



# COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION (AEJMC)

Winter 2020

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Dear CSW Members,

This year is truly a landmark year for it marks the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment, which guaranteed women's constitutional right to vote. The fight for this very fundamental right in the U.S, saw the participation of women from various strata of life. As the movement gained momentum, it was also increasingly marked by the marginalization of African American women, (Terborg-Penn, 1998). The 19th Amendment was meant to protect the fundamental voting rights of women but in many southern states women had to wait till the 1960's to cast a vote. But nevertheless, they persisted, and their brave, enduring struggle has some important lessons for us. As the American bar association says, "This historic centennial offers an unparalleled opportunity to commemorate a milestone of democracy and to explore its relevance to the issues of equal rights today."

Perhaps, the most important one is that an effective rights-based approach to issues must be intersectional in nature. President of the Heritage Foundation, Kay Coles James, in a special episode of The Daily Signal's "Problematic Women" podcast on the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission, emphasized that "...We think intersectionality is a new thing, but, boy, you begin to see this way back then in this battle because Frederick Douglass was so concerned that he thought that the leaders in the suffragist movement were taking resources from racists and there was some back and forth about what should come first." Questions of whether African American should get the right to vote before women's rights were fought for were also matters of intense debate.

As The Baltimore Sun, recently reported, women of color had to gather and debate issues in their living, actively participating as part of the movement, in spite of their exclusion, and ensuring a voice. Black suffragists like Chissell, Hawkins and Estelle Young whose enormous contributions mostly went unacknowledged, are, today, more consciously than ever, being made part of public conversations, not just about women's voting rights, but about women's human rights. As part of the 11 commemorative markers, to be installed by the Maryland State Highway Administration and Maryland Women's Heritage Center, the seventh marker, and the first to be installed in Baltimore, Maryland, will be dedicated to black suffragists.

Today, as we work to bring about change in various issues like the gender pay gap and disproportionate poverty faced by certain marginalized groups, we must look to this movement to draw inspiration and understand how acknowledging and debating questions of race, gender and class can lead to strong committed action that is instrumental in bringing about social change. As we learn more about the complex nature of intersectionality and understand its nuances, we see that race, gender and other social structures all fuse together to play important roles in how society views women and basic human rights.

As researchers and academics, our work in and outside classrooms, show us that women's rights, no matter the legal degree of guarantee, need protection and associations like the Commission on Status of Women (CSW) play an important role in protecting and ensuring critical awareness. *Continue on page 2...*



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## CHAIR'S MESSAGE CONTINUED...

As a group, this is a good time as any to reiterate that as a Commission we work to support all women and gender non-binary individuals as well as all those who are our allies. As we work towards creating more spaces for women's rights and issues, I invite you to be a part of the Commission on Status of Women. Indeed, as a Commission, extending a hand to scholars engaged in feminist-oriented research, teaching and service has always been an important part of our ethos.

As a group, we were among the earliest at AEJMC to have a mentoring program that has been continued very successfully throughout the years. Designed to help young scholars, this program matches pre-tenure scholars and graduate students with tenured faculty members to provide guidance navigating academia. As AEJMC 2020 draws closer, we need you and your services as participants, mentors and reviewers, more than ever. Through our service, we ensure that more feminist-oriented research is done and given space. As always, as we work to honor and serve more of our kind, it is a privilege to reiterate that at the Commission, your voice matters and you will always be heard.

- Dr. Paromita Pain

*I am here to serve. Please write to me at [paromita.pain@gmail.com](mailto:paromita.pain@gmail.com) or contact me on Twitter [@ParoP](https://twitter.com/ParoP) to share your ideas and concerns for CSW and AEJMC at large. I am also available at <https://paromita.pain.com/>.*



### 2020 AEJMC Call for Papers for The Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) invites students and faculty to submit original research for competitive paper sessions that discuss issues related to gender in the context of journalism, media and communication. The Commission welcomes papers where gender is a main analytic focus and invite projects that use a variety of methodological approaches, including but not limited to critical, empirical, ethnographic, historical, legal and semiotic analyses. Research should explore theoretical understanding of feminist communication. Examples of relevant topics include representations of women in the news; the role of gender in newsrooms or classrooms; effects of mass media on women and girls; feminist approaches to teaching and communication; women's use of/production of media; gender equality in the profession or the academy; how gender influences or matters in health, risk, and crisis public relations campaigns, etc.

Suggested paper length is 25-pages (double-spaced, 12-point type), excluding tables, references, figures or illustrations. We especially encourage submissions by graduate students. The winner of the top student paper will be awarded \$100, and the second-place student paper will receive \$50. Authors of the top papers will be recognized in the conference program and at the CSW business meeting at the conference.

This paper call is part of the overall AEJMC call for research papers; all submissions must adhere to general guidelines put forth by AEJMC. Consult the AEJMC 2020 Paper Competition Uniform Call (pg. 2) for information about paper formatting, submission deadline, creating a "clean" paper, and other guidelines. The CSW stresses that papers containing any identifying author information will be disqualified. Take every precaution to ensure that your self-citations DO NOT in any way reveal your identity. Instructions for blind review can be found at [aejmc.org/home/papers](http://aejmc.org/home/papers). Please forward any questions or queries to the CSW Research Chairs: Deepa Fadnis ([deepa.fadnis@utexas.edu](mailto:deepa.fadnis@utexas.edu)), Joy Jenkins ([jjenki56@utk.edu](mailto:jjenki56@utk.edu)) or Kelli Boling ([ksboling@gmail.com](mailto:ksboling@gmail.com)).

The AEJMC annual conference is scheduled for August 6 to 9, 2020, in San Francisco, CA.

# MEMBER Q&A WITH LINDA STEINER



Linda Steiner, professor at the Philip Merrill College of Journalism at the University of Maryland, shares an abbreviated introduction to her new book, *Front Pages, Front Lines: Media and the Fight for Women's Suffrage*. The book, co-edited with Carolyn Kitch, a professor of journalism at Temple University, and Brooke Kroeger, a professor of journalism at New York University, will be available in March.

Steiner also answered a few questions for us about the book and her research on women suffragists:

## What got you interested in the topic of women's suffrage and the press?

When I was in grad school in the mid-1970s, I was seeing the women's liberation movement flower and flourish, but also seeing it ridiculed and attacked in mainstream news media and popular culture. I was convinced that feminists were able to thrive through their own media ventures, however amateurish and unprofessional they were. But it never occurred to me that I could study the feminist publications that I so loved reading. (I'm also not sure whether my dissertation committee would have allowed me to focus on second wave media.) So, I turned to the suffragists and the suffrage press as an arena in which I could study how women self-consciously use their own media to experiment with and develop new identities for themselves and then to advocate for those new identities.

## What new things did you learn about the movement, either since you did your original research or as you were editing the chapters for this book?

When I was reading various suffrage newspapers and magazines—I think I managed to identify a couple hundred different titles—I focused on the different versions of new womanhood that suffragists articulated, and even the conflicts among them. I did acknowledge, back then, that the suffrage movement I was describing was primarily one for and about white middle class women, who largely ignore black women. But it was only more recently that I really understood the issue to be racism. And in reading drafts of other chapters for the book I also came to realize that black women clearly understood then, already in the nineteenth century, that the issue was racism.

## Do you see any parallels between the ways suffragists were using the press to advance women's issues in the early 1900s to the way women's issues are advocated for (and against) in the press today?

Women involved in all kinds of reform movements across the centuries—from dress reform (wear bifurcated trousers!) and health reform (eat Graham crackers!) to women's suffrage later in the 19th century, to the women's liberation movements of the 20th century, to the movements to recognize gender and sexual minorities in the 21st century have all used whatever are the most recent technologies and platforms to advocate their interests, to reach potential converts, and to cement the commitments and loyalties of converts. And they have been cognizant of the status implications of how they are represented in the mainstream news media, as well as entertainment media/popular culture. I doubt that many contemporary feminists are producing their own printed materials, given how much easier, faster, and cheaper it is to exploit online affordances, and how much larger can be their geographic reach online. And to find these materials is a lot easier for the contemporary researcher. But, by the way, I do worry about how accessible these are for historians down the road. In 20 or 40, much less 100 years, will a historian be able to study how feminist issues were articulated and represented in 2020?

## What lessons (or tips) can we learn from the history shared in this book?

Regarding the lessons, besides the symbolic importance of media representations: Now that's a harder question for me to answer than you might think. One answer (i.e., in my view—but this may say more about me than about reality) is has to do with making and sustaining alliances. A second lesson is that there is a sweet spot—a kind of Aristotelian middle ground—between the two extremes of ideological purism on the one hand, and crass expedience on the other.

**Continue to the page 4 to read the abbreviated introduction to Steiner's new book: *Front Pages, Front Lines: Media and the Fight for Women's Suffrage*.**

## CALL FOR REVIEWERS

As you prepare to submit your papers to the forthcoming AEJMC 2020 annual conference, the Commission encourages you to sign up to be a reviewer for the paper competition. Participants can submit papers to the Commission and still have the opportunity to review, and we'll make sure that there is no conflict of interest in the process. We also welcome graduate students who would like to gain experience in the academic settings and peer-reviewing to volunteer as reviewers for the Commission.

Please send us an email and let us know that you are interested. Write to us at Joy Jenkins (jjenki56@utk.edu), Kelli Boling (ksboling@gmail.com), Deepa Fadnis (deepa.fadnis@utexas.edu) with any questions you might have regarding the reviewing process or the AEJMC 2020 paper competition.

We look forward to hearing from you!

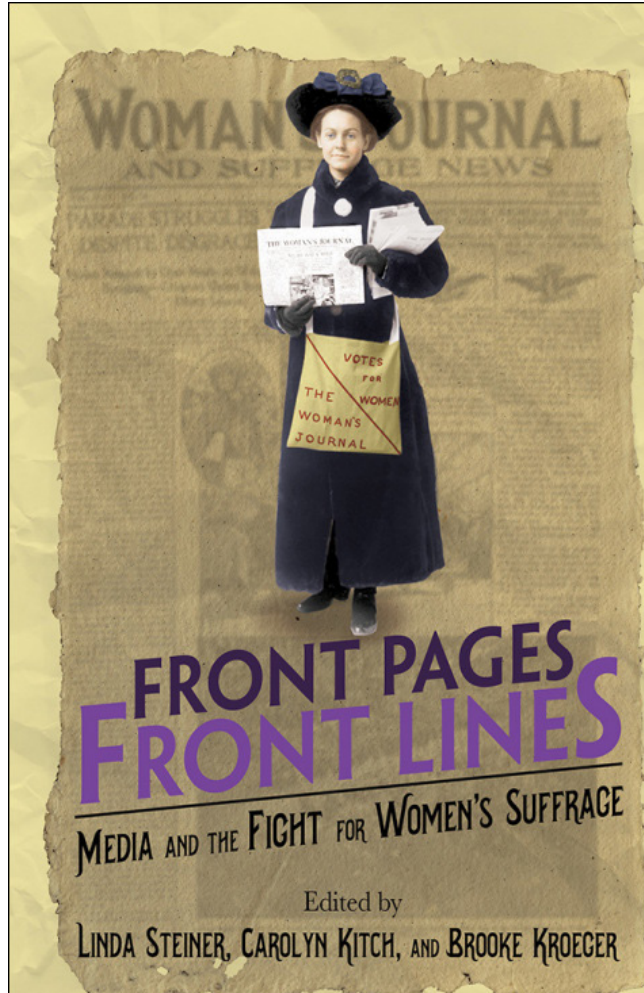


The centennial commemoration of the 1920 ratification of the Constitutional amendment enfranchising women calls for serious reconsideration of the role of media in the contentious debates over women's suffrage and to the movement's ultimate success. The centennial also urges scholars to think about how to think about media in telling the history of a movement. Historians have long treated both mainstream and activist media merely as information sources to be mined for relevant facts and quotes. Activists, however, realized from the start the importance of news media, including their own media, to their cause. Women suffragists led the way in using periodicals to experiment with and dramatize a feminist identity; especially in the early stages, suffrage periodicals were mechanisms through which suffragists could develop a set of arguments not only about why they deserved the vote but why they deserved honor. Especially as the movement matured, both suffragists and antisuffragists concentrated on attracting publicity from mass circulation media to build support and undermine adversaries. Meanwhile, suffragists never ignored mainstream press coverage. Analyses of these media issues provide theoretical and historical lessons regarding a variety of social and political causes, including 21st century feminism, and the debates warrant new lines of research.

*Front Pages, Front Lines: Media and the Fight for Women's Suffrage*, therefore, takes up both the suffrage press and other women's periodicals that addressed women's rights; and coverage of the suffrage and anti-suffrage campaigns in mainstream newspapers and in other alternative periodicals, specifically black and radical publications. In particular, the book's chapters try to be highly mindful of intersections of race, class, and gender, as well as time and place. As Linda Lumsden's chapter on suffrage historiography emphasizes, much of the scholarship in the 1970s-80s was nearly one-dimensional. More recent scholarship pays valuable attention to visual rhetoric and spectacle, Lumsden shows, and no longer conflates the suffrage movement with the efforts of white middle-class northeasterners.

Linda Grasso's chapter compares the special suffrage issues published by the NAACP's *Crisis*, led by W.E.B. Du Bois,

and the *Masses*, which largely served white readers. While both were pro-suffrage, the two publications' "differently radical" perspectives on discrimination and disenfranchisement expose the conflicts between the black freedom movements and the women's rights movement. Jane Rhodes examines the suffrage positions taken by black Socialist and Communist periodicals in the post-World War I era, when black periodicals conveyed the grievances about urban lynching, and the widespread backlash against black American soldiers. The editors of the *Messenger*, Rhodes shows, saw black women's suffrage as part of larger political and



social transformations. Robin Sundaramoorthy and Jinx Broussard examine first the suffrage activities of black women journalists and then black press coverage of black women's suffrage participation. They find that the editors' personal support for the cause was lackluster; editors published essays and articles both pro and con. Kathy Forde's Afterword returns to the highly problematic issue of white women's racism.

Three chapters deal with social movement theory. Teri Finneman draws on US news coverage to examine antisuffragists' negative, emotional rhetoric in 1917, when

antisuffragists were beginning to lose ground while suffragists' progressive arguments gained traction with journalists. Moreover, the antisuffragists' wartime lobbying undermined the very myths about women that they promoted: women's valuable wartime contributions manifestly contradicted rhetoric that women could not handle public activity. Brooke Kroeger shows the key strategic value to the suffrage movement in the 1910s of recruiting high society elites, both women and men. Editors and publishers of important newspapers and magazines could present the movement in a flattering light; businessmen offered political and financial resources and access to powerful contacts. Linda Steiner highlights how nineteenth century women's rights papers experimented with very different versions of a new woman. Referencing theory that treats political conflicts as proxies for debates over status and deference, she argues that a constitutional amendment enfranchising women was important as a symbol of the new women's increased legitimacy.

Sherilyn Cox Bennion shows how the pro-suffrage arguments of the *Women's Exponent*, published for Mormon women, changed in response to political shifts and changes in state law. The *Exponent* began in 1872, two years after the Utah legislature enfranchised Utah's women. Meanwhile, the *Anti-Polygamy Standard* opposed suffrage for Utah's women but supported women's suffrage in general. Also taking a regional approach, Jane Marcellus focuses on two Nashville papers, Tennessee being the final state to ratify the 19th Amendment. Marcellus's comparison of a progressive "New South" pro-ratification paper to an "Old South" anti-suffrage paper suggests that competing views of Southern white masculinity were at stake.

Finally, Maurine Beasley looks at how women's political papers shifted their policies and philosophies during the 1920s, when activists had to decide whether to try to enter the existing male power structure or instead advance the cause of women outside it. Carolyn Kitch analyzes how weekly magazine "cover stories" about the women's movement's second wave have both remembered and forgotten the suffrage movement. *Time*, *Look*, and *Newsweek* alternated between (and sometimes combined) celebrating and dismissing feminism.

# INTERVIEW WITH RACHEL RIGGS

*Interview with the top abstract winner for the Midwinter Conference*

*Rachel Riggs, co-author of the top abstract titled “The Influence of Group Identity with Student Sub-Groups at Universities on Reported Willingness to Engage in Bystander Intervention,” is pursuing her Ph.D. in Media and Communication at Texas Tech University. She graduated from Angelo State University with her M.A. in Communication Studies in December 2016. Her research interests include health communication, crisis communication, interpersonal communication, and public relations campaigns. She is especially interested in understanding and preventing common health needs of young adults, and she is passionate about sexual assault prevention and education efforts. Rachel has also volunteered as an on-call victim advocate for the Open Arms Rape Crisis Center in San Angelo, Texas.*

*Rachel and Koji Yoshimura’s paper deals with the prevalent problem of sexual assault on university campuses, and the role of university students’ potential to help address the problem through active bystander intervention. Their abstract is about engagement in bystander intervention, a prosocial behavior, to respond to potential sexual assaults before escalation. They use social identity theory to further explain student involvement with university student organizations and clubs, and, most importantly, how this identification could affect prosocial behaviors such as engaging in bystander intervention.*

*The authors answer some questions for us about their work:*

## **How did you become interested in the topic of sexual assault and bystander intervention?**

My interest in researching sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention began when I worked as a student affairs professional at Angelo State University. In that job, I worked with a team of resident assistants to put on educational programs about sexual assault prevention, and I worked one-on-one with students who disclosed that they had been sexually assaulted by connecting them with resources and support. Once I left that job, I knew I wanted to continue serving as an advocate and working with victims, so I became an on-call advocate for the Open Arms Rape Crisis Center in San Angelo. My experiences working with sexual assault victims have showed me how stigmatization continues to be a serious barrier to support and resources. That there is much more that universities can do to educate others about sexual assault and decrease stigmatization for victims. It is on all of us to address the sexual assault epidemic on our campuses, and we can do this by educating our students, advocating for victims, and supporting our university partners in their efforts to create effective trainings and resources for students.

## **How did you come to find out about the Commission on the Status of Women?**

I am new to AEJMC and to the Commission on the Status of Women. I found this group when I was researching the best place to submit this abstract. I am excited to work more closely with this organization in the future!

## **I know you’re still working on your data analysis at this time, but are you able to share any interesting preliminary findings and/or share some practical implications you think your research will have?**

We are still in the middle of data analysis, so it is tough to interpret any practical implications at this time; however, this research should provide a resource for university administrators and practitioners who are creating sexual assault prevention trainings and bystander intervention trainings. It’s important that administrators and practitioners continue to utilize available research to create more effective trainings for students.

## **Since this is a ubiquitous problem on university campuses, do you do anything to teach bystander intervention techniques in your classrooms?**

There is always more that we can do as instructors to support victims and teach bystander intervention techniques in our classrooms. In my syllabus, I include information about the Title IX office for



victims of discrimination, harassment, or sexual violence. I make it very clear during class discussions that I am an advocate by sharing my experiences with them. Lastly, I include examples and activities in class where students can grapple with tough topics, like rape myth acceptance, in a safe environment. I am always looking for more ways to incorporate discussions of consent, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention into my courses.

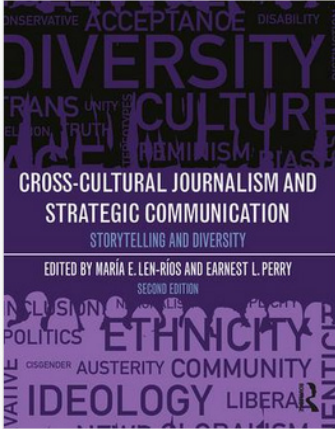
## **How has that been received by students?**

In my experience, most college students have either experienced sexual assault or know friends who have experienced sexual assault. In the past, my students have been receptive to discussions about sexual assault prevention due to the personal relevance of the subject matter. Even if students don’t seem engaged, they still take away knowledge from discussions in our classes.

*You can follow Rachel at @Rachel\_E\_Riggs or reach out to her via email at [rachel.e.riggs@ttu.edu](mailto:rachel.e.riggs@ttu.edu).*

# PROMOTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Follow us on social media for updates and good conversations!



- The 2nd edition of *Cross-Cultural Journalism and Strategic Communication: Storytelling and Diversity* is published! It has chapters and contributions by **Teri Finneman, Yong Volz, Amanda Hinnant, Melita Garza, Debra Mason, Marina Hendricks, Beverly Horvit, Yulia Medvedeva, Anastasia Kononova, María Len-Ríos, among others**
- **Kelsey Mesmer (formerly Husnick) and Rosie Jahng** published their paper, “Nasty Writers: Uses and Gratifications of Private, Online Space in the Age of Trump” in *Media Report to Women’s* fall edition. Their work was presented at AEJMC during a CSW paper session in Toronto last fall.
- **Stine Eckert, Jade Metzger-Riftkin, Sean Kolhoff and Sydney O’Shay-Wallace** (all of Wayne State University, USA) published their piece, “A hyper differential counterpublic: Muslim social media users and Islamophobia during the 2016 U.S. presidential election” in *New Media & Society*. They held focus groups with members of the most visible Muslim population in the United States: the Detroit Metropolitan Area. Participants shared their experiences of and responses to Islamophobia on social media and face-to-face during the 2016 US presidential election campaign and aftermath. These individuals face the pressures of near ubiquitous and ever evolving Islamopho-

bic attacks, while needing to engage with the internet for personal and professional purposes. The authors suggest that hyper differential counterpublics operate in collapsed contexts of mixed, unimaginable publics, switch between group and individual responses, and craft hyper situational responses to discriminations case by case.

- **Marilyn Greenwald**, of Ohio University, wrote an op-ed, “Will Streaming and Media Consolidation Lead to Another Vast Wasteland?” for *MediaPost.com*, posted on December 5, 2019. You can read the piece [here](#).
- **Laura Castañeda**, Ed.D., USC Annenberg School of Communication and Journalism, has joined the Advisory Board of *Report for America*.
- **Kelli Boling** has been recognized as a Breakthrough Graduate Scholar at the University of South Carolina. She was nominated by Dr. Leigh M. Moscowitz. The award goes to nominees who “demonstrate excellence in the classroom and make considerable contributions to research and scholarly activities in their field. Examples of award-worthy activity include obtaining fellowships and awards, presenting at national and international conferences, creating performances or exhibitions, publishing papers or book chapters.” There are 6,000 graduate students at USC and only 14 received this award.



EDITED BY **Maria B. Marron**, immediate former dean and a tenured professor in the College of Journalism and Mass Communications at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. She chaired the Department of Journalism at Central Michigan University for 13 years prior to going to Nebraska in 2014. Marron served for five years as editor of *Journalism & Mass Communication Educator*, and she had edited *Women’s Voices*, the newsletter of the Commission on the Status of Women for years. She regularly chairs or serves as a team member on external review teams for the accreditation of various colleges and programs in the United Arab Emirates for the UAE Commission on Academic Accreditation.

*Misogyny and Media in the Age of Trump* argues that misogyny has increased in the United States under President Trump and that although women’s experiences under misogyny are by not universal, patriarchal social and institutional systems facilitate gender-based hostility. Systemic misogyny and power inequities are at the root of male-on-female bullying, the bullying and harassment of non-hegemonic males and other minorities as well as sexual harassment, rape, and even murder. Given the prevalence of misogyny, and its deep rootedness in religion, it is argued that the social contract needs to be rewritten to have a just, gender- and race-equitable society. This book explores misogyny across media ranging from political and editorial cartoons to news, sport, film, television, social media (especially Twitter), and journalistic organizations that address gender inequities. The authors argue that the

current era of conservative populism ushered in by President Donald Trump and the Republicans constitute the social-cultural and political environment that have given rise to the #MeToo Movement and Fourth Wave Feminism.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY ELLEN AHLNESS; DOROTHY BLAND; KATIE BLEVINS; LEAH HATTON BLUMENFELD; ALISON FISHER BODKIN; JAMES CARVIUO; PAMELA J. CREEDON; JESSICA LOYET GRACEY; JENNIFER A. JACKSON; HOON J. LEE; SARAH LEWINGTON; DEBRA MASON; YULIA S. MEDVEDEVA; ALISON NOVAK; MEREDITH L. PRUDEN; JUDITH P. ROBERTS; M. N. ROBERTS; SKYE DE SAINT FELIX; MIGLENA STERNADORI; WENDY M. WEINHOLD; LAUREN WILKS AND GRAEME WILSON

**CELEBRATE** your success!

PLEASE share your promotions and publications (**with pictures**) for the next issue of the CSWM newsletter. Just email one of the newsletter editors, **Kelsey** ([kelsey.husnick@wayne.edu](mailto:kelsey.husnick@wayne.edu)) or **Charli** ([ckerns@vols.utk.edu](mailto:ckerns@vols.utk.edu))

# Feminist Scholarship Divisions launches new FSD Award for Emerging Scholars

The Feminist Scholarship Division is proud and pleased to launch its new annual FSD Award for Emerging Scholars to highlight the contributions of an emerging feminist scholar in communication, media, and/or journalism studies. The aim of the award is to recognize and support early-career and mid-career scholars who have been making strides toward significant contributions in feminist research in these fields.

The goal is to present the first award to a deserving scholar at the annual conference in Denver, USA, in 2021, following a nomination process organized by the FSD Award for Emerging Scholars Committee.

After FSD members approved the establishment of the award as well as financial support for it through FSD's Teresa Award funding, we aim to raise further needed funds to put the new award on solid footing throughout the coming year. We are pursuing several paths for this.

One path will be an auction at the annual ICA conference in Gold Coast, Australia, in 2020. If you have items in mind that you can bring (or have someone else bring) to donate to the auction, please email FSD Chair Ingrid Bachmann at [ibachmann@uc.cl](mailto:ibachmann@uc.cl). A second path are donations directly to the fund.

Donations to the FSD Award for Emerging Scholars can be made via the ICA website for the award: <https://www.icahdq.org/donations/donate.asp?id=19208>

Here people can donate with their credit cards, They can enter any sum they want and also leave a comment if they wish to remain anonymous or if they have any other comments.

If people prefer a different method of payment (e.g., checks), they can contact ICA staff members Kristine Rosa ([krosa@icahdq.org](mailto:krosa@icahdq.org)) or Jennifer Le ([jle@icahdq.org](mailto:jle@icahdq.org)).

Donors will be recognized, unless they wish to remain anonymous, in the following categories:

\$10,000 and above  
\$5000-\$9,999  
\$1,000-\$4999  
\$500-\$999  
\$250-\$499  
Under \$250

We are very excited to launch this new award that will further highlight feminist scholars' research and activist contributions to academia in diverse fields of communication studies.

We will provide more details on the (self-)nomination process in the coming year as we are gearing up for the first time to present the FSD Award for Emerging Scholars in 2021.

Sincerely,

Stine Eckert  
Carolyn Byerly  
Linda Steiner  
Angharad Valdivia  
Jad Melki

# MIDWINTER SUMMARY

*By Dr. Khadija Ejaz*

This year, the AEJMC Midwinter Conference will be hosted once again by the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma. The conference will be held Friday, March 6, to Saturday, March 7, 2020. The Commission on the Status of Women first posted the call for submissions to the conference on October 16, 2019; this was distributed on the division's social media presence several times. The deadline for submissions was December 1, 2019.

A month later, the division had received 5 abstract submissions. AEJMC extended our deadline, and by December 12, we had a total of 7 submissions. Four authors were students, and 7 were faculty. Considering gender, 8 authors were female, and 3 were male.

Each abstract was assigned to three reviewers. Reviewers were all volunteers, and their names had been collected using a Google Form. The form had been posted on the division's social media pages several times, and interested individuals completed it. The form asked for information such as the volunteer's name, email address, affiliation, their title, email address, and research interests. Overall, 15 people volunteered to review submissions for midwinter, and of those, 10 were assigned to review submissions. Of those reviewers, 9 were female, and 1 was male.

The deadline for reviews was January 8, 2020, and by then, the division ended up with 4 accepted abstracts. Two papers had been rejected, and one was disqualified for submitting a Word document with identifying information mentioned with the track changes feature turned on. The top abstract award went to Rachel E. Riggs and Koji Yoshimura, both of whom are students at Texas Tech University. Their abstract was titled "The Influence of Group Identity with Student Sub-Groups at Universities on Reported Willingness to Engage in Bystander Intervention."

**Session title:** *Identity, Resistance, and Gender: Framing a Conversation Around Diversity Issues*

Moderator: TBD

Discussant: TBD

**Abstract title:** *The Influence of Group Identity with Student Sub-Groups at Universities on Reported Willingness to Engage in Bystander Intervention top abstract*

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Koji Yoshimura, Texas Tech University, koji.yoshimura@ttu.edu

**Abstract title:** *Framing of Candidates in 2020 Election Campaigns: Female vs. male*

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Desiree Hill, University of Central Oklahoma, dhill33@uco.edu

**Abstract title:** *Resistance Twitter Discourse: Exploring Gender Frames*

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Victoria LaPoe, Ohio University, lapoe@ohio.edu

Candi Carter Olson, Utah State University, candi.carterolson@usu.edu

**Abstract title:** *A Longitudinal Look at the #MeToo Global Movement of Women*

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