knowledge". The paper starts from the assumption that what constitutes "social knowledge" in the public domain has over time, and place, been a contested issue with power over its collection, interpretation and dissemination shifting between the state, civil society and different "publics" each variably receptive to and supportive of exposure, criticism or advocacy by public intellectuals. It outlines, with examples from the history of public sociology, some of the different types of public "connectivity" that create public platforms and their implications for different kinds of sociological influence in different domains. From within such a framework, the oft lamented demise of the public intellectual can be seen as a less interesting question for sociologists that an articulation of what kinds of sociological intellectuals are needed by particular "publics", not all equally visible or powerful, and how they can and should be supported. (The paper is an outcome of participation in an EC funded project ANOVASOFIE - Analysing and Overcoming the Sociological Fragmentation in Europe - CIT2-CT-2004-506035).

**MacDonald, R.**

**University of Teesside**

**Disconnected Youth? Social Networks, Transitions and Desistance**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Drawing upon qualitative studies with 'socially excluded' young adults in some of Britain's poorest neighbourhoods, this paper discusses the significance of social networks in the social exclusion and inclusion of young people. Youth transitions were investigated biographically, holistically and longitudinally (from mid-teens to late twenties). As well as 'school to work', family and housing experiences, this research investigated young people's leisure, criminal and drug-using careers in contexts of deep, multiple deprivation.

Across these aspects of young people's lives - and across different groups of young people - how individuals spent free-time leisure, and who they spent it with, emerged as important in the shaping of destinations in early adulthood. As years passed, social networks became increasingly drawn in and neighbourhood-based. People associated with others like them. Young mothers socialised with other young mothers. Individuals who were unemployed associated with others who were out of work. Those with offending histories moved with others the same.

Social networks did much to ameliorate the everyday material and emotional hardships of social exclusion and, paradoxically, contributed to a strong subjective sense of social inclusion. They could also, however, serve to limit the potential for individuals to foster new identities, aspirations and life-steps. This was most dramatically revealed in the biographical narratives of young men who were attempting to desist from destructive, long-term careers of crime and drug use. The paper focuses on these accounts and assesses the significance of purposeful disconnection from social networks, amongst other influences, in the making of a 'normal life'.

**Mansfield, L., Smith Maguire, J.**

**Christ Church University**

**Fitness culture and technologies of the body: Regulation, restraint, resistance.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

This paper discusses the contemporary culture of fitness in terms of the interconnections between individual and institutional modes of bodily regulation and restraint across time and space. In doing so, it addresses a key sociological debate concerning the relationship between physical and ideological control.

The paper examines the ways in which organisations, practices and ideologies of fitness are mobilized as both complementary and conflicting technologies of power and of the self, with the potential to serve as mechanisms of corporeal regulation and, at the same time, opportunities for corporeal de-regulation and creativity. Drawing on writers such as Foucault, Elias and Bourdieu we utilize examples from the history of fitness, exercise manuals, media material and interviews with personnel in the fitness industry in both the UK and USA to explore the issues of bodily regulation and restraint, and resistance and self-expression.

**Martens, C.**

**University of Manchester**

**The changing technologies of HIV/AIDS communication**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper is concerned with changes in technologies and modes of communication in relation to HIV/AIDS education campaigns. The paper discusses the ways in which HIV/AIDS messaging is increasingly taking place within the context of aestheticised, branded and interactive communication, led by multinational corporations. It considers how these changes affect the nature of information provided, audience interactions with and perceptions of HIV/AIDS communication.

Based on PhD research looking at the production and reception of global HIV/AIDS public service announcements by MTV and Viacom, it will be argued that changing modes of communication such as digitalisation and Integrated Marketing Communication (IMC) allow for more synergy in the production and reception of HIV/AIDS education promotion compared with earlier government-sponsored campaigns. Audiences are now conceived less in terms of 'the general public' and 'risk groups' than as 'market segments'. As such, they are increasingly implicated in the production of global HIV/AIDS awareness messages, via market research strategies and interactive digital communication. The findings of this study reveal, however, that identification with HIV/AIDS communication remains more available to some 'segments' of the audience than to others. This research draws attention to the need for approaches to HIV/AIDS education promotion that take into account the constitutive effects of not just media representations, but communication itself in the making of racialised, classed, gendered and sexual differences.

**Martin, P., Brown, N., Kraft, A.**

**Haematopoietic stem cells: the dynamics of expectations in innovation**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

This paper explores new forms of consumption in the biosciences that directly link consumers with a new range of clinical services. The case of cord blood banking sits alongside other forms of direct consumption including, for example, an expansion in privatised fertility services, therapeutic stem cell tourism, self medication, etc. In turn, this denotes a changing formulation of the role of the state in the supply, regulation and oversight of the relationship between consumers and an expanding bioscience services sector. Commercial cord blood banking has expanded considerably over recent years, enabling new parents to pay to have the stem cells of their newborn children preserved for future treatments, should the need (and indeed opportunity) arise. This is one of the few areas where consumers are actively engaged in the public consumption, and rearticulation of, the stem cell vision. The paper elaborates on the politics of expectations in cases of this kind, and reflects on the emergence of prospective future-oriented engagements with new biosciences services.

**Mascheroni, G**

**Università Cattolica largo Gemelli 1**

**Travelling communities: global nomads' mobile and network sociality**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Drawing on the "new mobilities paradigm in social sciences" (Sheller and Urry 2006), this paper explores the convergence of communication and travel and the emergence of a mobile and network sociality by focusing on the use of the internet and mobile phones among contemporary independent travellers while on the move. New media allow for new communication practices through which these global nomads produce and maintain mobile spaces of sociality, founded on a complex intersection of face-to-face interaction and mediated communication, co-presence and virtual proximity, corporeal travel and virtual mobilities. Personal communities become a mobile phenomenon, relocalized in a plurality of online (blogs, websites, forums, email, etc.) and offline social spaces (face-to-face encounters, web communities offline meetings). Online places of virtual proximity have to be considered as mobile spaces of sociality inasmuch as they follow the traveller along her/his trip and they are constantly transformed and updated, yet representing along with email address the only stable address the traveller has; and as far as they enable connections with fluid and intersecting social networks (comprised of friends and families back home, travellers met on the road, unknown travellers, local people, and unknown audience). It is thus argued that network relationships are reshaped and mobilized through reconfigurations of co-presence, proximity and distance in relation to the use of new media. Independent travel is therefore assumed as a crucial phenomenon in that it fully embodies the emerging social model of the network and mobile society.

**Matthewman, S.**

**University of Auckland**

**Sociology, Technology and Memory: Accounting for Inhumanity**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

We know that technology played a major role in making the twentieth century the most murderous in history. As such a thorough understanding of technology is necessary to any discussion of the production of inhumanity. Technologies can be the difference that makes the difference: magnifying force, enabling control across time and space, and creating moral distance between killers and killed. Yet disappointingly, sociologists have seldom expanded upon this brute fact. For them, the material is all but invisible. Technology tends to exist beyond the social, outside the scope of disciplinary memory. Even when the technology question is confronted, there are problems. In the absence of memory how is one to proceed? What is an appropriate language, and where might we look for a fitting conceptual structure? I argue that Science, Technology, Society (STS) studies can furnish us with the much needed insights that will allow us to productively integrate technology into our analyses. In making this argument I will advance several methodological principles. For what is required is a sociology that treats fundamental materiality seriously, that deals with artefacts, systems and symbols at one and the same time. Sociologists know the terrible consequences of treating humans like things. The challenge ahead is to learn what it is like to treat things like humans.

**Mazmanian, M., Erickson, I.**

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

**New forms of face: negotiating social interaction in mobile text-based communication**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The use of mobile communication devices within both social and professional realms continues to rise as the services and infrastructures that support them become increasingly established. Yet even as the avenues for communicating expand, the role of communication in maintaining relationships and supporting identity has not changed. In all forms of interaction, groups develop identity scripts and symbolic systems that reflect a negotiated understanding of one another and shared expectations regarding the meaning of available contextual cues. While theory has tended to favor co-located interactions to generate ideas regarding symbolic interaction, we argue that communication via wireless email or text messaging also offers a host of contextual cues upon which identity and symbolic systems can be built. For example, turnaround speed, time stamp, tag lines, grammar short-cuts, presence in address book, and address placement can all serve to anchor interaction scripts. We propose to illuminate the salience of these contextual cues by contrasting the practices and symbolic systems surrounding wireless email with those of mobile phone text messaging in professional interactions. We will augment an existing set of ethnographic interviews from RIM BlackBerry users with data to be obtained from a sample of professionals who use phone-based text messaging in their communications. By focusing on how individuals utilize cues to layer interaction with symbolic meaning, we highlight some of the new micro-processes of identity and community maintenance available via communication technologies. Furthermore, this research will contribute to the development of grounded theory in new media, mobility, and organization studies literatures.

**McIntosh, T.**

**The University of Auckland, New Zealand**

**Genocidal narratives**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Narratives of death by their very nature are discourses on life and indeed narratives of power. Narratives of genocide, like the very event itself, are exceptional in that they step outside of conventional narrative forms of death. Genocide narratives are multi-faceted; survivors, perpetrators, bystanders, international communities and organizations have different, often competing, accounts of events. A focus on memory, myth and narrative is an attempt to explain what role myth and memory plays in creating the conditions for genocide to occur and to explore the social processes that create, interpret and respond to myth and memory. This is, of course, not to argue that social myths are the determining factor of genocide, but that linked with other important elements they are a powerful motivating influence for individuals and collectives to suspend and distort normal codes of social engagement and obligation. Social myths are often based on fractured truths and discourses of interest yet given the convergence of particular conditions; the power of myths can become lethal.

**McKie, L., Gregory, S., McPherson, I.**

**University of Edinburgh**

**Informal Care and Sources of Evidence: where should we look and why?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The examination of 'care' although burgeoning over the last few decades, has focused largely upon public care provided by institutions (NHS, social services) and regulated by governments. The study of unpaid, informal care tends to be relegated to gender or family studies, or, more recently, to the vexed question of combining caring and working (still seen as a gendered issue). Theorising care is notoriously difficult, and when attempted, has been built around specific points in the lifecourse – most frequently childcare.

Equally problematic has been the identification of the range of informal care represented in formal statistics across the globe, to allow a clearer picture or meaningful comparisons between cultures and traditions, of the nature and form of informal care. Data on caring in the UK is available via longitudinal national surveys (e.g. Scottish Household Survey) but availability of similar data beyond the UK is less clear. WHO, UN and Eurostats datasets reveal generic longitudinal population data of variable quality. Data in specific countries tends to relate to proscribed projects rather than ongoing longitudinal data collection. The best comparator sources relate to specific datasets produced by Eurostats, The Life of Men and Women in Europe (2002) with a section relating to family caring responsibilities across EU countries.

Locating this paper within qualitative empirical research and theorising, we discuss the presence and absence of statistical evidence on informal care, the sources and forms of this evidence and make some recommendations about the way forward for future potential research in the area.

McLennan, G.

University of Bristol

**Towards Postsecular Sociology?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Sociology and its Publics

EB.1.01

This paper identifies four articulations of the growing 'postsecular' condition of social and political thought, and places the idea of sociology in relation to them. Those aspects of post modern vitalism, critical realism, multiculturalist political thought, and the recent work of Habermas, that appear to offer versions of postsecularism that undermine sociology's (broad) naturalism, are criticised, and it is argued that however reflexive sociology needs to be, it is inescapably secular in some central sense, and unambiguously 'on the side of science' in its mode of comprehending the ways of the world and its peoples. This implies that if we are concerned about the role of 'public sociology' then we should be actively engaged in countering those elements of the postsecular that are firmly anti-secular and anti-naturalistic. However, at the same time, we must avoid anthropomorphizing 'sociology' as a public actor of any singular, intentional kind, and accept that the postsecular reconsideration of 'faith versus reason' quite properly stretches beyond the confines of epistemological and explanatory considerations only.

McManus, Ruth

University of Canterbury, New Zealand

**Between a rock and a hard place - the fads and frictions of bodily disposal in a globally informed age.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Between a rock and a hard place explores how contemporary death practices are taking shape in an age defined through and informed by globally orientated issues and concerns. A significant trend is the growing awareness of and desire to respond environmental concerns and multicultural needs. This may be articulated through a move away from burial and spreading of "cremains" in municipal facilities toward a multiplicity of alternative burial and disposal options seen in the growing demand for "natural cemeteries", alternative disposal methods (e.g.composting) and meeting specific needs of different faiths within a given locale.

As transformative social practices, they often present considerable headaches for those who are supply and manage disposal facilities and internment spaces. Yet, given the sanctity of death, it can be extremely difficult to name, let alone negotiate the tensions, conflicts, and practical constraints that necessarily emerge out of new ways of sacred space making. Between a rock and a hard place identifies central points of conflict and negotiation that have been identified in a qualitative, comparative study of disposal expectations and constraints in Britain and New Zealand.

Between a rock and a hard place is an opportunity for theoretical reflection. Do these trends in disposal represent new ways of self-reflexive management of risks (environmental degradation and cultural myopia) as an aspect of "the project of the self" associated with high modernity (Giddens 1991)?

Mellor, D. J.

Cardiff University

**Exploring children's fleeting sketches of solidarity and friendship**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

Engaging with issues of methodology and interpretative analysis, this paper begins with some important questions about the kinds of things that are treated as data in ethnographic research with children. My central point is that there are systems of communication and representation that are often overlooked by adult researchers working with children, and that this is to the detriment of qualitative, social studies of childhood because children invest a great deal in identifying and relating through such systems. To illustrate this, I look at a cohort of children (aged 10-11) from my own school based fieldwork and analyse their practice of writing stories about and drawing pictures of their friendship groups while on the playground. Building on my opening argument, I explore how these sketches can be analysed as symbolic texts created within specific social contexts and interactions. Firstly, from an ethnographic perspective, I consider several illustrative examples in terms of practice, where the drawings are viewed as junctures in the ongoing processes of friendship maintenance and identity construction. Secondly, I suggest the drawings should be simultaneously explored in terms of intertextuality, because they contain many overlapping and interacting symbolic references that are open to narrative, discursive and psychosocial analysis. With this paper I hope to instigate discussion about this common practice, suggesting that it is vital that researchers' methodologies take into account the creative, communicative processes present in children's relationship cultures, in order to present rich, meaningful interpretations of their social worlds.

Mellor, N.

University of East London

**Media and globalization - an Arab context**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

In the Arab region, globalisation has been one of the concepts that caused what an Arab scholar called "an ideological inflation", referring to the abundance of publications dedicated to discussing this phenomenon. Globalisation here is seen as a celebration of capitalistic values, a process of transformation, particularly at the cultural level. The transformation can be seen as a result of the complex process of diffusion and hybridity, affecting culture at various levels.

I argue that the major catalyst for this transformation was not the global (American) cultural flow, but the complex task of the Arab nation-states to combine a particular vision of modernity with the mission of reviving the traditional heritage. I focus on media as the tool available to the governments as well as the educated elites to enforce this mission. The result, I argue, is a tension between two visions of development, i.e. one held by the educated elites and another by the less privileged classes.

**Metcalfe, A., Dryden, C., Owen, J., Shipton, G**

University of Sheffield

**Fathers, Families and Food**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Food

EB.G.08

There has been a dramatic development in the social scientific study of both food and masculinity in recent years. Often the two are brought together in a discussion of how traditional and less traditional masculinities are expressed through the foods eaten, cooking undertaken, and the discourses drawn upon to talk about the subject. What has been unremarkable in its absence perhaps is the lack of research examining food practices undertaken in relation to fatherhood and the family. This may be because it is still a widely held perception that food and cooking as an everyday event is the province of the woman, men are merely adjunct to this, the other for whom women cook. However, research that has been done with new fathers suggests that there is much of interest to discover about the role of food in the formation and transformation of fatherhood. This presentation will open up some of these issues by drawing on research undertaken for a project entitled 'Men, Children and Food', itself part of a broader research programme on 'Changing Families, Changing Food' funded by the Leverhulme Trust. This particular project will examine what men - as fathers and father-figures - do in relation to food, e.g. shopping, preparing, cooking, organising mealtimes and the disposal of the meal and how this relates to their identities as men and fathers and their relationships with others, especially their children

Meyer, M.

University of Sheffield

**'I resist, therefore we are' - performing identities through non-connections**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Drawing on Foucault (1982), who asks us to take resistance as a starting point to bring to light power relations and locate their position, I will explore in this paper how resistance and non-connections are deployed to perform identities. Resistive agency - the capacity to act back, granting or refusing translation (Fox 2000) - comes into play to maintain independence and individuality and to avoid freedom of action being hampered. Resistance is work against one kind of 'boundary-work': expansion (Gieryn 1983). It means protecting a social world by refusing the temporalities, materialities and sociabilities of another social world. The deliberate choice not to connect is, in a sense, an 'active passivity' - a means to perform and protect identities and to deploy power, by not letting oneself be enrolled and disciplined.

Three sites of (technical) resistance will be examined: the refusal of amateur scientists to become professionals, the refusal of workers to adopt a new technology (and their decision to go on strike), and the non-users of mobile phones.

**Miele, M. and Evans, A**

University of Cardiff

**Imagining Animals: the role of wildlife portraits in the perception of the quality of life of farm animals**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

In contemporary thought about the relationship between humans and other than humans animals has emerged a non-anthropocentric ethos (Eder, 1996) which challenges an instrumental view of the natural environment. This view entails respecting animals by treating them as beings with their own experience and interests, not exclusively as cultural artefacts, or commodities in a largely human-centred world. In doing so animals have become part of our "moral landscape," (Wolch, 1996). There are many examples of this new ethos: in contemporary western societies animals share our homes as companions whom often we treat as members of the family. At the same time the majority of us consume their flesh and wear their skins (Kruse 2001). While only a minority of people embrace vegetarianism to address this ethical dilemma, the majority consider legitimate to rear and to slaughter animals for food production. But the condition of animals life and death at time of slaughtering are increasingly a source of concern for both meat and non-meat eaters. Human understanding of animals is shaped by representations and everyday food practices rather than by direct experience of them. In this paper we want to address the role of animal representations in consumers' perception of what constitute a good life for farm animals and we want to contrast this view with a scientific definition of animal welfare. The paper is based on research conducted in a EU funded project (Welfare Quality) looking at consumers perception of animal welfare in seven European countries.

Miller, L.

University of Calgary

**Narratives of childhood: feuding and moral reasoning in the family business.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

The family firm is of special interest to sociologists of the family because it stands on an important boundary or faultline between two historically well-differentiated spheres - the private world of the family and the public world of business. This is a moral boundary as well as a structural one, a fact underlined by the power struggles and feuds that often bring these business families into the eye of the popular press. This paper is based on unstructured narrative interviews with adults who are presently enmeshed in such family conflicts, and who were asked to talk freely about their childhood and adolescence in families where "the business always had a place at the dinner table". I argue that their accounts of childhood function in strategic ways to bolster the morality of their conduct in the present.

This research begins from the assumption that there is no innocent or neutral way of telling one's past; the "uses of childhood" are thus both political and moral. The child who sues his parent "for business reasons", for example, stands on morally thin ice, and must struggle to fashion a moral self to present to the world. How stories of childhood are made to serve this project is the subject of the paper.

Millington, G

Roehampton University

**Racism, Media and Place: Symbolic Capital and the Value of Context in Gossip about Asylum-Seekers**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This paper analyses the relationship between media messages regarding asylum-seekers and the gossip of residents in the English seaside resort of Southend-on-Sea. Commonsense and 'media effects' models have been insistent in suggesting the media plays a hugely significant role in moulding hostile public opinion on asylum issues. The argument presented here adds some much needed shade to this position.

Using empirical evidence collected during a recent two-year urban ethnography, resident's asylum-seeker gossip is categorised into three 'levels' of abstraction, each inferring a different relationship to media discourse. The paper contends that in terms of understanding media influence, the most revealing level of gossip comprises a set of place or context-dependent stories about asylum-seekers. It is suggested that these 'units' of gossip disclose a greater practical engagement than effects models can licence. On this basis, a social understanding of language- derived from Bourdieu- provides the foundation for a theory of practice capable of expounding the sheer amount and diversity of context-dependent asylum-seeker stories. This explanation does not reduce the proliferation of such stories to either individual or community pathology nor the passive acceptance of media ideology. Rather, it is argued that the demands of a linguistic sub-field within a field for local symbolic prestige can be seen- in combination with the influence of media discourse- to produce a complex condition of overdetermination. This paper endorses calls for highly nuanced accounts of racism in the UK whilst also contributing to ongoing theoretical disputes concerning media effects and the global-local nexus.

Molins-Pueyo, C.

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

**Meeting at the "locutorio". Virtual and face to face networks among immigrant youth in Barcelona.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.08

This paper will focus on the first findings for a fieldwork developed in Spain about ICT practices among the migrant population with two aims: first, to identify and explain unexpected characteristics of ICT uses in a context of rapid social change and a rapid increase in immigration and, secondly, to understand their role in a more complex definition of the digital divide. One of the outcomes of our fieldwork, as well as some results presented in other studies, show that the young immigrant population is using ICT in specific ways, both in spaces and purposes of use. For example, in recent surveys home is the place where most people say to have used computers and the Internet in the previous three months, both men and women, immigrants and non-immigrants. However, the great importance of cyber-cafes (sometimes difficult to distinguish from locutorios) should be pointed out for the immigrant population as a preferred place for using computers and connecting to the Internet (40% of use) in contrast to the rest of the sectors and groups, for whom this space is significantly less important. In fact, we have observed how cyber-cafes are spaces where transnational family relationships are maintained and developed, where are managed economic transfers such as remittances, where new uses and appropriations of leisure activities appear, and where new forms of participation in ethnic/national networks are observed among young people of immigrant origins.

**Monger, D.**

**The University of East London**

**'Educating the outcast - reflections on teachers tales of teaching Gypsy and Traveller children'**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Education

EB.1.62

According to the recent report by the Commission for Racial Equality (2003), the hostility that traveller children face in British schooling is worse than any other minority ethnic population. The influential Swann Report (1985) on the education of ethnic minorities argued an urgent need for better educational provision, as did the Synthesis Report (1986) of the European Commission. By the late 1980s, the emphasis in the education of travellers and their children had shifted from voluntary provision to the state sector, but throughout the 1990s, OFSTED and other sources continued to emphasise the significant underachievement of children for these communities. Whilst educational sociologists have considered the educational inequalities resultant from class, ethnicity and gender, they have rarely considered the circumstances of Gypsy and Traveller communities.

This paper investigates the challenges posed for teachers, in the delivery of a 'guajo' education for gypsy and traveller children. It explores the particular difficulties that traveller children experience in schools, and considers the challenges presented for those who teach them. The context for this research is the prejudice against Gypsy Traveller communities and the normative presumptions of educational policy and practices. The empirical work on which this paper draws is interview material with primary teachers and members of the Traveller Education Service in East London.

**Moore, N.**

**The University of Manchester**

**Imagining Feminist Futures: Mothers, Grandmothers and Other Queers in Eco/feminist Activism**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This paper turns to an eco/feminist peace camp of the early 1990s in order to revisit fraught disputes about essentialism and maternalism. Eco/feminism, like much feminist peace activism, has been identified and dismissed as essentialist because of the putative predominance of maternalist discourses in accounts of activism. Yet I argue that many readings of ecofeminism have relied on collapsing maternalism and essentialism, mothers and nature, rather than carefully articulating what these social relations might be; or what other readings of such activism might be possible. How we understand such stories is of crucial importance, because essentialism has been used to disavow eco/feminist activism, and is implicated in those narratives which characterise the early 1990s as the moment of the end of feminism. While stories of women from an eco/feminist peace camp may appear an archetypal site for the reinscription and repetition of essentialism and maternalism, I argue that without returning to such sites, it remains impossible to go 'beyond' essentialism. Reading women's stories (of mothering, grandmothering and being eco/feminist activists) as technologies of resignification offers renewed interpretative possibilities. Through a sceptical reading of narratives of the end of feminism and a critical engagement with the stories of women activists, I understand this late twentieth century peace camp, not as a quaint throwback to the disavowed activism of the 1970s and 1980s but as a site through which the future of eco/feminist politics was, and can be, (re)imagined.

**Moore, R.**

**University of Liverpool**

**Changing ethnic identity, the evidence of the Longitudinal Study**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

In 1983 the author suggested to the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee that the logic of the proposed 'race' question for the census was defective. The author drew the committee's attention to the contingent nature of identity and to the probability that many younger people would have an ethnic identity assigned by an older person completing the census.

The Longitudinal Study (LS) of the census links a one percent sample of the population between censuses and thus the 2001 census provided an opportunity to use the LS to study the social characteristics of those who changed their ethnic identity between the 1991 and 2001 censuses.

The majority of persons in the LS reported the same ethnic identity in both censuses; being and staying married across the censuses was the strongest indicator of not changing identity as was being white-Christian, Pakistani-Muslim and Indian-Hindu. Changing ethnic identity was strongly associated with age, supporting Moore's 1983 contention that people might not choose the identity assigned to them by a parent or household head. Changing domestic status (marriage, changed ethnic composition of household, becoming a head of household etc) were associated with ethnic identity change, as was being a student. The data also suggest that people who fail to acquire property and, or, who are not in the labour market may be more likely to change ethnic identity. Gender has no effect on ethnic identity change. Socio-economic status has little or no effect upon identity change. [further data may be presented]

**Moore, S. A., Karvonen, A.**

**University of Texas**

**architecture, sts, and the habits of practice**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

Architecture has been generally understood by the public, and explained by its practitioners, to be one of the fine arts. So defined, works of architecture have been interpreted through the philosophy and history of art. Although these interpretive traditions have certainly contributed to our appreciation of cities and buildings, this paper takes a different view-that interpreting architecture as a fine art conceals perhaps more than it reveals. Contemporary architecture is, from this vantage point, better interpreted through the lenses of STS because social and environmental consequences of building are not hidden behind the façade of aesthetic contemplation.

Beginning with historian Joel Tarr (1979), architectural production has increasingly become the subject of STS-inspired investigation. Brain (1994), Guy (1995), Aibar and Bijker (1997), Moore (2001), Allen (2003), Brand (2003), and Hommels (2005) have all contributed to this project. The question remains, however, what good the analytic insights constructed by STS scholars might have upon architectural production. To simply observe that architects do other than they say is to remain spectatorial.

Rather than stop at the critique of architectural practice-as most North American social scientists do--sociologists might gain new insights about the benefits of design thinking by engaging in urban problem solving along with designers. Such transdisciplinary practice might also introduce the benefits of analytic thinking to designers. In sum, architects and sociologists have much to learn from each other.

**Moqaddas, A., Khajenoori, B.**

**Shiraz University**

**ICTs use and young women's social identity in Iran**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

Technologies of informational communication have a common use among people of the world. The use of ICTs has variably influenced all societies and Iran is no exception to such a process. The gradual adoption of ICTs has touched on all aspects of the social life. This paper attempts to investigate the relationship between ICTs use and social identity of young women of Iran. The data of this paper are gathered randomly from Tehran and Shiraz women population, aged 16 up to 30, Tehran as capital and a mega industrial city of Iran and Shiraz, known more as a cultural city. The instrument had two parts: one of a standard identity questioner that was constructed on Giddens and Jenkins' social identity theories, the second part consists of ICTs use behaviour among young women. The findings show there is a positive correlation between amount of times spent on ICTs and social identity of women. The more use of ICTs, the more is an individualistic, secular, fragmented identity and lower social trust. The case is more drastic for Tehran. The age, economical and social participation, educational attainment and social classes of the respondents are controlled in this research. The younger use more ICTs than adolescents, social participation has a positive correlation with use of ICTs and upper classes had more access to ICTs. Uses of ICTs raises with the upraising of educational level.

**Morgan, A.**

**University of East London**

**Creating Appearance Norms? Cosmetic Surgery and the Signs of Ageing**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Cosmetic surgery has become widely available in the last 30 years. The commodification of cosmetic surgery has emphasised the accessibility of surgical intervention as a technique of enhancing bodies. The presence of cosmetic surgery in society also reinforces the plasticity of the body and suggests that social norms of appearance, youth, for example, might be achieved. Yet, it is commonly equated with celebrities and extremes of physical enhancement, which situates it as exceptional, rather than an ordinary cosmetic experience. This paper draws on the study of twelve people who underwent various forms of elective cosmetic surgery. Empirical evidence from the study reveals that the motivations behind such surgery are frequently diverse and complex. Arguably, it may be used as a means of eradicating the signs of ageing, to bring the body in line with appearance norms, which endorses youth and conformity of appearance.

Yet, self-reporting evidence indicates that cosmetic surgery is employed with the aim of producing 'better' versions of the self, which suggests that distinctiveness of appearance is still valued. The motivation behind the desire to change appearance may be highlighted by everyday activities, such as looking at photographs, rather by recourse to a desire to aspire to celebrity appearances, which are widely available in the media. Evidence from my study suggests that the 'look' of the ageing body does not fully represent the person inside, therefore, satisfaction can be gained from undergoing a facelift as it allows the 'real' person to be revealed.

**Morgan, B.**

**University of Essex**

**Working through defences: constructing a psycho-biographical approach.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

This paper discusses the usefulness of incorporating psychoanalysis into sociological life story interviewing and narrative approaches to create a 'psycho-biographical approach'. It will argue that this method enables the researcher to look beyond the words and to understand unconscious motivations and emotions, which are active in the research relationship.

Psychoanalysis argues that to a certain degree much of our motivations, emotions and feelings are unconscious and cannot be regulated by the conscious self. However, sociological research has traditionally only taken into account the conscious motivations and emotions. This paper looks at how psychoanalysis can enable the sociological researcher to reveal another layer to the individual that is often missed out in the traditional interview format. The psycho-biographical approach takes into account narrative construction but goes beyond this to a certain degree to access to the unconscious narrative, which is working in parallel to the more conscious, spoken narrative. It then explores what makes the psycho-social method different from other reflexive methods in sociology, such as narrative construction and life stories and finally asks why we should bother with psychoanalysis and what can it tell us that sociology cannot?

This paper will introduce some of the key psychoanalytic concepts that may be used and will demonstrate a practical application of this technique to show how they can be incorporated into the life-story interview technique. Finally this paper considers some limitations faced by this inter-disciplinary approach and questions whether psychoanalytic techniques can or should be applied to research beyond the clinical context.

**Morgan, D.H.J.**

**Keele University**

**Locating Acquaintanceship**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

In this paper I explore the idea of "acquaintanceship" and make a case for its social and ethical significance. Conventionally, acquaintances appear low down on a list of relationships, below friends and other intimates although above strangers.

This area of social space is well understood in some of its particularities although less so in terms of its more general characteristics. There is a large literature on relationships at work and between neighbours although less on those who fall outside these two well-defined areas. Further, we have little analysis of what these rather different kinds of relationships might have in common.

I aim to map some of the defining features of acquaintanceship. Chiefly, I see this in terms of a particular kind of knowledge, distinct from the more embodied knowledge that exists between intimates and from the more categorical knowledge that characterises relationships between strangers. What I wish to stress is that acquaintanceship is not simply a residual or marginal relationship.

My examples come from studies of workmates and neighbours, focussing upon some ethical dimensions of acquaintanceship. One aspect deals with the balancing of distance and intimacy. This is most clearly seen in the existing literature on neighbours and neighbouring although it also occurs in at least some of the literature dealing with relationships at work. Another deals with the extension of knowledge. Acquaintances, perhaps more than friends, may provide fleeting insights into worlds other than our own and therefore may serve as the basis for weakly-bounded solidarities.

**Morgan, E.**

**University of Central Lancashire**

**The practice and performance of women's clothed identities within an Orinohco store**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

This paper will focus on the significance of clothing for the identities of women workers and customers within a clothing store. Clothed identity is understood in this paper as negotiated, in part, through the selection, sale, purchase and wearing of clothing within a women's clothing store. This paper will suggest that clothing is a significant element of the practice and performance of identity for the women in the research. It will consider the intimate relationship between women's bodies and their clothing to the extent that clothing may be understood as part of the body's boundary. The paper will suggest that the complex and conflicted relationships that women have with their bodies may be played out through clothing.

The paper is based on primary research undertaken in Orinohco, a women's clothing store, over an 18 month period of ethnographic study which included participant observation and free association, narrative interviews (Hollway and Jefferson, 2000). The paper is psycho-social in approach and draws on different academic traditions including constructs of identity as practice (Yancey Martin, 2003, Kondo 1990) and psychoanalytic approaches to relationships (Josselson, 1996; Ogden, 1994) and boundary (Winnicott, 1991).

**Morris, C.; Holloway, L.**

**University of Nottingham**

**Representing and knowing farm animal bodies: promoting biotechnology in domestic livestock breeding**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

This paper focuses on the burgeoning application of biotechnologies in livestock agriculture. Where conventional livestock breeding has relied on visual appraisal of animals and the keeping of performance records, genetics and genomics offers the potential to assess particular aspects of animals' genotypes. Each of these approaches to breeding suggests different possibilities for human – animal connections and relationships. The paper draws on empirical case studies of ongoing developments in both genetic and genomic assessment of breeding stock to explore the ways in which the production and value of living bodies in the future is being mapped out in emerging communities of knowledge which centre around particular visions and representations of what livestock bodies are and should do or be. To do this, we refer to secondary sources including advertising and promotional material produced by organisations involved in livestock biotechnology and reportage and discussion of livestock biotechnology in the media. We examine how an agricultural future populated by animal bodies boosted by the application of biotechnological knowledges is represented, promoted and made increasingly possible by networks/consortia of interested organisations whose interests can be understood in terms of a biopower which asserts particular ways of imagining and creating animal bodies. We also reflect on the social and cultural reconfigurations of animal-human networks that might result from the increasing circulation through farming communities of genetic and genomic knowledge about livestock bodies.

**Morris, N., and Armstrong, V.**

**University College London**

**Technological Talk: The Role of Technology in the Researcher-Subject Relationship**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This paper draws on an empirical study conducted by a group of medical physicists and social scientists in which female volunteers participate in the development of a new breast cancer diagnostic technology using an optical imaging system. Social interactions in research involving human subjects are often overlooked, and yet the intimate nature of the personal encounter between researcher and research subject in our study requires careful handling in order to produce an acceptable working relationship.

Our work suggests one way of achieving this is to use technology as a tool around which to build this delicately balanced social relation. We explore how the researcher-subject relationship is constructed through technology and technological talk and to what extent technology mediates and shapes this relationship.

Drawing on interviews with around fifty female volunteers and observation of the interaction between actors, we explore contrasting reactions to technological talk, how it functions differently in different researcher-subject configurations, what sort of relationship the actors are constructing, and the extent to which adopting a techno-scientific discourse aids in this.

**Mueller, U.**

**University College Maastricht**

**Whiteness without race? Doing critical white studies in Germany**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

Although critical white studies has been the subject of an intense amount of research within the past fifteen years, the discussion has been largely framed within North American and Anglo-Saxon terms. Being still a marginal topic, there are very few empirical studies conducted on whiteness in continental Europe, let alone Germany. On the basis of an ethnographic study on women political activists, I explore the following questions: Is it appropriate and/or desirable to speak of a white racial identity within the German cultural context, so often the very content of the North American framework? The particular local character of whiteness in Germany does not have race at its very centre, but rather national identity, more precisely, in Germany we need to speak of a racialized national identity. How can we conceptualize and name privileged political and cultural categories without using the concept race? The cultural context of Germany is particularly suitable to explore these questions, since the legacy of the holocaust is still making it impossible to use the word "race" in the official and formal arena of public discourse. The very use of "white" as a descriptor is more likely to be interpreted in itself as evidence of racist beliefs. Speaking of white identities within this culturally specific context does not capture the "silences, absences, denials and evasions" as it does in the North American context. Instead the content of whiteness is captured primarily by focusing on German identity rather than white identity.

**Myers, Esq., R.**

**John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Bramshill Exchange Program**

**Technology, Trauma, and the Law: How technology can promote healing and justice in the legal system**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

As social beings, we connect to each other by sharing stories about ourselves and our experiences. One group that needs opportunities to speak of their experiences and have their stories heard is victims of violent interpersonal crime. Psychologists and sociologists have shown that people who have been traumatized benefit from retelling their experience-under certain circumstances.

Paradoxically, the very institution that is intended to provide crime victims with such opportunities is the place where telling one's story is most likely to lead not to healing or a sense that justice was served, but to a feeling of revictimization.

As a cultural institution, the law leaves most of us feeling woefully underwhelmed. Legal proceedings are designed to achieve outcomes that correct under the law, but many participants are left feeling that true justice was short-changed-whether or not their offender was convicted.

Morality and the law have always been uneasy bedfellows, but technology offers one way to bridge the gap between what we regard as just and moral, and therefore healing for both victims and society, and what the law provides. Technology in the form of film and video in post-adjudication settings, if used properly, allows crime victims to benefit from retelling their story. Such formal acknowledgements are the first step in repairing the damage caused by the crime. Bearing witness to the victims' story also affects the way crime is processed and understood by society. Technology thus supports a form of true justice that eludes victims in the "justice" system.

**Mykhalovskiy, E.**

**York University**

**On the articulation of public health and biomedicine in HIV: Reflections on the discourse of integration.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Two central strategies exist to combat HIV. The first, prevention, is principally rooted in the rationalities of public health and targets the flow of bodily fluids, for example, safer sex research and education, the promotion of condom use and needle exchange. The second strategy, an offering of biomedicine, targets the bodies of those infected with HIV as a site for intervention, for example, antiretroviral therapy (ART), associated techniques of viral and immunological monitoring, and adherence strategies.

Recent developments associated with the "roll out" of ART in the South have helped challenge established ways of thinking about HIV prevention and treatment strategies. Whereas previously-particularly in the global North-HIV prevention and treatment were distinct programmes, a discourse of "integration" organizes treatment and prevention in global AIDS work. Relevant examples are the potential prevention value of ART, the hoped for use of microbicides for prevention, and programmes of "positive prevention" that enlist people with HIV in the work of halting the spread of HIV.

This paper treats integration as a sociological problem. It explores the shifts taking place in the relationship between HIV treatment and prevention. It traces the history of the discourse of integration, reflects on its political effects and notes its tendency to underplay conflict, tension and complexity. The paper suggests that prevention and treatment can be articulated to one another in a variety of ways, with multiple effects, and draws on such possibilities to reflect on the relationship of public health and biomedicine.

**Myles, J**

**University of East London**

**Embodiment, Enfleshment and Sociological Ethics: Thinking Through Husserl, Merleau-Ponty and Bourdieu**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

This paper examines how the debates within the phenomenological literature on Merleau-Ponty's interpretation of Husserlian phenomenology (in relation to the epoche or constitution) may help us to reflect on the concepts of embodiment and reflexivity in the work of Bourdieu. The paper traces Bourdieu's adoption of Merleau-Ponty's ideas in his theory of embodied practice and in his concern to negotiate what he calls the pitfalls of siding with either intellectualism or empiricism.

Largely unseen in the sociological literature, there is controversy about Merleau-Ponty's reading of Husserl in the phenomenological literature. Merleau-Ponty's over-burdening stress on embodiment, incarnated 'intellection' is seen as limiting the possibilities for a dialectic mutuality between this and the transcendental 'side' of Husserl. Tracing this debate is important because sociological theorists often suggest that we develop Bourdieu's sociology by a much greater elaboration of Merleau-Ponty's phenomenology without having this understanding of Husserl's 'obverse' side, and what might be learned from it.

The paper gives as an example of how this dialectic might inform Bourdieu's own work by supplying a stated ethical position to ground to his position in *The Weight of the World*. Thus Bourdieu's own normative position, appearing in his later works, for sociology as a type of *sapientia universalis* can be moderated by adopting ideas of the 'spiritualized' aspect of the body in Husserl, a side missing in Merleau-Ponty's interpretation.

Nex, J.

Royal College of Music

**The social position and identity of musical instrument makers in Georgian London and their relationships with musical culture, society and the technologies of the time.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

In the late eighteenth century, music was a central activity in many people's lives. At the affluent end of society were the aristocratic amateurs, for whom music was an accomplishment important for signifying social position and crucial for young women in the marriage market. Further down the social hierarchy were positioned a gamut of professional musicians, many with 'portfolio careers' combining performing, teaching and other activities in order to make a living, with the itinerant street musician scraping together a livelihood at the bottom of the scale. Addressing this varied market were the musical instrument makers. As craftsmen, manufacturers and merchants, their position in society generally varied from the lower to the middling classes but some were able to distance themselves from the dust of the workshop and to rise to the status of propertied and moneyed gentlemen.

As well as being important to musicologists for understanding the sound worlds of earlier generations, musical instruments are socially significant as both oral and visual representations of status, identity and taste. Although the products of their industry create the sounds to which eighteenth-century society moved, the makers of instruments have themselves remained largely silent. Yet musical instrument makers' social and economic activities can illuminate the fluidity of social structures and the adoption of technological developments or changes in the distribution of labour. This paper explores who these men and women were, and the impact they had on the consumption of culture in Georgian London.

Ngala, B.

Montgomery College

**Understanding African Americans' Struggle for Political Power: The Intersection of Race and Class**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

This paper examines the effects of the intersection of race and class on African Americans' struggles for political power in the United States. Based on a historical materialist perspective, the paper explores several obstacles faced by African Americans under different stages in the American history of development. The findings indicate that the struggle for African Americans in the United States has been nothing more than a fight for inclusion into the political process, which they were excluded from on the grounds of economic basis. The history of African Americans inclusion from exclusion in the political process in the American society shows how economics was and is the basis for action. Initially, Blacks were excluded from the political process because White Americans exploited the slave labor for profit and they based their economy on the gains made by slavocracy. In the current period of high-advanced technology, African Americans are either disproportionately displaced from the labor force, or are generally found in most impoverished part of labor. Class exploitation and racial oppression of the African American people continue to exist because they are integrated into the economic and political structure of the United States capitalism at the lowest level of each class.

Nibert, D.A.

Wittenberg University, USA

**cows, profits and genocide: the oppressive side of "beef" consumption**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

Using World Systems Theory and the Theory of Oppression, this paper examines the role that the exploitation of cows played in the history of the North American continent - from the establishment of colonies, to the emergence of "Cattle Kings," to the development of the powerful Chicago-based "meat" monopoly of the late 19th century. This paper examines the entanglement between the terrible treatment of cows and the death and displacement of Native Americans, suggesting that the continuous drive to produce the bodies of cows for profit greatly exacerbated land expropriation. The emergence of huge ranches in the mid-western United States in the early 19th century will be discussed, noting how the enormous economic and political power of the "Cattle Kings" worked to the detriment of small land holders and tenants. The paper will review the plight of the cows, including deaths from starvation and exposure on winter rangelands, death marches and crowded train transport to the killing floors of Chicago slaughterhouses staffed by exploited immigrants. Attention will be given to the infamous "cattle ships" in which cows were transported to Britain, a source of much investment capital for North American ranching. It will be suggested that the historical practice of "beef" eating is linked to the entangled oppression of devalued humans and cows and that this unsustainable practice produces similar consequences today.

Olsen, W.

University of Manchester

**Methodological Innovation: Structure, Agency, and Strategy Among Tenants in India**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Under the Global Poverty Research Group programme of research ([www.gprg.org](http://www.gprg.org)), I have been conducting fieldwork in rural south India. I study strategies, choice, and constraint aspects of tenants' decisions. The nature of the tenant as both household and individual agent is sensitively treated in its structural (class, caste, religion, gender) context.

The strategies that people use strengthen the impact of their agency on the people they deal with. These strategies include being friendly but conditionally upon proper behaviour; renegotiation of work; a willingness to delay receiving some cash payments; resistance to such delays; and working out long-term strategies. In this system of norms, agents negotiate and enforce proper behaviour. In Macintyre's terms, the virtues intrinsic to the socio-economic practices are continually being re-worked. I reframe this in dynamic structure-agency terms. Particular incidents in the past act as reference points for decisions made today in a given relationship.

The first emergent property that I want to describe is the strategy of a household, giving examples using case material. This strategy exists in the space created by the social relations. Another emergent property is the persistence of share-cropping in this context. The paper is interdisciplinary and uses several schools of thought.

The practice of share-cropping thus has its own norms, internal values, and flexibilities.

Omphornuwat, K.

Loughborough University

**In Pursuit of 'Looking Good': Thai Working Women and Their Embodiment at Work**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

This paper is based on my ethnographic research in Thailand about Thai 'working women' and their 'looking good' practices. As part of an 11 month period of fieldwork I carried out participant observation, photographic research and in-depth interviews with 32 women employed in 2 business organisations in Bangkok. By focusing on the women's everyday embodied experiences within and outside their workplace, I attempt to explain how they use their consumption of makeup and clothes as a tactic to constitute, maintain and negotiate both their self-identities and their corporate identities at work. In this paper, first I will demonstrate that in order to identify themselves as 'working women' who were professional, competent, credible and 'proper', the women preferred to associate their consumption of makeup and clothes with an attempt to be seen as 'looking good' rather than 'being beautiful'. Then, I will explore how by engaging in 'looking good' practices, the women gained pleasure from being active agents who chose to create their own styles but yet at the same time had become objects of scrutiny and valuation which led to anxiety, ambivalence and alienation from their own bodies.

O'Neill, M.

Loughborough University

**Renewed Methodologies for social research: forced migration, humiliation and human dignity**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper is based upon my research into varying representations of 'colonial' women, part of which has involved conducting oral histories with white British women who lived in colonial east Africa, prior to independence. The history of east Africa and in particular Kenya has significant social implications for what is remembered of Britain's colonial history due to the social structures and racial hierarchies that ensued. In interviews I found that individuals negotiated their transition from a colonial society in different ways, in order to redress what were often felt to be pejorative representations of colonial societies. As a result, there was a clear desire in some interviews to ensure that the 'correct' version of history was given.

I will demonstrate some of the different ways individuals constructed their historical past as well as consider why they may have done so. This necessitates personal reflexivity whilst also considering the historical positioning of interviews and the age and age cohort of research participants. The changing historical circumstances that were a focus of my research gave rise to an unstable terrain that distanced me as a contemporary researcher from the society they recalled and to which they still related. I will therefore analyse and reflect upon the conflicts I faced while conducting the interviews (playing parts of them where possible). In particular, this involved a need to employ the social etiquette of an older generation, as well as consider the representation of racism that entered into some narratives.

O'Neill, M.

University of Salford

**Police Occupational Culture: A new examination of an old workplace**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Police occupational culture is a topic that all researchers of police studies, as well as police practitioners themselves, are well aware. Many of the findings from the early research projects in the 1960s and 1970s still hold great influence today, namely, that the police experience a single, universal, occupational culture due to the nature of their work and the type of person attracted to the job. This is usually assumed to take the form of isolated, secretive, controlling officers who exercise their authority in often racist, sexist and homophobic ways. The occupational culture of private policing systems is often given little or no thought at all. This paper will present the main findings and themes of a recently published edited collection on this topic, which brings this aging story into new light. Recent research by the book's authors shows that the above story is no longer the case, nor was it accurate to begin with. Some of the original writers in the field have contributed chapters, as have newer scholars of policing studies. The findings are many, but suggest overall that the public police service is a more dynamic and changing organisation than previously portrayed, and that private policing systems have their own significant cultures. Chapters consider issues such as the role of occupational stress in police culture, class-based aspects of police encounters with the public, the impact of police unions on occupational culture, police culture in nations emerging from civil war and the cultural situation in private policing groups.

Orkodashvili, M.

The Parliament of Georgia

**Constructing New Identities and Social Relationships in Georgia through IT (Case Studies of Workplaces and Institutions of Higher Education)**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

The development of new technologies has brought about significant changes in constructing identities and building social relationships in Georgia. The unique position of Georgia at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, the special blend of Eastern and Western cultures and the awareness of being the part of the increasingly competitive world conditioned the controversial attitudes towards such changes especially in the post soviet era.

The following moral dimensions are related to the social and ethical issues raised by IT in Georgia:

- A. Information rights and obligations that the individuals and organisations possess: How much do the individuals and organisations in Georgia know about these rights and obligations?
- B. Intellectual Property rights and obligations: How should they be protected?
- C. Accountability and control: Who is accountable for harming or infringing upon individual information or property rights?
- D. System quality: what standards of data and system quality should be set to protect individual rights and the safety of the society?
- E. Quality of life: which cultural values should be protected by the new IT?
- F: The influence of global digital world on the social behaviour of individuals.

I will discuss and analyse the cases of the social relationships at workplaces affected by IT and the institution - customer relationships influenced by IT at the institutions of higher education.

Paechter, C., Clark, S.

Goldsmiths College

**Friendship, surveillance and power/knowledge relations: mutual Panoptic surveillance among ten and eleven year old girls**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

This paper is about how mutual panoptic surveillance and economies of power/knowledge are used by nine to eleven year old girls to mobilise power within and between friendship groups. We examine the various forms of knowledge that the girls employ, and how these intersect with power relationships within one upper primary classroom. Through this analysis we hope to illuminate some of the subtleties in the workings of girls' friendships and to see how power/knowledge relations among girls of primary school age act to enable and restrict the possibilities of friendship, social success and failure.

The paper is based on data gathered during ESRC-funded research into primary school children's construction of tomboy identities. The study followed two classes in different schools from the summer term in the final term of their penultimate primary school year, into the first term of their final year. A significant finding of the research was that girls' use of a variety of knowledges about each other was highly salient in the ways in which their friendship groups operated. Using a broadly Foucaultian framework, we explore these findings, unpicking the different sorts of knowledge used by the girls and the effects these have on peer relationships.

Parry, S., Cunningham-Burley, S., Faulkner, W., Bates, S.

University of Edinburgh

**Public engagement in science, technology and medicine: ambivalent roles and boundary objects**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

'Public engagement' in science, technology and medicine (STM) is now a growing focus of interests amongst natural scientists and social scientists (notably within Science and Technology Studies) – as well as governments. This is creating opportunities for collaboration between natural and social scientists, including a project in which we are involved concerning public engagement in stem cell research (SCR). It is increasingly clear, however, that the impetus, motivations and perspectives of these two communities can diverge significantly. There are also important normative differences – most obviously in terms of the expected or hoped for outcomes of 'public engagement', and who should be involved.

In this paper we reflect on our experience of a collaborative three-year project 'The Social Dynamics of Public Engagement in Stem Cell Research'. We argue that the very notion of 'public engagement' is not only ambivalent; it is operating as a boundary object – a meeting place for diverse groups and interests (including social and natural scientists precisely because it carries different and ambivalent meanings. To this degree it is facilitating collaboration and partial progress for diverse agendas, where the normative and critical elements of public engagement and SCR must be balanced.

We will reflect on our constructivist approach to expertise and knowledge that guides our methodology and analysis. In particular, we discuss the difficulties involved in maintaining these analytical commitments the research process and the need for ongoing reflexivity.

Peacock, C.

University of Brighton

**Branding the Information Society? New digital technologies & consumer identity: A Case Study of Apple Computers Inc.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

Personal computers, the ubiquitous iPod, iTunes, and the internet 'appear' to have firmly found their place within contemporary public consciousness for the majority of the population, but especially the under 35's. The generation (often referred to in the UK media as 'Generation iPod') whom uses these new technologies the most, is the latest hearts desire of the marketing industry, which has whipped up a frenzied re-think in response to the explosion of, and adoption of these technologies both in order to market the technologies, and to access developing contemporary consumer practices.

The project investigates the notion of the 'symbolic analyst' (Reich, R 1991) linking this to ideas of an emerging techno-elite within the knowledge based economy, and aims to establish a relationship with technology product branding discourse, and with technology consumer's, perception of identity in contemporary society. The aims of this research project therefore, are to examine to what extent the rhetoric of the knowledge based economy is promoted by new digital technology producers through product branding, and to further examine to what extent this rhetoric is articulated and/or renegotiated in the production of identities. This will be done using a case study of Apple Computers Inc.

In addition, online, 'real-time' consumer interviews using computer-mediated-communication software, accessed through online social networks has provided an innovative method of data collection, and placed the researcher within the hub of the contemporary consumer practices researched, raising a number of interesting method and methodology questions, for this type of data collection.

Pfeffer, N., Kent, J.

University of West England

**Death, Life and Immortality: The dead fetus as boundary object**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

The fetus ex utero has been recruited into stem cell research and technologies as a source of stem cells, in part because it is neither technically feasible, nor legally permissible (in the UK), to sustain a human embryo in vitro beyond 14 days. The emergence of stem cell research and technologies implies a re-conceptualisation of biological life and death and there have been efforts to 'immortalise' fetal stem cells. While this re-conceptualisation has been considered by social scientists and feminists in relation to human embryos in vitro, our paper examines its impact on the dead fetus ex utero. It considers the fetus ex utero as a boundary object, that is, as clinical waste, a corpse deserving respect, and biological resource or work object,. We report on research looking at the collection and use of fetal stem cells in the UK.

Pick, A.

The University of East London

**"Shoot it While it's Wild: Werner Herzog's Natural-Histories"**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

This paper explores Werner Herzog's relationship to the nonhuman-both nature and animals-with view to revising certain accepted wisdoms about Herzog's representations and conception of "humanness." I argue that Herzog's nonfiction films communicate a profound ambiguity about the meaning and place of human beings vis-à-vis the natural and material order. These ambiguities underscore the central relationship in Herzog's films between "nature" and "history." Herzog's 2005 releases, *Grizzly Man* and *Wild Blue Yonder*, both rethink the fate of the human within its natural surroundings. Along with *Fata Morgana* and *Lessons of Darkness*, these films explicitly subvert the increasingly popular wildlife documentary form. Using the work of Walter Benjamin and Nietzsche, I show that Herzog achieves a new kind of moulding between the historical and the natural-a new "natural-history" film - which rejects both the spectacular tactics of popular nature documentaries, and the inherent humanism of historical cinema. In Herzog's "natural-histories," "wildness" is historicized as a feature of human civilization, while history, conceived as temporal flow and decay, becomes part of (nonhuman) nature. Thus *Grizzly Man* and *Wild Blue Yonder* are Herzog's most emphatic contestations yet of the humanistic conventions of seeing and screening the natural world.

Pickersgill, M. D.

University of Nottingham

**Neurologic Technoscience and the Sociology of Disordiance**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Personality disorder (PD) is a long-standing but contested psychiatric category characterized by inflexible, deeply ingrained, maladaptive patterns of adjustment to life that cause subjective distress. Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) is a variant of PD where individuals exhibit antisocial and impulsive behaviour. Individuals can only be diagnosed within micro-sociological encounters in psychiatric settings; nevertheless, the diagnoses themselves are influenced by wider social and scientific practices. These practices, which include biological research into PD, interact with and reconstruct psychiatrists' frameworks for understanding the 'nature' of PD. This macro-sociology of disordiance can begin to be understood through historico-sociological analyses of these shifting 'para-clinical' discourses.

The aetiology, or mechanism of development, of ASPD is contested. Recently, neuroimaging technologies have been used to identify neurobiological correlates of ASPD. However, attempts to 'crystalise' ASPD as a neurological disorder have been controversial and resisted by a number of psychiatrists. Nevertheless, neuroscience remains influential within psychiatric discourse, and neuroscientific understandings of ASPD are embedded within many accounts of the disorder. This paper presents a comparative analysis of the discourses on disordiance in both the British and American *Journal of Psychiatry* from 1950-2005, tracking the shifting models of ASPD. Further illustrated by interview material from discussions with neuroscientists, this forms the basis for a discussion of the influence of the neurosciences on psychiatric praxis.

The paper concludes with a review of the role of neurotechnologies as actants in the sociotechnical networks shaping the clinical disordiance of personality.

Pitcher, B

University of East London

**Technologies of Multiculturalism: remaking the underclass in contemporary Britain**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Despite the increasing frequency with which the 'death of multiculturalism' is pronounced by politicians, race professionals and the media, recent approaches to social policy show an increased attentiveness to ideas of cultural difference. The influence of US communitarian sociology on New Labour thinking has opened up the space of community to new technologies of governmental practice. Within this policy framework, which is focused on policy interventions in social geographies marked out by both poverty and cultural diversity, particular attention is paid to a notion of the 'white working class' as a discrete cultural or 'ethnic' group.

While the poverty and social problems faced by traditionally racialized groups have always been (inadequately) tackled by the British state in terms of these groups' cultural identity, the 'white working class' are relative newcomers to the governmental politics of multiculturalism. Their presence within contemporary policy frameworks has not only led to the demand for an ethnic whiteness to be promoted, preserved and respected, but has moreover brought this new group into direct conflict with existing minorities in civic funding projects and welfare regimes.

This paper seeks to set out the implications of such developments for the politics of anti-racism, and considers how recent literature in British sociology has itself developed a highly problematic conception of white ethnicity.

**Porfido, G.**

**Durham University**

**Homosexual In/Visibility and Visual Justice**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

This paper explores the notion of visual justice in relation to questions of gay identity and gay visibility. It looks at the relationship between gay identity and visual justice because the homosexual experience of social exclusion and discrimination is often described as a form of social invisibility and gay identity politics can be seen as a struggle to obtain public visibility. It argues that in late-capitalist societies, social dynamics connected to visual matters and regimes of visibility have increasing salience, and the lack of visual representations and/or misrepresentation of gays in mainstream culture and society is a form of injustice that needs to be seriously addressed.

To address these issues the paper considers the media event produced by the broadcast of the first gay TV drama *Queer as Folk*. The programme's explicit visions of gayness triggered a public debate on questions of gay visibility. Some viewers saw it as an obscene programme that was rendering public 'private' matters. Some others welcomed it as an example of a more democratic widening of the representational arena, and as a symptom of greater social inclusion and acceptance of gays in mainstream culture and society.

The paper articulates a wider sociological investigation into the relationship between gay identity and the representational field. It interrogates current visions of social justice based on the opposition of symbolic and material social processes and challenges the separation of recognitive and redistributive claims for justice. It assesses risks and potentials of representational visibility, imagining new visions of democracy.

**Poynter, G.**

**University of East London**

**the myth of the neo-liberal state: economic and social restructuring in the UK**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

With the advent of New Labour in 1997, the commitment to the centrality of the market was strongly reaffirmed but moderated by declarations of support for social inclusion and community development at local and regional levels - hence the proclamation of a 'third way'. Whatever, the political rhetoric, the evidence suggests that rather than 'rolling back' the state over the past two decades, in practice, the pursuit of a neo-liberal agenda has, paradoxically, led to a more pervasive form of state intervention in virtually all spheres of the economy. This is particularly evident if the analysis focuses less upon the technical classification of an activity being in the private or public sector and more upon the transformation of the relationship between the state, civil society and the market. The presentation examines these relationships, using examples relating to changes in UK employment patterns and the development of urban regeneration schemes.

**Pridmore, J**

**Queen's University, Canada**

**Layers of identity: surveillance and the negotiated construction of the consumer**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

Increasingly corporate marketing relies on relational models for their practices. The dominant paradigm of relationship marketing and of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems are predicated upon an intensification of statistically significant overlays of data to understand their consumers. In the personal information economy, fragmentary but prolific bits of data are assembled together by corporations to create what is deemed a "total" or "360 degree" view of the consumer. These views are employed to serve as the basis for all current and future transactions with the consumer, determining access, opportunities and service based on classifications of a consumer's likely risk and profitability. Yet these practices embody the sociological tensions inherent between systems of identification and agential expressions of self bound up with consumption. Drawing on recent literature on the implications of geodemographics (Burrows, R. and Gane, N. forthcoming; Graham, S. 2004) and on my own empirical research into loyalty programs as systems of identification, this paper suggests that these consumer surveillance practices exemplify Richard Jenkins' articulation of the internal/external dialectic of identification (2004). On one side, the social sorting practices inherent in the overlays of data do impose particular identifications on consumers which can be seen sociologically as problematic. However these forms of identification are always negotiated in the actual practices of consumers, which is demonstrated by continual modifications in the development of these systems. This paper reveals the interplay which occurs between technologically constructed impositions of identification and the social presentation of identity in the behaviours of consumers.

Prior, N.

University of Edinburgh

**The socio-technical biography of a musical instrument**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

Sociologists of music have recently recognised the significance of understanding the socio-technological circuits through which music is produced and consumed. A joining of STS approaches to music sociology represents a welcome enhancement to approaches to digital and electronic "musicking", sensitizing researchers to the complex practices and relations around which music technologies cohere. This paper follows through some of the implications of applying key literatures in STS to the biographies of musical instruments. A single case study will be chosen to illuminate how questions of agency, appropriation and scripting play out in the realm of electronic music. The case is that of the Roland TB 303, an electronic bassline generator, the misuse of which is popularly seen as responsible for the birth of acid house. Beginning life as cheap hardware designed to accompany guitarists, the initial failure of the 303 makes its renaissance as one of the most revered and collectible instruments all the more interesting. The paper will outline how a socio-biographical approach to music technology affords relevant insights into their movements through social spaces and technoscapes, the most recent of which takes the form of software environments and plug-ins that simulate the sound of the 303.

Prosser, J.

University of Leeds

**Visual Methods in Longitudinal Qualitative Research**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Methodological Innovations

EB.1.07

The last decade has witnessed an exponential growth in visual research. This growth has contributed to obstinacy and complexity in visual studies and is to be welcomed. As one would expect given the rate and nature of change this has brought unmitigated fragmentation. In one sense this led to a better understanding of how new visual paradigms evolve and a broader interpretation of what constitutes visual studies. The global popularity of visual studies has produced a refreshing influx of critical thinking disrupting the status quo. Viewed positively fragmentation reflects the increase in specialist interest groups and encompassing bodies that represent common practice that collectively redefine theory and refine methods. The integration of visual methods into social science studies is less of a problem than it used to be.

The proposed paper draws on advances in visual research and visual methods but, importantly, focuses down an explicit set of research questions within a predetermined research paradigm. The study explores the everyday lives of young people over a five year period, from aged 14 to aged 19 and adopts a mixed method, longitudinal qualitative strategy. The research design includes orthodox methods, for example survey, observation and interviews, which are combined with a battery of visual methods. The paper outlines difficulties, challenges and possibilities of visual-centric mixed method approach to longitudinal qualitative enquiry. Of central importance in the paper is the notion of integrating visual methods into mainstream methods, examining the role they play, the justification for their use and the strategic rationale for their inclusion.

Quinlan, C.

Dublin City University

**the discursive production of the female prisoner subject**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

My research is an ethnographic study of women in prison in Ireland. In my work, I explored the manner in which the identities and subjectivities of Ireland's imprisoned women are discursively constructed and represented. The discourses I considered are those of history, the media, penal institutions and experts. Discourse is constitutive. I am concerned with analysing the manner in which, within sociocultural practice, female prisoner subjects are discursively constructed and represented. I examine how these various discourses 'subject position' imprisoned women. Discourse, according to Sunderland (2004), means broad constitutive system of meaning, or, she suggests, different ways of structuring areas of knowledge and social practice. Discourses in this sense, she says, are indistinguishable from ideology. Subjectivities are not constructed in isolation but in relation to historical experience and in relation to the social and spatial milieu inhabited by the individual. Identities are constructed by means of a conjoining of the historical, the social and the spatial. The individual within this triple dialectic constructs her subjectivity. In this paper, I present my perspective on the discursive positioning on Ireland's imprisoned women. I will in my paper consider how, through this discursive positioning of the female prisoner subject, social relations of power are reproduced.

Rafanell, I., Gorringer, H.

University of Paisley,

**Bio-power, identity and resistance in Dalit politics: Technologies of power and technologies of the self**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

A significant problem with more conventional analyses of power relations is that they ultimately conceive of individuals internalising certain aspects of their contextual social environments (desires or norms) which determine their future behaviour. Taking issue with such approaches we rework Foucault's theory of power using insights from Barnes' performative theory of social institutions. This enables us to comprehend social life as the product of the continuous interaction of heterogeneous but mutually susceptible individuals. These relationships are permeated by different technologies of power focused on the materiality of the body. From this perspective, bodies, rather than minds, are central to power dynamics. Drawing on empirical work on Dalit activists we argue that power should be conceived as an ongoing dynamic between power holders and power subjects during which the identity of both parties is constituted. Both domination and resistance, thus, are integral to the dynamics of power and it is only in this context that we can understand resistance movements amongst the most marginalized and vulnerable social groups.

Rai, S.

University of Warwick

**Narratives of Politics and Leadership: Indian Women MPs**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Women MPs in India are in leadership positions by the virtue of the fact that they are elected members of parliament. And yet, within the political system they often don't see themselves as leaders but followers of party leaders. Even more startling is the fact that many MPs do not describe what they do as politics at all. Rather, they define their work as 'social service' - helping the poor and the needy, helping the janata or the people. Based on interviews with 20 women MPs over a period of one year, in this exploratory paper I outline these narratives of politics and leadership and suggest that women's precarious position within parliament, party politics and on the borders of the public and the private generates this vocabulary of service, which is seen as an appropriate characterisation of women's public work. I reflect upon whether their subjectivities are crafted to present themselves on a continuum which takes them from their hearths and homes to the homes of others who need their help - the discourse of service within the home continues to define their work outside it and whether because of this that their articulations of leadership qualities also reflect a 'modesty' of ambition?

Rampton, B

King's College London,

**Linguistic ethnography and the study of identities. Paper in the symposium, New ways of knowing: bending the paradigm of identity research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Studies of identity make extensive use of textual data - interviews, transcripts and documents - but 'meaning' in these data involves much more just than the content of the words used - interviews obviously entail more than the reporting of facts & opinions, and much more goes on in classrooms & consultations than the official business of 'learning' or 'diagnosis'. On the one hand, there is a continuous flow of signals about stances and social relationships carried in the small details of language & talk - in a momentarily delayed reply, in the emphasis given to one word rather than another. At the same time, the production and interpretation of these signs is profoundly influenced by the participants' expectations, assumptions and communicative resources. So in the analysis of textual data, there are considerable risks of both under- and over-interpretation. Linguistic ethnography offers one way forward, aiming to produce rich but disciplined accounts of interactional co-construction by mixing well-tried theories of language and discourse with ethnographic sensitivity to specific social relations, interactional histories and institutional regimes. Of itself, LE provides neither the concepts nor tools for looking directly into the large-scale, wide-spread, long-term and/or interior processes that contribute to the shaping of identities, but to the extent that these are mediated by discourse, LE's descriptions of the on-line production of social meaning may serve as a significant reference point in the theorisation of identity, as I shall try to illustrate with some data from an urban classroom.

Randell, R.

Webster University,

**The public sociology obsessions of professional sociology: realism, liberal irony and the existential commitment that is professional sociology**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Sociology and its Publics

EB.1.01

What would it be like to be a professional sociologist? What would it be like to believe the things that professional sociologists believe? What would happen if one believed those things? What would one be committing oneself to? (Rorty 1982) The answers to these questions are not immediately apparent; yet it is questions such as these that public sociology might reasonably ask of professional sociology. Largely under-theorized and taken for granted in the public sociology debate is the nature of professional sociology; the primary assumption being that professional sociology is comprised of disembodied, transportable knowledge, which may be appropriated for the purposes and projects of public sociology. I argue in this paper that: 1) becoming a professional sociologist is a process of progressive instruction in the assumptions of the interpretive communities (Fish) of professional sociology; 2) disciplinary instruction in professional sociology may be thought of as a process of transformation and inscription of the self; hence 3) of existential significance to those who possess and are possessed by professional, sociological knowledge. One potential contribution of professional sociology to public life might be to describe what it is like to believe the things that professional sociologists believe: what it is like to be inscribed by the hermeneutic apparatuses of professional sociology, what the world looks like when inscribed by those hermeneutic apparatuses, what commitment to those hermeneutic apparatuses commits one to. This paper develops an outline of what such an account might look like.

Randolph, R.

Urban and Regional Research and Planning Institute

**The construction of new forms and spaces of solidarity. Reflections about the appropriation of Communication Technologies by Brazilian Communities and Social Movements**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Based upon investigations at Rio de Janeiro our paper develops reflections about new forms of solidarity with respect to the appropriation of interactive telematic technologies by grassroots movements, civic mobilizations and non-governmental organizations in Brazil. After a brief summary about the characteristics of those technologies, we deal with theoretical questions related to the influence of physical proximity in the constitution of traditionally small communities. In order to demystify an restricted communitarian concept of local mobilizations and community life - a necessity in behalf of the so called globalization - we utilize the multi-level approach of Villasante which articulates different kind of networks in different scales. These articulations aren't always harmonic and supporting - at the contrary, they're a lot of conflicts and contradictions between them. The diffusion of interactive communication technologies in local society can be seen, at a first glance, as an increment of existing tendencies which can, perhaps, culminate in qualitative changes of social relationship, integration and solidarity. It is our aim in this work, to formulate some hypotheses about the possibilities of the raise of new forms of solidarity - which may be called "tele-solidarity" - as a constructive potential for the empowerment of society and civic mobilizations.

Rantanen, M., Erickson, I., Turpeinen, M.

Helsinki Institute for Information Technology

**Patterns of participation in a nomadic treasure hunt game**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Geocaching is a new type of nomadic treasure hunt game where individuals endeavour to hide and find hidden objects in unique geographical locations ("geocaches") using hints published online. Taking advantage of publicly articulated logbooks documenting geocache visits, we were able to reconstruct the participation history of the Bay Area (California) local geocaching community between 2000-2001 to study its dynamics. Of particular interest is understanding whether cliques emerge among active players and, if so, how stable they are, as geocaching is typically thought to be an uncoordinated game. Preliminary results using longitudinal network analytic methods indicate that cliques (identified by number of shared member affiliations per cache) form but that their structure is highly dynamic: individuals form cliques(s) for a month or two, then regroup. Cliques identified by means of a reduced number of co-affiliations are more enduring and in some cases accumulate significant shared history over time. Furthermore, circumstances also arise where certain individual players are found to have ties with several subgroups simultaneously. We are still working to understand the motivation for these types of alliance behaviors, but surmise that they may indicate a heightened sense of community belonging for the individuals involved. This investigation of social dynamics within a sample geocaching community will contribute to dialogues currently underway within the fields of sociology, computer science, and organization studies, and further substantiate the use of network methods for technology studies.

**Redwood, W.S.**

**University College London**

**Electric Dreams: Technology, Identity and Cosmology in Contemporary Esotericism**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

This paper will initially introduce contemporary esoteric thought and practice for those who are unfamiliar with it. Esotericism, it will be shown, is far from new and its relationship with modernity is far from unproblematic. However, it may nevertheless be regarded as a markedly modern form of religion or spirituality. We may moreover label certain features of esotericism late modern rather than simply modern. The paper goes on to illustrate this by exploring various inter-relations between technology or the technological imagination on the one hand, and esoteric identity and cosmology on the other. The possibility is raised that esotericism may have a closer relationship with late modernity than some more traditional religions. The paper concludes with suggestions regarding the possible relevance of this analysis to secular society, and then the possible links between this analysis and social theory.

**Rettie, R.**

**Kingston University**

**Mobile Phone Communication: Facilitating Social Connections**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The mobile phone enables interaction at times and in places where it was previously impossible, extending opportunities for communication; it is therefore unsurprising that mobile communication affects relationships.

The paper is based on research, which included open-ended interviews, communication diaries, mobile phone bills and text messages collected from respondents. The study traces connections between mobile communication and many different relationships, including those between lovers, friends, parents, children, and siblings. I argue that text messaging is a new form of interaction, which has important relationship effects. Text message exchanges can play a special role in new relationships, facilitating a gradual process of development, with minimal commitment in the early stages. This allows the participants to keep their options open and is particularly relevant where a participant is shy, reluctant or in a conflicting liaison. Text messages also facilitate existing relationships because they help people to stay in contact and share the details of their lives when they are apart. Some of my respondents also felt they were less susceptible to coercion and manipulation when texting. This made communication easier and less confrontational, facilitating apologies and the resolution of conflict. Mobile phone calls also have significant relationship effects, enabling remote emotional support and increasing knowledge of others' schedules, allowing people to synchronize the rhythms of their lives. Although there are some negative effects, my research suggests that these are relatively minor.

**Ribak, R., Hijazi, H.**

**University of Haifa**

**Tradition and the digital romance: The mobile phone in the lives of Palestinian young woman in Israel**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

In this paper, we hope to shed some light on the variety of mobile phone practices among young people, and to contribute to the discussion about the domestication of technology (Silverstone et al., 1992) within particular cultural contexts. Specifically, we will offer an account of mobile phone use among Palestinian Israeli young women. Focusing on parental authority and courting traditions, we will explore the ways in which the phone use dialectically reaffirms and challenges intergenerational and cross-gender relationships.

The paper draws on extended ethnographic work in Palestinian towns in Northern Israel. At the time of the fieldwork (2005-6) most young women (13-18) used mobile phones given to them by their boyfriends without knowledge of their parents. In line with the Western construction of the mobile phone as emancipator of teens (e.g. Ling, 2005), the young women were able to communicate with their male friends and to develop a social network that was hidden from their parents and stretched beyond their supervision. While the subversive potential of these practices must be recognized, its' severely limited scope must also be taken into account; the women did not own the phones but received them specifically as symbols and means for sustaining romantic relationships, for the period these lasted. In the paper, we describe and analyze the cultural practices that are involved in the use of the mobile phone and the ways in which they are acted out in the encounter between men and women, tradition and (post-) modernity, and parents and children.

**Ribbens McCarthy, Jane**

**Open University**

**The meaning of 'meaning' and the route to inter-disciplinarity: examples from the literature on bereavement**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

A focus on 'meaning' is common to a number of theoretical perspectives that cross disciplinary boundaries. It also provides a framework that can span levels of analysis, and methodological approaches.

It would thus appear to have considerable potential as a route to inter-disciplinary dialogue. However, such dialogue requires a clear understanding of the meaning of 'meaning', and how it may be operationalised for research purposes. I will explore these issues in the context of work on bereavement, which provides both an apparently fertile substantive site for considering the importance and contribution of a focus on 'meaning', alongside examples of some of the difficulties in operationalising the concept for research purposes. I conclude that a focus on 'meaning' does indeed represent an important route forward, but it may require us to live with some continuing tensions.

**Rieder, B, Schaefer, M.T.**

**Laboratoire Paragraphe**

**Hybrid Foam. Social Structure before Network and Community**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

The three main concepts that have been used the last ten years to understand social formations on the Internet have fallen somewhat short when it comes to describing new forms of mass-interaction that thrive around computer-mediated practices such as collaborative bookmaking, open source software development or large scale discussion. The notion of community suggests a social closeness (shared interests and values, etc.) that understates the radical heterogeneity of the participating multitude; the concept of the social network implies a stability and permanence of connection that misses the fleetingness that characterizes many social encounters; finally, biological metaphors like the beehive or anthill reduce the significance and richness of individual action and perception.

With reference to the work of German philosopher Peter Sloterdijk, this paper will explore the potential of the concept of foam for describing those systems on the Internet that bring together very big numbers of people in forms of interaction and collaboration characterized by fleeting encounters, transient teamwork and weak ties - social spaces that may or may not evolve into more stable forms of sociability. Defined as a substance formed by trappings of many gas bubbles in a liquid, somewhere between solidity and thin air, the metaphor of foam is quite suitable for tackling the social structures developing below the threshold of community and network while not giving in to the reductionism of biological metaphors. We are specifically interested in the role technology plays in enabling this hybrid form of sociability.

**Rindzeviciute, E.**

**Södertörn University College**

**The sites of calculation and control: understanding the technologies of Soviet cultural policy**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper, drawing on my ongoing PhD research, deals with technological issues in Soviet cultural policy-making after World War II. Focusing on the case of the Soviet Republic of Lithuania in the 1950s-1980s, the study draws on new archive sources, analysis of public discourses in the press and specially-conducted interviews with former Soviet Lithuanian cultural policy-makers and economy-planners. On the basis of this new empirical material the paper discusses the ways in which Soviet governmental techniques were mobilised towards producing the new conceptual and material reality of the cultural field.

The major goal of the paper is to scrutinise how culture came to be conceptualised as a measurable sphere and in what ways it was embedded in the general structure of the Soviet planned economy. Particular attention is centred on how the discipline of sociology (prohibited by Stalin and rehabilitated in the 1960s) and the emerging new knowledge produced by cultural statistics were utilised for cultural governance. On the basis of this analysis, the paper discusses to what extent being measurable was a necessary condition for culture to be governable.

The findings of the study point at the need to re-assess the traditional understanding of Soviet cultural policy as a means of ideological domination. Instead, the paper suggests a more nuanced interpretation of Soviet governance as a particular technology that actively contributed to the conceptual and material configuration of the sphere of culture.

**Robbins, D.M.**

**University of East London**

**Conceptual transfer in social science and politics: an examination of the thinking of Pierre Bourdieu, 1985-1995**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

During the early part of his career, Bourdieu developed his key concepts - 'cultural capital', 'habitus' and 'field' - as instruments for explaining aspects of French society. In arguing that these concepts were explanatory 'tools', he also adhered to a specifically French tradition of the philosophy of science which can be described as 'constructivist' rather than 'realist' or 'empiricist'. In the 1960s and 1970s, Bourdieu mainly undertook research and generated research findings which were pragmatic political interventions within French society.

After his appointment to the Chair of Sociology at the Collège de France, Paris, in 1981 and, then, after the development of his international reputation as a result of the series of translations into English published, from 1984, by Polity Press, Bourdieu turned his attention to the political consequences of the international transfer of concepts generated within local cultural situations. This paper will seek to analyse aspects of Bourdieu's work in the decade between 1985 and 1995 when he struggled to secure international dominance for his conception of the nature and function of social science, focusing on his 'Epilogue: On the Possibility of a Field of World Sociology' in Bourdieu and Coleman, eds., *Social Theory for a Changing Society* (Chicago, 1989).

The paper will concentrate on an exposition of Bourdieu's thinking, but it will also reflect more generally on the failure of his endeavour in this period, on his subsequent reversion to political engagement within France, and on his last attempts to universalize his local critiques of Western European neo-liberalism.

**Robinson, V., Hockey, J., Hall, A.**

**University of Sheffield**

**The Technologies of Masculinity: perming, power-brokering and piss-taking**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This paper considers masculine identity in the workplace. It asks about the gendered nature of the technologies and practices which 'doing a job' involves, with an emphasis on both formal and informal activities and interactions. Based on an ESRC-funded study of masculine identification and its potential fluidity as men move between home and workplace, we explore firefighting, hairdressing and estate agency as sites where different technologies and practices are required, rewarded and resisted. Our goal is to show how masculinities vary not just between men but also within men's everyday lives. Focussing on the different framings of masculinity in each work setting, as well as men's experience of change across the life course, the paper asks about their experiences of engaging with particular technologies and knowledges. These range from gaining proficiency in fire equipment procedures, 'knowing your market' to promoting technical expertise within the salon - but also include informal practices: from banter through power-brokering to the cultivation of a glamorous appearance and social life. The ways in which engaging with these technologies and practices relate to the home lives of men at different stages of the life course is important in understanding the nature of masculinity as contingently negotiated. We will therefore be discussing whether changes occurring within men's working lives are perceived as innovative - and if they are seen as externally-located or self-directed. Data suggest that while workplace innovation can be enabling for some individuals, for others it represents an undermining of core values, or a source of pressure.

**Robson, J. M.**

**University Of East Anglia**

**Reading the screen: negotiating (web)sites of consumption**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

I do quite a bit of work online and am also a blogger...as well as shopping, and compulsively email[ing] friends in the UK and abroad. It doesn't feel as if it's eating into 'real life', though, any more than the time I spend on the phone to people; it's all forms of communication, and surely that's a large part of what 'real life' is?(1)

For a growing number of people the distinction between 'real' life and life online is increasingly blurred as the Internet and other forms computer mediated communication become an integral part of everyday life. This paper explores how people negotiate (web)sites of consumption, in particular, how they read and interpret the images and texts displayed on consumption websites and how they navigate between online and offline relationships.

The empirical evidence, collated from a series of synchronous online focus groups, online survey, interviews and data from a screen capture package (2), is used to evaluate the rather scant literature on the negotiation of Internet websites. It is argued that '...the Web actively hails or interpellates its user into a sensation of production(3) and the data suggests that traditional theories of media and cultural reception(4) are inadequate for the task, demanding a fresh approach which acknowledges and encompasses this degree of interactivity. Whilst the framework for a new model of negotiating websites is beyond the scope of this paper, the discussion examines the usefulness of more recent theories such as audiencing (5) and considers the way forward.

**Roche, C., Sutar, S. and Brah, A**

**Birkbeck College**

**Sociality and Celebration: the experience of South Asian and White Women**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

This paper is based on a qualitative project which used in-depth semi-structured interviews to explore White and South Asian women's experiences of socialising and celebrating. It explores the ways in which intimacy and social distance play out in women's social lives in London with reference to celebratory social practices such as heterosexual weddings.

By comparing different women's experiences of socialising and celebrating it examines the negotiations women make around family and community relations and their gendered/racialised/sexualised identities. It explores: the ways in which celebrations such as weddings are encountered as spaces of inclusion and/or exclusion; the kinds of racialised femininities constituted in celebratory spaces and how practices such as 'dressing up' work to undermine or underpin sexualised, gendered ethnic identities; the choices women make about the ways they celebrate; and the consequences of these choices and versions of self (and community) performed during social occasions.

This paper therefore charts how women attempt to construct liveable lives in London. More generally, it highlights the intersections of gender, ethnicity and sexuality and how these inform, and are informed by, cultures of socialising and celebrating in a multicultural city.

**Rogaly, B., Taylor, B.**

**University of Sussex**

**Memory, identity and power in a 'deprived' area.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

This paper engages with people's life history narratives in relation to structures of power, interrogating outsiders' designations of a place and people as 'deprived' and marginalised. Drawing on data from over fifty in-depth interviews with past and current residents of three estates in Norwich, we explore the contrasts as well as the connections between how people were categorised by the state and other 'outsiders', and their own identity practices.

We explore issues such as the sense people had of having 'arrived' when moving into a council house in an estate caricatured by others as a deprived neighbourhood. In order to contextualise people's memories, we use life histories to locate their experience of moving to and living in the estate in their broader personal experiences: for example being cleared from slums in central Norwich, or escaping from violent childhood homes.

The paper moves on to show how, through the provision of schooling and other services for the estates, outsiders' views of the area collided with residents' own self-image. Through analysing the ways in which people were excluded from formal education and were often made to feel "thick" because they came from the estates, we look at how structures of power, operating through categorisation, affected residents' own identity practices.

**Rosen, P., Skinner, D.**

**University of York**

**Transport Rhetoric, Modal Choice and User Identities?**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Mundane and Material Cultures

EB.1.42

Transport technology and transport mode choices are closely linked to particular user identities in popular and political discourse as well as in transport policymaking. 'Motorists', 'cyclists', 'pedestrians' and so on are each constituted as distinct groups assumed to share unique and consistent attitudes, behaviours, needs and values. These identities are manifest in assumptions that underpin the design of transport facilities and policies, and are also deployed by those claiming to represent the users of different transport modes.

This paper questions the validity of assuming that transport users hold fixed identities. It draws on two areas of research: firstly a study of commuter choices and 'workplace transport cultures', focused especially on cycling; and secondly an analysis of the tensions over transport that have become prominent within public and political discourse during the last ten years, exemplified in the debates surrounding the 'fuel tax crisis' that occurred in September 2000.

The paper shows how transport choices both shape and are shaped by aspects of personal and social identity, in ways that are complex, embedded and contingent. This allows us to move beyond the simplistic identification of individuals with particular transport modes that characterises much of the debate on transport policy.

Roseneil, S.

University of Leeds

**Sutured Selves, Queer Connections: new perspectives on intimacy and individualization**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

The paper offers some reflections on a recently completed research project which sought to inquire into the potential of psychoanalysis and queer theory to contribute to sociological knowledge about contemporary formations of intimacy and care. The project was designed to allow space for the exploration of the affective, emotional and psychic dimensions, and the unconventional, counter-heteronormative practices, of contemporary personal life. Working from a psychoanalytic ontology, and with a psycho-social methodology, the project consisted of a qualitative longitudinal study of those who could be considered the "most individualized" - those who are living outside co-habiting conjugal couple relationships. Through the notions of "sutured selves" and "queer connections", the paper addresses some of the key findings of the project, in order to return to sociology new perspectives on personal life under conditions of individualization. This "psycho-social-analysis" raises important questions about the tensions between optimistic and pessimistic readings of social change in intimate life, and suggests a significant re-working of theories of individualization and the transformation of intimacy.

Rosengarten, M., Michael, M., Murphy, D., Coleman, B., Kippax, S., & Race, K.

Goldsmiths College

**Complexity in ethics: the case of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Continuing rates of HIV infection across the globe underscore the need for new or revised prevention strategies. In this context, an existing drug for managing HIV is under trial as a potential 'one pill a day' prevention or PrEP (pre exposure prophylaxis). The complexity of issues posed by this move, and almost entirely in resource-limited and high HIV prevalence contexts, has attracted considerable local and international attention. Indeed, some trials have proved sufficiently controversial to be cancelled as a result of articulated community health concerns. Hence PrEP has produced a tension between the need for better prevention and what is involved in achieving this. In this paper, we focus attention on some of the complexity comprising this tension and which might otherwise be subject to reduction in the course of conventional bioethical and biomedical generalization. Complexity is identified through (i) mapping the potential exchanges of differently perceived matter taking place between stakeholders; and (ii) conceiving of the between as a space through which a performative dynamic instills what is more conventionally understood as the self-evident objects of ethics and of medicine (eg bodies, subjects, drugs). Our aim is to begin to devise a more methodologically extended account of biotechnologies, including the relations through which they participate in the forging of phenomena worthy of biomedical and bioethical inquiry.

Roth, S.

University of Southampton

**Far away - so close? Opportunities and obstacles for maintaining relationships across distance**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

International aid workers live and work in remote and often dangerous places, far away from friends and family back home, confronted with poverty, violence as well as unfamiliar customs. Assuming that relationships are grounded in common experiences, how are those involved in development assistance and humanitarian relief able to maintain relationships with friends and family? Are they willing and able to share the experiences they make 'in the field'? This paper is based on biographical interviews with over forty aid workers who have been on missions in various countries for a number of years. The interviewees differed with respect to their desire as well as their opportunity to share their experience with friends and family back at home. Some were not interested in talking about their missions and rejected the notion that they are 'heroes'. Several interviewees felt that although they are regularly asked to talk about their lives abroad, soon after they started their accounts, their audiences would lose interest. On the other hand, a few interviewees reported that friends and family had visited them on posts and thus got an impression of their everyday lives overseas. Especially those interviewees who started as aid workers before e-mail was widely used, emphasized the crucial role of IT-technologies, not only the internet but also satellite phones which allow maintaining contact across distance in even the remotest areas.

Roy, S.

University of Warwick

**Narrative negotiations of new left militancy in the sixties Bengal**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Unlike power that needs no justification, violence, Arendt (1990) has argued, is always in need of justification insofar as it is a means, never an end in itself. So what makes violence just? What makes for a just, a righteous violence? Is it the end, the means or motivations? the cause or character of violence? In discourses of the New Left, revolutionary violence is, to some extent, politically justified by the promise of a utopic future. Yet, within such a utopian politics of annihilation, the individual guerrilla is often torn between contradictory impulses which even the 'cause' cannot always justify. Such private torments bespeak a discontinuity that lies at the heart of new left radicalism - between its ethical inspiration and its dark underside, the public glorification of violence. In revisiting the late 1960s Naxalbari movement of Bengal, this paper enquires into the relationship that women activists have with this more contentious part of their pasts. Women's varied responses reveal the manner in which individuals construct the meaning (and experience) of violence through a range of narrative practices, and by drawing upon competing narrative communities. They are also suggestive of the fraught nature of women's speech when located at the interstices of multiple movements (such as feminism and the left).

**Rozanova, J.**

**University of Alberta**

**Social engagement of older men and women in Canada: a critical analysis of print media portrayals**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

While social engagement of older adults receives much attention from researchers, few studies in Canada and elsewhere have considered the newspaper portrayals of social engagement among the elderly. Yet by praising social engagement of older adults as a pathway towards healthy aging, the media may create new ageist stereotypes of how seniors should engage with life, de-value elders who do not meet these normative expectations, and downplay the role of social institutions and structural inequalities (in particular gender and class) in perpetuating social exclusion. Through thematic analysis of articles about seniors published in *The Globe and Mail* in 2005, this paper will explore how the media represent interrelations between social engagement, personal resources, and socio-cultural environments of older persons. All articles featuring seniors in various contexts, including, but not limited to, family, work (broadly defined), political sphere, social and health care policy, and leisure, will be included for analysis. The keywords for retrieving the articles will be developed through a systematic review of research literature on seniors' social engagement. The findings will be interpreted using the lens of Bourdieu's sociology of culture, McLaren's critical postmodern media theory, and the gendered perspective on bi-polar ageism.

**Rustin, M.J.**

**University of East London**

**Nouns and Verbs: old and new strategies for sociology**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

This paper develops a distinction between a sociology based on the description, classification and causal explanation of things (e.g. 'social facts') and a sociology based on the understanding of processes and actions. It argues that the legacy of classical sociology has been a strong bias towards the former, justified by emulation of the natural sciences, and by the empiricist philosophical principles of Hume, Mill, and Popper.

Many critiques have been made of this classical approach to social structures. Some have given emphasis to interpretation and meaning, and to the self-organising properties of social systems. Efforts have been made to reconcile sociologies of structure and action through the idea of structuration. Theorists such as Bauman and Urry have pointed out that the substantive structures on which classical sociology depended have been withering away, leaving sociologists without 'societies' to study. These shifts in approach have led to the displacement of sociology by disciplines which have been more attuned to signification, space and time.

A sociology which focused on social processes rather than social objects could better to understand the modern world of transformations and flows. To achieve this, reference needs to be made, as Isabel Stengers has recommended, to philosophies of process - e.g. those of Whitehead, Bergson and Deleuze - neglected in Anglo-Saxon social science. Actor-network theory and socio-biography will be cited as two fields which are reversing the priority hitherto given to structures over processes in sociology.

**Sabah, M.**

**Haifa University**

**The kinship structure among the Arab minority in Israel**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

The continuity of the kinship structure in the developing societies has been a controversial issue for a long time. The main assumption was that this structure is supposed to disappear in the wake of the modernization process but there is evidence from developing societies which indicate that despite the modernization process, some of the traditional systems have continued to exist, and adapted itself to the changing environment.

This paper deals with the social role of the kinship unity, reflected in patrilineal endogamy among the Arab minority in Israel. More specifically, it deals with the effects of modernization on the attitudes and behavioural patterns regarding patrilineal endogamy, and with the changes that have been taken place in the social role of the kinship unity along time.

There are several theories which underline the attempts to explain the patrilineal endogamy. It ranges from those which see it as psychologically motivated, through those which see it as functional in attaining various practical goals to those who see it as instrumental for the reproduction of the social structure of which it is itself a part.

The research has been conducted in an Arab town, and it includes a longitudinal survey of 3711 marriages. It also includes fifty interviews for orientation purposes. The findings which analyzed show that there has been a significant decrease in the endogamy marriage in the last twenty years, and it have not existed yet as a way to manifest the continuity of kinship ties.

**Salhany, S.**

**Ritual and symbol as technologies of power**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

In Foucault's *Discipline and Punish*, ritual, as symbolic performance, and sign and symbol, as representation, are seen only as tools of sovereignty. Arguing that there is a shift in the organization of power in the eighteenth century towards discipline, Foucault claims that power is no longer exercised through ritual, ceremony, sign and symbol, but through disciplinary techniques such as surveillance, normalization, exercise, and training. In Foucault's attempt to move away from the model of sovereignty, he also displaces ritual and symbol as a political force. I suggest there is a need to consider ritual and symbolic practices outside relations of sovereignty, to attend to the ways in which they might work or be taken up in the 'art of governing'. In this paper, I focus on considering ritual and symbol as modern technologies of power and rule. In what ways might the symbolic, or the successful communication of symbolic meaning through performance and public display, be harnessed in the modern exercise of governance? In what ways might ritual and symbol structure the field of power relations, influencing, shaping or transforming the relations between individuals and themselves, or between individuals and the state? To explore these questions, I take a Foucauldian-governmentality perspective and merge it with a discussion of social performance, drawing particularly on the work of Jeffery C. Alexander (2004).

**Salter, B., Dickins, A., Cooper, M.**

**University of East Anglia**

**Global politics of human embryonic stem cell science: the Asia-Pacific perspective**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

Human embryonic stem cell science is a volatile political arena. Propelled by the scientific and economic promise of important new health technologies, human ESC science has produced politicisation across the international, regional and national policy domains. Why is this, what are the forces driving the mobile politics of the field and where can we situate the Asia-Pacific region in the global political context? How is the relationship between the ambitions of science, the promise of human ESCs and the economics of their development constructed? For medical science to move from the bench to the clinic, it has to secure the support of both venture capitalists and companies prepared to commit resources on the basis of faith in a future, and perhaps distant, therapeutic product. Should such faith be lacking, governments have the option of providing bridging investment in anticipation of the health consumer demand that may be stimulated by the potential stem cell technologies, and the economic benefits that could accrue to those states in control of the technological supply. Through their choices on the support they give, or do not give, to human ESC science in terms of investment, organisation and regulation states have the ability to create a global framework of incentives and penalties to which both scientists and transnational companies may respond. To secure their national advantage states must compete, but to what extent do the needs of transnational governance in this field also require them to cooperate?

**Sandberg, R.**

**Cardiff University**

**Defining 'Religion': A Socio-Legal Approach**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

My doctoral thesis seeks to develop a multidisciplinary approach to the study of religion: a 'sociology of law on religion'; a synthesis of the sociology of religion, the sociology of law and law on religion (both state law and internal 'religious' law). This paper applies this innovative approach in relation to a major question in the sociology of religion: the question of how 'religion' is defined. The paper questions whether a definition is necessary in relation to law and sociological studies of religion. It critically considers the relationship between 'religion' and 'belief' both in international and domestic law and in sociological writings. The paper examines the various definitions and conceptions of religion currently found in law and questions how these can be understood sociologically. Definitions elucidated by classical and modern social theorists are also discussed in relation to how their insight can be used to shape the law. Considering both sociological and legal conceptions of religion, the paper will develop propositions concerning the important characteristics of religion and will assess whether a definition of 'religion' can be attempted. Based on this research, the paper will conclude by suggesting an agenda for the new discipline, the 'sociology of law on religion'.

Sanger, T.

Queen's University

**Transpeople's intimate partnerships and the limits of gender and sexuality binaries**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

This paper engages with my recently completed PhD research, investigating transpeople's intimate partnerships. I consider the narratives of some of those interviewed in order to challenge binary conceptualisations of gender and sexuality.

Gender and sexuality are generally theorised, and presumed to be lived out, in binary form. Gender is conceptualised as either male or female, whilst sexuality is understood as heterosexual or homosexual, with the former within each dualism afforded greater societal acceptance. The narratives explored within this paper challenge these dichotomies, positing a more nuanced and less rigid understanding of both gender and sexuality and considering the lives of those whose identities do not fit within socially acknowledged frameworks of intelligibility.

Central to this paper is the recognition that not everyone identifies as either male or female and mainstream sexuality categories do not allow for those who cannot or do not wish to reconcile themselves with the gender binary. Further, even those who transition from one side of the gender binary to the other often face confusion in terms of sexuality. The question of whether sexuality is based upon genitalia or gender identity is one issue that may complicate questions of sexuality for those who transition, as well as for their partners.

Santos, A. C.

University of Leeds

**Queer changing connections - a sociological perspective over LGBT activism in Portuguese media**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

Queer activism in Portugal was born during the 1990s. Struggling against a conservative and catholic history, today queer collective action in Portugal is characterised by its growing legal and political features, reflected both in actions and discourses. This translates into social, legal and political change. In fact, court cases over LGBT issues, legal changes drawing from LGBT demands and openly gay and lesbian events are an increasing and very recent reality. In light of these changes, this paper focus on the ways queer activism has been portrayed by the Portuguese media over the last decade. My premise is that, as instruments of representation, media mirrors changes in public opinion as a consequence of social impacts of queer activism, at the same time that it generates social change. Therefore, some of the questions I examine are: How is the media participating in intense moments of queer activism? How do they choose who to interview? Who do they photograph? Which relevance do activists give to media presence? How has media coverage of LGBT major events changed over the last decade? And what has been the role of the media concerning the making of the LGBT social movement so far?

Scharff, C.

London School of Economics

**Silencing differences: The 'unspoken' dimensions of 'speaking for others'**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Feminist researchers have drawn attention to the significance of research relationships and the importance of acknowledging difference and diversity during the research process (Mauthner et al. 2002: 2). Making a range of contributions, feminist critics have focused on the power dynamics between the researcher and the researched, especially where feminists are researching across difference (Phoenix, 1994). This paper draws on my experience of conducting research on six young German women who were relatively uneducated, mostly unemployed welfare recipients. Written from my perspective as an educated, middle-class feminist researcher, this paper seeks to show how silencing practices were a central means for negotiating uncomfortable power relations in the research process. One form of silence was for example created by contacting the participants but not explicitly stating that they were being selected on grounds of their lower socio-economic status. Silences, particularly in relation to 'class', represented a recurring feature of the interviews where existing differences became apparent but were not named as such or explicitly dealt with. Exploring these silences, this paper seeks to critically reflect on the ethical issues involved in the 'unspoken' dimensions of 'speaking for others' (Alcoff, 1995).

**Scully, J.L., Haimes, E., Porz, R., Dowdle, S., Rehmann-Sutter, C.**

**Potential donors' views on donating 'spare' embryos to stem cell research**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

The creation of embryos in the course of IVF has generated complex ethical questions and focused public and research attention on 'the embryo'. However, little discussion has yet addressed the role of women and men as potential donors of the embryos from which stem cells may currently be derived for research. Two parallel projects are underway, in Switzerland and the UK, to examine the views of potential donors who are making or have made decisions about what should happen to an IVF embryo that cannot be implanted. In both countries it is now possible to donate a so-called 'spare' embryo or frozen pronuclear embryo – in Switzerland the option of donating to stem cell research only has become legal very recently, while in the UK donation to stem cell and other kinds of embryo research has a relatively long and liberal tradition. Both projects use semi-structured interviews with potential donors to uncover the values and concerns that potential donors use in their considerations, and the decision making processes they undergo. Each project examines the situation within its own country, while their different cultural, legislative and public participatory frameworks give additional insight into the broader socioethical issues involved. We will present some social and ethical themes emerging from our comparative analysis, highlighting common areas and differences between the two studies, and considering some of their implications for future policy.

**Seddon, V.**

**Cardiff University**

**How central is social class in fathers' experiences of caring and work/life balance?**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

This paper contributes to our understanding of the ways in which social class may mediate experiences of work/life balance. This area has been highlighted as one crucial area for further research into work/life balance (Taylor, 2002). This is particularly so given recent arguments advanced concerning the rise of 'individualisation' in which social class is no longer seen as a relevant explanatory concept (Beck, 2002). This paper draws upon ongoing research in which some thirty semi-structured interviews were carried out with fathers of children under eighteen years of age. The study's sample is drawn from four different workplaces, two public sector organisations and two private sector companies. In this paper, I shall firstly examine the class differences between the fathers' experiences. Secondly, I will address some elements of the fathers' experiences that cut across class and the commonalities of their experiences. This will serve to both evaluate and critique the above arguments concerning the classed nature of work/life balance and the its opposing individualisation thesis.

**Seetzen, H., King, A., Allibone L.**

**Kingston University (FASS)**

**Places of learning: student culture and identity in everyday learning practice**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Education

EB.1.62

The construction of student identity has long been a central topic in sociological debate. Often seen as sites of political and cultural contestation, it has more recently been viewed in terms of its transitional status during the life-course. On a more fundamental level, however, student identities are also performed through everyday mundane cultural practices. This paper focuses on learning as one such practice. Drawing on narrative and visual data from a research project within a Higher Education institution, it explores the dynamics of 'learning' in the production of student cultures and identities. Linking in to wider debates concerning the material spatialisations of cultural practices, our argument focuses on the way in which students construct particular 'space-times' in the organisation of their learning. Student's complex network of spatialised learning practices will be outlined with particular reference to the use of 'props' to negotiate socio-spatial boundaries and the production different 'learning communities'.

**Shaw, D. B.**

**University of East London**

**'Including Who You Can Love': The Promises of Cloning in Michael Winterbottom's Code 46**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

The anxieties which attend the idea of human cloning are mired in presuppositions about what it means to be human and what that entails for how we understand the concept of the family. Long before the birth of Dolly the Sheep, the human clone functioned as a metaphor for the threat of totalitarianism and the denigration of family life, most famously in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932)

Today, following the completion of the Human Genome Project and techniques for human cloning advanced enough to threaten the primacy of sexual reproduction, similar concerns have been raised, not only in fiction but, most notably, in *Human Cloning and Human Dignity*, the report of President Bush's Council on Bioethics, published in 2002.

This paper will consider the fate of the 21st century clone as a discursive production, emerging out of debates about the digital body, gay marriage, terrorism and the posthuman with a view to understanding it as a body marked by the excesses of hypercapitalism and the attendant politics of liberal humanism. Guided by Federico Neresini's (2000) analysis of Dolly the Sheep as a body produced by the discourses which inform arguments about abortion, IVF and childlessness, I will draw on Actor Network Theory to examine media representations of clones and cloning with a particular emphasis on Michael Winterbottom's 2003 film *Code 46*.

Shildrick, T.

University of Teesside

**Young Adults Growing up in Poor Neighbourhoods: poor work and social exclusion.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Generations and Kinship

EB.2.45

The rapidly changing demands of the global economy have brought new opportunities and it has been argued that the importance of locality has declined, as people (are forced to) become more global in their outlooks. Economic restructuring and rapid de-industrialisation has, at the same time, served to entrench and widen structural inequalities. This paper draws upon findings of qualitative research projects with young adults in the North East of England and highlights some of the contradictions that blight young people's lives as they negotiate the transition to adulthood in a de-industrialised labour market. Despite growing up in poor neighbourhoods, our interviewees could not be described as economically excluded. Whilst all experienced unemployment, the majority had substantial experience of employment. For most, however, jobs were insecure, with little decent training and interviews were replete with instances of exploitative employers. In some places, catastrophic economic collapse has resulted in the disappearance of traditional working class routes to employment and social mobility. Globalisation produces an increased demand for highly skilled workers, but it is the corresponding expansion of insecure, non-progressive work, for which many young people (like our interviewees) are destined. Given this, we question the efficacy of enticing young people away from their local neighbourhoods, to more buoyant labour markets. Moreover, whilst moving people 'from welfare to work' is a laudable aim, without more efforts to address the limited opportunities for progressive, decent employment, such endeavours may, in some cases, serve to exacerbate young adults experiences of poverty and social exclusion.

Shohel, M. M. C. and Howes, A. J.

The University of Manchester

**Memory, Nostalgia and the School: Transition from the Nonformal to the Formal Education Sector in Bangladesh**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Transition between schools often raises difficulties for children and their families. In the context of the study reported in this paper, of transition from nonformal primary to formal high schools in Bangladesh, these difficulties relate not only to the making of new relationships and adaptation to new norms, but to a very different approach to educating disadvantaged people. The role of images is explored as part of a research process in which formal high school students made connections with their past experiences in nonformal primary schools. 'Photo-elicitation' interviews in this context represent an innovative approach to learning about pupils' experiences, fitting with Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory. This theoretical framework focuses attention on the significance of context at several levels to children's development. Images of their nonformal primary school represent an opportunity for nostalgia for new high-school students, evoking strong feelings which illuminate the many dimensions of transitional challenges.

This paper concerns the role of images in assisting students to make connections from their past experiences in nonformal primary schools with their present experiences in formal high school. This exploratory endeavour utilised 'photo-elicitation' interviews to investigate the transitional challenges of nonformal primary graduates in formal high schools. Images provoke memory and particular experiences, evoking nostalgia which is rich in details and emotional contents. The paper explores the theoretical underpinnings of photo-elicitation, discusses the study methodology, presents results and then makes recommendations related to both the use of images as a research tool and the future use of the methodology.

Short, F.

**'I've never been very good at that... the making fairy cakes thing': Researching the transference of 'cooking skills' from one generation to another**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Food

EB.G.08

The mundane, everyday skills of preparing and providing food in the home have been found to be less straightforward than is usually shown in current discourse and commentary. Rather than a collection of delineated, specified techniques and technical competencies like 'chopping vegetables', 'stir-frying', 'making a white sauce' and 'grilling', domestic cooking can be seen as complex. 'Cooking skills' can be more usefully interpreted as a mixture of acquired, tacit abilities of judgement, timing, organisation, design, managing with available resources and meeting others' demands as well as academic knowledge of such things as food chemistry and global cuisines and ingredients.

Drawing on these findings the paper will explore the early stages of a qualitative study examining the transference of 'cooking skills' from one generation to another. A study undertaken in the light of current discourse that suggests children's acquisition of cooking skills in the home is limited because, through the increasing use of convenience foods, their parents have been deskilled. The paper will address the study's research questions and explore how best cooking skills can be defined in order to gain insight into this hidden aspect of domestic life. It will also look at early findings and explore such issues as the skills people use when 'cooking with children', the appropriateness and usefulness of parents/guardians teaching children simple, practical tasks and at how different contexts for cooking (day-to-day 'cooking with pre-prepared foods', recreational 'cooking from scratch' and so on) may have different implications for any transference.

**Shoveller JA, Chabot C, Patrick, D, Rosenberg M. University of British Columbia**

**Connecting social and material technologies within youth sexual health service provision settings**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

Our understanding of youth sexual health service provision has been profoundly influenced by research related to the material features of various technologies (e.g., testing for sexually transmitted diseases). Fostering social connections has also been acknowledged as being integral to providing these services effectively; but, to date few studies have examined the intersection of the material and the social within this realm. Acknowledging that material characteristics of sexual health technologies (e.g., urine vs. swab testing) contribute to our understanding of service provision, this paper will focus on the intersection of the material with other forms of technology (e.g., social, political, cultural). Using data gathered through fieldwork and interviews, we illustrate how institutional (re)presentations, including self-proclaimed missions and policies, concomitantly evoke and reflect everyday practices within sexual health clinics located in urban and rural/northern settings in British Columbia, Canada. Public health clinics (staffed exclusively by paid professionals) as well as non-profit societies (relying on a combination of volunteers and paid staff) are included in our analysis. We illustrate how a clinic's (re)presentation affects professionals' everyday practices and the experiences of youth seeking those services. We also show how staff and volunteers adapt, adopt and sometimes resist their institution's proclaimed 'persona' in order to facilitate connecting with youth clientele. We situate our analysis within a framework that examines the pooled effects of sex, gender, and place, bringing into sharper focus the nexus of 'imagined' and 'real' technologies that affect social connections and potentially provoke social change within both clinical and broader community settings.

**Shumar, W.**

**Drexel University,**

**Hybrid learning spaces: cyberspace, imagination and identity**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

This paper draws on the researchers experience working with several online educational communities (e.g. mathforum.org, nsdl.org, mspnet.org) demonstrating how new communication technologies can be used to transform the university spaces in which students work and create a hybrid social world, one that is part physical and part virtual. These new hybrid learning spaces allow students to re-imagine themselves and the others they work with. One of the difficulties faced by the traditional university classroom is its distance from the actual practices of professionals in their respective fields and the somewhat artificial nature of university projects and discussions. The paper will move from a theoretical discussion of the potential of new information technologies and the spaces they open up to some specific comments about learning environments that allow students to connect classroom work with the larger social world. Experiments with hybrid online learning environments of the kind that are being discussed in this paper have the potential to put students in greater control of their own learning and in the social sciences to make them an integral part of the process of doing social research. This opening of social space made possible by information technologies can allow students to more directly engage in real world problems and to handcraft the group of "experts" that they work with.

**Siara, B.**

**Middlesex University**

**UK Poles, Cyberspace and Identity issues**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

This paper will focus on the new virtual social space - internet forums, created and used for social interaction by Poles, who have migrated to the United Kingdom recently. This newly created virtual social space allows for various debates, including the debates on various aspects of identity such as ethnic, gender and social ones. These debates are leading to the creation of various discourses relating to such aspects of identity, and they contribute to the social life of Poles in the UK, as they engage in intellectual discourse and explore their own and others' identities (Rheingold 2000).

These, sometimes very "heated" debates, appear to be crucial for those who have found themselves in the situation of migration, where their identities and values come into play with the new multicultural society. For many it is an opportunity for enacting their values, which may be liberated or traditionally set (Miller, Slater 2000). It enables individuals to "position" themselves vis-à-vis both the forum group and the new society they are in.

The technology allows for debate, which probably would not be possible in "real" life, as cyberspace offers anonymity and allows free expression of ideas (sometimes very controversial), but also fantasies, and frustrations. Moreover, it provides an opportunity for Poles to debate issues in their own language with many other Poles at the time. The research concentrates on only a few specific internet forums, and discourses, which Poles have created in relation to ethnic, gender and social aspects of identity.

Singleton, C.

University of Teesside,

**Digital lifelines? Exploring the intersections of information and communication technologies, community and rural space in two coastal villages**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17.00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Community-based ICT initiatives are often viewed in policy terms as 'lifelines' for rural individuals and communities, reducing 'distance' and connecting them to key services and facilitating processes of social inclusion (Grimes, 2000; Valentine & Holloway, 2001). ICTs are perceived as integral to community regeneration with new 'technospaces' opening up for learning, community presence, social interaction and economic activity (Læggran, 2002). The emergence of such initiatives counters claims about the internet creating a homogeneous global culture and destabilising community networks, local identities and traditions (Liff, 2005) and additionally challenges the symbolic relationship between urban settings and technological change (Læggran, 2002). This paper critically explores the theme of digitised community 'lifelines', with specific reference to their intersection with wider social, material and spatial relations and alternative technological artefacts.

The paper draws upon qualitative data from a research project based in two isolated coastal villages in the UK, both of which have established ICT initiatives (community broadband/learning centres/websites). The locations are socially and economically diverse with one village experiencing high levels of deprivation. It investigates issues of access to and participation in ICT initiatives, exploring the ways in which use of ICTs impacts upon experiences of rural life and the extent to which ICTs can facilitate processes of community connectivity and social inclusion. It also examines the ways in which people construct, contest and narrate 'rurality' and 'community' and how this intersects with ICT use, unpacking social identities of gender, age, class, and ethnicity in virtual and physical community formation and maintenance.

**Sinha, S., Weymss, G., Keith, M. and Ahmed, N.**

**The Changing Racialised Politics of Belonging in the East End**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

The 'war on terror', Islamophobia, HIV/AIDS, border control, asylum: how have global and national discourses, politics and economics racialised the question of 'belonging' in the East End? How is this experienced when walking down a street in Hackney or shopping in Stratford? Recent times have seen election successes of the BNP in Barking, The Respect Party in Tower Hamlets alongside declining Labour support in traditional East End heartlands. The media even reported some non White British people campaigning for the BNP. Local and national fears over infectious asylum seekers, pregnant migrants, angry young Muslims and the impact of Polish migration were prominent. How does this affect our understanding of belonging and changing racial hegemony? how is 'race' and otherness marked - accent? skin? religion? immigration status? clothing?. Or do we move beyond 'race'? A session examining these questions and their connections/disconnections with colonial and postcolonial racial politics is timely. In order to resist racism/s a sociology of its changing racialised politics and local manifestations is necessary and urgent.

**Skeggs, B., Wood, H., Thummim, N.**

**Goldsmiths**

**Making Class Through Dramatising Intimacy**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

Drawing on research from our ESRC project 'The Making of Class and Self through Televised Ethical Scenarios' we examine the increased opening out of subjects through Reality Television, of how the evaluation of practices (emoting, performing, speaking, telling) establishes value in the person, displays embodied morality, and divides people into categories of good and bad. We explore how this opening out of intimacy is paralleled by other structures (such as law and social policy) by which power is re-organised to deal with social changes (such as increased divorce, increased management of dispersed family, increased infidelity) and how order is maintained through the opening out of personhood and its reorganisation across a range of site, of which Reality TV is the least subtle and most visual, but importantly engages the audience in the re-organisation and attribution of value.

The process of opening out subjects is not just a matter of governance but produces economies of affect and actual economic profit based upon the exchange value of intimacy and emotion, made visible through showing, telling and dramatisation on TV, but also into front of the law, as legal propertied subjects.

Skey, M.

London School of Economics

**Look around you, is this paradise? The challenge to 'dominant' discourses of multiculturalism in the 'identity talk' of white majority groups in England.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

The Labour government's announcement in August 2006 that it wished to examine strategies for 'community' integration focused once again on the issue of multiculturalism whilst for the first time publicly acknowledging the threat felt by whites to "change". While there have been an increasing number of public attacks on multiculturalism from both sides of the political spectrum (cf Phillips, 2004, Phillips 2006) little has been heard from 'ordinary people', notably in terms of those who constitute the majority group within Britain, the white English.

Based on my own empirical research, this paper will examine how individuals from this rather under-theorised group often reject cultural diversity as a threat to the country's continuing social unity and identity, defined in relation to the 'norm' of whiteness. It will also be noted, that at the same time racism is denied, culture itself is both essentialized and located at the level of the nation thus drawing sharp and (presumably) fixed boundaries between those that belong and excluded 'others'.

Moreover, such discourses may be characterised as 'counter-narratives' (Hewitt, 2005) which defined in opposition to a perceived 'elite' may offer a challenge to those such as Baumann (1996) who posit a simple dichotomy between dominant and demotic discourses where the latter are seen as resisting powerful, institutional models and therefore something to be validated. In contrast, it is doubtful whether such 'resistance' by majority groups would be viewed as positive when trying to formulate strategies for addressing the problems of divided communities in Britain.

Skinner, D.

Anglia Ruskin University

**Sociologists Know Best? Race Categories in the Natural and Social Sciences**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

This paper examines the tensions between social and natural science accounts of racial and ethnic difference. It focuses on debates around the legitimacy, usage and interpretation of racialised data and, in particular, the vexed issue of categorisation. The paper suggests that there are significant limitations to the position typically adopted by sociologists concerned with natural scientists' use of racial and ethnic categories.

Sociologists are routinely critical of attempts by researchers in health and associated life sciences to operationalise 'race'. Their critique suggests that categories used by scientists are under-theorised, lack precision, confuse race and ethnicity, blur objective and common sense definitions, wrongly privilege inherent explanations, and are open to misuse and misinterpretation. While this form of critique raises important issues, it is limited because it does not fully acknowledge that sociologists are wrestling with the same practical, epistemological, methodological and political problems with race categories that haunt the natural sciences. There is also, ironically, an unwillingness to consider the influence that sociology has had on natural science work in this area.

These issues have been put into sharp relief by recent developments in life sciences that are disrupting both the conceptual and disciplinary distinctions on which much sociological critique has rested. In many settings racial and ethnic divisions are understood as being at once social and biological. Sociologists have much to contribute to the understanding of these settings but to do so adequately may have to re-evaluate their stance towards the natural sciences.

Skovdal, M., Campbell, C.

London School of Economics

**Technologies of 'participation' and 'capacity building' in HIV/AIDS management in Africa: three case studies.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Using the term 'technology' in the Foucauldian sense, this paper discusses the way in which the technologies of 'community participation' and 'local capacity building' are used to frame HIV/AIDS management programmes in southern Africa. The paper draws on the author's involvement in three different projects - all funded by high-profile international development agencies - and each one seeking to promote more effective community-led HIV/AIDS management in various parts of southern Africa (in areas where up to 40% of pregnant women were HIV positive). The first was an intensive small-scale peer education programme seeking to limit HIV-transmission to young people in a peri-urban community. The second was an AIDS-care programme seeking to train 'barefoot' volunteer health workers to assist people dying of AIDS in a remote rural area. The third involved a large-scale HIV-prevention programme in a gold mining community. A key component of each of these projects was an emphasis on the need to build the capacity of local residents of marginalized communities to participate fully in the design and implementation of more effective community responses to HIV/AIDS. Analysis of the three case studies highlights the way in which the discourses of 'participation' and 'community empowerment' may serve as a smokescreen for programmes in which local people are used to provide unpaid welfare services according to an externally imposed agenda, whilst at the same time being systematically excluded from any meaningful involvement of the type that would facilitate more effective responses to HIV/AIDS.

Smith, G.J.D.

University of Aberdeen

**Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) operators: empowered watchers or imprisoned slaves? Mapping the human-technology interaction and the social shaping of technology**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

The UK is now a fully fledged 'surveillance society' fuelled significantly, but not exclusively, by the 'digital age' and an emerging 'safety state' which increasingly controls its citizenry through various strategies of governmentality and other such risk reducing approaches. Underpinning this process has been the rapid emergence of CCTV systems, predominantly set up for social control and risk management purposes. Despite often costing £millions to install and control, little is known about the operation of such systems, ergonomic factors and the interaction taking place between human and machine. It is precisely these issues that are focused upon.

Gauging firstly pragmatical insights taken from ethnographic research, such as operators' thoughts on CCTV, how proficient such systems are, who operates them and the spatial design of the rooms themselves, sociological analysis is then employed to theorize how variables such as age, gender, class, ethnicity and personal identity affect what gets 'seen' on camera, the effects of alienation, social hierarchy and communicational ambiguity. What is apparent is that the reality of CCTV is ambivalent, in terms of operational procedure, time wasting and game playing as the operatives cope with long hours, routinization and heavy systemic demands, whilst simultaneously operating high tech machinery. Whilst the technology has been designed and implemented for a particular purpose, the uses to which it is actually put should never be assumed. Indeed, it is concluded that CCTV systems are as much steeped in banality as they are power, their operators frequently prisoners of the systems they're meant to control.

Smith, R.J.

University of Wales

**The Absence of the Social Actor in Considerations of the Landscapes of Regeneration in 'Global Cities'.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

In recent times a great deal of research has been carried out on 'regeneration', largely from a policy analysis perspective. There is a noticeable shortage of empirical qualitative research, which has attempted to employ vital sociological concepts to examine the social organisation and subjective experience of these regenerated spaces. There is a common failure to locate the social actor within these carefully constructed urban landscapes both within sociology and wider planning discourse. This failure is most apparent in existing audit technologies surrounding the measuring of the success of regeneration projects which fail to conceptualise these spaces as interactional contexts which profoundly shape the contours of contemporary urban subjectivities.

Using a range of data gathered in Cardiff Bay, I will outline how utilising an innovative methodology incorporating a range of qualitative techniques, including visual research, is capable of examining the way in which the various discursive fields that meet and are embodied in these urban spaces impact upon issues such as inclusion and exclusion, social control and organisation and how these life-worlds are interpreted and negotiated by those who appropriate them. Furthermore, based upon the notion that global discourses of urban design, planning, production and consumption are incorporated in to these life-worlds, it will be argued that this approach is capable of examining the complex interactions between the global and the local at their interface. This approach promises to yield theoretical and practical implications, beyond the immediate subject area, for urban sociology, city planning and the understanding of contemporary global complexities.

Soria-Silva, S., Barbosa E Silva, L.

**Lula's Government as a interests condominium**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

Observing a wide number of Lula's Government policies, it's not difficult to perceive a absence of coherence or integration between themselves. Thus, Lula's Administration, in spite of maintaining liberal or orthodox postulates at economic policy (although not in its totality), can not be understood as a merely continuity of liberal project applied by Fernando Henrique Cardoso's Government. While in Cardoso's Administration there was a liberal logic that scattered to the government as a whole, Lula's Government presents, in its interior, several political forces or interests that, occupying important governmental sectors, contradicts the liberal orientations coming from the Treasury Secretary and Central Bank. Thus, a new hypothesis must be formulated in order to apprehend the real meaning of this government: Lula's Government would be an interests condominium, a non-articulated complex of contradictory (and nor-rare contrary) policies between themselves. According to this hypothesis, the presence of continuity and discontinuity elements comparing to the Cardoso's Administration conduces to the notion of "condominium", of dominion exercised with somebody else. This peculiar nature would be responsible for incomprehension of so many studies or political opinions about Lula's Administration. Some observers qualified Lula as a "liberal government". On the other hand, there are opinions that describe Lula as a "opposite Administration" relatively FHC's government. In fact, the essential characteristic of this government would be a absence of spinal column able to give a common direction to the complex of policies.

Spelthann, V., Gill, R. and Pratt, A.

London School of Economics

**Exploring the organisation and location of 'new media' companies**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of our ESRC e-society project 'e-clusters in the e-society'. In the project we were concerned to explore the apparent co-location of new media activities. Our research is based upon the hypothesis that co-location is a result of business organisation; moreover, that business organisation is variable by 'sub-industry' (i.e. the new media industry is not one, but many industries), and, that business organisation flows across firm boundaries to other companies, and is underpinned by a strong sociality (un-traded dependency). The focus of this paper is with some of the larger scale issues of organisation. More detailed and finer grained analysis will be reported on elsewhere. We review the physical clusters that we explored (London, Brighton, Bristol, Dundee/Edinburgh/Glasgow, Liverpool/Manchester/Sheffield), and the sub-industries (web design, computer games, and special effects). We show that clustering is different by industry (preferred cities, urban-rural, tight and weak clusters); we also demonstrate how sub-industries have quite different organisational and institutional structures; finally we point to some of the community dimensions of location.

Spencer, K.

University of Manchester

**Food, Identity and Pregnant Teenagers – a qualitative investigation of individual, social and environmental influences shaping food choice**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

Introduction: This paper reports on a qualitative study to explore the specific issues which arise for teenagers in relation to eating during pregnancy. It considers a number of competing pressures in terms of identity, family influences and the cultural norms associated with adolescent femininity and with pregnancy. Aims: The Government's teenage pregnancy policy has the twofold aim of reducing teenage pregnancy rates and supporting pregnant teenagers. One important aspect of supporting pregnant teenagers is to improve outcomes of pregnancy at least in part through addressing nutrition during pregnancy. To date there has been little previous research in the UK addressing the individual, social and environmental factors that impact on and the diet and eating patterns of pregnant teenagers. The main aim of the qualitative study is to develop a better understanding of these factors and so arrive at an appropriate set of recommendations for strategies that improve nutrition and pregnancy outcomes among pregnant teenagers in Britain. Methodology: Three focus groups and sixty interviews have been conducted with pregnant teenagers between the ages of 14-18 years, from four sites across the Greater Manchester area providing teenage pregnancy services. Results: Preliminary results indicate that there are a number of complex individual, social and environmental influences that affect pregnant teenagers' diet and patterns of eating. Conclusion: A number of intersecting identities have emerged that affect food choice in relation to teenage identity, feminine identity, working class identity, pregnant identity, maternal identity and ethnic identity.

Stanley, T., Du Plessis, R., Austrin, T.

Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology

**Making networks work: social work action and children 'at risk'**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

While the practices of social workers have been extensively researched, sociologists have paid little attention to how child protection work is accomplished through networks that bridge the human and non-human worlds of assessment and intervention work for 'at risk' children and families. Drawing on the work of Actor Network theorists, we argue that social work can be tracked as multiple partially connected networks that are organised around children and families, while at the same time incorporating hierarchical occupational group practices. The circulation, prioritisation and hierarchical ordering of professional reports, case notes, court reports and assessment documents that organise particular sets of action by social workers has been under-reported. This paper examines social work as sets of associations between human and non-human actants with significant outcomes for individuals, whanau and families. It draws on detailed interviews with child protection social workers throughout New Zealand who spoke about their experience of particular cases, their interactions with other human service professionals and the documents they accessed, analysed and created as they assessed whether children were 'at risk'.

Stein, J.A.

University of East London

**Religious faith and secularism in the twilight of modernity**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

Secularisation is often presented as a triumph of human rationality, egalitarianism and scientific method over superstition, aristocratic, authoritarian power and tradition. Comte, Durkheim, Weber, Marx and Freud all foresaw the declining importance of religion in society as an irreversible progression in human evolution. Fukuyama declared an "end to history" based on a secular, neoliberal paradigm in which social capital might play a role but religious faith was privatised into social insignificance. But is the sociotechnical project of modernity drawing to a close, in conditions that are ripe for a rediscovery of religious faith?

Damaging impacts of technology on society (Beck, Castells, Lyon) have created widespread disquiet in economic, occupational, public and personal spheres of life, accompanied by loss of public confidence in social institutions of all kinds. Postmodernism, relativism and detraditionalisation compound contemporary social malaise. Modernity, it seems, comes at a cost.

Generational analysis of spirituality (Rice) and theologians such as Bonhoeffer, Butler, McGrath and Williams suggest that a return to religious faith is an appropriate response to the social degradations brought about as by-products of modernity. This is not incompatible with the view of Latour that "we have never been modern", which implies a need for re-integrating the objectivism of science and secularism with the experiential side of human existence as part of the natural world. The recent upsurge of interest in religion within sociology could benefit from integrating theological perspectives, and not restricting itself to externalising religion in society as an object of study.

Stephens, N., Atkinson, P., Glasner, P.

Cardiff University

**Embodiment, Space and Representation in the UK Stem Cell Bank**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

The UK Stem Cell Bank is the worlds first publicly funded and regulated Stem Cell Bank. It has been established to provide high quality and ethically sourced Stem Cell Lines to accredited public and private researchers across the globe. The highly controversial nature of Stem Cell science has led to a range of competing international regulatory structures. The UK has adopted an approach that is liberal in the activities it permits, but strict in how they are regulated and scrutinised.

This paper explores how the governance structures framing Stem Cell science in the UK are embodied by the physical space and sources of representation and surveillance in the UK Stem Cell Bank itself. Drawing upon over a years ethnographic study at the Bank, the paper makes explicit the localised negotiation and reproduction of wider regulatory structures. By focusing upon the physical embodiment of external constraints in the spatial and technological provisions available to the Bank, and their mediation by the Bank's staff, the paper offers a novel and important contribution to the understanding of the in situ application of governance structures in bioscience.

Stepulevage, L

University of East London

**Implementing large scale packaged software: does gender matter?**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

The office is a location where research from a feminist perspective has identified a gendered boundary between the 'designers' and 'users' of IT systems. Much of this research explored situations in which IT-based systems were constructed in-house with systems analysts and programmers carrying out formal development work. Feminist criticism of early studies of the social construction of these designed technologies noted that they focused on a clearly bounded design environment [mostly populated by men] and that sites of use for office work [mostly populated by women] were ignored. This paper examines recent research concerned with the work of implementing large scale packaged software in the sites of use. In these cases IT professionals' activities are more oriented to negotiating the implementation and use of these software systems with various user groups, rather than working with other designers to construct a software application.

Case studies of large scale package development projects are reviewed to explore whether the shift in development activities to sites of use is accompanied by a shift in development practice, especially a shift in gendered power relations of development. There is a strand of research concerned with the social relations of technology that has long recognised the situated knowledge and practices of workers and their development activities. This paper questions whether, with the implementation of large scale software applications, there has been a disintegration of a gendered design/use boundary and the workers who embed these applications are valued as co-developers.

**Stoilova, M.**

**University of Leeds**

**Gains and Losses: Women's Changing Experiences of Employment in Post-Socialist Bulgaria**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

The paper is based on recently completed qualitative research that explores the gender transformations occurring in Bulgaria after the collapse of socialism. The present paper looks at changes in women's positioning in the labour force in connection to free market competition, and wider processes of individualisation and reshaping of ideas of 'femininity'. The accent is put on women's attitudes to labour market participation, decisions about work/ life balance, and employment choices women make.

The discussion of the changes is interweaved with a review of some constraints to women's opportunities and independent choices, such as the difficult economic situation, the feminisation of poverty and unemployment, the existing hostility of Bulgarian society towards gender issues, and the resurrection of traditionalism after the collapse of socialism. The analysis continues with findings from case studies that represent examples of women's own evaluation of their (un)available choices and the extent to which women actively and/ or rationally make employment decisions.

Continuity and change in women's positioning at the labour market and women's attitudes towards employment are explored in comparison to the preceding period of state socialism. The paper evaluates the extent to which contemporary ways of thinking and behaving at the labour market are 'inherited' from socialism and/ or based on rejection of the past and/ or influenced by contemporary processes of individualisation and globalisation. Thus, changes in women's employment experiences are presented as a kaleidoscope of interlinked developments and multiple layers of existing choices, opportunities and constraints.

**Strangleman, T., Wall, Kirk, J., Martin, J., Jefferys, S.**

**London Metropolitan University**

**'Memory, nostalgia and the construction of work identity'**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

The workplace has long been recognized as a site of contested memory and nostalgia. This paper critically reflects on the role of nostalgia in the creation of narratives around work and particularly of decline in work. It will examine the way work identities in the past and present are shaped by these narratives and what they tell us about the contemporary nature of work. This paper emerges out of the ESRC funded project 'Does work still shape social identities and action' which is part of the Research Council's major Identities and Social Action programme. The project is a three year historical and comparative study into the formation of work identity in three occupational groups - Bank workers, teachers and railway employees.

**Stubbs, K., James, A., Curtis, P., Kapoor, J.**

**The University of Sheffield**

**Children's negotiation of family food practices.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Food

EB.G.08

To what extent are children participants in family life and in the construction of 'the 'family', both as an institution and an everyday social practice? This question is core to the 'Children as Family Participants Project' which explores young people's experience of autonomy in everyday family life. Focused on food - on both its production and its consumption - and located in the present debates around children and healthy eating, the research examines the ways in which 'food' and 'eating' provide vehicles for children's negotiation of their part in the making of family relationships. Working with pupils aged 11-12 from four schools in England, this ongoing study will generate data through interviews with 120 children and a sub sample of 40 parents.

Preliminary findings show that family life is extremely varied and there is no such thing as a 'typical' family or a 'typical' mealtime across different families and that children's participation in familial practices also varies. In part this relates to the ways in which children are able to mediate and manage differing knowledges about food practices between different sites. For example, between home and school or between different households such as mother's house, father's house in the case of dual household families.

**Sutton, P. N.**

**College of St. Mark & St. John**

**Technique, Deaf Culture and Cochlear Implants. An application of the work of Jacques Ellul.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Jacques Ellul's signature concept "technique" is deployed to elucidate the potential transformation of a culture by technology. The discussion focuses on the argument developed in *The Technological Society* in which technique is defined as "the totality of methods rationally arrived at and having absolute efficiency (for a given stage of development) in every field of human activity" (Ellul 1964:xxv). Technique therefore signifies more than machines or other forms of material or immaterial technology, it signifies the dominant network of power operating in modern societies. Next, the idea of Deaf Culture is introduced wherein Deafness is conceived, not an impairment in need of a medical cure, but as the defining characteristic of a minority cultural group possessing its' own language (sign language), institutions and traditions. Thereafter, consideration is given to the power of a form of human technique - medicine - and the way in which the logic of technique, embodied in a particular form of technology, cochlear implants, may annihilate Deaf Culture by rendering sign language and the educational institutions through which it is diffused obsolete. Despite the tendency toward technological determinism and essentialism in *The Technological Society*, it is argued that there is much of contemporary relevance and sociological value in this early post-humanist and post-Marxist account of the sui generis reality of the technological and the ways in which the logic and practice of technique have come to permeate every aspect of social and cultural life.

**Sweetman, P.**

**University of Southampton**

**Visualising Habitus: observing the everyday and the taken-for-granted**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

In this paper I intend, first, to explore some general issues around the use of visual methods, concentrating particularly on what we mean by visual methods and on their usefulness and limitations. I will then move on to focus more specifically on habitus, and how this concept might be visualised. Pierre Bourdieu's understanding of habitus - as a set of embodied predispositions that constitute our overall orientation to or 'way of being' in the world - is increasingly influential but also frequently regarded as somewhat 'slippery': as intangible and difficult to properly operationalise. In the second part of the talk I will consider how visual methods might help us to explore people's habitus, and will argue that visual methods can play a very helpful part in addressing ways of being, acting and operating in the social environment that Bourdieu himself suggests are 'beyond the grasp of consciousness, and hence cannot be touched by voluntary, deliberate transformation, cannot even be made explicit' (Bourdieu 1977: 94).

**Takeda, N.**

**Musashi University**

**Mega-city and Mega-projects: The impact on Working-Class Residential Areas in Tokyo**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This study examines the transformation process of working-class areas in Tokyo over 50 years based on macro and micro analysis.

Firstly this poster presents the transformation of the spatial distribution of working-class areas in Greater Tokyo using maps as macro analysis.

Secondly it explores the transformation process of a working-class local community in central Tokyo using micro analysis. This local community is located in the inner area along the water-front, and was influenced by the mega-project which was completed in the late 1980s. Super high-rise high-price apartment buildings for highly-paid urban professionals were built, and the project area was gentrified.

During the two decades (1985-2005) several mega-projects were completed in inner and water-front Tokyo. The transformation of urban space in Tokyo has been discussed in the context of de-industrialization, the flight of manufacturing abroad, and gentrification as a global city. The feature of global city analysis is focusing upon the change at specific times and at specific inner areas in Tokyo.

The viewpoints which focus on nothing but specific inner areas at specific times tend to hamper understanding of the comprehensive transformation process. The poster examines the transformation process of working-class areas based on macro and micro analysis. The study reported on indicates how social dimensions differ between gentrification and de-industrialization. The mega-project has promoted long-time gradual change inside self-employed families.

**Tamboukou, M.**

**University of East London**

**'Am I that name'? Nomadic lines in becoming a woman artist**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

This proposal is related my current research 'In the fold between life and art: a genealogy of women artists', which explores the interface between life and art looking into the Foucauldian ethico/aesthetic paradigm and Deleuze and Guattari's concept of nomadism. The project employs ethnographic research practices informed by genealogical problematics (See, Tamboukou and Ball, 2003). As part of my ethnographic work, I have interviewed fifteen women artists who I would now like to invite to exhibit their work and take part in a round-table discussion exploring connections between spatial relations and social class in their constitution as artists. What I suggest is that the role of social class has remained a rather grey area in research and scholarship around women and art. In this light, women artists' visual and oral narratives can create a particularly exciting research milieu for forceful encounters between art, space and social class.

**Taylor, H.**

**University of East London**

**Cypriot refugees in London narrate experiences of home and exile.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Stories are integral to the fabric of our lives, creating and solidifying memories of the past and projecting visions of the future. For the refugee, such stories take on greater meaning as they provide a way in which to memorialise and recreate 'home'. Forcibly removed from the original context of home, the refugee mobilises memories and myths in order to reconstruct the relationships and social networks that defined the lost home.

This paper is based on oral history narratives of Cypriot refugees in London, which have been collected for doctoral research into the meaning of home. Cypriot refugees, having lived in exile in the capital for more than 30 years, continue to renegotiate their relationships - to Cyprus and to London; to the past, present and future; and to each other - through the stories they tell. The consistencies and contradictions that occur in their narratives illustrate the ways in which gender, ethnicity, age and individual experiences affect stories of home; and the ways in which life in exile in the urban context of London has mediated memories of Cyprus.

Narrative research has been used as a methodological tool in this research in the hope that individual stories will cast light on collective experience, forming a larger picture of the meaning of home for Cypriot refugees in London. The narrative form seems particularly well suited to the task of gaining an understanding of the vicissitudes of the refugee experience and the complexity of the meaning of home.

**Taylor, S., Booth, D. and Singh, M.**

**University of Teesside**

**The ambiguity of transnationalism: the case of East Punjab, India.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

Within the sociologies of migration and diaspora, there has been a recent concern to assert the contemporary significance of 'transnationalism' - social relationships across international borders - as a conceptual tool. However, it is argued (Ballard 2004; Gardner and Osella 2004) that much transnational research displays a northern bias. The main focus has been upon the nature of diasporic groups resident within western nations and their transnational relationships with family and kin in the place of origin. There has been an empirical neglect of the consequences of migration for sending communities as a whole within the global south. Drawing upon original, transnational, ethnographic research within India and the UK, this paper discusses the impact of out-migration and transnational activity upon the Doaba region of East Punjab. It is argued that by restricting attention to diasporic groups and their direct relationships in the place of origin, some recent discussions of Indian and Eastern Punjabi transnationalism underplay the less progressive consequences of such activity. In particular, we suggest that the relationship between transnational activity and the maintenance of caste inequality is ignored. We also question any exclusive focus upon the positive aspects of the relationship between transnationalism and Indian development policy and practice. More generally, this paper emphasizes the necessarily ambiguous nature of migration and transnationalism. Such ambiguity can only be revealed if the scope of transnational studies is extended as widely as possible, and certainly beyond diasporic groups and their immediate families.

**Taylor, Y., Pritchard, G.**

**University of Newcastle**

**'All round benefits'? Student involvement in widening participation programmes**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Education

EB.1.62

Widening participation in higher education is clearly on UK social policy and academic agendas with targets of fifty percent of 18-30 year olds having access to higher education by 2010 (DfEs, 2001). The 'culture of leaving at 16', the increasingly questionable pathway of those supposedly failing to make appropriate, even educated, transitions through school to university, is heavily coded as a working-class problem (Archer et al., 2003; Thomas et al., 2002; Quinn, 2002; Modood, 2004; Thomas et al., 2002).

This C-SAP funded project explores student involvement in widening participation initiatives and the ways that students promote and market their university and higher education more generally. It seeks to investigate what widening participation messages are disseminated by students, how these are taken up and/or resisted, and the interactions between university students and 'local' school pupils. The idea of peer led discussion, whereby 'sameness' is encouraged and endorsed, is positively promoted within student tutoring programmes. However, this study found a sharpening of notions of 'us' and 'them' amongst many student tutoring participants and a vocalisation of educational success stories versus educational 'failures'.

While participation in such programmes may be a way that students can contribute to their locality and foster career skills, this study interrogates the scope of 'all round benefits' in widening participation and suggests that social class is mobilised in constructions of the 'good student' as against the 'bad pupil'.

**Taylor, Y.**

**University of Newcastle**

**What would the parents say? Lesbian and gay parents and educational capital**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Intimacy and Social Distance

EB.1.44

'What would the parents say?' is a small scale intensive pilot project, exploring how lesbian and gay parents 'resource' and protect their children against educational and social disadvantage, interrogating the interconnection between class and sexuality in the transmission of dis/advantage. With the Civil Partnerships Act (2005) there now exists a formalised 'respectability' around, certain, lesbian and gay families, with 'responsible parenthood' arguably existing as another classed and sexualised signifier: the ability to produce 'decent', 'worthy' and 'productive' children, via proper, educated families. There is an apparent contradiction between the alternative 'families of choice' identified by Weeks et al. (2001) and the bureaucratic and legalised processes of the Civil Partnership Act which encourage traditional familial formations and responsibilities of a conventional nuclear family. Weeks' et al. (2001) explore experiences of self-invention and well-being in 'non-heterosexual' families. They deploy the notion of social capital to highlight strategies of networking and community building and the generation of self-consciously created communities whereby locally embedded constructions of capital compound familial resources. The ability to relocate to 'friendly' spaces with 'sympathetic' schools (for example, Hebden Bridge and Brighton, UK feature positively in other accounts) and supportive social networks is nonetheless affected by material inequalities. The overt optimism of Weeks' et al. account glosses over potential exclusion. This research bridges the gap between studies on the reproduction of class privileges in heterosexual families (Ball, 2003; Devine, 2003) against quite different, often un-classed, notions of social capital in lesbian and gay families.

**Thébaud, S.**

**Cornell University**

**Gender, culture and work: A study of married men's unpaid household work in 22 countries**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

Existing research on married men's contributions to housework tests three hypotheses: resource bargaining, time availability, and "doing gender." Studies find considerable variation in the level of support for each hypothesis across countries. The author proposes a novel explanation that the degree to which people in a particular cultural context subscribe to breadwinning work values like job security, a high income, and opportunities for advancement, significantly accounts for cross-national differences in support for each hypothesis. It is theorized that the mechanism generating this effect is the association of breadwinning with masculinity, which heightens the salience of gender in household interactions that determine each spouse's time allocations between paid and unpaid work. The author employs multilevel models to test hypotheses about the relationships between national-level work cultures and men's housework in 22 industrialized countries by matching International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) datasets from 1997 and 2002. The results confirm the author's prediction that men are more likely to "do gender" in countries that have strong breadwinning cultures. Specifically, men who make less money than their wives do or who work less than full time do more housework on average; however, this positive effect significantly diminishes if he lives in a culture that strongly espouses breadwinning norms. The analyses help resolve inconsistencies in the literature over the degree to which the "doing gender" hypothesis is accurate and confirm the importance of national cultural contexts for understanding the link between men's paid and unpaid work.

**From stress to sense of coherence: Experiences of aid workers in complex humanitarian emergencies**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper sheds light on the personal narratives of aid workers - individuals who are rarely heralded and almost never studied, and yet whose work affects the lives of many. These are accounts from the front that bear testimony to the demands of the roles of those who respond to the needs of people in complex humanitarian emergencies. It is the nature of the violence that characterizes these crises that has implications for those who work in conflict. Negotiating access to people post-Cold War and in the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001, places aid workers in close proximity to war while historically most worked externally to war. This broader political, social and military paradigm exposes rising numbers of aid workers to the intensity of violence in contested states. Although many studies have concentrated on what makes people ill in dealing with stress and conflict, this research chooses to link Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence (SOC) model and multi-level systems model of understanding taken from the ecological approach as a counter-argument to the dominant stress paradigm of understanding mental health. This recognizes how a changed environment creates "marker events" such as deficits in protection, critical incidents, and deaths of colleagues that shape experience. This new theoretical contribution challenges us to critically examine what aid workers do to stay healthy, and mediate their role in a hostile environment. In this way, organizations have a fresh evidence base upon which to plan, refine and deliver psychological support for aid staff.

**Thompson, E.M., Sletten, T., Skene, D.J., Arber, S.**

University of Surrey

**Nurses' work at night: Mixing methods with multiple family members**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This paper discusses the methodology of current research exploring experiences of nurses' work at night by consulting multiple family members, and drawing on both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Participants include female and male qualified hospital nurses, together with their spouses/partners and children aged 8-18 years. Methods include an initial joint interview with the couple; nurses, spouses/partners and children completing audio sleep diaries and paper diaries concerning food, sleep and mood each day for two weeks which include a period of consecutive night shifts; and a final interview, with each nurse, spouse/partner and child being interviewed separately. Individual interviews include questions about diary data from the preceding two weeks, together with more general questions.

Although there is considerable sociological knowledge concerning families and relationships, very few studies elicit multiple family members' accounts. This approach presents opportunities for developing in-depth understanding of night work and its place within different family members' lives. It allows consideration of how night work is viewed and understood from both individual and shared perspectives. Data are presented to demonstrate how these methods provide detailed insights about the social organisation of night work and associated sleeping and eating in relation to other paid work, unpaid work, school, meals, family and couple time together. This includes considering intersections between bodily and social priorities through diary-based accounts of specific, embodied experiences and more general reflections on night work and its consequences in the context of family life.

**Thompson, S.****Homelessness under the Public and Electronic Eyes: A Study of the Impact of Surveillance on Those Living Homeless**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

This paper is the result of a detailed discussion that emerged after Jon Thompson's return from living on the streets as part of what was called "The Homelessness Project." The Homelessness Project was a 3 week research project that incorporated both participant observation and detailed interviews with homeless individuals living at both the downtown shelter and on the streets. Throughout the interviews and research a key element surfaced again and again about the intensity and power of the gaze felt by those living homeless. What was of tremendous interest was that the most common source of the gaze felt by these individuals was not the state run institution officials, police workers or the technological surveillance that undoubtedly identified and classified them, but the eyes of "normal" individuals. This paper reviews the power of the gaze of both the public eye and the electronic eye of state bureaucratic surveillance as well as the social consequences of these forms of surveillance. Particular focus will be given to the importance of time-space and the experience of bureaucratic and technological surveillance compared to exposure to the generalized gaze of "normal" society.

**Separating the Sheep from the Goats: the UK's national registration program and social sorting in the pre-electronic**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Surveillance Society

EB.2.41

During the Second World War the government of the UK initiated a massive registration program that was to collect data on each and every citizen. Called the National Registration program, its initial purpose was that of the social sorting; separating those "necessary" for industry and government from those "available" for the armed forces. However, result of the UK's National Registration program ended up being far more complex, as the success of the initial sort led to the proliferation of the register's surveillance and sorting functions. By 1939 ID cards not only linked individuals to collected data and located them in timespace, but also the issuance of colour coded cards denoted N.R. classifications in regard to social status and job training. Green cards, for example, signified to police and other agents, that the individual was "above suspicion," while Yellow Cards were presented to those classified as imported labourers. Coloured ID cards also depicted those under 16, UK residents, aliens (non-residents), those involved in the military stationed within the UK, police officers and city labourers. This paper will investigate the technologies employed to sort the UK population under the National Registration program during the Second World War and also review how collected data was used. Data presented in this paper will be drawn from archival internal governmental documents and surviving ID card records.

**Stories of conception: remembering, forgetting and becoming a mother**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Pregnancy is both an embodied and constructed experience, at the heart of which lies 'conception' - a concrete moment in time and space within which agency, participation and causality have to be accounted. The Making of Modern Motherhood study interviewed a diverse group 60 expectant first time mothers. Accounts of conception were a key feature of these interviews, and tended to have the character of self-contained and well-worn narratives signalling condensed expressions of womanhood and fertility. This suggests that stories of conception were already playing a significant part in the construction and negotiation of emergent mothering identities. In this paper we report on an analysis of these conception stories and the centrality of remembering and forgetting within them. We approach these narratives as a 'staging of memory', often constructed as epiphanal moments which help us understand the part played by the resulting narratives in the intensive identity work that is a feature of this transitional period. The conception stories are characterised by the extent to which conception was planned/accidental and the degree to which the process of conception was naturalised/ rationalised. We explore key features of conception narratives including: a search for the moment of conception; discovery of pregnancy and telling others. We suggest that these features frame the boundaries of the individual's approach to mothering as well as reflecting their material circumstances.

**Medical technology or consumer good; the defibrillator at home**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

Defibrillation has moved from being a technology used exclusively by physicians in a hospital setting to one where 'lay' people can and do use it in a wide variety of places. This is due, in large part, to the advent of the Automatic External Defibrillator (AED). A more recent development (in the UK context) is the direct marketing of the AED to consumers (<http://www.homedefib.co.uk>). While this is an interesting phenomenon in its own right, it is also an example of an increasing number of health care technologies that are becoming consumer products (including, for instance, blood pressure monitors and home testing kits).

We have interviewed people who have bought an AED for home use, in order to establish :

- Why they made this (fairly substantial : £1250) purchase
- What their understandings of AED are
- What their beliefs about Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and its risks are

This adds to an understanding of:

- How people construct concepts of illness and treatment
- How people seek to manage the perceived risk of CHD
- How a technology is transformed from clinical to consumer product

Tipper, R. and Mason, J.

University of Manchester

**Exploring Inter-species Social Connections: the role of animals in children's everyday kin relationships.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

This paper explores how animals (particularly pets, or 'companion animals') are embedded in children's everyday social lives. We present qualitative data from an ESRC-funded study, 'Children Creating Kinship', in which children aged 7-12 were asked about the practices and meanings involved in their kinship and other significant relationships. As well as discussing relationships with humans, many children provided rich, articulate accounts of their social connections with animals. These accounts included children's own pets (who were often seen as 'part of the family'); the pets of friends, kin and neighbours; as well as animals encountered locally or while on holiday. Children's connections with animals frequently intersected with their human relationships, - sometimes hindering, sometimes facilitating human-human interactions. Additionally, past and present pets featured in children's talk about their own biographies and identities.

These inter-species connections present compelling and novel questions about social relationships and human/animal identities. Sociology has scarcely explored the possibilities suggested by intimacy and relationships across species boundaries, or the implications of defining family and kin in a manner which includes non-humans.

We examine how children understand, manage and define their social connections with animals and suggest that understanding children's kinship requires us to take account of 'multi-species networks'. Through the lens of children's relationships with pets, we explore the implications of human-animal social connections more generally. Echoing Donna Haraway (2003), we argue that consideration of the human-pet relationship offers potential for the radical reformulation of our understanding of contemporary kinship.

Tironi, M.

Universidad Católica de Chile

**The place of innovation: spaces, agencies and economic development in the postindustrial city**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

The argument about the place-based nature of economic innovation comes from a long tradition of research in economics, geography, town planning and sociology. The first generation of scholars in the late 50s linked the idea of 'place' to agglomeration economies, optimal localization and market expansion, while the second generation in the 80s and 90s to embedded social capital, local culture, innovative milieus and networked ecologies.

The 21st century brought a third regeneration of scholars theorizing on the 'place' of innovation. This new wave can be labeled as the 'creative economy' hypothesis and, in contrast with the former literature, emphasizes the material, urban and cultural attributes of 'place' as the key drivers for economic development in the post-industrial city.

This paper, however, contests the idea of 'place' hold in all three generations of research. I argue that the definition of 'place' has been under theorized, equalizing the idea of 'place' with a highly contested definition of locality, one that does not account for the networked, mobile and complex condition of the 'local' in the global society, nor for the bursting of non-traditional urban models in developing regions.

Also, the latest scholarship assumes an urban actor that operates either as a passive gentrifier or as apolitical/alienated chic consumer, overlooking the body of work on Bourdieu's habitus, everyday life and (urban) practices that may give new insights to the connection between economic innovation, agency and space.

Trzebiatowska, M.

University of Exeter

**Becoming a nun avenger: feminist research with 'non-feminist' women.**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

Many feminists argue that value-free research is not only an unachievable but also an undesirable ideal. Unlike positivist methods of investigation, postmodern feminist researchers advocate a non-hierarchical, mutually supportive and beneficial relationship between the interviewer and the participants. Indeed, socially engaged investigation has been successful in producing new approaches and a fresh perspective on the old questions. However, the task becomes problematic when the researched group subscribes to values and norms at odds with those of the researcher.

This paper reflects on the methodological challenges and dilemmas experienced during doctoral research in Polish convents. In doing so, it explores the gap between the theoretical and practical dimensions of feminist methodologies and questions the extent to which fostering an equal research relationship can be successful when the participants are deeply religious and traditional Catholic women. The argument is divided into three parts. The first outlines the theoretical preparation for fieldwork as well as the thorny nature of studying 'unusual' social groups. The second brings theory and practice together through the lens of the researcher's own multiple positions as an 'inside outsider': a queer feminist Polish national. The third addresses the complex dynamics of the relationship between the researcher and the researched and postulates a redefinition of 'feminist methodologies' for the purpose of interviewing devout women in unfamiliar settings.

Tulle, E.

Glasgow Caledonian University

**Acting your age? Sports science and the ageing body**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Much has already been said about the medicalisation of ageing and old age, that is the construction of ageing as first and foremost a biomedical event. Thus the medicalisation of ageing and old age reinforces the view that ageing is a process of inevitable decline. Furthermore ageing and old age are caught up in a web of control and management informed and legitimated by the reliance on the biomedical discourse. Interestingly, the inevitability of loss in physical capital is being challenged from within biomedicine. Sports science and sports medicine are related disciplines in which the functional decrements normally associated with ageing are being addressed. Experiments are being conducted and reported in the scientific literature demonstrating that certain interventions can 'reduc[e] or prevent[...] functional declines linked to secondary aging' (Goggin and Morrow 2001: 58). These findings are already being used in the Masters athletic community to lend greater legitimacy to Masters athletics and to prolong athletic competence. Policy-makers have also started pushing exercise as a policy strategy to prevent disease and dependency amongst an ageing population. However a sociological critique is necessary. In this presentation I will examine two issues: 1. the reconstruction of the ageing body in the sports medicine literature as a competent and malleable body and 2. the social and cultural implications of this reconstruction for the individual management of ageing. Through the latter I will highlight the social and cultural barriers which prevent most people from benefiting from these scientific discoveries.

Tuomainen, HM.

University of Warwick

**Ethnic identity, (post)colonialism and foodways: Ghanaians in London**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Food

EB.G.08

Cooked food, and foodways in a broader sense, are products of culture and strongly linked with ethnic identities. The maintenance of previous food habits helps migrants retain a significant aspect of their sense of ethnic identity. Change in foodways is nevertheless inevitable, despite the tendency for migrants to hold on to traditions.

The migration of Ghanaians, like many other West Africans, to Britain is strongly linked with the former colonial ties between the two countries. Exposed to British institutions and customs already in Ghana, the identities and foodways of Ghanaians have been formed through the (post)colonial experience. Few studies in the past have focused on the food habits of West Africans in the UK, or analysed the relationship between (post)colonialism, ethnic identities and foodways.

This paper presents findings from a study examining the relationship between migration, foodways, ethnic identities and gender among Ghanaians in London. The study was grounded in qualitative and theoretical research on meals. The micro-level analysis of current and past food habits within households was set in a wider context by exploring the development of the food culture in the community as a whole.

Ethnographic fieldwork was conducted in Ghanaian households (18), functions, restaurants and food stores.

The impact of (post)colonialism on the foodways and identities of Ghanaians in London has been multifaceted. The preference for the traditional Sunday roast and for turkey and trimmings at Christmas, and the delay in the establishment of Ghanaian food-related businesses, are just a few signs of Ghanaians' hybrid identities.

Tuomivaara, S.

University of Tampere

**The significance of animals in early sociological texts - Cases of Edward Westermarck and Émile Durkheim**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

In recent years sociologists have been reconsidering many classical sociological dichotomies, like the distinction between nature and society. Animal-human dualism has also gained more attention and as a result, the invisibility of animals in sociological tradition has begun to arouse questions. In my doctoral thesis I investigate how animals have been represented in early sociological texts. I search for origins of - and possible discontinuities in - the sociological use of concepts 'animal' and 'human'. This presentation discusses results from an analysis that examines the contexts in which animals appear in classical sociological texts - and when animals appear as individuals, when as species or as a general category of animal, and when in turn as the invisible, but present, other of humans.

The analysis concentrates on the texts of Edward Westermarck and Émile Durkheim. Westermarck held an appointment as a professor of sociology at London School of Economics during the same period as Durkheim was professor of sociology at Sorbonne. These contemporaries were engaged in same sociological debates and their diverging views on the nature of sociology are also reflected in the significances given to animals in their texts. These different representations of animals can approach animals either ontologically, concerning the relationship and possible continuity between human (society) and animal (kingdom), or animals can be dealt with as parts of the socio-physical environment of humans. Both of these approaches are connected with the question of moral and proper treatment of animals and also the question of a possibility for human-animal interaction.

Turner, E.

University of East London

**Gender and Computing Advertisements**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

Advertisements represent not only the products themselves but also the whole complex world of underlined views and messages conveyed to the consumers. They reflect the particular industry's acceptance and support for stereotypical social visions. The research in this paper is aimed at assessing whether the gender stereotypical messages broadcasted by computing advertisements in the 1990s have changed. The gender and other aspects of equal opportunities in computing technology were prominent in the feminist research of the last 20 years. The question remains whether their social message have filtered through to computing advertisers and their clients. The paper concludes that in the post-modern society of diminishing impact of feminist critique and social acceptance of supposed gender equality the advertisements still reproduce the stereotypical visions of gendered interaction with the computing technology. They use fewer visual images of men and women and their messages are less overt and subtler. The advertising agencies construct their campaigns on behalf of the computing industry and make little allowance for the social responsibility to the largely underrepresented female population. Thus it is the industry and its managers who should be responsible for the gender stereotypes in the computer advertising campaigns.

Tutton, R., Smart, A.

Institute for the Study of Genetics, Biorisks and Society

**Biopolitical Technologies: Tracing Alignments of the State and Biomedicine in the Classification of Race and Ethnicity**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Michel Foucault argued that, from the seventeenth century, the State became concerned with knowing about the condition and characteristics of the population which led to systems of intervention and regulation that he called 'biopolitics'. In this paper we look at two contemporary biopolitical contexts: the formation of national census classifications of race and ethnicity and biomedical practices in relation to racial and ethnic differences. We suggest that there is an emerging alignment across these contexts, of scientific practices and state sanctioned racial and ethnic categories. In the US, Epstein (2004) has highlighted how some policy makers have already established a de facto connection between biomedical science and racial and ethnic classifications in the US Government census. Although these categories are explicitly acknowledged as 'social-political constructs', they are becoming integral to the practice of biomedical science. We look at the history of racial and ethnic classification by the British state, how it has been driven as much by the 'problem' of immigration as the desire to redress inequalities and discrimination, and has been characterised by a tension between seeing race and ethnicity as 'biological' or 'social' categories. With reference to interview data, we investigate why biomedical researchers are deciding to make use of existing census racial and ethnic group classification in their scientific practice. We discuss the implications for how they define and use race and ethnicity and whether despite being 'social-political' constructs there is a risk of a new form of 'racial biologism' being established in biomedicine.

Twine, R.

Lancaster University

**Toward a Sociological Understanding of the Biotechnological Re-fashioning of Animal Bodies**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

Animal Genomics sits within the nexus of the central contradiction that characterises human/animal relations within contemporary Western societies. On the one hand we can observe a historical move toward less instrumental human/animals relations and the emergence of ethics of care which have forced significant reflexivity within modern intensive agriculture. Yet significantly animals remain real conduits for bio-capitalization and targets of human consumption. Biotechnological elaborations of animal life be they through genomics or bio-pharmaceuticals or, perhaps in the longer term, cloning or GM, extend the modernist mastery of nature, now more properly understood as a refashioning or 'bespoking' (Michael 2001) of nature.

To what extent are such changes indicative of new relations between society and nature, and how might emergent technologies impact upon our relations with other animals? By drawing upon interview data with animal genomics scientists I argue that such technologies are ethically complex but ultimately faithful to prior traditions of instrumental reason. This paper critically explores whether social theory can contribute to an understanding of the technologisation of animal bodies, for example, whether Foucaultian ideas of biopolitics can help us to apprehend this better. This paper argues that a refashioning of animal bodies potentially jars against other social trends that seek to re-enchant animal life. Nevertheless this proceeds within a context of cultural speciesism, regulatory apathy, biotechnological hype and the aestheticisation of the vocation of molecular science.

**Ugba, A**

**University of East London**

**African-led Pentecostalism in 21st Century Ireland**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Beliefs and Disenchantment

EB.2.88

The birth and spread of African-led Pentecostal groups in Ireland has occurred against the backdrop both of the increased secularisation of Ireland and of dramatic changes in the country's cultural and demographic landscapes. Triangulating several ethnographic methodologies, this paper examines Pentecostal churches initiated, led and mostly populated by Africans, which occupy a unique and important place among the various social and cultural institutions newer African immigrants have established. Due to their rapid development and the pivotal role they play in facilitating interaction and communication, these churches have become dynamic community institutions and one of the foremost signifiers of the increased presence of Africans in Ireland.

This presentation identifies specific uses of Pentecostalism in Ireland's difficult immigration and socio-political circumstances. It also problematises the connections between specific Pentecostal teachings and the social construction of self, 'others', boundaries and differences, and highlights the implications of identity and boundary construction for the place and participation of Pentecostal African immigrants in Irish society. While acknowledging that Pentecostalism has served practical, emotional and social purposes for African immigrants, the presentation demonstrates that the multiple and complex relationships African immigrants maintain with Pentecostalism can only be explained by triangulating functionalist, critical and substantive theories of religion and of identity.

This paper arises from the author's ethnographic study of Pentecostal African immigrants in the Greater Dublin Area, from 2002 to 2005.

**Ureta, S.**

**Universidad Católica de Chile**

**Techno-Poor? Towards an inclusion of the 'technology' factor in the analysis of the condition of poverty in developing countries. The case of Santiago, Chile.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Digital Divides

EB.1.62

Even though terms like 'information', 'mediation' or 'digital' are widespread used in reference to many areas of contemporary societies, there are not consistently considered in the analysis of poverty, especially in developing countries. As the concept of 'digital divide' suggests, most of the analysis of low-income populations in relation with technology define it in negative terms, tending to perpetuate an image of the everyday lives of these populations as non-technological or, in the best cases, as only partially permeated by technology's use. But the analysis of empirical material shows a different picture. In this paper, based on the first results of a research project being carried out in the city of Santiago, Chile, we will analyse the many ways in which different set of technologies are at the very centre of the current constitution of low-income city dwellers. Using an holistic approach to technology (that studies the use of both communication and transport technologies) it emerges a picture of contemporary poverty as "technology-loaded", or related to technology use in almost every area, from work to education, from participation in urban life to the intimacy of home spaces. As a result of this process, technological exclusion must be defined and analysed as a reality much more extended and complex than the mere absence of computers or Internet connections.

**Vass, J.**

**University of Southampton**

**From social connection to social coherence: a problem at the end of sociology**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

Recent theory, such as that of e.g. Latour, Maffesoli and Baudrillard, has questioned the relevance of the concept of 'the social'. Either it has never existed or it did and has now ended. This paper argues, firstly, that the debate, which these kinds of declarations have inaugurated, tends to operate inconsistently in two different registers: that of (i) the quantitative shifts in the technological and communicative conditions of human connectivity; and (ii), the register of the quality of social experience. This paper introduces an argument that the inconsistency of these registers comes, partly, from the over-reliance on the family of concepts that belong to the principle of *techne* and its role in social bonds and connections. Instead, is offered a singular concept of social coherence and the perennial problems that beset it. It is argued that these problems are not only always with us, but were part of the 'discourse on human connections' prior to the more famous invention of 'the social' in the late eighteenth century. *Techne* was traditionally theorised as a problem of human 'making' which always had a 'dark' side that threatened 'social coherence'. Sociology has first to go back before it can move forward on the issue of the demise of the social.

**Veenstra, G.**

**University of British Columbia**

**The Canadian field of power**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00 Economic Transformation and Social Restructuring

EB.G.10

In his magnum opus, *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Tastes*, Pierre Bourdieu described how possession of or access to different forms of capital prescribed social class inequalities in 1960s French society. His conceptualization of social class was grounded in relational thinking and incorporated both economic capital and cultural capital in the definition. The empirical investigation was wide-ranging, encompassing both quantitative and qualitative approaches, and has stimulated related work around the globe. However, the multivariate statistical component of Bourdieu's examination of social classes - the visual mapping of social space by use of survey data and correspondence analysis techniques, the latter specially suited to relational thinking - has seldom been applied in the North American context. More to point, social capital, comprising the nature of relationships of acquaintanceship and association, while discussed and theorized elsewhere in some depth by Bourdieu, was not incorporated into the quantitative analyses described in *Distinction* and has seldom been incorporated into class analyses in North America. This paper utilizes survey data from a nationally representative sample of working adults, multiple measures of economic capital, cultural capital and social capital, and multivariate categorical principal components analysis techniques to investigate the distribution of capitals and the subsequent manifestation of 'embryonic' classes within social space and the Canadian field of power. The paper concludes with discussion of the transmutability or convertibility of capital, especially the transmutability of economic capital and cultural capital into social capital, and vice versa.

**Vieten, U. M.**

**University of East London**

**Cosmobilities, Cosmo-Technocrats and the emerging (virtual) Europeanization**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00 Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

In his address at the International Sociological World Congress in Durban; July 2006, Jeffrey Alexander pointed at an emerging cosmopolitan civil sphere.

In particular three dimensions would be relevant to the development of a cosmopolitan theory: First of all, the significance of groups as transnational actors carrying its agenda. Secondly, cosmopolitan discourse as a response to horrific experiences and last not least, the binary of Otherness.

The latter and its ideological link to differently positioned Holocaust memories in Europe is the focus of my own research looking at some contemporary academic voices on cosmopolitanism in Britain and Germany. I am arguing that a transformed European governance project does both, create a 'normalisation of difference' (Nava, 2007 forthcoming) and an outlawing of 'risky' cosmopolites. Otherness as an alterity to the formation of a rising Europeanization discourse is constructed along persistently racialising lines. Despite different intellectual efforts in Britain and Germany to transcend the nation-state closure, there is a tendency to join the dominant discourse of imagined virtual boundaries banning unlawful irrationality and resistant eth(n)ically bounded community.

While discussing the contributions of prominent academic voices such as Held, Mouffe, Habermas and Beck, I will present some insights in the ways mainstream research on post-'national' mobility, constitutional and transnational governance dismisses the chance of a more far-reaching revision of global cosmopolitan concerns.

**Vincent, J. A. and Tulle, E.**

**University of Exeter**

**Cosmetic and fitness intervention as anti-ageing technologies: Social and cultural implications**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

Across cultures and through history there have been attempts to control ageing, resist death and create immortality. In contemporary society this has been manifested in two parallel but increasingly linked areas: biomedicine and consumer culture. In the West, we believe that bioscience will come to control human ageing. The belief that ageing can be manipulated is also felt at the interface between science and consumption. What is now widely known amongst an expanding range of practitioners as 'anti-ageing medicine' relies on the opportunities offered by markets and commercialisation to promote and sell putative anti-ageing products and therapies. Two important sites in which 'symptom alleviation techniques', that is techniques designed to control ageing processes, have become widespread are cosmetic intervention and exercise/fitness. In this presentation, using a range of theoretical tools, we will place the rise of these techniques into their wider cultural context, examine the cultural and social implications of relying on symptom alleviation techniques as a way, for individuals, of developing a valued and meaningful old age and explore whether anti-ageing interventions can address the social and cultural marginalisation of older people.

Wade, A., Stapleton, H., Keenan, J.

University of Sheffield

**'I like ... he likes ... she likes ...': Mothers catering for family food preferences**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

The provision and preparation of food and meals plays a central role in family life both practically and symbolically. Qualitative research in progress as part of the Leverhulme Families and Food programme suggests that women continue to see themselves as having the primary responsibility for feeding the family. Our study focuses upon first-time mothers, and those with children under the age of two years, and the ways in which the arrival or presence of children in a family influences attitudes and practices around food and eating. Longitudinal interviews are being conducted with 30 women experiencing the transition to motherhood for the first time, and single interviews with 30 mothers with young children. One third of the study participants are of normal weight; one third are overweight, and a third are managing diabetes.

In this paper we engage with concepts of care, and the construction of maternal thinking through the social practice of mothering as expressed in and through food. Through an exploration of women's accounts of their choices and decisions about the food/meals they provide for children and other family members we consider how a range of factors such as personal food preferences or beliefs, concerns with health or body weight, or economic life chances, shape women's thinking about what constitutes care for others, especially in the context of divergent tastes.

Waechter, N.

Austrian Institute for Youth Research

**Gender and Ethnic Identities in Teenage Chat Rooms**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

The presentation concentrates on chat room interactions of migrant youth. It is built on two studies that were carried out in Vienna, Austria and Los Angeles, USA. In the studies, we analyzed how migrant young people communicate in Internet chat rooms and how they use their virtual interactions for identity construction. The theoretical basis consists of constructivist theories in gender studies and ethnicity research. In Vienna, the study dealt with young people of Turkish and former Yugoslavian origin and in Los Angeles we observed Mexican-American girls.

The results show that migrant teenagers use chat rooms mainly to get to know new peers instead of maintaining existing relationships. For young people, chat rooms provide the possibility for explorative experiences regarding romantic relationships. Therefore, these virtual social interactions are important for the young people's construction of gender as well as of ethnic identity. The specific conditions of chat room communication provide opportunities to act in alternative ways to gender specific, subconscious conduct in real life. In the research, we did not only find signs of neutralization of gender differences and hierarchies but also ethnic memberships seem to lose their importance in certain contexts. Especially migrant girls benefit from communicating on the Internet. They gain self-confidence and learn how to contest gender specific expectations and attributions. At the same time though, depending on the context, interactions in teenage chat rooms also help to maintain and strengthen the existing social categorizations and hierarchizations regarding gender and ethnicity.

Wainwright, S.P. Williams, C. Michael, M.

King's College London

**Shifting paradigms? Bourdieu, the sociology of expectations and the pharmaceuticalisation of human embryonic stem cell research**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

Human embryonic stem (hES) cells are often viewed as heralding the dawn of a revolutionary new age of curative regenerative medicine. In this paper we use data from our ESRC funded projects on the prospects of translational research in stem cell science. We draw on sixty in-depth interviews with scientists' and clinicians' from leading labs and clinics in the UK and the USA, and we explore their views on the bench-bedside interface in the fields of neuroscience and diabetes. We discuss the emergence of a new paradigm of regenerative medicine, the 'disease in a dish' approach to stem cell translation, where hES cells are used as tools for unraveling the mechanisms of disease to enable the development of new drugs (e.g. through the innovative use of Pre-Implantation Genetic Diagnosis embryos to create hES cell lines with a genetic disease). We employ Bourdieu's concepts of field, habitus and capital as a novel way of understanding stem cell science. We build on research on the sociology of expectations and explore expectations of pharma approaches in hES research. We reflect on how scientists and clinicians claim that Pharma resists cell transplant strategies. However, many of the experts we interviewed also argued that large-scale translational research requires the involvement of 'Big Pharma'. We argue that experts' persuasive promises advance their interests in the uncertain stem cell field, and this performative strategy stabilises the 'disease in a dish' model. We therefore introduce the concept of 'expectational capital' to link our themes of expectations and Bourdieu.

**Walby, S.**

**Complexity theory and intersectionality**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Theoretical Debates

EB.2.46

The theorisation of simultaneous multiple inequalities is a major issue in gender and social theory. Not only is the intersection of gender with class important, but also the intersections with ethnicity, nation and religion. At these intersections, the constitution of these social relations is changed in a way that is more than the simple addition of differences. This paper draws on the insights of complexity theory to propose a new way to meet the challenge of theorising intersectionality.

In this context, the concepts of system and structure require rethinking. While Sociology has had something of a hiatus in its development since the rejection of simple forms of Marxism and functionalism, other disciplines, influenced by complexity theory, have engaged with its revision so as to overcome the oft-mentioned problems of early formulations. The paper develops the contribution of complexity theory informed concepts including emergence, co-evolution, path dependency, changing fitness landscape and wave to these issues. It considers the advantages of distinguishing between relational and institutional structures for the analysis of multiple complex inequalities.

**Walkerdine, V.**

**Cardiff University**

**Identity and relationality in a South Wales town.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

This paper draws upon research conducted in a South Wales town, which has lost its major employer - a steel works. I argue that the transformation of identity demanded by changes in employment have produced profound shifts in the relations through which identities are formed and reformed. If we take seriously work on change as constant metamorphosis or continual movement, how is this movement accomplished for the inhabitants of the South Wales town? Using examples drawn from narrative based interviews, I attempt to demonstrate that the constant movement also allows somethings' to remain the same and so identity to feel constant while at the same time moving and changing. In this sense, the concept of relationality also allows us to recognise how what we might call identity is not simply multiple or fragmented or even hybrid, but does not belong to one person, but exists within constantly moving relational dynamics. These are multidimensional, taking in all aspects of the practices of relating, all of which are affectively organised. The paper will stress the theoretical and methodological implications of working in this way for the possibility of identity.

**Walsh, S.M.**

**Leeds Metropolitan University**

**Food choice and consumption patterns of independent older working-class women.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Food

EB.G.08

This paper will report a completed study which developed a grounded theory approach, based on guidelines from Strauss and Corbin (1998), to explore and understand the social context of everyday food choice and consumption patterns of independent older women from working-class backgrounds. It explored taken-for-granted actions related to food choice expressed by the women themselves as their 'social-logic' of food choice (Warde, 1997).

Food in the domestic sphere can be identified as socially constructed and gender based linked to class and age. A consideration of feminist approaches provided these marginalised older working-class women a voice.

The final case study was based on a sample of fourteen women aged between 70-86 years, who lived independently in a multi-storey block in Leeds. Qualitative and quantitative data was, collected from staged semi-structured interviews, undertaken in the women's own homes. A total of forty-two interviews were analysed.

Food choices remained determined by age, gender and class, reflecting the class-based nature of taste identified by Bourdieu (1984). One main emergent theme identified was growing individualisation. Declining interest in cooking and eating in particular due to eating alone were of central significance. Food choice and shopping continued to be important activities, central to older women's view of independence. Income was not perceived by the women to be a significant influencing factor on food choice. Research strategies within this age group were problematic and required further investigation.

**Walthery P.**

**Cathie Marsh Centre for Survey Research**

**Preferences vs Constraints Revisited: Modelling Women's Working Time Preferences in England**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Work, Relationships and Identity

EB.1.03

My current research investigates the possible determinants of working-time preferences of inactive, part-time and full-time working women in England in 2003. It is rooted in the Bourdieuvian tradition and takes up the claims made by Hakim, using secondary data. It is focusing on the impact of resources and constraints at individual, household, as well as Unitary Authority/County Council/Metropolitan Districts level.

The analysis is based on two-level multinomial logistic regression. Individual data was provided by the British Household Panel Survey. To this I added data for particular areas on aggregated unemployment and childcare places drawn from the SARS 2001 and the DFES.

Clear evidence of associations between preferences and constraints at individual, household and area level was found. Among others yearly income and the number of hours actually worked appeared to be associated with preferring less hours for both full-timers and part-timers. There is also indication that the availability of childcare places at the area level could act as a structural determinant of preferences about hours. Further investigation is needed to assess the impact of area-level factors on the relationship between constraints and preferences. Also, the heterogeneity of preferences between part-timers and full-timers seems to be limited: there is more evidence of similarities than dissimilarities. Preferences for fewer hours seemed to be better predicted than preferences for more hours across these two categories of women.

Such significant patterns of association between constraints and working time preferences weaken the idea that individual inclinations are irreducible to their environment.

**Wang, S.**

**Lancaster University**

**Sport practices and identities: the trajectory of Taiwanese baseball**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Networks, Migration and Diaspora

EB.1.08

This paper is about how baseball's development in Taiwan has been connected with the emergence of Taiwanese identity. Baseball was originated in America and introduced to Taiwan by the Japanese coloniser in the early 1900s. Baseball in colonial Taiwan indicated the distinction between the ruler and the ruled. It then became an expression of colonial nostalgia while Taiwan was under the Chinese Nationalist's authoritarian rule. In the 1970s, Taiwan's victories in Little League Baseball were constructed as national glories while the country encountered political hardships-being expelled from the United Nations and became a pariah of international communities. From the 1990s onwards, the formation of Taiwan's professional baseball leagues signified a strong quest for indigenous identity as 'the Taiwanese'.

I shall elaborate the trajectory of baseball in Taiwan: how it came to the island in the coloniser's attempt to discipline local residents and, after one hundred years, it has now transformed to be Taiwan's national symbol. The story of baseball in Taiwan shows how a foreign sport can take on different meanings when it circulates into different places. Baseball does not carry a fixed message from America and spread it out. New meanings and experiences of baseball are created along with local traditions and social structures. Class, ethnicity, colonialism and nationalism together stimulated and formulated Taiwanese baseball.

**Watkins, R.**

**University of Stirling**

**nonagenarian@workandplay.co.uk: the role of the computer in creating, maintaining and enhancing a social network in the life of an older person**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14.00-15:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

With the increasing use of computers, it is becoming critical that socially excluded groups of people (including older people) are given the resources to access and use IT. An initial literature review suggests that older people and their interactions with IT are a relatively under-researched area (despite future demographic changes) and there is little detailed work on their practical everyday interactions or their 'lived experience' with computers and the implications these have for their social networks. More research is required, not only on the technological needs of older people but also on the subtleties and particularities of the socio-technological interactions of this age group.

This research aims to investigate the role of the computer in creating, maintaining and enhancing(?) a social network for one individual. Instead of adopting a technological determinist or social constructivist approach, this research will instead use actor-network theory as its theoretical and methodological framework. This approach focuses on the interactions between humans and non-humans within a socio-technological network (and does not distinguish between them at an analytical level) and also explores how they mutually co-construct their attributes. The research adopts a case study approach which will describe/(re)describe an atypical case of a 95-year-old male who uses a computer both as a technological tool but also as tool for enhancing 'sociality'. The age of the researcher and the fact that the researcher is a close relative of the participant has created significant ethical issues and dilemmas and these will also be discussed as part of the paper.

**Watson N. and Woods, B.**

**University of Glasgow**

**A socio-technical history of the ultra lightweight wheelchair**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

The wheelchair represents the single most important technological advance in the development of technology for millions of disabled people throughout the world. The ultra lightweight wheelchair, which emerged in the post-war years is, for many, the highpoint in technological innovation. The ultra lightweight was a new category of manual wheelchair distinct from the previously available general purpose manual wheelchair. It saw the weight of a wheelchair fall from around 50 kilos to around 8 kilos and opened up new possibilities for wheelchair users. Designed mainly by the wheelchair users themselves, often against the wishes of professionals, and driven by their desire initially to improve their sports performance and later by their wish for wider access to the community and the built environment.

Its emergence represented a new trajectory in wheelchair design, one that not only improved the technology but also was part a revolution in wheelchair manufacture, prescription use, disability politics and identity. The development and evolution of the modern wheelchair has occurred at the same time as the liberation of disabled people. Its effects on the development of disability politics has, to a large extent, been ignored. In this paper, using methods developed in both disability studies and the social construction of technology, we chart and document the emergence of these wheelchairs. It is not a linear history, it's a very complicated picture, with the ultra lightweight emerging out of the interaction of different actors and actions, some of them planned, some of them unforeseen.

**Watt, P W**

**University of East London**

**Under Siege in the London Suburbs: Mixophobia, Racisms and Imagined Communities in the Thames Gateway**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This paper examines debates about whiteness, racism, national and local identities with reference to findings from a British Academy research project undertaken in an Essex suburb given the pseudonym 'Eastside'. The research focused on those middle-class and working-class homeowners who had moved to Eastside from London during the previous ten years. These Eastsiders exemplified what Bauman has referred to as 'mixophobia', a negative relationship to difference and diversity. There were three main spatial foci for this mixophobic siege mentality.

The first focus was inner London, where many of the respondents had previously lived, but from where they had escaped via a process of 'white flight' to Essex. The second spatial focus was the Eastside locality and the sense that outsiders were beginning to move in thereby threatening the social exclusivity of the suburb. The third focus was the nation and the frequent claim made that 'the English' had been too tolerant and that immigrants were overrunning the country. The racialised notion of being under siege therefore operated at different spatial scales (the local, sub-regional and the national), but these came together into a resentful submerged racist politics that had no 'natural' political home. New Labour was routinely castigated for its 'lax' immigration policies, but the Conservatives were not highly regarded either and there was also little overt support for the British National Party. The paper concludes by considering how notions of loss of imagined communities can help make sense of the empirical findings.

**Webster, A.**

**University of York**

**Social science and stem cells research: key aspects and implications of the ESRC's programme**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Science and Technology

EB.1.41

This paper introduces a stream within the BSA Conference dedicated to the current research being pursued by UK social scientists exploring the socio-economic, political and cultural dynamics of stem cell research. The paper identifies the core themes within these three areas and identifies some of the broader implications that emergent results have for both sociology and for the engagement of sociology with science and policy-making.

Webster, F.

City University

**Campaigning in a changing Information Environment: The Anti-War and Peace Movement in Britain and New Media**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

This paper reports ongoing ESRC-funded research projects concerned with Information War (Robins and Webster, 1999; Webster 2003, 2006; Pickerill and Webster 2006). It highlights ways in which war now operates in an information environment that appears increasingly 'chaotic' (McNair 2006), being pervasive, instantaneous, massively expanded, highly unpredictable and continuous. This situation subverts approaches to information and communication that operate with traditional models of media control (Tumber and Webster 2006).

The paper will focus on an under-researched dimension of Information War, the social movements today that coalesce as the anti-war and peace movement. It will report empirical work from the United Kingdom where a range of anti-war and peace movements operate with a range of new media and develop coalitions from diverse constituencies.

The paper will identify key features of web sites, digital photography, e-mail, list serves, as well as mobile telephony, drawing attention to common features as well as to particular dimensions of the anti-war and peace movement's use of ICTs. It will examine ways in which the anti-war and peace movements use new media to frame, contest and amplify information about contemporary war. It will trace ways in which new media allow innovation in campaigns as well as identify continuities amongst groups involved in what is a diverse movement (e.g. maintaining the established political practices of particular groups; expressing long held values in form and content of web sites).

White, S., Hall, C. and Peckover, S.

University of Huddersfield

**The Descriptive Tyranny of The Common Assessment Framework: Technology, Child Welfare and Professional Practice**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

E-Society

EB.G.08

In response to longstanding concerns about child welfare and protection, the Government in England has developed a series of initiatives which attempt to monitor and regulate 'children causing concern', collectively called the Information Sharing and Assessment initiative (ISA). Earlier identification and improved communication between professionals are seen as the solution. New technology is being deployed to support such initiatives. In addition to Local Authorities setting up a database of all children in their area, the child index, on which professionals are able to indicate their concerns, a national standard assessment tool, the common assessment framework (CAF), is being implemented, whereby all agencies and all professional groups use the same referral and assessment system, which can be e-enabled. The CAF rests on a premise that a 'common language' of child concern needs to be nurtured in child welfare agencies. This paper reports on the findings of a study, funded under the ESRC e-Society Programme, to complete in May 2007. It focuses on the CAF and its effect on professional practice and on the constructions of need and concern produced by the intersection of the discourses and vocabularies of child welfare with the 'descriptive tyrannies' prescribed by the framework. Does the 'holistic approach' envisaged in these technologies instead result in easily categorised, monologic 'digital identities'? How far do professionals embrace these technologies but in doing so promote systems in which they lose control of their narratives? Or do they resist such forms, undermining the system by inaccuracies and incomplete practices?

Wilbraham, L. A.

University of KwaZulu-Natal

**Parental communication with youth about sex in HIV/Aids epidemic in South Africa: Raced, classed and cultural appropriations of Lovelines**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Bodyworks and Performance

EB.1.63

LoveLife is a South African sexual health promotion organization that has deployed multimedia and community outreach campaigns around HIV risk-awareness, targeting youth as a risky group; and to a lesser extent, targeting their panicky parents. This paper presents a discourse analytical exploration of parental engagement with a fragment of the latter risk-prevention technology. Lovelines was a didactic textual series in Fairlady, a South African women's magazine, instructing mothers on how sex should be talked about with young people to inoculate them against the risk of HIV/Aids. My reading of this media discourse, and mothers' appropriation of it, sought to examine how the primary target audience of middle classed mothers were persuaded to adopt particular communicative positions in epidemic. Foucault's normative apparatus of family-sexuality-risk concerns distribution of expertise, and self-responsibilization of disciplinary power. This finds mothers governmentally positioned as relay points between 'public' (health, economy, cultural) and 'private' (family, childrearing, sex) apparatuses, tasked with appropriately socializing a new generation of sexually responsible, HIV-free citizens.

This paper reads interactive discourse from mixed groups of parents who discussed Lovelines and their own sex-communication practices with their children. Foucauldian argument about subject positioning examines how parents positioned themselves in relation to the offered expertise in Lovelines (cf. Fairclough); and positioned one another during the discussions (cf. Wetherell). Analysis circles around the partial 'buy-in' to western psychological technologies in Lovelines on talking with children about sex 'openly' and 'frequently'; and appropriation fitted contextual contingencies that were gendered, raced, classed and acculturated.

Williams, A.

University of Nottingham

**Post-feminism at Work?: The Experiences of Female Journalists**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Media Worlds

EB.1.105

Journalism is a distinctive occupation: in contrast to the production process of many other organisations, the output changes every day. Some journalists continue to claim their writing is completely objective. However, previous research has noted that this process is unlikely to be conducted in total isolation from journalists' personal beliefs. Journalistic output is therefore likely to be shaped by common-sense values held within news-making routines and practices. My research explores the possibility that there may be a reflexive relationship between producer and product.

Previous studies of UK newspapers and women's magazines have highlighted a tendency to reflect 'post-feminist' ideas within journalistic output. These imply that feminism is no longer needed because gender equality has already been fully achieved. I am currently interviewing a sample of 40 female journalists working for UK regional/national newspapers and women's magazines. Early findings have shown that many are wary about expressing a feminist viewpoint at work, especially within their writing, as feminism is deemed 'unfashionable and irrelevant' within the journalistic culture. Initial results also indicate that those who have had children, are more likely to personally question the truth of such post-feminist beliefs, with many having experienced career difficulties as a woman with young children. This presentation will provide an overview of the research process so far, addressing issues arising from the preliminary analysis of data. It will consider the nature of the relationship which may exist between the way female journalists experience and think about their occupation, and their beliefs and understandings about gender equality as an issue.

Williams, K., Hollingworth, S.

London Metropolitan University

**"the comprehensive experience": white middle class families, social mixing and the urban comprehensive.**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Education

EB.1.62

Education research suggests that there is 'white middle class flight' from urban comprehensives. This paper draws on qualitative interviews with 63 white middle class families based in London as part of an ESRC funded study in three cities exploring the motivations and commitments of 'white urban middle class' parents who have chosen inner-city comprehensives for their children.

The paper examines the constructions of whiteness, middle classness and the raced and classed 'other' in parents' accounts of choosing to educate their children in inner-city schools, and their children's narratives about their experiences. This paper explores how these constructions govern the types of experiences and friendships that young people form both in and out of the school context. It argues that these parents and young people construct the raced and classed 'other' both as a learning resource and as a potential source of danger and that parental desire for both social mixing and social reproduction can serve to construct some friendships as 'risky' or 'rewarding' and others as 'safe'. Families' discourses about social mixing have echoes in a 'gap year traveller' rhetoric which positions white middle class young people as seeking out authentic experience of other cultures and insights into 'real life' that enable them to become "global citizens". This paper argues that these constructions can militate against young people forming deeper and equal friendships with their peers from different backgrounds reinforcing Butler and Robson's 'tectonic' notion of relationships between racial and class groups in schools.

Wilson, R.

London School of Economics

**What's in a name? Meanings, memories and connections**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

Like Juliet's question to Romeo, my research asks what's in a name? Specifically, my line of enquiry looks at the use of last names within the context of marriage. The research examines women's experiences of conventional marital naming (a woman's adoption of her husband's last name), less conventional naming (such as a hyphenation) and unconventional naming (such as a woman's retention of her own last name). In-depth interviews are used to document the personal stories of 20 women living in two English cities. The conversations explore what meanings the women apply to their names and what memories and connections their name(s) hold. The interviewees are also asked to describe their journey through marital naming, which will include an account of the factors influencing their decisions. A method of narrative analysis is being used to examine the connection between the women's names and their self-perceptions, with particular attention being paid to the words the women use to express their opinions and naming experiences. This method of analysis should uncover what the women's stories reveal about their relationships, as well as their sense of identity and individual agency. This paper focuses on some of the challenges and dilemmas related to using narrative analysis to analyse this intimate material.

**Wooden, W.S.**

**California State Polytechnic University**

**juvenile fire-setters in cross-cultural perspective: Sacramento, California, and London, England**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Cyberlives and New Social Spaces

EB.1.46

Juvenile fire-setters in two locales were the focus of this intensive study. Case files of some 112 arsonists apprehended in Sacramento, California, in 2003; and case files of 132 fire-setters investigated in London, England, in the same time period were analysed in great detail. Very similar characteristics were found when looking at the behavioural patterns of the two groups. Fire-setters by age group, gender, ethnicity, type of fire-setter (playing with matches, crying for help, delinquent, and severely disturbed), family situation, origin of fire, and the specific location of the fire set, were examined. Selective case studies are briefly presented, as well as a discussion of legal and treatment options, some of which are unique to each locale.

**Woodiwiss, J.**

**Identity and memory: Finding the self in narratives of childhood sexual abuse**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Memory and Narrative

EB.1.04

The self of the twenty-first century is increasingly located within a therapeutic culture that is encroaching more and more into all aspects of our everyday lives. Within this culture we are encouraged to work on, improve and better our selves at the same time as we are encouraged to search for, uncover and make contact with our authentic, true, 'inner selves'. Nowhere is this 'contradictory self' more evident than in the literature of the sexual abuse recovery movement. This paper draws on an ESRC funded research project which looked at women's engagement with narratives of childhood sexual abuse. The stories they came to tell were based on 'continuous', 'recovered' and 'false' memories of having been sexually abused as children. I explore the experiences of sixteen women who negotiated their own path through the sexual abuse recovery literature in the process of finding, making sense of, or creating a self (or selves) which they were happy with.

**Woods, B.**

**The University of York**

**Towards a socio-technical account of food allergies**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Food

EB.G.08

Recently allergies are being recognised as an acute contemporary socio-medical problem. But while public concern has intensified, there is still much debate and some scepticism within the medical profession about the 'true' extent of the allergic condition. Indeed current disputes over the prevalence, diagnosis, aetiology and treatment of allergies has provided space for linking allergies to our 'western way of life' and to a wider discourse of anti-consumerism, environmentalism, and the risks associated with late modernity. Yet, despite being a topic ripe for detailed sociological investigation, allergies remain an area where there has been little sociological research.

The focus of this paper is on food allergies and food intolerance (or sensitivity). The aim is to survey the ways in which different actors shape the production and articulation of food allergies (most notably within the laboratory and the clinic, but also in the home and the marketplace) and to highlight how these interactions (particularly between food, allergens, professionals, 'patients' and testing equipment) shape the processes of discovery and explanation. It will then go on to explore the ways in which various actors attempt to solidify or make salient particular versions of food allergies in certain domains, while social practices and competing forms of categorization may still leave them uncertain or incomplete in others.

**Woodthorpe, K.**

**University of Sheffield**

**Are we witnessing a 'revival' of the cemetery? The late-modern complexity of the (dis)enchantment of the dead**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 14:00-15:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

This paper assesses the influence of technologies within our understandings of bodily disposal and mourning, grounded in ethnographic data from a project on the contemporary cemetery. Examining the (dis)enchantment of disposal and mourning in contemporary British society, it pays attention to their romantic origins in the nineteenth century garden cemetery, highlighting the ideological basis of 'moral improvement' which inspired the cemeteries of today.

Walter (1994) represents the cemetery as part of an ongoing 'revival' of death, yet this paper asks whether cemetery-based memorialising constitutes a re-enchantment of mourning which evokes nineteenth century romanticism - or whether the cemetery's regulatory and technological requirements point to a continued modern disenchantment with death.

These debates reflect the paradoxical nature of death within contemporary society - something both highly visible and invisible (Noys, 2005). What this paper suggests is that technologies can now simultaneously cover and uncover the reality of death and disposal. This is evidenced in the cemetery where the prominence of cremation affords a visually understated method of disposal. However, evidence also suggests that some individuals are rejecting this technological solution, and opting for more romantic and 'enchanted' approaches to both disposal and mourning, ones which burial appears to foster. The data to be presented reveal a tension between rationality and romanticism and the way in which this is managed by both staff and visitors to the cemetery is central to this paper. In this way the impact of technology on the (dis)enchantment of death and disposal is assessed.

Wright, N., Millar, K, Tompkins, S

University of Nottingham

**Animal ethics, animal welfare science and sociology: completing a virtuous circle**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Animal Human Connections

EB.1.01

The late 1990s saw a renewed effort amongst scientists and ethicists to work collaboratively towards the common goal of understanding animal welfare. This acquired added urgency with technological developments in the biosciences, raising questions about our proper relation with the animal world and what it means to be human. There is work in sociology which can link with animal ethics and animal welfare science by bringing empirical research of the relations between ourselves and other species. While the fields of animal welfare science and animal ethics have traditionally been consulted over issues of animals and society, neither science or ethical reflection can alone fully answer questions about animal and human relations. Sociology has a key role to play in a converging field. This paper reviews work within sociology of animals and society, and explores trajectories and approaches by which the different fields might constructively work together.

Kahoruko, Y.

Yamaguchi University

**The Changes and Restructuring of the Urban Underclass in the Greater Tokyo Area**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-17:00

Global Cities, Local Lives

EB.G.11

This presentation explains the changes and restructuring of the urban underclass area, taking a case of Yokohama, which is one of the major cities in the Greater Tokyo Area. In this poster, the following three impacts are examined; (1) that of remodeling of the inner area on restructuring of the underclass (2) that of modernization and rationalization of the dock work on the underclass, (3) that of globalization on the underclass.

Even after the port was requisitioned after WWII, demand for dock workers gradually increased. This was due to the transportation of support goods under the requisition, and also due to the restarting of private trading after 1949. Many of those jobless came and worked in the port and this resulted in the development of many slums. In the 1950s, the remodeling of the inner area started and the slums were demolished. Among the residents, the single men were moved to a street of cheap lodging houses. Before long, the area developed as a town of day-laborers. After 1967, container shipping started so that many dock workers lost their jobs.

At the end of the 1980s, a period of economic prosperity, many migrants from Asian countries came to the town and worked as day-laborers. At the maximum, one-fifth of the population was migrants. But with the economic decline since the mid 1990s, the number of the migrants decreased. Aging and homelessness are the two major issues of the town today.

Yaneva, A

The University of Manchester

**Chasing Authorship in Architecture**

Friday 13th April 2007 at 15:30-18:00

Arts, Design and Architecture

EB.G.06

In recent years we have been witnessing several interesting cases of "star" architects making allegation in plagiarism. These controversies bring to the fore the subtle complexities underlying the collective nature of architectural design. Instead of relying on established definitions of "creative originality", I will follow the protagonists in these controversies (architects, model makers, judges, experts, etc.) and will witness their own definitions of building, design and authorship. For instance in 2000 in a letter of protest to the German parliament Daniel Libeskind accused Peter Eisenman of ripping off his Jewish Museum garden in Berlin; in 2001 Rem Koolhaas, winner of the Pritzker Architecture Prize, was forced to defend his reputation in the English High Court in a case brought by a British architect who claimed that his diploma project drawings were used as a basis for the Koolhaas-designed Kunsthal in Rotterdam. To analyse such cases, I will follow how scale models and drawings are used as proofs in lawsuits, how judges, experts and architects engage in procedures of establishing similarities in shape, configuration and dimensions between plans and an already-erected-building, between two sets of models or two sets of drawings. The controversies surrounding plagiarism provide us with an essential resource to render traceable the mechanisms of attributing authorship to a building.

Yokoyama, K

Hiroshima University, Japan

**Neo-liberal governmentality in the English and Japanese higher education systems**

Thursday 12th April 2007 at 11:30-13:00

Education

EB.1.62

The purpose of the study is to identify common patterns in central authorities' steering to the universities and institutional power in neo-liberal, mass higher education regimes, bringing about convergence of different higher education settings. The study concomitantly elucidates persisting differences in central authorities' regulation and institutional power between them. The paper examines neo-liberal practices in relation to governmentality, autonomy, and institutional self-regulation and innovation. The study focuses upon, what Foucault (1991) identifies, 'governmentality', or a form of state reason, and what is against collectivist ideas and related to diversity, such as autonomous and self-regulating forms and individualism. It takes two cases of the English and Japanese higher education systems. The study is significant because it explores Foucault's concept of 'governmentality' relating to neo-liberalism by giving attention to contradiction containing neo-liberal doctrine, the pattern of interaction, and conditions which brings about higher education change.

The study argues that change towards being convergent in terms of the mode of governance in England and Japan can be mainly explained by political rationality which contains ideas used to respond to practical financial problems. Concomitantly, existing structural and system conditions as well as historical differences between English and Japanese higher education endure the difference of neo-liberal governmentality between the two.

Yuill, C., Crinson, I.

The Robert Gordon University

**New Technology, Alienation and Health.**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Health and Technology

EB.1.45

In several sections of 'Capital' Marx discusses and analyzes the impact of technology on the worker. He asserted that technology contributes to the disenchanting state of affairs he theorises as alienation. New 'weightless' technologies, particularly the internet, promised to bring about almost revolutionary change in the workplace, and usher in a new age of freedom and autonomy banishing the problems of 'heavy' industrial technology. We wish to counter the assumption that 'new' technology is liberating, and will argue that it is timely to reconsider the Marxian theory of alienation in the context of the impact of these new technologies on health. Here we will emphasize the materialist, biological, embodied and emotional basis of Marx's ideas, and develop these ideas in the context of recent theoretical debates within (medical) sociology about embodiment and emotions. The paper ends by reviewing examples of health research in the light of the four aspects of alienation that Marx identifies: product alienation, process alienation, fellow being alienation and human nature alienation.

Yuval-Davis. N.

University of East London

**'Identity, identity politics and the constructionism debate'. Paper in the symposium, New ways of knowing: bending the paradigm of identity research**

Saturday 14th April 2007 at 09:00-11:00

Open Stream

EB.1.40

The debate between essentialist and constructionist modes of identity theorization has been part of the political debate on identity politics and the implications of their specific mode of political mobilization. The paper engages with these debates, arguing that the replacement of essentialist notions of identities with 'strategic essentialism' did not really solve some of the important analytical and political issues involved. To do so, the paper focuses on three main issues. Firstly, it explores the relationships between individual and collective identities; secondly, it questions the location and boundaries of the notion of 'identity' both analytically and politically; and thirdly, it relates the notion of identity' to related concepts such as 'empowerment', 'hybridity', 'community'. The illustrations of many of the points raised in the paper come from our research project 'Identity, performance and social action: using community theatre among refugees' which is part of the ESRC research programme on 'Identities and Social Action'. In this research project we examine processes of identity construction, authorization and performance that took place in participatory community theatre events (Playback and Forum Theatre) which were organized in Kosovan, Kurdish, Somali and mixed refugee organizations.

# POSTERS

There are two designated poster viewing times  
15:00 – 15:30 on Thursday 12th April 2007 and  
11:00-11:30 on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 in Room EB.G.07.

Presenters will be available during this time to discuss their work.  
Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.  
Posters are listed in alphabetical order of first author.

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*Blood, A.L.*

*University of Surrey*

## **Connecting Theory and Practice? Actor-Network Theory and Children's Mental Health Services: Methodological Issues.**

This poster presentation will highlight some of the methodological issues that have arisen during the development of a research design intended to enable the exploration of the 'social connections' within children's mental health services, using Actor-Network Theory. Children's mental health services are currently structured into a four tiered system that incorporates all those working with children within universal services, for example Schools and Health Visiting, through to those who work within specialised in-patient units. But, this 'network' around children's mental health and illness extends even further to incorporate a variety of non-human actors, such as policy documents or case notes, as well as the children and families themselves. If and how these entities connect or otherwise, and similarly, how the 'child' and 'mental health and illness' as objects are interpreted, represented, translated, and connected around within the network may have major implications for multi-disciplinary practice and for how children experience mental health services. Yet, in attempting to transform these sociological ideas into a 'concrete' research design, a number of issues became evident. Four of the main challenges that had to be addressed will be presented: the first, was how to adequately 'capture' the network; the second, was how to sample and contain data generation; the third was how to incorporate ideas about the child as a 'subject' as well as an 'object' being passed around the network; and finally, the fourth issue was the translation of the theoretical framework to others, including those who will be participating in the research.

*Burnett, J.*

*University of East London*

## **Running into the real: scenes from the second peak of the baby boomer generation**

Building upon my PhD 'All about Thirtysomething: an exploration of the value of the concept of generation in sociology,' (2005) this longitudinal research project is following a generation through adulthood. A central problematic is the concept of generation, which, in all of its ambiguity, theoretical richness and difficulty, carries the potential of insight into new subjectivities including those grounded in concepts of ageing, as well as allowing us to consider situational and locational approaches which show us powerful shaping structures playing out across long, deep, time. The project necessarily engages with other concepts such as cohort and lifecourse. The problem of generation as it stands relies heavily on Mannheim's (1952) theory of social generation. The richness which it affords is limited by its (at best) gender neutral frame which relies upon a concept of generation rooted in the externalised, public world of social relations and a received view in Sociology of generations which is overly concentrated on a 'Big History' model of generational formation. This has tended to underplay the diversity of generational formations and experience which for some may extend across the lifecourse. A problem in the sociology of knowledge arises with the tendency to a discrete treatment of the familial-kinship and socio-historical concepts of generations in separate bodies of theory.

This poster explores some of the scenes of the generation, and pulls out some of the theoretical problems encountered in making sense of them.

# POSTERS

There are two designated poster viewing times  
15:00 – 15:30 on Thursday 12th April 2007 and  
11:00-11:30 on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 in Room EB.G.07.

Presenters will be available during this time to discuss their work.  
Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.  
Posters are listed in alphabetical order of first author.

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*Dell, J.*

Elmira College

## **Culture Shock and Cultural Immersion: Students' Experiences Abroad**

Rather than remaining on campus for the entire year, students often choose to study abroad. Colleges and universities in the US offer different programs such as a term/semester abroad, Junior Year Abroad (JYA), or in the case of a particular small liberal arts institution in the US, Term III travel. These programs allow students to experience cultures and engage in topics of study that traditional coursework does not allow for. This paper argues that students formulate certain expectations for their travel and depending on where the trip takes place, expectations will likely vary. Further, the author proves that students in this study experienced a certain degree of culture shock no matter where they went outside the United States in part due to their initial stereotypes. This empirical data shows whether the students' encounters validated these stereotypes and what the students took away from their time of campus.

Finally, the study shows how the students dealt with culture shock and how they might prepare differently in the future. Understanding the ways in which students experience culture shock and in turn, find ways around it is important for the international community in order to foster greater understanding for other cultures and the opportunity for increased cross-cultural sociology.

*Stanley, T., Perez-y-Perez, M.*

University of Canterbury, New Zealand

## **Researching Sex: A Toolkit for Managing the Mess**

The treatment of sex within social sciences methodological literature has tended to present rather static and tidy sex worlds. In this poster, we argue that such traditional approaches for researching sex worlds only capture parts of these complex and messy worlds while repressing or missing others. Following Latour, we present a methodological toolkit that assisted us to resist any tidying-up (that is editing), and allow the researcher to co-exist within the heterogeneous worlds of those organising and doing sex. We tracked the connections and relationships between humans and things such as towels, lubricant, condoms, medication bottles, money, registers and sex aids, as a means to provide a new and interesting way to research sex. These objects of sex become central in the research agenda. The researcher follows the various relationships that are mobilised around and between these things. Our own ethnographic studies of sexual organisation: living with HIV/AIDS and the organisation of sex work, bring to the fore the many things contained within the fields of research that are often overlooked. These things all provided rich detail about the sexual negotiations, organisation and practices for each group of participants. Further, the explicit weaving of us, as an HIV negative, gay man and a woman working in the sex industry, facilitated a set of relationships that contributed greatly to our research outcomes. It was this 'entering' and 'following' that facilitated rich and meaningful qualitative data.

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*Versteegh, M.*

## **The construction of Facts and Identity in Art research on Rembrandt's oeuvre.**

This poster is about an ethnographic research about the construction of facts in art research. Using the methodology of Actor-network theory two aspects of the Rembrandt Research Project Foundation are investigated. The first object of analysis is the laboratory research that studies paint-layers. The second object of analysis is the historicity of facts.

The findings of art research into Rembrandt's paintings can make a good argument either for or against the authenticity of Rembrandt's paintings. However, the scientific investigation does not reveal a non-social timeless truth. Rather, scientific investigation constructs facts about Rembrandt and his paintings and therefore (re)defines Rembrandt's oeuvre. Since Rembrandt's oeuvre undergoes change with each newly found fact, it would be appropriate to emphasize the temporary character of the knowledge generated by art research.

*Zitzelsberger, H., McKeever, P., Vigneux, A., Chambon, A., and Morgan, K.*

## **Time for girls and boys in a pediatric hemodialysis unit**

Most Canadian children survive after kidney failure by relying permanently on complex regimens involving dialysis or transplantation. The treatment goal is transplantation as soon as possible after diagnosis. However, often this is not possible due to the short supply of kidneys. Over the past four decades, hemodialysis treatments have become a common intervention and usually take place in a specialized ambulatory pediatric hospital-based setting. Hemodialysis require girls and boys to be conjoined to a hemodialysis machine for 3 or 4 hours, 3 or 4 times a week, for weeks, months, or years until they receive a kidney transplant. Hence, their lives are characterized by on-going intermittent temporal disruptions, socio-spatial dislocations, and technological dependence. This poster presentation will describe our study about the experiences of time, space, and technology of children who receive hemodialysis. Girls' and boys' perceptions of hemodialysis, participation in the temporal, spatial, and technological aspects of a hemodialysis unit, and accommodation and negotiation of hemodialysis regimens will be explored through an ethnographic study at urban hospital in Toronto, Canada. Assuming that children's experiences are materially lived, socially produced, and technologically mediated, the conceptual framework merges perspectives from geographical and temporal theories, philosophy of technology, and human embodiment. The study findings will contribute to understandings about gendered embodiment, temporality, spatiality, and technology in the lives of children with kidney failure. They also will provide knowledge about children's perceptions of and responses to the hemodialysis unit and associated treatments.

# NEARBY RESTAURANTS

## **Super Star Excel**

**[www.superstarlondon.com/excel](http://www.superstarlondon.com/excel)**

**Address:** Unit R1 Warehouse, 2 Western Gateway, Royal Victoria North, E16 1DR

**Tel:** 020 7474 0808

**Nearest Rail Station:** Custom House Tube Station 258m

**Approx food cost per head: £33**

**Chinese Food**

Just a hop & a skip from the Excel DLR station, this 19th-century warehouse has been converted into a stylish Chinese restaurant offering authentic Cantonese cuisine & daily dim sum. The smart upstairs features black marble floors & starched table linens with a few sunny tables out front, while downstairs is a rabbit warren of slick private rooms equipped with flatscreen TVs for football or karaoke. Hong Kong chefs handcraft the popular dim sum alongside the bestselling lobster with ginger & spring onions & shredded black pepper beef with asparagus. Live music on Fridays & Saturdays.

## **Nakon Thai Waterfront**

**[www.nakhonthai.co.uk](http://www.nakhonthai.co.uk)**

**Address:** Waterfront Studios, Royal Victoria Docks, 1 Dock Road, E16 1AG

**Tel:** 020 7474 5510

**Nearest Rail Station:** Royal Victoria Tube Station 513m

**Approx food cost per head: £30**

**Thai Food**

Quick service, 'nice atmosphere' & a 'great location' overlooking Royal Victoria Dock leave some thinking that this relative newcomer 'deserves to be much busier'. The home-style food is made entirely from scratch, even down to wrapping the spring rolls, with emphasis placed on cooking authentic dishes the proper way, from the old favourites to the spicy sizzling seafood hotplate & char-grilled sirloin steak with lemongrass & peppercorn sauce. A decent selection of Old & New World wines is accompanied by Polynesian cocktails & mojitos for a pre-dinner boost.

## **The Gun**

**[www.thegundocklands.com](http://www.thegundocklands.com)**

**Address:** 27 Coldharbour, Docklands, E14 9NS

**Tel:** 020 7515 5222

**Nearest Rail Station:** Blackwall Tube Station 677m

**Approx food cost per head: £40**

**Gastropub**

This pub offers terrific modern European cooking & a great atmosphere. It's a stiff walk from Canary Wharf, but you can warm up in winter in front of log fires, while there's a delightful riverside terrace for summer. The main dining area features crisp linen & fresh flowers & there are notable private rooms. But it is the generously portioned food that really captures the imagination; current favourites include moist potted duck, savoury mutton pie topped with tender flaky pastry & the outrageously good sticky toffee pudding. Pub grub (sausages, sandwiches) is served in the bar. Service is generally fast & friendly while an impressive, mostly French wine list is broken down into user-friendly style categories, with more than two dozen choices by the glass.

## **Mez Bar & Restaurant**

**[www.mexbar.com](http://www.mexbar.com)**

**Address:** 571 Manchester Road, E14 3NX

**Tel:** 020 7005 0421

**Nearest Rail Station:** Crossharbour Tube Station 345m

**Approx food cost per head: £28**

**Middle Eastern**

The first of what is planned to be a chain, this new Turkish could feed the entire Isle of Dogs with its enormous (200-plus covers), two-storey sprawl on an otherwise residential stretch of Manchester Road. Set menus cover the usual suspects (hoummos, kisir, borek), while lemon sole cooked in spinach, almond & white wine or char-grilled, cheese-stuffed chicken breast with creamy mushroom sauce, offers something more substantial. The affordable European wine list includes a token Turkish red & white & plenty by the glass. To finish, choose between Turkish coffee prepared tableside or the chef's special milk pudding with honey, berries, nuts & pomegranate seeds.

## **Memsaheb on Thames**

**[www.memsaheb.com](http://www.memsaheb.com)**

**Address:** 65-67 Amsterdam Road, E14 3UU

**Tel:** 020 7538 3008

**Nearest Rail Station:** Mudchute Tube Station 448m

**Approx food cost per head: £25**

**Indian**

Set in the far corner of a quiet housing development in a smart & tidy space, the riverfront setting with pleasant outdoor patio is an added bonus to the authentic subcontinental cooking. The versatile menu offers the usual jalfrezi, biryani & homecooked naans next to more unusual but bestselling tandoori sea bass, Punjabi-style lamb shank & mixed vegetables with mustard seeds & yoghurt. Stocking an otherwise decent selection of affordable wines, the infamous Liebfraumilch might just come in handy for intrepid diners braving the 'staff curry': an extra-fiery special that changes daily. Bookings recommended at the weekend.

# ON THE DOORSTEP

Docklands is ideally located for access to a wide range of shops. Gallion's Reach, a major retail park, is just ten minutes walk away along the Royal Docks Road, or one stop on the DLR. The park includes over 30 branches of famous names including Next, Borders, WH Smith, Boots, Sportsworld, Game and HMV, most of them offering late-night shopping throughout the week. There are also eating places and a 24/7 Tesco superstore.

Just along the Royal Docks Road from Gallion's Reach, Beckton Triangle Retail Park has more large stores and food outlets, while at nearby East Beckton there's a large ASDA supermarket.

A short ride on the DLR will also take you to Canary Wharf, with its large underground shopping mall, pubs, bars, cafés, restaurants, and entertainment venues, while nearby St Katherine's Dock is home to shops, bars and restaurants around an attractive marina.

## LONDON ATTRACTIONS

London is brimming with exciting things to see and do. Enjoy the stunning views from the London Eye, explore the Tate Modern or soak up the historical sights of St Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London as you experience the past, present and future of this fantastic city.

Top Attractions Include:

### **London Eye**

**Address:** Jubilee Gardens, South Bank, SE1

**Booking / Information Line:** 0870 5000 600

**Nearest Station:** Waterloo Tube or Rail / Westminster Tube

### **National Gallery**

**Address:** Trafalgar Square, WC2N

**Phone:** 0207 747 2885

**Admission:** Free

**Nearest Station:** Leicester Square Tube

### **Tate Modern**

**Address:** Bankside, SE1

**Phone:** 020 7887 8000

**Nearest Station:** Southwark Tube

### **St. Paul's Cathedral**

**Address:** Ludgate Hill, EC4

**Phone:** 020 7236 4128

**Nearest Station:** St Paul's Tube

### **British Museum**

**Address:** Great Russell Street, WC1B

**Phone:** 020 7323 8000

**Admission:** Free

**Nearest Station:** Russell Square Tube

### **Natural History Museum**

**Address:** Cromwell Road, SW7

**Phone:** 020 7942 5011

**Admission:** Free

**Nearest Station:** South Kensington Tube

### **Tower of London**

**Address:** HM Tower of London, EC3N

**Phone:** 0870 756 6060

**Nearest Station:** Tower Bridge Tube

### **Westminster Abbey**

**Address:** Parliament Square, SW1P

**Phone:** 020 7222 5152

**Nearest Station:** Westminster Tube

For more attractions & information, please visit [www.visitlondon.com](http://www.visitlondon.com)

