

## CSW PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE: GENERATIONS OF SCHOLARSHIP



**Ed and Penny Kanner with Kathleen McHugh at the CSW Awards Luncheon on June 5, 2012**

Scholarship and research are generative and generational, as was illustrated in many ways at the CSW Awards Luncheon. Tables of awardees included parents and advisors and mentors. Some of our donors received CSW awards twenty years ago, when they were starting out and they all endow awards or give CSW money to support up and coming generations of scholars. Two longtime supporters of CSW, Penny Kanner and her husband Ed recently made a very generous donation to CSW. I have named this fund the "Dr. Penny Kanner Next Generation Fund." It will support the professional and scholarly development of UCLA junior faculty who are doing innovative scholarship in any discipline that focuses on CSW mission areas. The fund will support their research through mentorship across generations and reflects the scholarly vision of Dr. Penny Kanner who values feminist scholarship that pushes beyond traditional historical frameworks to open up new areas and approaches to research. Junior faculty completing their first monographs will be nominated and compete for funding for a manuscript workshop. The funding will cover the costs of

bringing in a senior scholar with expertise in the junior faculty's scholarly area. This senior scholar will lead the workshop, which will also include UCLA faculty and graduate students in the field, to review and advise on the completed manuscript in a workshop setting. The junior scholar will also have funding for a UCLA graduate assistant working in their area of scholarship who will attend the workshop and assist in its implementation. Through this process, three generations of scholars will convene for mentorship across generations that will also foster the publication of new and innovative work.

– Kathleen McHugh

june 2012

CSWupdate

# SARAH HALEY

## Q&A WITH NEW ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN WOMEN'S STUDIES



A NEW FACULTY MEMBER in the Department of Women's Studies, Sarah Haley came to UCLA in Fall of 2011. She received her Ph.D. in African American Studies and American Studies from Yale University in 2010 and was a post-doctoral fellow at Princeton University's Center for African American Studies from 2010-2011. She is working on a book entitled "Engendering Captivity: Black Women and Punishment in Georgia After the Civil War." This project is based on the research in her dissertation, which received the 2010 Lerner-Scott Dissertation Prize in U.S. Women's History from the Organization of American Historians. She is currently teaching "African American Women's History; Race, Gender, and Punishment; and Power." Recently she generously agreed to talk with *CSW Update* about her work and about being at UCLA.

## WHAT ATTRACTED YOU TO UCLA AND THE WOMEN'S STUDIES DEPARTMENT HERE?

*I think of myself as an interdisciplinary historian, and my work focuses on the intersection of race, gender, and class in US history. I was trained in the interdisciplinary fields of African American Studies and American Studies, and my research has always focused on women and gender. The Department of Women's Studies at UCLA was so attractive because of the interdisciplinary and innovative work on gender and race that faculty in the department were doing; so, I was inspired and excited to join an intellectual community with such warm and brilliant colleagues. There were also many overlaps in my intellectual interests and those of the other faculty, who are researching questions of gender and state violence, women of color feminism, and black feminism, and critical examinations of the archive. I also felt so lucky to join one of the few Women's Studies departments in the country with a doctoral program; so, the possibility of mentoring and teaching graduate students in the field was very exciting. It really is a unique and vibrant department and I feel very fortunate to be part of it.*

## WHERE DID YOU GROW UP? WHAT'S IT BEEN LIKE ADAPTING TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA?

*I grew up in Brooklyn, New York, which is very different from Los Angeles. Los Angeles has been*

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*a real adjustment, but I'm enjoying it more and more as I get to know the city. I miss living in a dense city, where the streets are filled with tons of people who are all very different. But what I'm enjoying most about LA so far is getting to know the different neighborhoods; it takes a bit more work than New York but it's a fun project. What I love about LA is the slower pace, and at UCLA everyone has been so warm and generous that I'm really beginning to take to the city.*

## WHAT WERE YOUR EARLY INFLUENCES? TEACHERS? MENTORS? WAS FEMINISM PART OF YOUR UPBRINGING?

*I was lucky to have several important teachers and mentors early on. My father and grandmother were the most important influences; my father introduced me to a wide array of books*

*and both he and my grandmother encouraged me to read avidly and to push myself to do what I loved. I was raised by my father and I'm not sure he would consider himself a feminist but he was always rereading one of the following authors: Karl Marx, Rosa Luxemburg, Leon Trotsky, Shakespeare, Sylvia Plath, Virginia Woolf, Mary McCarthy, James Baldwin, and Richard Wright. So, it was an eclectic group of literary and political figures that certainly included an influential and particular group of feminists, and I was influenced by all of his interests. One of my most important early reading experiences was when I spontaneously picked up the Autobiography of Assata Shakur from his bookshelf. That book changed my life. It was hugely important to my ultimate decision to study race, gender, and punishment.*

*My grandmother may not have described herself as a feminist, but she combatted gender and racial discrimination with such ferocity that her example remains critical to the personal and scholarly decisions I make. I had an early mentor, Nicole Sanders, who introduced me to the world of African American women's literature, which changed my life, and undergraduate professors Dianne Harriford and Gretchen Holbrook Gerzina, who taught me to read critically and analytically and who introduced me to feminist theory. So I benefitted from a wealth of teachers, inspiration, and encouragement.*

## **WHAT DREW YOU TO GENDER AND RACE STUDIES?**

*I knew for a long time that I wanted to do feminist and antiracist work. When I was in college, I decided I wanted to pursue prisoners' rights law, and after I graduated I worked as a paralegal with the federal defender division of the legal aid society in New York. Indigent criminal defense work is so vital but I felt trapped doing that work. I found myself consistently appealing to racial and gendered stereotypes in order to help a client receive the lowest possible prison sentence. It is such essential and difficult work, and work that can change people's lives dramatically, but I eventually decided that I wanted to pursue research that analyzed the relationship between racial and gender ideology and carceral violence.*

**The prison industrial complex is one of the defining issues of our time. Are we, as a society, going to tolerate historically and globally unprecedented rates of captivity? What does this mean about who we are? How is this driven by the economic exigencies of neoliberalism?**

## **WHAT DO YOU FIND COMPELLING ABOUT STUDYING INCARCERATION AND CAPTIVITY?**

*The prison industrial complex is one of the defining issues of our time. Are we, as a society, going to tolerate historically and globally unprecedented rates of captivity? What does this mean about who we are? How is this driven by the economic exigencies of neoliberalism? How is this historically new or similar to previous moments? Unless we understand and reconcile these issues we will not be able to fully solve the problems of extreme economic inequality, gender violence, political disfranchisement, draconian immigration policy, and what scholar Ruth Wilson Gilmore calls the "organized abandonment" of American cities. Imprisonment creates the*

*condition of possibility for all of these transformations, which are all racial and gendered, and disproportionately impact working class people. Understanding and ending the prison industrial complex is undoubtedly critical to comprehending and changing a number of today's most pressing political and economic problems. And that's to say nothing of the carceral regime's extreme violence and cruelty.*

## **WHAT ARE YOU WORKING ON NOW?**

*I am working on "Engendering Captivity," which is a historical study of imprisoned black women in Georgia after the Civil War. I'm also working on a project that examines African American women's participation in the US labor movement in various sectors.*

# Embodying Modernity

## *Female Nude Advertisements in a Cartoon Pictorial in Early Twentieth Century South China*

**D**URING THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD (1911–1949), the city of Guangzhou (A.K.A. Canton), the capital of Guangdong province in south China, had been regarded as the birthplace of Chinese revolution and known for flourishing political activities. Due to transformation of local gender norms, rising consumerism and a thriving mass culture, Guangzhou was also increasingly westernized and turned into a contested site of the meaning of Chinese modernity. The identification of Guangzhou as a modern city is reflected in a local cartoon pictorial titled *The Sketch* (*Banjiao Manhua*), which provided enter-

tainment for a petty urbanite audience by satirizing the undesirable effects of modernization. Not surprisingly, since the female body was often considered as the symbol of modern society, it became the subject of these cartoonists' fascination and critique. The following discussion seeks to analyze the use of female body, namely nude images featured in the advertisement section of this cartoon pictorial, in 1930s Guangzhou. The choice of this particular focus is closely related to the proliferation of calendar posters (*yuefenpai*) and nude photographs of women in Republican Shanghai, both of which are well-studied themes

in the secondary scholarship but not necessarily the monopoly of Shanghai alone.<sup>1</sup> Instead, like their counterparts in Shanghai, the advertisements in *The Sketch* also displayed the connection between the prevalent use of visual representations of women and the popular imaginary for urban modernity. Women's body, now blatantly

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1. Calendar poster was a type of advertisement that combined the traditional Chinese almanac and the portrait of a beautiful woman. For a study of female imagery in this visual medium, see Ellen J. Laing, *Selling Happiness: Calendar Posters and Visual Cultures in Early-Twentieth Century Shanghai* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2004). A discussion of female nudes in high art journals published in early twentieth century Shanghai can be found in Carrie Waara, "The Bare Truth: Nudes, Sex, and the Modernization Project in Shanghai Pictorials," in *Visual Culture in Shanghai, 1850s-1930s*, ed. Jason C. Kuo (Washington, DC: New Academia Publishing, 2007), 163-203.

exposed to public gaze, enabled the imagination, experimentation, and dispute over the acceptable forms of modern femininity.

Because of the constant warfare among regional warlords and threats of foreign invasion, local intellectuals in the Republican era had been anxiously searching for a cure for China's perceived weakness. They believed that one of the answers lay in the emancipation of the oppressed female population, whose body had been deformed by the cruel customs of foot-binding and breast-binding and unable to give birth to children strong enough to defend the nation. As a result, Guangzhou activists in the mid-1920s launched a natural breast campaign, which took women's body from the hidden inner sphere to the realm of public concern and scrutiny. The western, scientific trope of health and hygiene was constantly evoked to highlight the necessity of promoting natural breasts in order to eliminate the insanitary traditional customs that downgraded women to men's erotic playthings and harmed the health of the nation's future citizens.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, gender reforms such as the natural breast campaign engendered a new image of women's body in the public sphere as a statement of progressive modernity, and had possibly justified the common usage of female

2. Angelina Chin, *Bound to Emancipate: Working Women and Urban Citizenship in Early Twentieth-Century China and Hong Kong* (Plymouth, UK: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2012), 78-80.

nude advertisements in *The Sketch* during the 1930s.

The new public awareness for female body had emerged within the context of rising consumerism and identification of Guangzhou as a modern urban space that simultaneously represented the promise of a bright future and concern with the polluting effects of westernization. The warlord Chen Jitang, who ruled Guangdong province between 1929 and 1936 semi-independently from the Nationalist (a.k.a. Guomindang) regime based in Nanjing, was credited for instituting reform that brought about local economic expansion.<sup>3</sup> Since the 1920s, the Guangzhou Municipal Government also tried to modernize the city landscape by building infrastructure, high-rise architecture and parks, all of which were designed not only to accommodate the needs of the expanding urban population, but generate civic consciousness as well.<sup>4</sup> Such developments fostered the rise of a petty bourgeoisie class, who proudly showcased their urban identity by spending their leisurely hours on savoring Western cuisine, enjoying Western-style entertainment such as dancing, film watching and imported music, pursuing after the latest fashion, and reading popular literature and

3. Nonetheless, some scholars argue that much of the provincial revenue under Chen's rule was extracted to fund his military expenditure. See Alfred H. Y. Lin, "Building and Funding a Warlord Regime: The Experience of Chen Jitang in Guangdong, 1929-1936," *Modern China*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Apr., 2002): 177-212.

4. Virgil K. Y. Ho, *Understanding Canton: Rethinking Popular Culture in the Republican Period* (Oxford: Oxford University, 2005), 36-37.

cartoon magazines.<sup>5</sup> Advertisements were concurrently developed as a response to the driving demand for popular consumption and as a site to exhibit the new public image of Guangzhou.<sup>6</sup> Paradoxically, some local intellectuals also bemoaned the dangerous impact of the alluring cityscape. They lamented that these changes were "threatening the moral souls of its inhabitants, and causing environmental pollution, social inequalities, the collapse of traditional moral codes and the demise of simple and harmonious human relations."<sup>7</sup> Viewed in this light, the imagery of women also embodied the dual perceptions of modernity, for writers in the 1930s tended to portray women either as the liberated New Woman transgressing the gender boundary to pursue independence and a western life-style, or a *femme fatale* that readily embraced the decadent atmosphere of modern cities and presented a threat to normative masculinity.<sup>8</sup> Predominant use of female imagery in newspaper and magazine advertisements in Republican Guangzhou therefore

5. *Ibid.*, 63-69.

6. *Ibid.*, 38. For a brief history of advertising in urban China, see Jonathan Hay, "Notes on Chinese Photography and Advertising in Late Nineteenth-Century Shanghai," in *Visual Culture in Shanghai, 1850s-1930s*, ed. Jason C. Kuo (Washington, DC: New Academia Publishing, 2007), 107-16.

7. Ho, *Understanding Canton*, 13.

8. Sarah E. Stevens, "Figuring Modernity: The New Woman and the Modern Girl in Republican China," *National Women's Studies Association Journal* 15, no. 3 (Fall 2003): 83. Also, see Francesca Dal Lago, "How 'Modern' was the Modern Woman? Crossed Legs and Modernity in 1930s Shanghai Calendar Posters, Pictorial Magazines, and Cartoons," in *Visualizing Beauty: Gender and Ideology in Modern East Asia*, ed. Aida Yuen Wong (Hong Kong: Hong Kong University, 2012), 47-50. Shu-mei Shih, "Shanghai Women of 1939: Visuality and the Limits of Feminine Modernity," in *Visual Culture in Shanghai, 1850s-1930s*, ed. Jason C. Kuo (Washington, DC: New Academia Publishing, 2007), 206.

reflected trends of increased consumerism, an expanding class of petty urbanites seeking entertainment and visual consumption, and the changing conceptions of female body that represented the two faces of modern cosmopolitanism.

Commenting on various phenomena pertaining to the Guangzhou cityscape, *The Sketch* featured simple, crudely drawn comic stories which often played on the theme of gender relations and offered quick and easy access for visual consumption of the female flesh. In contrast to the artistic representation of female nudity in high art journals published by the foreign-educated Shanghai elites, who used these images to “[advocate] a Chinese-style cultural modernism as the key to strengthening China... [and] to develop a commodity-oriented, modernist culture that united the power of advanced printing technology with an ideology of nation building,” the portrayal of female nudes in *The Sketch* seemed to intend no such lofty goals.<sup>9</sup> Instead, their aim was mainly to fulfill the petty urbanites’ sexualizing gaze and constant search for novelty. These images of female nude were treated as reproducible commodities, and would illustrate the expectations and limitations prescribed for modern womanhood, again closely connected to the image of modern Guangzhou as well as the modern Chinese nation-state.

Various use of female imagery, including pictures of nude women, dominated the overall

9. Waara, “The Bare Truth,” 163.

marketing mechanism in *The Sketch* and pointed to the objectification of female body in the visual culture of modern Guangzhou. Similar to the mass produced commodities in an industrial age, female imagery was used over and over again for the advertisement of a given brand in consecutive issues of the magazine (Figure 1).<sup>10</sup> The absence of individuality thus points to the perception and usage of female nude images by the artists as commercial products that could be manipulated by the power of modern printing technology. In addition, resembling the popular Shanghai calendar posters, the advertisements in *The Sketch* shows little interaction between women and the products they sell.<sup>11</sup> A typical advertisement (Figure 2) features the head of a beautiful lady or the full figure of a modern woman, clothed or unclothed, with only several lines of text promoting the effect or allure of the commodity. Women in these images were “equated to the status of a ‘beautiful object’ for purchase [and] as passive as the object she is supposed to advertise.”<sup>12</sup> As a result of the rising consumerism, women’s body, though frequently deployed in the local marketing enterprise, became commoditized and reproducible for visual and commercial consumption.

10. In addition, most of the advertisements found in *The Sketch* are for medicines and feature attractive and scantily dressed women, suggesting that “the ‘power’ of these drugs can bring health and charm to their users, or, in the case of aphrodisiacs, can lead to a successful encounter with a beautiful partner” (Ho, *Understanding Canton*, 73).

11. Dal Lago, “How ‘Modern’ was the Modern Woman?” 59.

12. *Ibid.*



**Figure 1. Advertisement for the Yuan Guorong medicine brand, Banjiao Manhua [The Sketch], 22 October 1932, no. 69 (Note that the same advertisement for the Yuan Guorong medicine brand appeared again in Banjiao Manhua, 29 October 1932, no. 70).**





**Figure 2. Advertisement for Ou Jiaquan Pharmacy, Banjiao Manhua, early 1930s, no. 61.**



**Figure 3. Advertisement for Six-Two-Three Chinese Medicine, Banjiao Manhua, 15 July 1933, no. 100.**

Female imagery in these advertisements, particularly the nudes, offered convenient access for the local audience to not only satisfy their sexual fantasy but also their interest with changes in the modern cityscape, sometimes with fascination and other times with fear or disillusionment. One such example can be found in a dermatologic medicine advertisement (Figure 3). Here, a beautiful young woman, with arguably westernized facial features, is portrayed with a high nose and full, red lips, possibly evoking the image of an Anglo-white beauty in popular imagination. Even when naked, this woman still embodies contemporary fashion trend such as the bobbed hairstyle that had been the trademark of the Modern Girl since 1920s, chic makeup, and a bracelet on her wrist.<sup>13</sup> Next to this female figure that appears confident and fully in control of her sexuality, however, are big, block characters that seem to convey a different message. “A beauty and sex dermatologic specialty medicine,” the brand promises to cure various types of ills including infected toes, body odor, pimple, and itchiness, all of which might seem unrelated to the pretty young icon at the first glance but could actually have been common problems faced by prosti-

13. Leo Ou-fan Lee, *Shanghai Modern: The Flowering of a New Urban Culture in China, 1930-1945* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999), 195. The iconic Modern Girl, the flapper with bobbed hair, painted faced, and elongated body, appeared in advertisements, cartoons and films almost simultaneously in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tokyo, New York and other major cities in the world during the interwar period. For a full discussion and comparative analysis, see The Modern Girl Around the World Research Group, ed. *The Modern Girl Around the World: Consumption, Modernity, and Globalization* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2008).



**Figure 4. Advertisement for Yuchangtang Pilose Antler Eternal Spring Pill, Banjiao Manhua, early 1930s, no. 62.**

tutes. The dualistic trope of modernity, as an exotically glamorous and progressive experience or a corrupting influence that jeopardized the moral hygiene of Chinese society, was again very much alive in this particular marketing campaign.

Comparing to the portrayal of female nudes in these cartoonized advertisements, the only male nude image in the collection provides an alternative perspective on contemporary conceptions of urban modernity. Also an advertisement for a Chinese medicine brand (Figure 4), it depicts a male figure resembling the famous Greek bronze statue of Discobolus (or *The Discus Thrower*), the

idealized body of whom exhibits “the enduring pattern of athletic energy.”<sup>14</sup> Even though this male figure’s hair is changed to a slightly oriental style, the implication is clear: like the westernized female imagery, modern Chinese masculinity was expected to be forceful, well-balanced, and equal to the West in physical strength. However, unlike the female nude that embodied the latent threat of moral decline and sexual transgression, the male body seems to convey no such message but only the aspiration of the advertisement artist to a bright and progressive future of the Chinese race. Accordingly, as literary scholar Shu-mei Shih would argue, the Chinese modernity represented by the feminine form had also been necessarily contained and subordinated to that of the masculine.<sup>15</sup>

This paper has explored the visual representations of female nudes in the advertisement section of *The Sketch* in 1930s Guangzhou, a modern city that saw an expanding consumer economy, emerging civic consciousness among the petty urbanites, and evolving perceptions of the female body. Although the exposed female flesh might have been seen as a progressive leap in the cultural development of the city, the depictions of trendy westernized beauties in the local marketing schemes did not necessarily imply a positive outlook of modern femininity. Rather, their

naked body plainly displays the extent to which modern women, a perceived carrier of physical and moral diseases, could endanger the superiority of native patriarchy as well as the spiritual wellbeing of the nation by luring men with their sexual charm. Additionally, Francesca Dal Lago’s study of Shanghai calendar poster girls points out that women’s subjectivity is ultimately overlooked in these renderings of the female body, for these advertisements vis-à-vis the mounting consumerism cast a commoditizing effect on women’s imagery. However, one should not hastily dismiss the destabilizing and emancipatory potential of these female nude images, for there might have been female readers who internalized these twofold messages of modern womanhood. In this case, even if the potential female audience would eventually succumb to the acceptable range of female behavior approved by the public, they might have gained empowerment from the fact that women in these advertisements, with their nude body, visually defy the prescribed gender norms, and thereby rewrite the face of cosmopolitan modernity in Republican Guangzhou.

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**Roanna Cheung is a graduate student in the Department of History. She recently received a CSW Travel Grant to present this research.**

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14. Kenneth Clark, *The Nude: A Study in Ideal Form*, Bollingen Series 35.2 (New York: Pantheon Books, 1956), 239.

15. Shih, “Shanghai Women of 1939,” 206.

# Awards 2012



The UCLA Center for the Study of Women is dedicated to advancing the research of undergraduate and graduate students at UCLA in the areas of gender, sexuality, and women's issues. Each year CSW gives out a number of awards to students in an effort to support exciting, thought-provoking, and important research projects. We would like to take this opportunity to share with you this year's fantastic group of award winners!

# Penny Kanner

HER GENEROSITY SUPPORTS THE RESEARCH OF GRADUATE STUDENTS



**B**ARBARA “PENNY” KANNER received a Ph.D. in the Department of History at UCLA. Kanner has taught at UCLA Extension, Mount St. Mary’s College, Occidental College, and held a faculty appointment at UCLA. She has been a Research Scholar at the Center for the Study of Women since 1990. She authored a number of works on British women’s autobiographies including *Women in Context: Two Hundred Years of British Women Autobiographers, a Reference Guide and Reader* (Prentice Hall, 1997). Her research interests also include bibliomethodology as an analytical tool. In her essay, “Growing into History” in *Voices of Women Historians* (Indiana University Press, 1999), she noted that she endowed the Mary Wollstonecraft Award at the Center for the Study of Women in 1983 after “seeing that professional encouragement for women graduate students was pitifully inadequate in all disciplines.” More recently, she generously endowed the George Eliot Dissertation Award and the Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., Awards. She has served as President of the West Coast Association of Women Historians and the Conference Group on Women’s History.

# Elizabeth Everton



*Elizabeth Everton* received her Ph.D. in European history in the fall of 2011. Her dissertation, titled “Sisters and Soldiers: The Representation and Participation of Women in the Antidreyfusard Movement,” explores gender relations in the early French extreme Right through a study of gendered images, narratives, and roles in nationalist and antisemitic milieux during the Dreyfus Affair. This scandal mobilized anti-liberal, ethno-nationalist organizations and laid the foundation for the ideology of the extreme Right in France in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, making it a key site for understanding modern French political culture. Recently, Everton published an article in *French Historical Studies* titled “Scenes of Perception and Revelation: Gender and Truth in Antidreyfusard Caricature,” and is working on projects examining nationalist identity building through caricature and the use of rhetorics of sexual violence in antisemitic polemic.

# Kimberley Clair



*Kimberly Clair* is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Women's Studies at UCLA. Her dissertation, "The Art of Resistance: Trauma, Gender, and Traditional Performance in Acehese Communities, 1976-2011," examines the significance of Acehese performance—including dance, music, and theater practices—for Acehese trauma survivors. Focusing on the separatist conflict, the tsunami, and political and religious oppression as sources of trauma within Aceh, Indonesia, her dissertation also investigates the "everyday" hardships Acehese encounter while living in the diaspora. In this way, her research explores the benefits and limitations of Acehese performance as a tool for resisting both large-scale and less visible forms of trauma. She has published in the journal *Indonesia* and presented her research in Southeast Asia, Australia, Europe, and the United States.

# Tara McKay



*Tara McKay* is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at UCLA. McKay received a B.A. in Psychology from Occidental College, *magna cum laude*, and an M.A. in Sociology from UCLA. While pursuing her degrees, she has worked as a research study coordinator and data analyst for AIDS Project Los Angeles, an international NGO dedicated to providing social services and advocating for people with HIV and AIDS. Her research interests are grounded in this professional experience. Her work examines the intersections of sexuality, gender, and human rights with health and health policy in the U.S. and sub-Saharan Africa. Her work employs both quantitative and qualitative methods, including multi-level modeling, in-depth qualitative interviews, and ethnography. She received this award for her paper titled “Local Understandings and Implementations of Sexual Rights in Africa.” This paper analyzed the factors affecting official policy toward same-sex sexual practices and sexual rights in Malawi — in the context of an HIV/AIDS epidemic. McKay employs Malawi as an effective case study of issues and processes affecting approaches to sexual rights and efforts to combat AIDS more broadly across the African continent. She skillfully examined, through situated analysis, the struggle to generate nondiscrimination policies toward sexual minorities, and the tensions among human rights, local practices, political power, and socio-economic inequality .

# Caitlin Walker



*Caitlin Walter* grew up in Saint Helena, California. Walter is graduating with a major in Sociology and minors in Political Science and Accounting. Throughout her time at UCLA, she has been actively involved in a number of health-related organizations, spending the most time with the Student Wellness Committee's Health, Nutrition and Fitness group. Last spring, while living and working in Washington D.C., she completed research on food marketing techniques and the state of the national nutrition crisis. After graduating Phi Beta Kappa and *cum laude* in June, she plans on moving to San Francisco to pursue a career in the consulting field. She received this award for her paper titled "Able to Influence? An Analysis of the Corn Refiners Association." The committee found her paper to be a very astute, thorough, and compelling analysis of the high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) industry's response to research demonstrating a link between HFCS and obesity. It documented and explored the mechanisms employed by the Corn Refiners Association (CRA) to reframe the discussion, alter public perceptions of their product, and to influence buying patterns. Especially provocative were the descriptions of the CRA's 2008 - 2010 campaign to engage "Mommy Bloggers" (health-conscious web-connected women with child-care and family responsibilities) in their efforts to discredit people and reports critical of HFCS.



# Jean Stone

HER GENEROSITY FUNDS THE DISSERTATION RESEARCH OF FEMINIST SCHOLARS



JEAN STONE, born Jean Factor, collaborated with her husband, Irving Stone, as a researcher and editor on eighteen biographical novels. For over five decades, she was involved with and supported UCLA. Stone had a long and productive relationship with CSW. Her relationship with CSW began with her participation in the Friends of CSW in the late 1980s. Stone, who passed away in 2004, cared deeply about the graduate students whose research on women embodied the promise of the next generation of women scholars. Her commitment to graduate students is reflected in the dissertation fellowships she established. On more than one occasion, she noted how much pleasure she derived from supporting stellar young scholars and their research. She established two fellowship programs: The Jean Stone Research Fellowship, which funds a doctoral student engaged in research on women and/or gender, and The Paula Stone Legal Research Fellowship, which honors her daughter and which helps fund a promising law or graduate student advanced research project focusing on women and the law. In addition to the fellowships she established during her life, her legacy to UCLA now includes the Irving and Jean Stone Dissertation Year Fellowships.

# Marie Berry



*Marie Berry* is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at UCLA. Her dissertation, “From Violence to Mobilization: War, Women, and Political Empowerment in Rwanda, Bosnia, and Beyond,” explores the effects of mass violence on women’s participation in politics and community organizations in Rwanda and Bosnia-Herzegovina. She is the recipient of several awards, including the Charles and Louise Tilly Award for the Best Graduate Paper in Social Science History (2011) and the Peter Kollock Graduate Teaching Award (2010-2011) and has received fellowships from the Social Science Research Council, International Research & Exchange Board, and the UCLA International Institute. In 2010 she joined the Board of Directors of Global Youth Connect, an organization that empowers youth to advance human rights through cross-cultural training programs in post-conflict countries. She received her B.A. with honors from the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington in 2007, and her M.A. in the Department of Sociology at UCLA in 2010.

# Kolleen Duley



*Kolleen Duley* received her J.D. from the UCLA School of Law in 2012 and she is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Women's Studies at UCLA. Duley received a specialization from the David. J. Epstein Program in Public Interest Law and the Critical Race Studies Program. Her dissertation, "Raze the Bar: Breaking Down the Gender Responsive Prison and Building Possibilities for Abolition" takes an anti-racist, feminist, and prison abolitionist perspective on so-called "gender-sensitive" and "identity-based" reform efforts in U.S. prisons and jails. She has had the privilege to work with and to learn from social justice organizations such as Free Battered Women, the California Coalition for Women Prisoners, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, Critical Resistance, The Freedom Archives, and A New Way of Life Reentry Project.

# Constance Coiner

COINER AWARDS WERE CREATED TO HONOR THEIR MEMORY

# Ana Duarte-Coiner



Constance Coiner, 48, and her daughter, Ana Duarte-Coiner 12, were among the passengers who perished on TWA flight 800. Coiner designed her own individual Ph.D. program in American Studies at UCLA, bringing together her interests in working-class literature and history. Her dissertation, which she completed in 1987, received the very first Mary Wollstonecraft Dissertation Award. Since 1988, she had been on the faculty at the State University of New York, Binghamton. Born while Constance was completing her doctorate, Ana Duarte-Coiner helped lead her team to a city softball championship in 1995, excelled as a student, was a reporter on a children's television program, and was also an accomplished pianist and member of her school's varsity tennis team.

# Liza Taylor



*Liza Taylor* is a Ph.D. student studying feminist political theory in the Department of Political Science at UCLA. She has been teaching for the History of Modern Thought Freshman Cluster Course for the past two years, for which she designed and taught her own seminar, “A People’s History of Democratic Thought: Critical Perspectives on Democracy from the Disfranchised, Marginalized and Forgotten.” Her dissertation research critically examines the legacy of deconstructive feminism within contemporary feminist theory in an attempt to recenter politics. By turning to women of color feminism, her research aims to recover a form of feminist political theory that is theoretically equipped to appreciate the unstable category “women,” without forsaking a feminist political project rooted in the everyday needs and concerns of differently situated women.

# Laura Enriquez



*Laura Enriquez* is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at UCLA. Her dissertation project explores the ways in which legal status, gender, and education affect how undocumented young adults participate in U.S. society and feel a sense of belonging. She has been conducting research with undocumented young adults for the past five years and continues to mentor, teach, and organize with the undocumented young adults who inspire her to do this work. Her work has been recently published in a special issue of the *Harvard Educational Review*, as well as with the *Huffington Post* as a contributor to the DREAM Act blogger series. In addition, she is dedicated to helping students understand the transformative power of community-based research and use it to understand and validate their own experiences. As a teaching associate for a year-long UCLA undergraduate service-learning course on undocumented student experiences, Enriquez helped students develop a qualitative research project on the experiences of undocumented students. Her students produced two research articles which are part of the UCLA Labor Center student publication, *Undocumented and Unafraid: Tam Tran, Cynthia Felix, and the Undocumented Immigrant Youth Movement*. She is especially thankful to the countless undocumented young adults who have taken the time to share their stories with her and all of those who have encouraged and supported her work over the years.

# Shelby Schermerhorn



*Shelby Schermerhorn* began her college education at UC San Diego but soon found that she was interested in pursuing a degree in Women's Studies, and so she worked to transfer to UCLA. Shelby is a third-year undergraduate with a Women's Studies major and a Labor and Workplace Studies minor, and is loving it! She has done a variety of research including researching both men and women who work in occupations dominated by the opposite sex. This summer, she will be conducting further research through an internship through the Labor and Work Studies department. Additionally, she continues to give back to her community by working as a Bruin College Advisor at her former high school—working closely with minority and low-income students on their journey to attending and graduating from a four-year university.

# Myrna A. Hant

HER GENEROSITY RECOGNIZES THE REBIRTH OF ACADEMIC ASPIRATIONS



**M**YRNA A. HANT received her Ph.D. in Education from UCLA with a dissertation entitled “Life Satisfaction of the Well Elderly.” She had previously completed two Master’s degrees, one in English Literature and the other in Business Administration. Dr. Hant was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Kappa for her Bachelor’s in Sociology from UCLA. She also received a Certificate in Gerontology from the University of Southern California. She was a college administrator at Chapman University as well as an instructor in Women’s Studies. Presently she teaches Women’s Studies courses as well as courses focusing on later life issues. She has been a CSW Research Scholar since 2001. She is also Chair of the Board of P.A.T.H. (People Assisting the Homeless). In 2006, she established the Renaissance Award, an undergraduate scholarship that rewards the rebirth of academic aspirations among women whose college careers were interrupted or delayed by family and/or career obligations and that encourages achievement in the pursuit of a bachelor’s degree at UCLA.



# Cynthia Avalos



*Cynthia Avalos* (shown with her father) is working towards a B.A. with a major in Sociology and a minor in Political Science. She is a passionate and dedicated scholar with an interest in pursuing a Ph.D. in International Relations and a J.D. after she completes her undergraduate studies. She is in a sociology honors program where she will be conducting her own research project with the help of Professor Zsuzsa Berend. An enthusiastic Bruin, she belongs to several campus organizations, including Women's Pre-Law Association, the UCLA Pre-Law Society and the UCLA Political Science Student Organization. While striving to realize her academic dreams, she also feels compelled to make a difference by working as a tutor for elementary students in her community. Determined to thrive as a first-generation college student, Cynthia plans to continue with her education. Her interests include reading literature, classical music, politics, and the piano.

# Emnet Habebbo



*Emnet Habebbo* was born in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Her parents did everything in their ability to help her gain the best education possible. However, the education they envisioned was not available in Ethiopia and so they decided to move to the United States. When Habebbo arrived in the United States, she did not know any English. However, two years later, by the time she entered high school, she could speak and write in English. She is a transfer student with a major in International Development and a minor in Public Health. After completing her undergraduate degree, she plans to pursue a graduate degree in Public Health with a concentration in Global Health. Her long-term career plans include working with World Health Organization on improving treatment and prevention services for chronic illnesses in developing countries.

# Policy Brief Award

PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING OUTSTANDING APPLIED FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP

**LGBT Youth At Risk:  
Education, Health and  
Safety**



FUNDED BY A GENEROUS ANONYMOUS DONOR, the Policy Brief Award, which debuted last year, recognizes outstanding applied feminist scholarship by graduate students. This year, we selected “LGBT Youth At Risk: Education, Health and Safety” as the theme for this year’s briefs. We were pleased to receive submissions from graduate students in both the Luskin School of Public Affairs and the Fielding School of Public Health. We are pleased to recognize five briefs, which will be published in a special edition of the CSW newsletter, on the CSW website, and on the CSW site at the California Digital Library. Printed copies will be distributed to key community partners and public officials.

## *Steven Carrasco, Saba Malik, Jeffery Williams, and Alexander Martos*



**from left to right, Saba Malik , Steven Carrasco, Alexander Martos, and Jeffery Williams**

*Steven Carrasco and co-authors Alexander Martos, Jeffery Williams, and Saba Malik* are M.P.H. students in the Department of Community Health Sciences in the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health. Their brief addresses the issue of bullying and harassment of LGBT youth in schools by calling for legislation that clearly defines what harassment is and ensures oversight and compliance with anti-bullying legislation already in place.

*Carrasco's* research interests are health promotion, quality of life improvements and reduction of health disparities in minority populations (sexual and/or ethnic). *Malik* is also passionate about health issues in the LGBT population as well as women's health and hopes to earn a Global Health certificate upon completion of her M.P.H. *Martos* is interested in how LGBT youth identity development milestones are associated with health behaviors and outcomes. *Williams'* research interests include health policy and understanding the role of homophobia, stigma, and discrimination in creating health disparities for sexual minorities of color.

# Lauren Permenter



*Lauren Permenter* is a first-year Master's student in the Department of Social Welfare at the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. She has worked for several years providing direct services to homeless and runaway youth in Los Angeles. Her brief focuses on the prevention of discrimination against homeless youth by governmental agencies. It calls for the creation of federal legislation to protect LGBT youth in foster care from discrimination based on sexuality and for a revision of the Runaway Youth and Homeless act to include protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation

# Ashley DeBaun



*Ashley DeBaun* is working towards her Master's in the Department of Social Welfare in the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. She received her M.Ed. from Harvard University in 2011 and holds a B.S. in Human Development and a B.A. in Psychology from UC Davis. She interns at the Venice Community Housing Corporation's YouthBuild program where she works as a Case Manager. Upon graduation, DeBaun would like to practice social work or counseling in a school district in California. Ashley DeBaun is an M.S.W. student in the Department of Social Welfare in the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. Her brief addresses the bullying of LGBT students in schools and calls for the passage of the Safe Schools Improvement Act of 2011, which would require schools that receive federal funding to submit reports on the incidences, surveys, and other data on the bullying of students.

# Patty Chung



*Patty Chung* is a Master's candidate in the Department of Social Welfare in the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. Before entering graduate school, Chung was a youth mentor in an arts enrichment program serving at-risk youth and has also provided direct service counseling to probation adolescent youth in residential treatment. She has been a crisis line responder since 2010. Her populations and areas of interest include child and youth welfare systems, mental health access in communities of color, and LGBT policy reform. Her policy brief calls for the passage of the bill S.961, "Reconnecting Youth to Prevent Homelessness Act," which extends foster care and reduces barriers to housing, professional and educational training for homeless youth.

# Marisol Sanchez



*Marisol Sanchez* is a first-year Master's student in the Department of Social Welfare in the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. Born and raised in Boyle Heights, she is dedicated to her community and eager to complete her degree to better serve it. After working with the older adult population for a year, she recognized the need for support services to improve the quality of care and lifestyle of seniors. Her interest in the aging population is specifically focused on the Latino and LGBTQ populations. Her brief addresses the issue of sex education in schools and recommends that sex education in schools include information relevant to the health concerns of LGBT youth.







## GREEN YOUR JEANS!

Practically everyone owns a pair of jeans – if not more. In a year's time, Americans buy more than 450 million pairs! So, if you are interested in greening your closet, jeans are a perfect place to begin. Here are some tips to make your favorite wardrobe staple more eco-friendly.

- **Own Fewer:** How many pairs of jeans do you own? The average American woman own about 8 pairs. But do you really need that many? So instead of buying many pairs of low-quality jeans, invest in only a few pairs of classic, well made jeans. These will last longer and never go out of fashion.
- **Go Vintage:** Before hitting the mall, check out your local consignment, thrift, and vintage stores for high-quality denim. You can reuse and save money at the same time.
- **Launder Responsibly:** Washing your jeans too often can prematurely wear down the fabric and most denim manufacturers recommend that jeans be washed only when you absolutely have to. Washing your jeans less often will help you preserve your clothes and use less water!
- **Let Old Denim Keep People Warm:** Donate your old denim to organizations that recycle jeans, like Cotton from Blue to Green . This organization takes used denim and turns it into denim insulation.

–Lindsey McLean

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