



Histories of Gender, Reproduction and Care in Canada: An Annotated Bibliography

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This annotated bibliography is a collaborative project of History 4000/7772, Histories of Gender, Reproduction and Care in Canada, University of Manitoba, Winter 2024, professor Dr. Adele Perry. It includes scholarship published since 2000. Entries are in alphabetical order, and users can navigate by searching for keywords.

- Ålgars, Monica, Pekka Santtila, and N. Kenneth Sandnabba. “Conflicted Gender Identity, Body Dissatisfaction, and Disordered Eating in Adult Men and Women.” *Sex Roles* 63, no. 1–2 (2010): 118–125. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11199-010-9758-6>.
 - This paper presents a survey (n=1142) seeking to examine correlations between gender identity, body satisfaction, sexuality, and eating disorders. Positing that eating disorders are connected to gender and sexuality, this survey of Finnish adults aged 18-44 seeks to compare survey results from LGBT+ people with those of heterosexual and/or cisgendered individuals to explore the similarities and differences regarding the prevalence of eating disorders between these two groups. This paper begins with an extensive overview of other research in this field, noting that there is a scholarly absence to be filled by this work through its comparative approach. The results of this survey show that, although LGBT+ do have higher instances of body dissatisfaction and disordered eating than cisgender, heterosexual individuals, body dissatisfaction is highest in those who have sex with men, regardless of gender, and that those who have sex with women rate their body satisfaction the highest.
 - Keywords: sexual identity, queer, bodies, healthcare

- Allen, Samuel, and Shawn Mendez. “Hegemonic Heteronormativity: Toward a New Era of Queer Family Theory.” *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, 10, no. 1 (2018): 70–86. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jftr.12241>
 - This article offers a new family model based upon the model presented by Ramona Oswald et al. in 2005. Although influential in its acknowledgment of heteronormativity in social perceptions of ‘genuine’ and ‘pseudo’ families, Samuel Allen and Shawn Mendez update the model to apply intersectionality. In addition to the three axes of sexuality, gender, and family type outlined in Oswald et al., Allen and Mendez identify five “contextual spheres” to take into consideration: race, class, ability, ethnicity, and nationality. The authors also indicate that they do not wish to disparage the work of the Oswald et al. model but intend to accommodate for the changing social and political circumstances of the late 2010s: certain families that had been considered ‘pseudo’ or ‘deviant’ in 2005 no longer are, provided that they fit within admittedly narrow limits of ‘acceptable’ queer identity. “Hegemonic Heteronormativity” shows us the shifting of social boundaries in relatively short amounts of time, and how other factors such as race, class, and ability compound the levels of ‘deviance’ queer individuals and families are perceived to have.
 - Keywords: class, gender, heteronormativity, race, sexual identity
- Amnesty International. “Amnesty International Policy on State Obligations to Respect, Protect and Fulfill the Human Rights of Sex Workers.” Accessed February 29, 2024. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/4062/2016/en/>.
 - This policy developed by Amnesty International addresses the stigma, unsafe work environments, and human rights abuses faced by sex workers internationally, and the factors which contribute to entering sex work. The policy ultimately calls for the decriminalization of all sex work, as operating outside of the law contributes greatly to unsafe work conditions, including physical and sexual violence, transmission of STIs, and inability to access health services.
 - Keywords: sex work, decriminalization, rights
- Baker, Graham J. “Eugenics and Migration: A Case Study of Salvation Army Literature about Canada and Britain, c. 1890–1921.” *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 31, no.1 (2014): 77–98. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cbmh.31.1.77>.
 - Graham Baker challenges the assumption that religious organisations and charities were opposed to eugenics through focusing on the writing of the Salvation Army on emigration to Canada. Through analysing the text *In Darkest England* which was written by one of the Salvation Army’s founders, Baker establishes that the text contained eugenicist language and theorising. In literary terms, Baker’s work can be categorised as a ‘close reading’ of the text, through identifying passages and phrases that aligned with late-nineteenth and early twentieth century eugenicist philosophies, as indicated

from the number of endnotes which reference the text. Baker's prose does not condemn the Salvation Army's text and historicises it within anxieties about heredity and degeneration which saturated discussions about emigration. Baker's article contributes to the historiography of religious and charitable organisations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well of that of eugenics during these eras. This rich set of literature allows Baker to thoroughly explain ideological roots behind the characteristics in the book *In Darkest England* which would strengthen the nation, or conversely condemn it through the inclusion of individuals with a 'weakened physique,' or who were considered 'social and moral derelicts.'

- Keywords: class, ethics, gender, labour and economy, technologies of power
- Bakht, Natasha. "Religious Arbitration in Canada: Protecting Women by Protecting Them from Religion." *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law* 19, no. 1 (2007): 119–144. <https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/50/article/231290/pdf>
 - In the early 1990s, Ontario passed a law allowing people to use religious arbitration in civil cases, including in issues of family law. Christian and Jewish arbitration did this without issues due to these religions being accepted into mainstream Western society. It was not, however, until Muslims aimed to do the same that there was a fear of the kinds of decisions that arbitration tribunals would make. Namely, Canadians feared that women's rights would not be upheld and that unsavoury parts of Islamic law would be put into Canadian law. Bakht describes how Canadian feminists advocated for religious arbitration to be banned as a whole over this issue. While they attempted to avoid painting Islam as the only religion with patriarchal and other problematic views, the fact that there was no debate beforehand tells another story. Bakht argues that painting religion as backward in terms of human rights, especially for women, does not do anything to change these problematic views. Instead, they suggest that we need to merge religious beliefs and Canadian laws so that people can be fully religious and Canadian—that these two things do not have to counteract each other. Indeed, while banning religious arbitration may have had good intentions for protecting women, it did not solve the problem.
 - Keywords: power, reproduction, policy, politics, religion, Canada
- Baral, Stefan David, M Reuel Friedman, Scott Geibel, Kevin Rebe, Borsche Bozhinov, Daouda Diouf, Keith Sabin, Claire E Holland, Roy Chan, and Carlos F Cáceres. "Male Sex Workers: Practices, Contexts, and Vulnerabilities for HIV Acquisition and Transmission." *The Lancet* (British edition) 385, no. 9964 (2015): 260–273. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)60801-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60801-1).
 - This research review states that in the little research which exists pertaining to male sex workers, there many inconsistencies. Definitions of 'male sex worker', 'sex work', and internet-based sex work all cloud information on

- male sex work, notably on HIV infection and transmission. Through reviewing several studies on male sex work and HIV, the paper also explores how these issues in research when combined with stigma, criminalization, and other factors prevent male sex workers from working safely, ultimately calling for improved research, public health measures, and advocacy in order to address the HIV pandemic in male sex workers.
- Keywords: sex work, HIV, criminalization, stigma
- Belak, Brenda. “Bedford v. Canada.” *Red Light Labour*, September 1, 2018, 48–56. <https://doi.org/10.59962/9780774838252-005>.
 - Through this article Belak outlines the context that led to a significant turning point for sex workers in Canada and in Canadian legal history. The Bedford case followed three former and current sex workers as they applied for a declaration from the Ontario Superior Court that three of the Criminal Code offenses that pertained to prostitution were unconstitutional. The case began in 2007 and continued until 2013 when the Bedford decision led to a shift in dialogue surrounding the legality and political implications and narrative of sex work as a nuisance to an industry that needs infrastructure to provide access to health services. The change in legal dialogue surrounding sex work in Canada allowed for the humanisation of sex workers in the courts’ eyes. Seen as reasonable people trying to survive in a country where the legal system marginalizes them, their relationships, and the people they work with.
 - Keywords: sex work, legislative reform, marginalization, health care services
 - Bronstein, Carolyn. *Battling Pornography: The American Feminist Anti-Pornography Movement, 1976–1986*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511975929>.
 - This book follows the history of the feminist anti-pornography movement through the 1970s and 1980s. Beginning with the movement’s origins in second-wave feminism and women’s discontent with the sexual revolution and modern popular media developments, Bronstein follows the work of three central anti-pornography organisations and ends on counter-movements. *Battling Pornography* analyses both the internal dynamics of and external influences on these three grassroots organisations, Women Against Violence Against Women, Women Against Violence in Pornography, and Women Against Pornography, to demonstrate that this movement was not uniform in its goals or activities. The internal documents of these organisations provide a great part of Bronstein’s primary source base, which she supplements with interviews with former members, feminist publications, and mainstream advertisements and media providing the American social and cultural backdrop.
 - Keywords: pornography, feminism, bodies, power, 20th century

- Burningham, Sarah. “Constitutional Law and Abortion in Saskatchewan: The Freedom of Informed Choice (Abortions) Act.” *Canadian Journal of Law and Society* 35, no. 1 (2020): 69–88. <https://doi-org.uml.idm.oclc.org/10.1017/cls.2019.43>.
 - In 1985, in Saskatchewan, the courts saw a case about the constitutionality of abortion of Bill 53, also known as *The Freedom of Informed Choice Act*. One side argued that abortions should be banned because Section 7 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* protects fetal lives. The other side argued that this bill would violate women’s rights in the charter. The legality of abortions often turns into an ethical debate. For example, pro-life advocates make an effort to point out that a fetus is a life, which would make abortion murder. In the context of Bill 53, the courts accepted that a fetus is biologically a life at conception. It did not, however, believe that this had any impact on the legality of abortions. While the courts were open to both sides of the debate, the Saskatchewan government was plainly against abortions and was determined to not allow any clinics to open in their province. These views appeared to have been mirrored by the general public as well. While more people abstained from answering a poll about abortion rights, the consensus was that people in Saskatchewan had less support for legalizing abortion. It was in this political landscape that Bill 53 came about. The author claimed this bill would ensure that this would only make sure women had the most information possible about the risks and this was standard for other procedures. It is important, however, to note that this bill was inspired by similar ones in the American context. The issue is that some of the required information was incorrect, which led to misinformation. In the end, Burningham, says that while this case became redundant in 1988 when abortion was officially legalized it has wider implications about the division of powers and how politicians can use them to their advantage to avoid dealing with controversial issues directly.
 - Keywords: reproduction, policy, politics, abortion
- Burtch, Brian, and Rebecca Haskell. “Learning Gender, Sexuality, and the ‘Gay Agenda’ in Schools,” *Counterpoints*, Vol. 437 (2014): 239–255. ISSN: 1058-1634. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42981942>
 - By interviewing 16 queer-identified high schoolers, Brian Burtch and Rebecca Haskell evaluate the effectiveness of Canadian school curricula and anti-harassment measures in forming a safe and respectful environment for LGBTQIA+ students. Their findings indicate that while there is a genuine effort by many educators to promote inclusivity, strong resistance from religious and conservative organizations hinders the ability of schools to protect youth from queerphobia and bring queer history into the classroom. These organizations (including the Catholic Civil Rights League and Canadian Alliance for Social Justice and Family Values Association, among others) argue that education acknowledging queer identity in Canadian

public schools is an attack on ‘traditional’ family values. Many of the interviewees felt that this highly public backlash causes teachers and other school staff to often be “indifferent or reluctant to address homophobic and transphobic practices” (248). In closing, Burtch and Haskell posit the introduction of an actual ‘gay agenda’ which lays out clear protections for queer students, including training for staff and anti-bullying measures which deal specifically with queerphobia. By formalizing the ‘gay agenda,’ the authors argue that it will counter “the hysterical and hate-motivated gay agenda propagated by members and organizations of the religious right” (251).

- Keywords: Canada, childhood, youth, heteronormativity, policy, politics, queer

- Cederved, Catarina, Stinne Glasdam, and Sigrid Stjernswärd. “A Clash of Sexual Gender Norms and Understandings: A Qualitative Study of Homosexual, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Adolescents’ Experiences in Junior High Schools.” *Journal of Adolescent Research* 39, no. 1 (2024): 3–29. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/07435584211043290>.
 - This paper uses in-depth interviews to explore the experiences of LGBT+ youth in Swedish junior high schools. The interview questions asked about people’s definitions of and experiences with social norms as they pertain to sexuality and gender identity, inclusion and exclusion regarding experience with both peers and adults in the school environment, and the role of socialisation as it relates to gender and sexual identity. The findings show that LGBT+ youth rely on their peers to learn to navigate school and life as LGBT+ individuals, and that peer support is key to inclusion. The findings also show that adults, such as teachers and administrators, can support either inclusion or exclusion through their actions, such as their willingness to punish acts committed against LGBT+ youth. The youths in the survey also problematize LGBT+ awareness events, citing that framing LGBT+ people as “special” makes them feel farther removed from “normal.” They highlighted, however, the importance of including LGBT+ topics when teaching sexual education.
 - Keywords: policy, politics, childhood, youth, gender, sexual identity

- Cooper, Melinda. *Family Values: Between Neoliberalism and the New Social Conservatism*. Brooklyn, NY: Zone Books, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1qft0n6>.
 - This book argues the evolution of the neoliberal and new social conservative coalition of the 1980s to 2000s provided the neoliberal economic movement with the cultural backing and support it needed to convince Americans to accept economic policies that worked against much of the progress the working class had made in the radically progressive 1960s and 1970s. Cooper

utilizes political historical analysis of contemporary policy initiatives and discourses surrounding welfare reform, sex education, and reproductive rights that affected the family institution to support this argument. The phenomenon of “responsibilization” is explored, where individuals are encouraged to take personal responsibility for the family’s economic and social well-being rather than looking to the state for care. This was used to justify a cultural turn to traditional family structures, cuts to social welfare programs, and the privatization of social services that continue to shape discussions about family values and social policy today.

- Keywords: policy, politics, technologies of power, reproduction

- Corriveau, Patrice, and Christopher Greco. “Misunderstanding (Mis)Understandings: Male Sex Workers and the Canadian Criminal Code.” *Sexuality & Culture* 18, no. 2 (2014): 346–360. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-013-9201-6>.
 - This piece explores the shortcomings of Canadian research on male sex work and seeks to remedy one area which is little understood: how male sex workers understand and navigate Canadian laws which restrict sex work. Through interviews with male sex workers from Canadian cities, Corriveau and Greco’s research shows that there is considerable variance in knowledge among male sex workers regarding the laws which pertain to their profession. The authors also offer commentary on how the ambiguity of current laws which criminalize certain aspects of sex work contributes to these misunderstandings, and on how criminalization of sex work jeopardizes the safety of sex workers and does not have the intended ‘deterrent’ effect on buyers or sellers of sex.
 - Keywords: sex work, criminalization, barriers to care

- Deckha, Maneesha. “Situating Canada’s Commercial Surrogacy Ban in a Transnational Context: A Postcolonial Feminist Call for Legalization and Public Funding.” *McGill Law Journal* 61, no. 1 (2015): 31–86. <https://doi.org/10.7202/1035385ar>.
 - By adopting a postcolonial feminist perspective or a theoretical framework that challenges colonial, Western-centric approaches to societal issues by considering the perspectives of non-Western women, Maneesha Deckha argues in favour of the legalization and public funding of commercial surrogacy in Canada. In Part One of the article, Deckha outlined the 2004 *Assisted Human Reproduction Act* (AHRA) sections that ban for-profit surrogacy, explained feminists’ concerns about the racial and economic exploitation of Canadian women who act as commercial surrogates that shaped the AHRA, and described the subsequent growth of the transnational surrogacy industry because of the AHRA, particularly in India. In Part Two, Deckha conducted a postcolonial feminist analysis of the transnational surrogacy industry in the Global South and determined that the industry

violates the bodily autonomy of surrogates from the Global South, exploits their low socioeconomic status, and encourages racist and colonial narratives about motherhood, gestation, and genetics. Deckha also suggested a possible benefit to the transnational surrogacy industry that arose with the postcolonial feminist analysis: Surrogacy provides women from the Global South an opportunity for upward economic and, in turn, social mobility. In Part Three, Deckha calls for the legalization of commercial surrogacy in Canada to reflect the research that demonstrates that commercial surrogacy in the Global North is generally not exploitative, unlike surrogacy in the Global South, and end the hypocrisy of the Canadian government's acceptance of the transnational commercial surrogacy industry but not a national commercial surrogacy industry. Deckha also advocates for publicly funded or insured surrogacy, like other Assisted Reproductive Technology, by addressing common criticisms that publicly funded or insured surrogacy is anti-feminist, conservative, and elitist. Deckha concludes that the legalization of and greater accessibility to commercial surrogacy will enhance the reproductive autonomy of women in Canada.

- Keywords: Canada, ethics, feminism, methodology, theory, power, reproduction
- Dimanlig-Cruz, Sheryll, Daniel Corsi, Andrea Lanes, Lynn Meng, Qun Miao, Mark Walker, and Deshayne Fell. "Perinatal and Pediatric Outcomes Associated with the Use of Fertility Treatment: A Population-Based Retrospective Cohort Study in Ontario, Canada." *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 23, no. 1 (2023): 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-023-05446-3>.
 - In 2016, the Canadian province of Ontario introduced the 'Ontario Fertility Program,' a publicly funded program that provides Ontarians struggling with infertility better access to Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART). With the increased use of ART in Ontario due to the program, Sheryll Dimanlig-Cruz et al. decided to research the effects of fertility treatments, both ART, like In-Vitro Fertilization, and non-ART, like ovulation induction or vaginal insemination, on maternal and pediatric health outcomes compared to "spontaneously conceived births." The study considered ART, non-ART, and "spontaneously conceived" live and stillbirths within specific thresholds for gestational age, maternal age, and birth weight in Ontario between January 11th, 2013, and July 7th, 2016. Using Ontario's Better Outcomes Registry & Network (BORN) and its Information System (BIS) and Canadian Assisted Reproductive Technologies Register (CARTR), Dimanlig-Cruz et al. followed maternal and pediatric health outcomes until the infants that fit the above criteria reached age one. The research found that compared to "spontaneously conceived births," ART and non-ART births experienced increased risk of adverse perinatal, pediatric, and maternal health outcomes such as preterm birth, neonatal morbidity, and cesarean delivery. Adverse health outcomes were slightly higher for ART births than non-ART births. Sheryll Dimanlig-

Cruz et al. concluded that, as a result of their research, doctors should inform patients of the increased risks of adverse health outcomes for ART and non-ART births and encourage preparation for increased use of the healthcare system by infants conceived through Assisted and Non-Assisted Reproductive Technologies.

- Keywords: bodies, Canada, healthcare, reproduction
- Dyck, Erika. “Sterilization and Birth Control in the Shadow of Eugenics: Married, Middle-Class Women in Alberta, 1930–1960s.” *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 31, no.1 (2014): 165–87. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cbmh.31.1.165>.
 - Erika Dyck examines the tensions surrounding Canadian sterilization laws in the mid-twentieth century. Dyck establishes that feeble-mindedness and genetic deficiencies were among the conditions warranting a legal sterilization, and that women in nations such as Sweden would utilize eugenicist language to petition their physicians for a voluntary sterilization. She demonstrates through the use of case studies how class, gender, and race intersected to determine which demographics of women were given autonomy over their reproductive healthcare and which were not. Coincidentally, it was only middle and upper-class women, who were assumed to be educated and well-established who were given the opportunity to choose whether they wanted to be sterilized or not. Dyck establishes that the politics surrounding choice in reproductive health care fluctuated during the twentieth century, and that the negotiations were predominantly made by middle-class white women, and largely benefited women in the same demographics. She establishes that the challenges to the reproductive health laws not only challenged the obligation of middle-class white women to be mothers, but the strength of the medical practitioner as an authoritative power over women’s reproductive health. Dyck establishes that the desire to control women’s reproductive healthcare choices involved gate-keeping the types of rationale that would warrant a sterilization surgery, including healthcare risks that could be posed to a woman if she were to become pregnant.
 - Keywords: class, gender, healthcare, policy, politics, reproduction
- Elliott, Sinikka. “Parents’ Constructions of Teen Sexuality: Sex Panics, Contradictory Discourses, and Social Inequality.” *Symbolic Interaction*, 33, no. 2, (Spring 2010): 191–212. <https://doi.org/10.1525/si.2010.33.2.191>.
 - Rather than focusing on what parents tell their teenagers about sex, this U.S.-based study seeks to find out what parents believe about teenage sexuality. Sociologist Sinikka Elliott draws on interviews conducted with 47 diverse parental figures of teenagers to tease out discourses surrounding not only teen sex, but the ways in which race and class factor into these parents’ perceptions of other teenagers (i.e. not their own children). Elliott reports that, regardless of race, class, or gender identity of the parents, all constructed other teenagers as hypersexual and ‘deviant,’ while constructing

their own teenagers as asexual. However, race and class were sometimes linked with sexual threats to their teenagers: one woman reported concern that her son might be sexually menaced by girls when he transferred to a public school from a private one, and another mother expressed that the Black boys her white daughter dated had inferior cultural values. Despite being based in the United States, Elliott's study has ramifications for Canadian cultural discourses surrounding teen sexuality as well, as Canada and the United States experience a large amount of cultural exchange. This paper informs us of the persistent negative associations of adolescent sexuality as they relate to class and race.

- Keywords: childhood, youth, class, methodology, race, sexual identity
- Foster, Deborah. "The Formation and Continuance of Lesbian Families in Canada." *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 22, no. 2 (October 2005): 281–97. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cbmh.22.2.281>.
 - Deborah Foster's article, written in 2005, is a great source to see how the last few decades have been for Canadian lesbian mothers, what barriers they had to fight, what opportunities have been overcome, and what it means to be a lesbian mother in today's society compared to the past. The author discusses the important bills that have been passed in the past decades, but the discrimination against lesbian couples regarding reproductive and adoption choices remained a current issue for some time. When this article was written, it was only the birth mother who was seen to be the 'real mother', not only by the heteronormative society that surrounded them, but the other mother lacked legal rights regarding this matter. Foster also explored the discrimination against lesbian mothers regarding Artificial Insemination and how this was just another major hoop that lesbian mothers had to go through to attempt to be seen as equals to heterosexual couples. Although it has now been two decades since this article was written and even more has changed since then, the author explored all the challenges from 1970 to 2005 that lesbian families had to face to be recognized by society and by the law to be two mothers.
 - Keywords: heteronormativity, reproduction, discrimination
- Gerhard, Jane. "Revisiting 'The Myth of the Vaginal Orgasm': The Female Orgasm in American Sexual Thought and Second Wave Feminism." *Feminist Studies* 26, no. 2 (2000), 449–476. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3178545>.
 - In this article, Gerhard places Anne Koedt's famous 1970 feminist text "The Myth of the Vaginal Orgasm" into a timeline of theory on women's sexuality. Beginning with psychological powerhouses of the early twentieth century such as Sigmund Freud, Gerhard follows a chronology of conceptions around proper womanhood, behaviour, and sexuality, through landmark texts on psychology, physiology, sexology, liberationists, and feminists. Most notably,

the article delves into how the female orgasm came to represent self-determination, with clitoral orgasms posing a threat to traditional masculinity and the heterosexual institution. In discussing Koedt's work specifically, Gerhard highlights her anti-pathologizing approach and social lens that applies the idea of agency to women's sexuality. The article concludes by stepping forward from Koedt's work by a few years, analysing how Koedt's age of theory transitioned into new movements such as sex radicalism, anti-pornography, and anti-censorship in the 1980s.

- Keywords: pleasure, feminism, bodies, methodology, theory, 20th century
- Gilley, Brian Joseph, Colin R. Johnson, and Mary L. Gray. *Queering the Countryside: New Frontiers in Rural Queer Studies*. London: New York University Press, 2016. <https://nyupress.org/9781479880584/queering-the-countryside/>
 - Within selected chapters from *Queering the Countryside*, Baker and Hobbs write on the contexts of rural Nova Scotian 2SLGBTQ+ populations and Canadian lumberjack labour culture to analyse the performance or non-performance aspects of 2SLGBTQ+ Canadians. Their chapters challenge the more common studies of urbanity with regards to 2SLGBTQ+ populations, challenging metronormativity of gender studies literature. Found within these chapters is a rich analysis of queerness and its manifestations in communities we consider both 'rural' and 'conservative' in both Nova Scotia and the Niagara region, assessing reactions and responses to communal conservative efforts to resist openness of 2SLGBTQ+ individuals. By observing oral histories in the form of interviews and participant observation, the authors intersect their studies with subject matter concerning the creation of sexual identities and how rural communities interpret social change. The authors aptly discuss that rural is a term as complex as queer, highlighting how both are imperative in studies of Canadian sexual and gender history. As urban Canadian living is a pattern much younger than rural Canadian activity, readers are asked to consider the lives of settlers who acted in agriculture and forestry industries which aided in the construction of contemporary Canada. This source fascinatingly complicates the identity of the white settler, contrasting our assumptions surrounding this historical actor by assessing how perceived 'divergent' sexual identities intersect with race, class, and geography.
 - Keywords: Canada, place, queer
- Gleason, Mona. "Constructing Normal Citizens? Psychology in Postwar Schools." In *Normalizing the Ideal*, 119–139. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999. <https://doi.org/10.3138/9781442677760-007>.
 - In "Constructing Normal Citizens? Psychology in Postwar Schools" a chapter from *Normalizing the Ideal* by Mona Gleason, the author analyses the integration of psychological principles into postwar Canadian education,

aiming to foster a productive and democratic citizenry. Post-1945, Canada experienced economic prosperity and a surge in consumerism, but the launch of Russian Sputnik satellites in 1957 raised concerns about the West's educational standards. This event spurred a debate on educational priorities, emphasizing the need for a competitive edge in scientific research and superior education. Psychologists played a significant role in reshaping education by promoting a holistic teaching approach, emphasizing the development of the "whole child" for democratic living. However, their involvement increased surveillance and scrutiny in classrooms, impacting teaching methods and dynamics. In addition to that, Gleason examines the impact of psychology on postwar Canadian schools. She discusses the shift towards a progressive educational model, which aimed to promote holistic development and democratic values. Nonetheless, she critiques how the integration of psychological principles sometimes upheld prevailing social norms, such as those favouring white, middle-class, heterosexual, and patriarchal values. Gleason reveals how postwar Canadian schools normalized certain behaviours and identities while marginalizing others. Psychological discourses and interventions were employed to regulate students, reinforcing societal standards like heterosexual relationships and traditional gender roles. Meanwhile, those diverging from these norms faced marginalization and stigma, reflecting broader social and cultural influences on educational policies.

- Keywords: Postwar Canada, social norms, marginalization, gender roles, postwar Canadian schools, heterosexuality
- Grant, Hugh. "Domestic Reconstruction, the White Paper, and the Green Book: Ottawa, 1941–1946." In *W.A. Mackintosh: The Life of a Canadian Economist*, 268–297. Montreal: MQUP, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9780773597624-014>
 - This chapter reviews the economic decisions made by the Canadian government in the postwar period by following the life work of the prominent Canadian economist W. A. Mackintosh. Specific focus is given to the Keynesian orientation the Canadian postwar reconstruction adopted, including Canada's first universal welfare program through family allowances. These family allowances were adopted as an alternative to general wage increases to maintain the standard of living and purchasing power of lower-income families during this period of great change. The Canadian government had to navigate reabsorbing a third of the gainfully occupied population that was demobilized from the military and war industries while also reconciling the shifting position of women in the workforce. Additionally, the postwar public expectations for social security and full employment explain the popular pressures on the government to develop greater social safety nets. This was mobilized through the White Paper and the Green Book, which proposed the redefinition of the federal role in managing economic activity by Keynesian policies. Despite being a

- biography, this chapter is useful for contextualizing Canadian economic policy decisions in the postwar era.
- Keywords: 20th century, Canada, heteronormativity, labour, economy
- Grekul, Jana. “Sterilization in Alberta, 1928 to 1972: Gender Matters.” *Canadian Review of Sociology* 45, no. 3 (July 2008): 247–66. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1755-618X.2008.00014.x>.
 - Jana Grekul argues that gender norms, coupled with changing ideas about eugenics, sterilization and consent culminated in the lengthy history of sterilization practices in Alberta which predominantly affected women. She suggests that this may speak to the persuasive nature of rhetoric which implored women to think about the health of future generations while making decisions about their reproductive healthcare, therefore indicating that coerced sterilization occurred alongside the forced sterilization of the ‘unfit.’ She identifies class tensions that existed between middle-class women and their working-class counterparts, and that one of the motivating factors behind the further promotion of sterilization for ‘unfit’ individuals was to prevent a social backsliding, which would undo the work that first-wave feminists had done. Grekul examines that medical practitioners pathologized behaviours deemed undesirable for women such as being hysterical, nervous, depressed, or morally weak in general. She contextualizes this within the post-partum period whereby women’s behaviours and affect were intensely scrutinized by their attending physicians, without consideration for hormonal and social changes associated with childbirth. Her narrative puts medical documentation in conversation with legal policy frameworks surrounding reproductive healthcare to demonstrate the complicated interplay between medical practitioners and the legal system, and how women navigated within these dynamics.
 - Keywords: class, discrimination, race, reproduction, technologies of power
 - Gressgård, Randi. “Asexuality: From Pathology to Identity and Beyond.” *Psychology and Sexuality* 4, no. 2 (2013): 179–192. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19419899.2013.774166>.
 - Gressgård's article was inspired by a shift in expert discourse on asexuality during the last decade. This shift has been a move away from the pathology of asexuality and towards recognition of asexual identity. Gressgård notes that this discursive change has opened the door for critical intervention, such as queer critiques of naturalized gender and sexuality norms. Thus, Gressgård's article proposes that this new academic discourse on recognition of asexual identity could serve to destabilize the sexual regime (of truth) that prioritizes sexual relationships over other affiliations and the granting of sexual-biological relationships as the primary status in the formation of family and kinship relations. Gressgård's work contributes to the new idea that learning about asexual identity can actually help humanity to begin

- imagining other concepts of personhood, new configurations of the human and new meanings of sexual citizenship.
- Keywords: sexual identity, queer, methodology, theory, power, policy, politics
 - Janovicek, Nancy. “Protecting Access to Abortion Services in Rural Canada: A Case Study of the West Kootenays, British Columbia,” *Women’s History Magazine* 73(1), (2013) 19–28. ISSN: 1476-6760.
 - Pro and anti-choice organizations began to increase their efforts following the implementation of Bill C-150 in 1969, which allowed abortion only in circumstances where the mother’s life and health were at risk. The decision of whether the mother’s life was at risk was made by a panel of three physicians on a therapeutic abortion committee (TAC). Feminists of the West Kootenays, British Columbia (BC), a rural region of the province, focused on increasing reproductive services during this contentious period so that people would not have to travel to great lengths for healthcare. Janovicek focuses on the successes of anti-choice groups attempting to block abortion services at the local level. In BC, along with other areas, anti-abortion groups targeted hospital boards so that they could disband TACs and prevent people from having abortions. However, the events in the West Kootenays are a case where pro-choice organizations found success at the local level. The lack of women-centred health services in the region, combined with the feminist’s “back to the land movement” focusing on control over one’s body and organizing against local anti-choice groups led to the protection of abortion services at nearby hospitals while also promoting midwifery and homebirths.
 - Keywords: Canada, healthcare, feminism, reproduction
 - Jensen, Robert. *The End of Patriarchy: Radical Feminism for Men*. 1st ed. North Melbourne: Spinifex Press, 2016. ISBN 9781742199924.
 - The book *The End of Patriarchy: Radical Feminism for Men* by Robert Jensen is enlightening because most writing on radical feminism (whether endorsing or opposing its structural analysis of women's subjugation in patriarchal society) is written from the viewpoint of women. For this reason, engaging with radical feminist theory from a male perspective and with a male audience in mind is one *The End of Patriarchy: Radical Feminism for Men*’s greatest contributions. Jensen’s book seeks to answer one key question: what do we need to create stable and decent human communities that can thrive in a sustainable relationship with the larger living world? His answer is feminism and a critique of patriarchy. As a result, *The End of Patriarchy: Radical Feminism for Men* makes a compelling case that a socially just society needs nothing less than a radical feminist overhaul of the dominant patriarchal structures, given that toxic masculinity associated with and found in patriarchal societies harms both women and men. Jensen's book helps readers see that radical feminism has the ability to liberate not only women but also men by allowing them to embrace their humanity fully.

- Keywords: heteronormativity, feminism, power
- Johnstone, Rachael. “Is That Really Necessary? The Regulation of Abortion in Canada and the Framework of Medical Necessity.” In *No Place for the State: The Origins and Legacies of the 1969 Omnibus Bill*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2020, 259–279. <https://doi.org/10.59962/9780774862448-013>
 - In 1988, the *R. v. Morgentaler* decision led to the dissolving of legislation that required women to obtain approval for abortions from a panel of three physicians. The legislation introduced in the 1969 omnibus bill (Bill C-150) included the provision that for an abortion to be legal, a woman must gain approval from a therapeutic abortion committee (TAC) that determined the pregnancy put their health or life at risk. While it has been decades since the 1969 regulation was struck down, its focus on medical necessity in granting women abortions has continued to leave room for delegitimizing abortion care. The premise is that some abortions are only necessary sometimes and that women are incapable of making reproductive decisions individually. The main issue is that the concept of health was undefined in Bill C-150, nor has abortion been listed clearly as medically necessary in the Canada Health Act. Without clear legislation or parameters, doctors have been able to bring their morals into the workplace by deeming an abortion not medically necessary. This lack of definition has also allowed provinces to implement legislation introducing further barriers to accessing abortion services. This issue was evident when the abortion pill known as Mifegymiso (Mife) was introduced in Canada. No other medication in Canada was as highly monitored as Mife. Pharmacists were not allowed to supply the medication, an ultrasound was required, and the woman had to take the first dose with a physician present. The reverberating effects have continued to affect women’s reproductive autonomy long past its implementation and eventual dissolution.
 - Keywords: abortion, Canada, healthcare, policy, politics
- Johnstone, Rachael and Emmett Macfarlane. “Public Policy, Rights, and Abortion Access in Canada.” *International Journal of Canadian Studies* 51 (2015) 97–120. <https://doi.org/10.3138/ijcs.51.97>
 - The narrative that *R v. Morgentaler* (1988) led to “abortion on demand” is a common misconception. In her concurring opinion, Justice Bertha Wilson, the only woman justice on the Supreme Court at the time, stated that section 7 of the charter encompasses a right to the termination of pregnancy. Justice Wilson emphasized the liberty aspect of section 7 regarding a woman’s right to make the independent terminate her pregnancy. The lack of a “full-fledged” right to abortion has led to “negative rights” over “positive rights” in subsequent court cases regarding abortion. Johnstone and Macfarlane argue that there has been a problematic focus on “negative rights,” which only avoids state interference. Instead, they argue the focus should be on implementing “positive rights,” which would require provinces to ensure

access, which continues to lead to unequal reproductive care decades after the Morgentaler decision. Following Morgentaler, all provinces except for Ontario and Quebec implemented legislation that restricted abortion services. Most of these decisions have been struck down, and courts have been hesitant to impose positive obligations upon governments, leading to little progress in expanding access to abortion services. The article notes that regardless of the current legal situation regarding the right to abortion, provincial governments need to be held accountable for creating and maintaining rights. One point that Johnstone and Macfarlane focus on is one of the reasons that that section 251 was struck down. Abortions must take place in a hospital, leading to delays and stress, which much of the post-1988 legislation included as a requirement for abortion. Specifically pointing to *Doe 1 v. Manitoba* (2004) infringement to accessing abortion services where the Justice wrote that anti-abortion legislation that restricts access through hospitals and insurance “is a gross violation of the right of women to both liberty and security of the person.” Since 1988, no subsequent cases have reached the Supreme Court on expanding abortion rights, but the barriers women face could be argued under the Charter of Equality Rights; however, currently, public pressure is the only option.

- Keywords: Canada, reproduction, policy, politics
- Joyce, Amy. “Our Bodies, Our Lives, Our Choice: A Study of the Women’s Movement and Pro-Choice Campaigns in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and Scotland, 1970s–80s.” *Women’s History Today* 3:3 (2022) 28–35. ISSN: 2752-6704.
 - Comparative analyses can show how different movements progressed over time and the benefits and shortfalls based on the context in which these movements occurred. Joyce focuses on Scotland and the Maritimes due to their historically conservative and religious populations and regions longstanding ties due to historical emigration. In her research, Joyce observed extensive difficulties in pro-choice organizing in both regions, but with differing challenges and outcomes between the two areas. Before 1967, it was a common law offence; however, doctors could only face charges for performing abortions if the patient brought forward a complaint. In 1967, the Abortion Act was introduced, making abortion legal but only through gaining approval from two doctors. This legislation was similar to Bill C-150, introduced in Canada in 1969, which required a panel of three doctors to approve abortions based on the premise that the woman’s life and health are at risk. Joyce also noted the similarity between the two regions as they are mainly rural and organizing can be more complex than in other areas in Canada and the UK. While both areas worked to fight against legislation blocking access to actually having abortions, they also focused on local access to abortion services. In the Maritimes, pro-choice groups failed to convince their religious audience that abortion was a ‘morally justifiable act.’ While polls conducted by groups like the PEI branch of CARAL found that 80% of

people on the island supported some access to abortion, the pro-life organizations were far more public and organized. The Scottish abortion Campaign's goals were more wide-reaching, helping support other groups, including the Morgentaler clinic in Winnipeg. The main point of action, however, was awareness of Women's abortion needs in Scotland and how they differed from many in England due to regional disparities. In the case of Scotland, the SAC was also often overshadowed by dedicated pro-life groups. However, they did see glimmers of progress in pressuring the government for greater equality in services between England and Scotland. Joyce's main argument for the differences was the political organizing that both groups did in their pursuits for reproductive healthcare. Those in Scotland pressured MPs through protests and campaigns collaborating with other pro-choice groups. Groups in the Maritimes could not have this type of political organization with different groups as there were fewer, and they did not have the infrastructure to pressure political officials like pro-life groups did.

- Keywords: Canada, healthcare, place, policy, politics, reproduction
- Kelly, Fiona. *Transforming law's family: The legal recognition of Planned Lesbian Motherhood*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780774819640.
 - Fiona Kelly explores the legal barriers and challenges that lesbian women had to endure in order to create their families. The details provided in this book came through research but mostly through the women who shared their stories about the hardships and love that came through the whole process of wanting a child. Every woman underwent different experiences with their motherhood process which is shown through the different range of emotions that are given as some had to also reopen once fresh wounds. Kelly described all ways that lesbian women could join motherhood while sharing all the problems associated with it whether through the healthcare system, through the society, or through laws put in place. Sharing the stories of lesbian mothers in 2005 shows how much had changed for them in the past decades previous to 2005, but it also shows how much more work needed to be done for lesbian mothers to be seen as equals to the public. Lesbian motherhood came with many recognition problems which was seen through the research and interviews which was a difficult truth as in the end, lesbian women just wanted to be a mother just like a heterosexual woman would want to be.
 - Keywords: healthcare, power, queer, reproduction
- Kinsman, Gary. "The Canadian Cold War on Queers: Sexual Regulation and Resistance." In *Love, Hate, and Fear in Canada's Cold War*, Richard Cavell, ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004: 108–132. ISBN: 0802085008.
 - Using interviews conducted with gay men and lesbians who were interrogated by the RCMP at the height of the Cold War national security regime, Gary Kinsman outlines a broader history of the post-WWII persecution of social and political 'subversives.' The Cold War, Kinsman

argues, was more than just a protection of western capitalism from U.S.S.R communism, but also an ideological war against those who fell outside of “the hegemony of a white, middle-class way of life” (113). Two contemporary documents (a 1959 Canadian Security Panel memorandum and 1960 newspaper article entitled “The International Homosexual Conspiracy”) correlate homosexuality not only with being an inherent security risk, but being typically associated with communist groups within Canada. Kinsman explains that both of these statements were often true, but that the security regime never acknowledged “their own active participation in the construction of these relations” (118). A vital aspect of this chapter is its methodology in constructing a historical narrative: by focusing on the oppressed, Kinsman offers an understanding of the national security regime which “disrupt[s] and decentre[s] the master-narrative of heterosexual Cold War Canadian history” (109).

- Keywords: Canada, discrimination, policy, politics, technologies of power, 20th century

- Kline, Wendy. *Bodies of Knowledge: Sexuality, Reproduction, and Women’s Health in the Second Wave*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.
<https://doi.org/10.7208/chicago/9780226443072.001.0001>.
 - In *Bodies of Knowledge*, Wendy Kline traces how feminist ideology about the female body shifted in the 1970s and 1980s. Kline argues that during the second wave, women’s health activism, particularly reproductive health activism, prioritized the physiological differences between men and women rather than equality and claimed the female body and women’s lived bodily experiences as a tool for unity between women and, ultimately, for women’s liberation. According to Kline, second-wave feminists sought to “convert physicality into knowledge and to transform that knowledge into power.” (161) Kline analyzes these ideas, their benefits, and downfalls through five case studies: The book *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, the Boston’s Women’s Community Health Center’s model patient program for Harvard medical students, abortion care in Chicago after legalization, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s inquiry into Depo-Provera, and the story of midwife Fran Ventre. Kline recognizes the importance of these case studies to the women’s health movement, like the increased accessibility to reproductive health information, abortion, and birth control. However, Kline identifies the shortcomings of the case studies, particularly how ideological divides limited their impact on the women’s health movement and how the emphasis on women’s subjective, lived bodily experiences as a source of knowledge and power was not inclusive and did not encompass the diversity of experiences faced by women.
 - Keywords: bodies, 20th century, feminism, gender, reproduction, sexual identity

- Lalvani, Priya. “Gatekeepers of Normalcy: The Disablement of Families in the Master Narratives of Psychology.” In *Disabling Domesticity*, edited by Michael Rembis. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, 287–308.
https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-48769-8_12
 - This chapter seeks to reconsider societal deference to “expert” knowledge that disregards parental perspectives of children with disabilities. Lalvani looks at the myths of scientific neutrality through the lens of critical psychology to uncover ableist ideologies and historical theories of ineffectual parenting that have left a legacy on the institutionalization of the psychological profession. This is achieved using narrative analysis and research that illuminates subjective interpretations of disability in contrast to mainstream psychological paradigms. This study is used to argue that the psychological categorization of parents’ alternative views of their children’s disabilities as denial and stigmatization is used as a tool for the marginalization of some families. The institutional power imbalance between professionalized psychologists and families has led to the social construction of a narrative of normalcy and difference that results in the marginalization of individuals and groups of different socioeconomic or ethnic minority backgrounds. This is shown to create obstacles for these types of families when navigating disability needs with school bureaucracies and professionals.
 - Keywords: methodology, theory, reproduction, technologies of power, disability

- Lam, Joshua. “Race: Fordism, Factories and the Mechanical Reproduction of Racial Identity.” In *The Edinburgh Companion to Modernism and Technology*, 286–299. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2022. ISBN 978-1-107-62833-5. <https://edinburghuniversitypress.com/book-the-edinburgh-companion-to-modernism-and-technology.html>
 - This chapter considers the intersection of race and technology through a study of Black modernist literature in relation to Fordism. This research is conducted through the study of literary works by 20th century African American modernist writers that represented the use of their bodies in technological terms. The chapter explores the uneven racial developments in the Fordist manufacturing system that was viewed as progressive for hiring many black workers while simultaneously resigning black workers to the most dangerous positions, exploiting racial hierarchies in Brazil and South Africa, and embracing eugenics. This lived experience is studied alongside the prevalent Black literary themes scrutinizing labour, management, industrial education, self-surveillance culture, and the inequities of mechanization. Connections between race and technology are used to subvert myths of American civilization, exposing racialized tools of capitalism and uneven technological developments as the hallmarks of American modernity.

- Keywords: technologies of power, race, labour, economy, policy, politics, bodies
- Lazarus, Lisa, Kathleen N. Deering, Rose Nabess, Kate Gibson, Mark W. Tyndall, and Kate Shannon. "Occupational Stigma as a Primary Barrier to Health Care for Street-Based Sex Workers in Canada." *Culture, Health and Sexuality* 14, no. 2 (February 2012): 139–50. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2011.628411>.
 - This article seeks to explore the barriers preventing sex workers from accessing health care resources in correlation with social stigma towards sex workers, sex workers struggle for the consideration of legitimate occupation, and criminalised nature of Canadian legislation regarding sex work. 252 women were interviewed regarding barriers they had experienced accessing health care services in the past six months. 49.6% of this sample reported difficulty accessing health care services, and 55.9 % reported having experienced operational sex work stigma (hiding status as an occupational sex worker from friends and family). The need for change in legislative policy and societal shifts around viewing sex work as a legitimate occupation as a way to increase access to public health services and to diminish the stigmatisation of sex workers is highlighted. Suggested proposals to address these concerns are accessible non-judgemental health care delivery models targeted towards street-based sex workers.
 - Keywords: stigma, legitimate occupation, normalization, health care, non-judgemental
- Logie, Carmen H., and Marie-Jolie Rwigema. "The Normative Idea of Queer Is a White Person': Understanding Perceptions of White Privilege Among Lesbian, Bisexual, and Queer Women of Color in Toronto, Canada." *Journal of lesbian studies* 18, no. 2 (2014): 174–191. <https://doi-org.uml.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/10894160.2014.849165>
 - Logie and Rwigema's article delves into how white privilege reinforces whiteness as normative and central to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer identities through the reproduction of societal norms, media representations, and daily interactions. The research article describes how lesbian, bisexual, and queer women of color in Toronto, Canada, experienced white privilege. Their findings from focus groups, interviews and surveys revealed that lesbian, bisexual, and queer women of color faced intersectional stigma on a daily basis in Toronto (e.g., homophobia, racism, sexism). On top of that, participant narratives revealed that white privilege shaped representations of women of color in a specific way that promoted their exclusion from white lesbian, bisexual and queer spaces and broader society. Importantly, Logie and Rwigema's research illustrates how "real" women were constructed as docile, feminine, and white, while women of color were perceived as aggressive, emotional, and hypersexualized. Overall, this study adds to our

understanding of how whiteness influences spatialized practices and invades the body, as well as how it portrays racialized communities as discriminatory and "backwards" while obscuring white privilege and racism in lesbian, bisexual, and queer spaces.

- Keywords: sexual identity, queer, race, discrimination
- Luce, Jacquelyne. *Beyond Expectation: Lesbian /Bi/Queer Women and Assisted Conception*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010, ISBN: 9781442610088. <https://utppublishing.com/doi/book/10.3138/9781442610088>
 - In this book, Jacquelyne Luce delves into the stories and experiences of Canadian queer women who wanted a family of their own through the help of reproductive technologies in the 1990s. With a focus on women living in British Columbia, Luce researched and interviewed her way across the province to truly get a feel of the challenges and emotions that queer women were going through in their fertility process. This author shows the complexities associated with family planning as a queer couple, fighting social and legal barriers that the heterosexual couples that surrounded them did not have to go through. This book gives the reader an overall great sense of the rollercoaster journey that queer people underwent to create a family of their own.
 - Keywords: healthcare, queer, reproduction
- Macfarlane, Emmett. "The Overturning of Roe v. Wade: Are Abortion Rights in Canada Vulnerable" *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 55, no. 3 (2022): 734–739. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0008423922000452>.
 - In the fallout from the overturning of *Roe v. Wade* in the United States, concerns about the protection of abortion in Canada came to the forefront of political news. In his article *The Overturning of Roe v. Wade: Are Abortion Rights in Canada Vulnerable?*, Emmett Macfarlane examines whether a rollback and recriminalization of abortion rights could occur. The author explains that the result of *R. v. Morgentaler* (1988) removed abortion from the *Criminal Code* due to its violation of section 7 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* did not establish a right to abortion. Since 1988, the *Charter* has been used in multiple cases under section 7's right to life, liberty and security of the person and section 15's equality rights. Macfarlane hopes that the utilization of equality rights may occur to reduce barriers to abortion access. He argues that this could occur through framing the issue as protecting people from discrimination at the provincial level through healthcare inequities. Macfarlane then explains the importance of understanding the difference between the Canadian and US justice systems. As the Supreme Court faces high politicization in the US, Canada has several mechanisms that work to prevent this effect from occurring to the Canadian Supreme Court and that Canadian justices follow the "living tree" approach, meaning that they interpret Charter decisions in their current context, not

that of when the legislations initial implementation. He also notes that support for abortions is higher in Canada, but Macfarlane weaves the theme of vigilance throughout the article, especially as Canada's right-wing groups become more vocal. One of the most significant distinctions that Macfarlane explains is the difference in motivations and disparities that affect abortions between Canada and the United States. In the US, the main fight is over a complete abortion ban while the fight in Canada has been about expanding access and protecting current abortion services, especially in rural and remote areas, continuing to struggle with access and mounting right-wing attitudes. While the tensions are different, Macfarlane reiterates that vigilance and pro-choice groups being proactive is vital for the protection of abortion services.

- Keywords: Canada, policy, politics, reproduction
- MacPhail, Catherine, John Scott, and Victor Minichiello. "Technology, Normalisation and Male Sex Work." *Culture, Health and Sexuality* 17, no. 4 (2014): 483–95. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2014.951396>.
 - MacPhail, Scott and Minichiello's article examines the association between technological advances and the expansion and normalisation of male sex work. MacPhail notes that technological development has long influenced change in the structure and organization of sex work. Citing the motor vehicle as an example of a technological development creating access to an increased amount of sex workers through availability of more locations where sex workers might operate, as well as a new space where sex work could take place. This development is presented as a precursor to telecommunications both causing a vast increase in the documented number of male sex workers, and creating a new space where sex work can take place. MacPhail et al argues that this new space opened by the internet has allowed for the normalisation of male sex work as sex work continues to move away from representing gender deviance in a modern society. Concerns about an increase in sex work resulting in public health problems are alleviated as MacPhail et al explores the opportunities the internet provides for increasingly less contact between sex workers and their clients. Again, this space allows "indoor" sex workers increased opportunities for interaction with their clients at less risk than their counterparts working on the street.
 - Keywords: sex work, space, gender deviance, internet
- Magsumbol, Dani. "A Political Economy of Emotions: The Love and Labour of Filipina Migrant Care Workers in Canada." *Alon: Journal for Filipinx American and Diasporic Studies* 2, no. 2 (2022): 125–128. <https://doi.org/10.5070/LN42258016>.
 - In this article Dani Magsumbol argues that there is an emerging existence of a new model of care provision in Canada that she calls a "migrant as part of the family" model of care. Magsumbol seeks to answer what it means for a

family to call a domestic worker “part of the family”. To answer this question Magsumbol draws upon a case study of Filipino labour migrants in Canada who had migrated to the country through the Live-in Caregiver Program which existed from 1992-2013. The paper concisely concludes that the “migrant as part of the family” model of care creates a one-way relationship in which the migrant labourer devotes more resources into the relationship with an employer without a guaranteed return from the employer. Arguing that the inclusion of a hired worker as a family member manifests an environment that blends the expectations of wage labour with the affective relationships expected of family members. By highlighting the imbalanced relationships that migrant care workers find themselves in with their employers the article connects to intersectionality, unequal power relationships and citizenship.

- Keywords: feminism, policy, politics, labour, economy
- Meister, Daniel, R. “Anglo-Canadian Futurities’: Watson Kirkconnell, Scientific Racism, and Cultural Pluralism in Interwar Canada.” *Settler Colonial Studies* 10, no.2 (April 2020): 234–56. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2201473X.2020.1726148>.
 - Meister highlights the complicated contradiction between the historical image of Canada as exclusionary, racist and promoting assimilation, and the modern recreation of Canada as a multicultural nation which celebrates the unique identities of its populace. He argues that pluralism in Canada was restricted to white people and identifies that Watson Kirkconnell’s writing about cultural pluralism was embedded with eugenicist philosophies about what it meant to be ‘fit’ to parent, and promoted the destruction of demographics of people who were deemed ‘unfit.’ Meister maps the hierarchy of whiteness in which racial scientists postulated that despite having the same skin colour, white people from a variety of ethnic backgrounds were not all the same and were therefore not all ‘fit’ to have autonomy over their reproductive healthcare choices. Meister outlines the ‘types’ of white races that Kirkconnell established and the characteristics belonging to each group which were used to determine how well suited they were to Canadian society. He argues that through understanding the ideological roots of multiculturalism, scholars may identify similarities between modern perspectives on multiculturalism, and those that persisted during the twentieth century while Kirkconnell was completing his work. Meister’s work is situated within a foundation of literature pertaining to race, nationalism, immigration and eugenics and is informed by various primary sources including Kirkconnell’s private diaries and his published works.
 - Keywords: class, discrimination, healthcare, race, technologies of power
- Millward, Elizabeth. *Making a Scene: Lesbians and Community Across Canada, 1964-84*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2016. ISBN: 9780774830676. <https://www.ubcpress.ca/making-a-scene>

- During the specific timeframe the author was focusing on, lesbians had to start creating their own places to feel accepted, creating a community of their own. By deep diving into archives and by interviewing women who shared their stories, Millward was able to create a book on the development of being a lesbian within Canada, what it meant back then, what challenges were faced, and how women came together to fight heteronormativity. This is a great source to use to learn how lesbians started to rise in society with different backgrounds in Canada.
- Keywords: community, heteronormativity, queer, sexual identity
- Minichiello, Victor, John Scott, and Denton Callander. “A New Public Health Context to Understand Male Sex Work.” *BMC Public Health* 15, no. 1 (March 24, 2015). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-1498-7>.
 - This article addresses the contributions that globalisation and technological developments have made to the normalisation of male sex work through creating new spaces where sex workers are able to operate through the internet. The argument that the way technology has changed the structure and organization of the sex industry has assisted the development of collective action against issues continuing to marginalize sex workers and portray them as dangerous criminals and spreaders of disease. Research on HIV/STI infection among male sex workers from nineteen countries shows that fear of incarceration in places where sex work or same sex relations are illegal impedes health services accessibility. Calls for public health initiatives to adapt alongside the changing landscape in which the male sex work functions and the evolving cultural and medical discourses changing the way that male sexuality and male sex workers are perceived.
 - Keywords: health services, new spaces, technological developments, internet, sex work, HIV, collective action
- Molin, Améthyse, Amélie Simond, Sayaka Sato, Tiziana Jaeggi, Pascal Mark Gygax, and Nathalie Meuwly. “Linking Political and Feminist Ideology with Openness towards Non-Binary Gender: The Development and Initial Validation of a Scale to Measure Subjective Openness towards Non-Binary Gender (ONBG).” *Journal of Gender Studies* 30, no. 8 (2021): 901–914. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2020.1844644>.
 - This paper explores the link between political affiliation and acceptance of non-binary gender identity. This paper begins with a framing of modern gender perceptions as moving away from a strict binary toward a more fluid spectrum of identities, and then frames modern society as continuing to be oriented toward cis-gender heteronormativity. The researchers conducted a survey to determine people’s acceptance of non-binary identities, along with the respondents’ political leanings and whether they consider themselves feminists. This survey, n=312, conducted at Fribourg University in Switzerland, demonstrates a marked trend toward those affiliated with right-

wing politics favouring dichotomous, fixed conceptions of gender, with feminists and left-leaning individuals being more inclined toward acceptance of non-binary gender identities.

- Keywords: gender, feminism, policy, politics
- Moore, David M, Zishan Cui, Nathan Lachowsky, Henry F Raymond, Eric Roth, Ashleigh Rich, Paul Sereda, et al. “HIV Community Viral Load and Factors Associated With Elevated Viremia Among a Community-Based Sample of Men Who Have Sex With Men in Vancouver, Canada.” *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 72, no. 1 (2016): 87–95.
<https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0000000000000934>.
 - Using respondent-driven sampling, this study seeks to show the current prevalence of HIV infection among men who have sex with men, using a sample of people from Vancouver. The study concludes that HIV infection rates have remained relatively stable and infection among men who have sex with men is still prominent, though since the advent of antiretroviral therapy, the amount of people who have a significant risk of transmitting it to their sexual partners has dropped. The paper discusses potential reasons for both the stability of infection rates, and the reduced transmission risk, and explains the risk factors for HIV transmission.
 - Keywords: homosexuality, HIV, urban, Canada
- Murray-Davis, Beth, Lindsay N. Grenier, Rebecca A. Plett, Cristina A. Mattison, Maisha Ahmed, Anne M. Malott, Carol Cameron, Eileen K. Hutton, and Elizabeth K. Darling. “Making Space for Midwifery in a Hospital: Exploring the Built Birth Environment of Canada’s First Alongside Midwifery Unit.” *HERD* 16, no. 2 (2023): 189–207. <https://doi.org/10.1177/19375867221137099>.
 - In July 2018, the first Canadian alongside midwifery unit (AMU) opened in Markham Stouffville Hospital in Ontario. The AMU was intentionally designed to be comfortable and “home-like,” unlike traditional hospital environments. To determine if the “built environment” of the AMU, or the facets of human-made space like layout and décor, influenced maternal and birth satisfaction, Beth Murray-Davis et al. conducted online surveys, interviews, and focus groups with AMU midwives and those who received AMU services. Fifty-nine AMU users finished the survey, three AMU midwives attended a focus group, and twenty-eight AMU users and eleven AMU midwives did interviews. The results demonstrated that there were high rates of maternal and birth satisfaction at the AMU. 83.2% were satisfied with the birthing tools and equipment used, like birthing balls and stools; 84% were satisfied with the accommodations provided to their families, such as comfortable furniture and a kitchen; 93.4% were satisfied with the amount and layout of the physical space; 93.6% were satisfied with their experience checking into the AMU; and 97.9% were satisfied with the atmosphere of the AMU, like the colours, décor, privacy, and noise levels.

From their findings, Beth Murray-Davis et al. conclude that hospitals should improve their birthing environments by adopting elements of AMU's "built environment" and standard midwifery birthing practices to increase midwife and patient satisfaction. The authors also concluded that feelings of ownership and agency in a birthing space increase midwife and patient satisfaction.

- Keywords: bodies, healthcare, place, reproduction
- Nickel, Sarah. "We Now Must Take Action: Indigenous Women, Activism, and the Aftermath of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women." *Labour/Le Travail* 89, no. 3 (2022): 156–69. ISSN: 0700-3862.
 - At the 1980 National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC) annual meeting, Kanien'kehá:ka woman Mary Two-Axe Earley addressed delegates, shedding light on the discrimination faced by Indigenous women due to the Indian Act's systemic sexism and racism. Two-Axe Earley highlighted the Act's inequalities and punitive measures against Indigenous women, emphasizing the need for its elimination. Her involvement in NAC since its inception in 1972 showcased a longstanding commitment to advocating for Indigenous women's rights within feminist spaces, alongside her earlier engagement with the Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW) in 1968. Despite limited Indigenous women's involvement in formal submissions to the RCSW, their activism was integral in shaping Indigenous political movements and advocating for change. Through conferences and organizations like the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association and the Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society, Indigenous women strategically mobilized to address issues such as housing, child welfare, and education. However, the RCSW's final report often marginalized Indigenous women's concerns, reflecting broader settler-colonial dynamics that persisted despite efforts for inclusion and representation.
 - Keywords: Kanien'kehá:ka, Mary Two-Axe Earley, National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), Indigenous women, Indian Act, discrimination, activism, Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW), sexism, racism, advocacy, political movements, organizations, settler-colonial dynamics, twentieth-century
- Noble, Bobby. "Knowing Dick: Penetration and the Pleasures of Feminist Porn's Trans Men." In *The Feminist Porn Book: The Politics of Producing Pleasure*, edited by Tristan Taormino, Parreñas Shimizu, Constance Penley, and Mireille Miller-Young, 303–319. New York: The Feminist Press at CUNY, 2013. ISBN: 9781558618183. <https://www.feministpress.org/books-a-m/e2p67h6wx884u2zab48snnakh17uch>
 - *The Feminist Porn Book: The Politics of Producing Pleasure* collects for the first-time writings by feminists in the adult industry, as well as research by feminist porn scholars. The book looks at not just how feminists comprehend

pornography, but also how they direct, act in, produce, and consume one of the world's most profitable and increasing industries. *The Feminist Porn Book: The Politics of Producing Pleasure* updated the arguments of the 1980s porn wars, which drastically divided the women's movement, and defines pornography as a form of expression and labor in which women, racial and sexual minorities produce power and pleasure. Bobby Noble, a professor at York University in Canada, focuses his chapter on the study of feminist-porn cultures. Specifically, he studies how portrayals of trans bodies in porn has resulted in *transing*, or the deterioration of masculinities in porn from the all-reigning heteronormative male phallic body. As a result, Noble argues that *transing* in porn produces the dispersal of pleasure across denaturalized bodies of desire and sites of gendered pleasure in performance, production, and consumption.

- Keywords: pornography, queer, gender, pleasure
- Özer, Müjde, Anja J. T. C. M. de Kruif, Luk A. C. L. Gijs, Baudewijntje P. C. Kreukels, and Margriet G. Mullender. "Sexual Wellbeing According to Transgender Individuals." *International Journal of Sexual Health* Vol. 35, no. 4 (2023): 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2023.2227172>.
 - Focusing on interviews with transgender individuals, this paper seeks to explore the form and function of sexual wellbeing in trans lives. Inclusion criteria for this study, which took place at the University of Amsterdam, was that the participants were adults (18+) and self-identified as transgender. The interviews were structured around open-ended questions, allowing the participants to define sexual wellbeing in their own terms and in reference to their own lived experiences. The interviews demonstrate that sexual wellbeing is different for different people, and that external factors, such as acceptance by family and friends upon transitioning, can influence one's self perception as it relates to sexuality, therefore influencing sexual wellbeing in a relationship. Overwhelmingly, these interviews show no correlation between sexual wellbeing and gender affirming surgery, but that social acceptance was the strongest factor; feeling good about oneself is framed as the key element in sexual wellbeing among transgender people interviewed for this survey.
 - Keywords: queer, policy, politics, healthcare
- Parreñas, Rhacel Salazar. "The Indenture of Migrant Domestic Workers." *Women's Studies Quarterly* 45, no. 1 & 2 (Spring/Summer 2017): 113–127. <https://doi.org/10.1353/wsqr.2017.0031>.
 - In this article Rhacel Salazar Parreñas provides a detailed examination of the legal status of migrant domestic workers. Parreñas examines principles promoted in the United Nations International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention as well as examining how these principles are addressed in nations that receive migrant domestic workers. Parreñas using interviews

with Filipina domestic workers from the United Arab Emirates which were done between 2013 and 2015 along with interviews of Filipina Domestic Workers in Denmark in 2012 argues that the ways in which migrant domestic workers are incorporated into their respective households force them into the position of a household dependent resulting in the indenture of migrant domestic workers. Concluding that the gendered nature of domestic work prevents the work done by care workers from being seen as real work due to the desire to retain domestic work as a form of de commodified women's work. This article is rather useful for research around care workers as it provides a very concise overview of policies around the world surrounding care migration while also offering interviews to support the conclusions drawn from the policies examined. This article also connects with course themes such as gender, gendered labour, freedom of movement and bodily autonomy.

- Keywords: feminism, gender, policy, politics, labour, economy
- Poirot, Kristan. "Domesticating the Liberated Woman: Containment Rhetorics of Second Wave Radical/Lesbian Feminism." *Women's Studies in Communication* 32, no. 3 (2009): 263–292. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07491409.2009.10162391>.
 - Poirot's article argues that second-wave radical and lesbian feminist rhetorical failures should be reconsidered as rhetorical containments. She identifies three modes of containment, which are: crafting identities in opposition to the status quo, collapsing the personal and political (particularly in political lesbianism), and reimagining the concept of home (such as in separatist communities). Poirot is interested especially in the woman-identified-woman movement within the second wave, positioning her analysis in opposition to scholars who have argued that these women's rhetoric was counterintuitive to their goals. Using some secondary literature and a variety of primary source publications from within these radical women's movements, such as *Ain't I a Woman?*, *The Furies*, and *The Ladder*, Poirot argues that these women did not fail in their aims, but did domesticate their radicalism and rather than reaching the full extent of their initial aspirations.
 - Keywords: feminism, sexual identity, 20th century, methodology, theory, heteronormativity
- Poulin, Carmen, Lynne Gouliquer, and Jessica McCutcheon. "Violating Gender Norms in the Canadian Military: The Experiences of Gay and Lesbian Soldiers." *Sexuality Research & Social Policy* 15, no. 1 (2018): 60–73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-017-0304-y>
 - In their historical analysis which draws conclusions about contemporary times and makes suggestions for further anti-discrimination legislation, Carmen Poulin, Lynne Gouliquer, and Jessica McCutcheon discuss gender and sexuality policing within the Canadian Armed Forces. These authors

analyze recent research on gay and lesbian service members which indicates that they continue to experience discrimination under the service of the Canadian Armed forces despite anti-discrimination legislation which was passed throughout the 1990s. As Canadians historically have a vastly different connection to their military and patriotism than other Western nations do, largely due to perceptions of the ‘peacekeeper’ which the state has sought to employ, readers are offered contemporary subject matter concerning the state of our military and the treatment of its volunteers. Highlighting Canadian surveillance culture, the authors discuss the differences between the policing of straight men and women, delineating how gay and lesbian service members ‘threaten’ the heteronormativity and masculinity found within the institution. By observing their framework entitled ‘Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Commonplace,’ readers are guided by a methodology which explores how the lives of marginalized Canadians are complicated by institutional policies and practices. Together, the authors have used their diverse historical, military-based, and psychology research fields to embark on scholarship discussing the heterosexual masculinized sphere of the Canadian military.

- Keywords: masculinity, femininity, surveillance, policy
- Proctor, Devin. “The #tradwife Persona and the Rise of Radicalized White Domesticity.” *Persona Studies* 8, no. 2 (2022): 7–26. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21153/psj2022vol8no2art1645>.
 - This article explores the recent trend on social media platforms called #tradwife. This movement features the popularization of online personas championing heterosexual marriage with masculine dominance and feminine subservience, child-rearing, homeschooling, and right-wing political ideals. The inquiry uses three #tradwife social media profiles as case studies to examine the construction of this persona and identify the intersections of this phenomenon with notions of race and gender dynamics. This research demonstrates that the movement is often used as a recruitment drive for white nationalist groups through the draw of malleable understandings of “traditional” lifestyles and choice feminism. On account of these considerations, Proctor asserts that the #tradwife movement is sexist, racist, and inherently privileged in its understanding of social, political, and economic realities.
 - Keywords: heteronormativity, gender, race, discrimination
- Pyne, Jake. “‘Building a Person’: Legal and Clinical Personhood for Autistic and Trans Children in Ontario.” *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, vol. 35 (2020): 341–365. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cls.2020.8>
 - Through an analysis of clinical literature, government legislation, and personal testaments, Jake Pyne discusses the historical roots of both conversion therapy and Applied Behavioural Analysis (ABA), highlights the

ableist language used to argue for the depathologization of homosexuality, and outlines the discrepancy between Ontario's 2015 ban on conversion therapy while funnelling over 300 million dollars into ABA. While developing ABA as a method to suppress the behaviour of autistic children in the 1960s and 1970s, psychologist Ole Ivar Lovaas "was also leading a grant aiming to extinguish femininity in a group of boys..." (348), which fits current definitions of conversion therapy. Pyne spends a great deal of time discussing the psychological and physical harms of ABA therapy, and indicates that even contemporary critics were aware that Lovaas' treatment was abusive. But rather than denounce ABA altogether, these critics argued that it should be reserved only for autistic children and children who may grow up to be transgender (as opposed to homosexual children). The rationale for behavioural correction of gender non-conforming children was couched in ableism: a colleague of Lovaas who worked with him on the project described gender nonconformity as "crippling" or "disabling" (351). Pyne ties all of this to the present issue: that behavioural therapy is considered abusive and ineffective when applied to gender identity, but is considered an appropriate intervention for autistic children that is government-funded and even "legally mandated for provision in some educational settings" (342).

- Keywords: disability, discrimination, ethics, technologies of power, queer
- Reed, Austina J. "Canada's Experience with Managed Migration: The Strategic Use of Temporary Foreign Worker Programs." *International Journal* 63, no. 2 (Spring 2008): 469–484. <https://doi-org.uml.idm.oclc.org/10.1177/002070200806300216>.
 - This article written by Austina J. Reed provides an overview of Canada's use of the practice of managed migration. To do so the article compares two temporary foreign worker programs from Canada known as the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (S.A.W.P.) and the Live-In Caregiver Program (L.C.P.). The article provides a useful overview of managed migration as a concept along with the comparison of the two workers programs, this context is extremely helpful when approaching the other parts of the article. This article is useful for any research regarding temporary foreign workers as it delves specifically into the motivations of both the sending and receiving states in temporary labour migration. Key themes present in this article that are relevant to our course would include labour migration, state intervention in labour and citizenship.
 - Keywords: policy, politics, labour, economy, Canada
- Samson, Amy. "Eugenics in the Community: Gendered Professions and Eugenic Sterilization in Alberta, 1928-1972." *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 31, no.1 (2014): 143–63. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cbmh.31.1.143>.
 - Amy Samson argues that the ideologies of eugenics and mental hygiene provided individuals in caring professionals who worked with women,

children and families extended power over detecting individuals who were potentially 'defective' and therefore at risk of falling under the scrutiny of eugenicists. She argues that this was more strongly indicative of the prevalence of class, gender and ethnic stereotyping than it did of legitimate diagnoses, but that these assessments provided by people like teachers, social workers and public health nurses had influence over peoples' lives. Through including teachers within the list of professionals with the power to determine 'mental deficiency,' children could be subjected to intelligence testing to determine their prospective future trajectories. Samson utilizes policy reports from Alberta's Department of Public Health to support her argumentation, as well as court documents to identify the interactions within families within the court system who were targeted by eugenicists as potential defectives.

- Keywords: class, discrimination, healthcare, reproduction, technologies of power

- Sangster, Joan. *Demanding Equality: One Hundred Years of Canadian Feminism*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2021. ISBN: 9780774866088.
<https://www.ubcpress.ca/demanding-equality>
 - Sangster's book is an exceptional piece in the historiography of Canadian feminisms. *Demanding Equality* is an overview of the history of feminism in Canada, beginning all the way back in the 1700s with some seminal developments in feminist theory, but mainly covering the late 1800s through to the 1990s. Sangster's use of the term *feminist* is broad, encompassing a wide array of movements for women's rights and equality. Taking issue with the wave model of feminist movements, Sangster opts to organise this vast history more thematically. The ten chapters are generally chronological, with attention to the historical contexts and events feminists responded to, but the basis of organisation is focusing on different streams of feminism and the issues feminists organised around. Topics include early theory on feminist emancipation, socialist and labour feminism, suffrage, the right to work, agrarian feminism, the world wars, party politics, the Cold War, liberationists, and organising through the 1970s, 80s, and 90s. Through this vast history, Sangster aims to paint a picture of Canadian feminisms as diverse, multi-faceted, and often incongruous, but always responding to their particular historical circumstances. In telling this history, she draws from a roughly equal balance of primary sources – mostly feminist writings from the time period at hand – and secondary scholarship from her historian contemporaries.
 - Keywords: feminism, Canada, 20th century, policy, politics, labour, economy, methodology, theory

- Sangster, Joan. "Never Done: Feminists Reinterpret Their Own History." In *Reading Canadian Women's and Gender History*, edited by Nancy Janovicek and

Carmen Nielson, 203–224. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.3138/9781442629721-010>

- This text takes issue with conventional models of second-wave feminism that confine or reduce the movement in terms of its scope, timeline, membership, goals, and political space. Looking at the Canadian second wave Sangster debunks misconceptions that this movement was homogenously white, middle-class, and reform-minded. Using a select few Canadian feminist texts from the 1970s, including periodicals, a graphic novel, and a book, Sangster draws out complex politics and identities including anti-capitalism and anti-imperialism, Quebec nationalism, gender and class analysis, socialist-feminism, and feminism in the everyday, all wrapped up in second-wave ideas. In addition to complicating second-wave ideas, Sangster is also concerned with finding when and where the second wave came to be so mischaracterised. She argues that press coverage of the second wave and writings of the third wave, along with the inherent assumption in the wave model that each successive movement is distinct, linear, and improving from the last, are all part of the mischaracterisation. Overall, Sangster's work is an important Canadian perspective in the ongoing discourse around our historical fallacies of feminist waves.
 - Keywords: feminism, Canada, 20th century, methodology, theory, queer, power, labour, economy
- Sangster, Joan, Sarah Nickel, Meg Luxton, Lisa Pasolli, Rebecca Priegert Coulter, and Margaret Hillyard Little. "From the Royal Commission on the Status of Women to the National Action Committee: Introduction." *Labour/Le Travail*, no. 89 (2022): 147–7. <https://doi.org/10.52975/lt.2022v89.007>
 - This article explores the 50th anniversary of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC) and its connection to the Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW). In 1972, the "Strategy for Change" conference catalyzed NAC's formation, following the RCSW's report, which aimed to rectify gender inequality. The RCSW's liberal feminist framework, however, faced criticism for overlooking structural issues within capitalism and ignoring the experiences of Indigenous women and women of color. NAC evolved over time, expanding its scope beyond the RCSW's recommendations to encompass broader equality goals and diverse feminist perspectives, including labor feminism. Both the RCSW and NAC prioritized paid labor issues, such as pay equity and workplace discrimination, but overlooked unpaid domestic labor and the intersectionality of race and poverty. NAC's evolution and debates mirrored and challenged the assumptions of the RCSW, showcasing a nuanced understanding of feminism's complexities and shortcomings.
 - Keywords: National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW), feminism, gender inequality,

liberal feminism, labour feminism, intersectionality, unpaid labor, capitalism, Indigenous women, racialized women, poverty.

- Shannon, Kate, Anna-Louise Crago, Stefan D Baral, Linda-Gail Bekker, Deanna Kerrigan, Michele R Decker, Tonia Poteat, et al. “The Global Response and Unmet Actions for HIV and Sex Workers.” *The Lancet* (British edition) 392, no. 10148 (2018): 698–710. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31439-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31439-9)
 - This article reviews a 2014 series published in *The Lancet* on the HIV burden in sex workers internationally. The original series reviewed many different aspects of HIV research including epidemiology, prevention, and health disparities, and concluded with several calls to action in order to remedy lack of research, antiretroviral therapy coverage, criminalisation, stigma, and other barriers to HIV prevention and treatment for sex workers worldwide. This article reviews the different calls to action and shows how there has been little progress in any of them and states that the HIV pandemic is still underaddressed, and underresearched. Despite ambitious targets by the World Health Organization, the paper concludes that failure to address the structural and epidemiological issues laid out in the original series, the health of sex workers will remain at risk.
 - Keywords: HIV, sex work, healthcare, barriers to care
- Sternin, Shulamit, Raymond M. McKie, Carter Winberg, Robb N. Travers, Terry P. Humphreys, and Elke D. Reissing. “Sexual Consent: Exploring the Perceptions of Heterosexual and Non-Heterosexual Men.” *Psychology and Sexuality* 13, no. 3 (2022): 512–534. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19419899.2021.1879911>.
 - This unique study stemmed from the fact that 21st century understanding of sexual consent negotiation is grounded in research conducted with heterosexual populations, and thus little is understood about how non-heterosexual men (bisexual, bi-curious, two-spirited, other) navigate these processes. As part of the research project, a sample of 251 heterosexual men and 313 non-heterosexual men participated in an online survey where they were asked to respond to an open-ended question that addressed their perceptions of the differences between how heterosexual and non-heterosexual men negotiate sexual consent. The sample consisted of men from Canada, the United States, and Western Europe and four main themes were derived through the thematic analysis of responses: understanding of sexual interactions, understanding of sexual script, unique challenges, and the universality of sexual consent. The research study's findings shed light on some of the perceived differences and barriers both non-heterosexual and heterosexual men face when negotiating sexual consent and the results highlight some of the entrenched heteronormative beliefs that both heterosexual and non-heterosexual men endorse.
 - Keywords: power, heteronormativity, gender, sexual identity, queer

- Smith, Miriam. *Political Institutions and Lesbian and Gay Rights in the United States and Canada*. Oxford: Routledge, 2008.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203895016>
 - Smith's book offers a comparative study of the different laws and processes that have been created throughout the years for lesbian and gay rights in the United States and Canada. By looking over the lesbian and gay rights policies that happened in both countries from 1969 to 2005, she demonstrates how key developments have shaped the evolution of queer people and how differently it looked from one country to another. She puts a big emphasis on how political institutions are a major component in creating the trajectory of the legal and political rights of lesbian and gay individuals. This author mentions the differences that both countries had regarding equality for queer individuals and how this led to different legal routes for the rights of LGBTQ people that lived in those countries. Smith makes the reader understand how much power political institutions that have heteronormative views can have on a certain group of people. In the end, through the research on the legal processes that both countries underwent, some laws and decisions strengthened some individuals, while some demonstrated less support for gay and lesbian people.
 - Keywords: heteronormativity, politics, policy, queer, power, reproduction
- Tam, Michelle W. "Queering Reproductive Access: Reproductive Justice in Assisted Reproductive Technologies." *Reproductive Health* 18, no. 1 (2021): 1–6.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-021-01214-8>.
 - Michelle Tam argues that a reproductive justice framework must be applied to assisted reproductive technologies structures in Canada to address accessibility inequities for BIPOC 2SLGBTQIA+ people. Tam defines reproductive justice as "a movement aimed at challenging white supremacist structures and systems that control populations through regulation of bodies, sexuality, labour, and reproduction ...The movement is concerned with the day-to-day conditions constituting a person's reproductive decisions, including access to resources and healthcare, familial elements, cultural values, educational opportunities, and other familial and community needs" (2). Tam outlines historical and continued instances of reproductive violence, such as the eugenics movement and the forced and coerced sterilization of Indigenous women, which Tam asserts must be considered when applying a reproductive justice framework. Tam then explains the historical and contemporary barriers to ART and fertility treatments experienced by BIPOC 2SLGBTQIA+ that are a result of racism, homophobia, and heteronormativity. Tam concludes by stating that applying a reproductive justice framework to ART in Canada would include dismantling historical structures of inequity, holding the government and healthcare system accountable, working within communities, and, of course, reducing the

- barriers to reproductive health services for BIPOC 2SLGBTQIA+ peoples in Canada.
- Keywords: bodies, Canada, discrimination, heteronormativity, reproduction, sexual identity,
 - Tremblay, Manon. *Queer Mobilizations: Social Movement Activism and Canadian Public Policy*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2015. ISBN: 9780774829076.
 - This explorative anthology dissects cases of Canadian 2SLGBTQ+ activism and the ways which different government sectors responded to proposed legislation, protest, and amendments to Canadian law. The plight of a safe, legal, and embraced identity for 2SLGBTQ+ Canadians is documented through different perspectives regarding both expression and repression in urban contexts of major Canadian cities. Additionally, this book reserves space for indigenous activist perspectives surrounding similar protests to conclude that activism studied in the space of public policy can guide social movements to directions of more permanent change. This work creatively and comprehensively centers the intersection between 2SLGBTQ+ activists and decolonial movements as an imperative theme. By involving activists in a myriad of issues, the authors demonstrate the multitude of social issues and political movements in which queer activists were involved. Moreover, this anthology studies 2SLGBTQ+ activism in relation to education, parents and family rights, and the politics of healthcare in the Canadian experience. Queer activist involvement in these public sectors can allow readers to connect to the plight of contemporary reformers as well. By using frameworks from social movement theory, an interdisciplinary approach which thematically corresponds with the body of the work, the authors employ case studies from national, regional, and local levels.
 - Keywords: Canada, methodology, theory, queer
 - Van der Meulen, Emily. "Sex Work and Canadian Policy: Recommendations for Labor Legitimacy and Social Change." *Sexuality Research and Social Policy* 8, no. 4 (2011): 348–58. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-011-0069-7> .
 - This article argues 5 distinct points surrounding the need for the normalisation of sex work in modern society as to best meet the needs of sex workers. The conceptualization of prostitution as a form of labour; That being interpreting sex work in labour-based terms as to forgo the moralistic discourse that paints sex workers as abandoned and without agency. The inclusion of sex workers in policy making efforts; Van der Meulen suggests that engaging in the testimony of sex workers and including sex workers directly in the policy development and reform process would yield the most beneficial programs and results for sex workers themselves. Again, maintaining the point that sex workers, although a marginalized group, are not without agency or the ability to successfully put into motion collective action for the betterment of their work environment. Removing prostitution

related offenses from the Criminal Code and the decriminalization of prostitution; The criminalisation of prostitution manifests a social narrative in which sex workers are disparaged from seeking support from basic medical services due to marginalization and social stigma. It is argued that the decriminalisation of sex work would create a safer environment for sex workers. Sex workers interviewed for the research were heavily in favor of decriminalisation. The implementation of sex worker influenced workplace standards and unionization; In line with conceptualising sex work as a form of labour van der Meulen pushes further for sex work to be viewed in the same light as other professions, gaining government regulated workplace standards and the right to unionize and otherwise collectively work in favour of their labour rights.

- Keywords: sex work, decriminalization, unionization, labour, stigma, workplace standards
- Ward, Anna E. “Sex and the Me Decade: Sex and Dating Advice Literature of the 1970s.” *Women’s Studies Quarterly* 43, no. 3/4 (2015): 120–136.
<https://doi.org/10.1353/ws.2015.0063>
 - Ward’s article explores the library of sex and dating advice literature of the 1970s, which includes both mainstream hits like *The Joy of Sex* and seminal feminist texts like *Our Bodies Ourselves*. Ward demonstrates that both veins of literature proliferated the sentiment that sexual fulfilment is a core part of identity formation and self-exploration – and, particularly in feminist works – self-determination and reconfiguring unequal gender dynamics between men and women. This article contextualises these texts within a distinct political moment of the 1970s, considering legal developments such as *Roe v. Wade* and cultural shifts such as a new sense of modernity and therapeutic culture. Ward argues that this era is distinct for these reasons and more inherently and overtly political than similar self-help books of the previous decade.
 - Keywords: sexual identity, 20th century, pleasure, bodies
- Warner, David Michael, and Arunab Harish Mehta. “Identifying and Addressing Barriers to Transgender Healthcare: Where We Are and What We Need to Do About It.” *Journal of General Internal Medicine: JGIM* 36, no. 11 (2021): 3559–3561. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-021-07001-2>.
 - This short article contrasts the increased healthcare needs of transgender individuals against the actual availability of care for transgender people. This article highlights three types of barriers to transgender healthcare. First is structural barriers, such as the lack of knowledge among healthcare providers regarding transgender healthcare: 33% of American medical schools have zero LGBT content in their curriculum, and many trans people report having to educate their doctors on trans-specific healthcare needs in order to access treatment. Another structural barrier is that transgendered

people in the USA have a 25-50% likelihood of gender-affirming care being denied by insurance providers. The second type of barrier is interpersonal barriers, such as prejudice against or refusal to treat LGBT individuals on the part of medical providers. The third type of barrier is defined as anticipation barriers: the avoidance of treatment by transgender individuals who fear discrimination at sites of care. The authors argue that policy and curriculum changes are a necessary first step to removing these barriers to care.

- Keywords: queer, healthcare, policy, politics, gender
- Yeoh, Brenda S.A., and Maria Andrea Soco. "The Cosmopolis and the Migrant Domestic Worker." *Cultural Geographies* 21, no. 2 (2014): 171–187.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1474474014520899>.
 - This article written by Brenda S.A. Yeoh and Maria Andrea Soco provides an examination of where the migrant domestic worker falls within discourses surrounding cosmopolitanism. This was done through a case study of domestic workers in Singapore through interviews and focus-group discussions with twenty-five domestic workers met through the snowball method from connections at the Bayanihan Centre, a Filipino-run facility for domestic workers. The article addresses themes such as class and space and how these intersecting concepts influence the choices made by Filipino domestic workers such as skill improvement, consumer habits and relationship to the social structures of both the host country and the home country. This article connects well with themes from our course such as belonging, class, labour migration, citizenship and globalization.
 - Keywords: class, place, gender, labour, economy
- Zarnow, Leandra. "From Sisterhood to Girlie Culture: Closing the Great Divide between Second and Third Wave Cultural Agendas." In *No Permanent Waves: Recasting Histories of U.S. Feminism*, edited by Nancy A. Hewitt, 273–302. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2010. ISBN: 9780813547244.
<https://www.rutgersuniversitypress.org/no-permanent-waves/9780813547251/>
 - In this piece, Zarnow argues that rather than comparing the merits and limitations of second- and third-wave feminism, history should reflect how each movement responded to the unique circumstances and demands of their times. Zarnow vehemently rejects the generational or "mother-daughter" model of second- and third-wave feminisms and the ideological gap that it suggests. The article compares feminist magazines from two eras – issues of *Ms.* from the 1970s to *Bitch* and *Bust* issues from the 1990s – demonstrating that the latter magazines dealt with similar issues to its predecessor, such as the struggle to popularise feminism and cater to wide audiences without sacrificing politics and overly commodifying one's ideals. While feminists of the 1990s did respond to the previous era and subsequent political and cultural developments of their own time, Zarnow shows that this did not

make the third wave superior or even entirely distinct from the second wave.

- Keywords: 20th century, feminism, methodology, theory