

Vol. 8, 2023

# upRising

News from the Michelle R. Clayman Institute for Gender Research at Stanford University





upRising, Vol. 8, 2023  
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Cover artist: From the beginning, Roslyn Banish was drawn to photographing people. Over time she realized that she wanted to include what her subjects had to say, along with the photographs. She created the book *Focus on Abortion: Americans Share Their Stories* and an associated traveling art exhibit (see p. 6).



THE CLAYMAN INSTITUTE STAFF, MAY 2022

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# LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Reader,



This year, we have been heartened to see colleagues and supporters join us in affirming the value of gender research. At a time when reproductive choice, the trans community, diversity efforts, and the very dissemination of gender research face many attacks, the Clayman Institute retains a focus on our core activities of research, mentorship, and reaching broad audiences. Of course we also always strive to include new platforms and new voices in the effort.

A diverse group of gender scholars visiting Stanford this year created the opportunity to bring students, faculty, and guests together for a new series, Attneave at Noon. We welcomed six guests for lunch and informal talks about work in progress. The group included two former postdoctoral fellows, Veena Dubal and Christin Munsch, past event speaker Moira Weigel, and the brilliant scholar of trans history and philosophy Susan Stryker.

This spring we welcome leading feminist writer and critic Moira Donegan, who is joining the Institute as a writer in residence. In her column for *The Guardian* and other writing, Donegan combines close attention to emerging political issues, a grounding in gender theory, and an unswerving commitment to feminist ideals. She will teach, mentor, lead our Artist's Salon series, and participate in the intellectual life of the Institute, while continuing her own writing.

But the heart of the Clayman Institute remains our undergraduate, graduate, postdoctoral, and faculty researchers. They are the ones keeping our current research projects alive. From our study of non-disclosure agreements and workplace sexual harassment, via our research into the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on domestic violence, to the way media old and new respond to well-publicized sexual violence cases: our studies pair established scholars with the established scholars of tomorrow, who gain invaluable experience in designing and conducting research projects, while lending us their creativity and expertise in social media and technology.

Thank you to the many supporters who follow our work and contribute to our diverse community of gender scholars. Together, we continue the rich tradition of gender scholarship at Stanford while expanding into new projects and research.

All best,  
  
Adrian Daub  
Barbara D. Finberg Director



# FROM THE FRONT LINES

## Abortion providers detail mounting external difficulties, profound rewards of serving patients in post-Roe America

By ANGELICA FERRARA  
Postdoctoral Fellow

For some patients and providers, ideologically and politically motivated restrictions on abortion have long been the status quo. But in the months since the Dobbs decision in June 2022, the situation has become fraught with new legal and logistical uncertainties. At this year's Jing Lyman Lecture, the Stanford community heard from those most intimately acquainted with the status of reproductive justice after *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* overturned the landmark 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision: what has changed in the post-Roe world, and what has stayed the same?

Three physicians and abortion providers, Bria Peacock, Katherine Brown, and Colleen McNicholas, joined the Clayman Institute and the wider Stanford University community in November 2022 to talk about their work on the front lines of abortion care in an event titled "From the Front Lines: Abortion Post-Roe." Their conversation was the latest contribution to the Institute's Jing Lyman Lecture series, an event featuring leading feminist visionaries and commemorating the life and contributions of Jing Lyman, a key ally in the Institute's founding. The session was moderated by Moira Donegan, a writer covering the intersection of gender, politics, and the law who is currently a columnist at *The Guardian* covering gender in America.



For **BRIA PEACOCK**, it is pre-existing structural barriers to abortion care which are front and center in Georgia, where she grew up and attended medical school. "Half of the counties in Georgia don't even have an ob/gyn, let alone an abortion clinic," she explained. To address gaps in patient advocacy and care, she founded SIHLE Augusta (Sisters Informing, Healing, Living, Empowering) to bring

reproductive education to Black adolescent girls in Augusta whose autonomy in choosing to end or continue pregnancies is often denied. "For adolescents, the barriers to reproductive justice and reproductive healthcare were already there pre-Dobbs," she said. The decision to overturn *Roe* is only one of the challenges facing Black women and girls in Georgia.

**COLLEEN MCNICHOLAS**, chief medical officer of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri, spoke of the "post-Roe reality" that her patients were already living prior to June. The Supreme Court's decision has made abortion care in the Midwest even more logistically and legally prohibitive, causing patients to overwhelm clinics in areas where



abortion is still legal. McNicholas practices in southern Illinois and Missouri and has previously provided abortions in Kansas and Oklahoma. When abortion became illegal in several of the states surrounding Illinois, she and her colleagues were prepared for an influx of patients at their door. The clinic used to care for roughly 350 abortion patients per month. The number of monthly patients is now 1,000.

In California, where reproductive rights are often touted as exceptionally good by state politicians, professor **KATHERINE BROWN** sees a more complicated picture. In her work teaching obstetrics and gynecology at the University of California San Francisco, Brown emphasized how lack of abortion access exacerbates existing racial and economic inequalities in the state and beyond. "There have always been access issues," she said. "Even in California, I have patients who travel five to six hours to come to get their abortion. They take time away from their job, they have to have people take care of their kids, they have to pay to stay at a hotel in the Bay Area." These access issues have worsened in recent months, as abortion care in other parts of the United



States has become less accessible. Since Dobbs, Brown has seen patients travel to California from places as far away as Oklahoma and Tennessee.

"The care piece is easy," said McNicholas, who has testified in Congress and challenged several state and federal regulations to continue providing reproductive healthcare to her patients.



“Ninety-nine percent of the difficulty is external to the actual work we do.”

The enforced focus on additional, externally imposed difficulties sometimes overshadows the deep sense of meaning that abortion providers derive from their work. “There’s such a richness in what we do,” said Brown, describing the life-changing power that abortion often has on her patients. Peacock and McNicholas agreed. “It is such rewarding work with each and every individual patient,” said McNicholas. “It’s such simple care from a healthcare standpoint, but makes such a profound impact on each one [of our patient’s] lives.”

Donegan asked panelists to speak to the “low bar” of limited abortion rights that Roe

previously had protected. Simply returning to the legal dispensation in place for half a century before the Dobbs decision reveals only a sliver of the broader vision that Brown, McNicholas, and Peacock share for the future of reproductive care in the United States. Brown hopes to see a wider range of professionals and clinics able to provide abortion, including nurse practitioners and physicians’ assistants. Peacock envisions a world where abortion carries no stigma or shame. “Every person should be able to decide when and

“It’s such simple care from a healthcare standpoint, but makes such a profound impact on each one [of our patient’s] lives.”

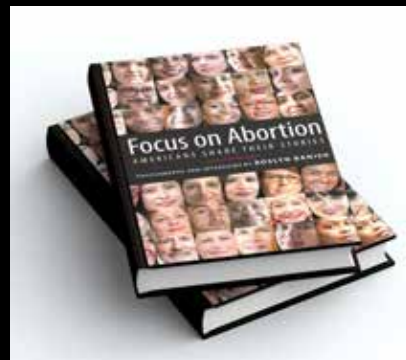
if they want to reproduce,” she told the audience. Despite the challenges, the devotion of Peacock, Brown, and McNicholas to their vision for the future of abortion care has only increased since the Supreme Court’s decision.

As the event drew to a close, Donegan read out a question card that had been submitted by an anonymous audience member. “I’m not sure I even have a question,” it read. “I just want to say thank you. Thank you. Thank you.”

## Focus on Abortion: Americans Share Their Stories



In its ongoing commitment to explore feminist themes in the arts, the Clayman Institute hosted as part of the Jing Lyman Lecture an exhibit by San Francisco photographer and author **ROSLYN BANISH** called “Focus on Abortion: Americans Share Their Stories.” The storytellers in her project come from diverse socio-economic backgrounds, geographic regions, and generations, providing a human and poignant picture of abortion in our country. Banish’s book of the same name comprises 62 portraits and in-depth personal narratives from across the country. The exhibit featured 19 of these storytellers. Many



attendees explored the exhibit before or after the lecture. Her work is also the basis for the cover of this issue of *upRising*.

For more information, visit [focusonabortion.org](http://focusonabortion.org).

## Providers need more support in providing emergency care under new abortion bans

BY CYNTHIA NEWBERRY  
*Communications Manager*

Applying her legal background in health policy to an examination of recent changes in state and federal abortion law in the U.S., Michelle Mello found providers are often faced with conflicting laws and inadequate guidance in making decisions. The current legal landscape “pits interests of providers against patients in a way that’s unprecedented,” she said in a recent presentation to the Clayman Institute Faculty Research Fellows.

Mello, a professor of law and also a professor of health policy, identified a contradiction between required standards of emergency care and state abortion bans. The Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) of 1986 was created to prevent hospitals from refusing emergency care to patients unable to pay, and it requires that all patients must receive emergency care and stabilizing treatment. Under new state abortion laws, however, some pregnant patients who face an emergency threat to their health and require such stabilizing treatment may not receive an abortion because it’s unclear whether they meet a state ban’s exception for health or life of the mother (if such an exception exists).

In these cases, the abortion law and EMTALA are in conflict. Mello said, “For providers, the question is not whether they should violate the law, but which law should they violate?” She cites two

recent lawsuits in Texas and Idaho involving similar situations. It can take years for courts to establish through case rulings whether a provider could be prosecuted and held liable for withholding care if a patient were harmed or killed because an abortion was denied.

While these difficulties stem from legal rather than medical matters, Mello said, most doctors are not getting adequate support from their legal counsel. Some hospitals are recommending that emergency medicine doctors seek legal consultations before administering treatment, an approach she terms “not helpful.”

Not enough institutions are signaling support to their doctors, she said. “It’s a really big ask for front-line physicians to take that kind of risk” in a system where most abortion bans target the provider with penalties rather than the patient. Most penalties are civil, but some are criminal. She related a conversation with a colleague who is an OB-GYN in a state with a new abortion ban. This doctor, who trained for almost 10 years and has a young family, shared her fear of losing her livelihood as well as risking years in prison if she acted contrary to the ban. She shared her “moral distress” at not being able to help a patient. Mello said, “It’s really unfair there’s not more support for physicians to navigate this space.”

In her research on current state abortion laws, some the result of trigger laws and some newly passed, Mello found that 26 states have total or near-total bans, eight of which are temporarily on hold through the court system. Only four allow exceptions for victims of rape or incest, and only nine protect the patient’s health in non-life-threatening circumstances. She noted that the Supreme Court’s Dobbs decision ruled on a Mississippi abortion ban that does allow some exceptions, so the court has not ruled on the constitutionality of stricter bans.

Mello’s recent research also includes the legal approaches used in the Roe and Dobbs decisions, which she terms “radically different” in their reasoning. She is working with a student to study the disparate impact of abortion restrictions on women of color compared with others. Mello also recently wrote about evolving legal and ethical issues in emergency room care and abortion in JAMA Health Forum.





## Constitutional scholar identifies connections among suffrage, abolition, and gender in modern U.S. election law

BY CASEY WAYNE PATTERSON  
*Graduate Dissertation Fellow*

The 14th and 19th amendments have long been central to legal scholarship on issues of gender and women's rights. Questions about gender, politics, and the democratic process have become even more salient in the wake of the Supreme Court's June 2022 overturning of *Roe v. Wade*. Shortly after arriving back at Stanford from the U.S. Department of Justice, legal scholar Pamela S. Karlan began work on a chapter on gender and election law for *The Oxford Handbook of American Election Law*, forthcoming 2024. Karlan shared her work as part of the Clayman Institute Faculty Research Fellows program.

Karlan explains that gender has had profound effects on U.S. election law, and in ways bound to the legacy of American slavery. Gender is mentioned twice in the

...voting access has waxed and waned across the centuries: always restricting the franchise based on popular opinion of who is fit to vote,...

U.S. Constitution: first in Section II of the 14th Amendment, which penalizes states that abridge "male" citizens' voting rights, after Section I extends citizenship to the formerly enslaved; and then in the

19th Amendment, which declares the vote "shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Between these two amendments, Karlan demonstrates, a complex story emerges about race and gender in the making of U.S. electoral law. Far from being a straight line toward universal suffrage, this research shows that voting access has waxed and waned



PAMELA S. KARLAN

across the centuries: always restricting the franchise based on popular opinion of who is fit to vote, and through a history of advocacy and litigation, always invested in a campaign for self-possession and bodily autonomy.

The genuine movement for women's suffrage emerged from the abolitionist movement focused on the enslavement of Black people. Founding suffragists Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott first resolved to secure the vote after attending the 1840 World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, where as women they were barred from the convention floor. It was from this resolution that they organized the 1848 Seneca Falls convention, launching the women's

suffrage movement as a powerful allied force to the fight for abolition. Despite this close sympathy, however, the struggle over Black enfranchisement after the Civil War fractured the suffrage movement.

Shortly after the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments passed, the Supreme Court ruled on an 1874 case brought by the suffragist Virginia Minor, asserting her right to vote in the 1872 presidential election. The court's unanimous ruling addressed "nearly every angle of constitutional analysis," Karlan said, explaining its usefulness for her courses in the Stanford School of Law. As lower courts had previously ruled with state constitutions, originalist readings gave no indication that the men who wrote these laws intended that their power be shared with women. And as suffragists had anticipated, a structuralist reading of the 14th Amendment makes it very clear: if penalties only specify male disenfranchisement, they imply that female disenfranchisement is to be permitted or even assured. Virginia Minor would not be allowed to vote.

States' ability to exclude women ended with the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920. In their near overlap, the Dobbs ruling and the centennial celebration of the 19th Amendment's passage have sparked "a recent efflorescence of scholarship" on these legal histories. The relationships they illustrate between voting rights, civil rights, and the simple claim to bodily autonomy can inform continued advocacy for enfranchisement today.

## Poisoning as revenge for intimate violence against enslaved women

BY FATIMA SUAREZ  
*Postdoctoral Fellow*

In 1857, Josephine, an enslaved woman, was tried in the state of Mississippi for the poisoning of the Jones family, who became violently ill immediately after drinking a tea that was allegedly served and prepared by her, the family's new cook. For Alexis Wells-Oghoghomeh, this "extraordinary" capital case "illuminates the myriad forms of intimate violence characteristic of enslaved, particularly female enslaved life [and] the ways that bondwomen use religious repertoires to respond to acts of intimate violence." Wells-Oghoghomeh is an assistant professor of religious studies at Stanford and delivered the lecture as part of the Institute's Faculty Research Fellows series.

The voices of enslaved people are largely muted in U.S. petitions or court records. Enslaved people could not testify in court at the time of Josephine's trial. When an enslaved person was tried and found guilty in a capital crime, death was usually the outcome (although there is no record of what exactly happened to them). If exonerated, they usually remained under suspicion, often suffering what Wells-Oghoghomeh calls "social death," by being sold away from their families and friends. Despite these circumstances, a record of Josephine's testimony exists, making this case both astonishing and rare.

Although still limited by the historical record, Wells-Oghoghomeh provided an intimate portrait of this case throughout the talk. Josephine and George, another enslaved person, were tried for the poisoning of Lafayette Jones, his second wife Eliezer, and their infant daughter, Leila Virginia. Josephine was implicated in this poisoning because the Jones' eldest child, a son, and

their dinner guests allegedly did not drink the tea and had not become sick. Leila Virginia died, and Josephine was tried for homicide by poisoning. After four years of trials and mistrials, Josephine and George were ultimately exonerated.

With each new trial, Wells-Oghoghomeh states, "we have more details about Lafayette Jones, who was [Josephine's] slaveholder, and his engagement with bondwomen [... and...] further context for Josephine's motivations." Josephine was purchased by Jones in New



ALEXIS WELLS-OGHOGHOMEH

Orleans in February 1857, two weeks before the alleged poisoning. Previously, Josephine was last known to have been in Kentucky. Josephine was a nurse who may have taken care of small children, which helps explain her literacy, but not why she possessed a lot of jewelry. For Wells-Oghoghomeh, "this is where we get to these questions of intimate violence."

The jewelry suggests that Josephine was a very highly favored enslaved servant, yet gifts of jewelry from a mistress were not very common. "What is more likely is that she was someone who had been coerced into serving as a sexual consort."

Wells-Oghoghomeh argues that bondwomen are "using things like poison" in "response to the intimate forms of violence they are

being subjected to as a condition of their enslavement." "Being in the household," Wells-Oghoghomeh notes, "was not a mercy for enslaved people," a common myth she challenges. When enslaved people were in the household, "they were subject to just more consistent forms of violence, because they're very, very close" to slaveowners, placing women into "closer proximity to sexual violence perpetrated by mistresses and masters."

Josephine's story contains many layers of intimate violence, per court records. Lafayette sexually assaulted Josephine two days after he purchased her, before returning to Mississippi, and again the day before the alleged poisoning. His wife Eliezer testified that on the morning of the alleged poisoning, Josephine had replied "impudently and saucily" to her complaints about breakfast. Eliezer reported the impudence to her husband, who whipped Josephine. At this point, Wells-Oghoghomeh reminds the audience of the assault the day before, stating "there's [a] running tab of offenses against her." Returning to Eliezer in the kitchen, "Josephine apparently makes a face at her and turns over a chair"; then the overseer was called to whip Josephine. Two hours later Josephine is called to make dinner, which is when she allegedly poisons the family.

Wells-Oghoghomeh raises the question of the role of poison and vengeance in the historiography of resistance to American slavery. Historians overwhelmingly focus on insurrection to define resistance, such as Nat Turner's insurrection in Virginia in 1831 as an example. Enslaved men are overrepresented in the record of resistance because "women just are mired in more webs of interdependency." Women, therefore, turned to other means of resistance like conjuring, particularly poisoning, to seek justice.

# FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP

THE CLAYMAN INSTITUTE offers a two-year postdoctoral fellowship to recent PhDs in the humanities or social sciences whose research focuses on gender with an intersectional perspective. Postdoctoral fellows participate in our community of researchers and fellows; they also lead mentoring workshops for our Graduate Dissertation Fellows, attend faculty research seminars, and continue their own research and writing. Meet our current postdoctoral fellows.

**ANGELICA FERRARA** joined the Clayman Institute as a postdoctoral fellow in September 2022. She is a mixed-methods developmental and social psychologist with a PhD from New York University. She recently spent a year completing research and public scholarship as a Global Research Fellow at New York University’s London research center. Ferrara plans to continue her research on the impact of patriarchy on human development while at the Clayman Institute. Her current book project examines the effects of masculine norms on boys’ and men’s friendships throughout history and across cultures.



**Q** Your current book focuses on boys’ and men’s friendships in different cultures. Why do you include both boys and men in this project?

**A** Childhood is an incredibly rich developmental period for understanding friendships. It is unique both in that children commonly defy gender norms with their friends, but also in the intensity of social learning about relationships that takes place during childhood. This learning stretches from the development of mental models about what we can expect from oth-

ers, to skill building in areas like listening, asking questions about another person, and showing affection and support for the people we love. Nowhere is this clearer than in the work of Judy Chu and Niobe Way. Contrary to the impoverished opinion that boys don’t need or desire friends, their research shows the opposite. Although Chu and Way highlight how masculine norms can sometimes get in the way of boys’ close friendships, they also reveal the incredibly deep and interdependent bonds that are ordinary parts of boys’ development. In my book, I argue that adult men have much to

learn from the giggly, wonderfully unrestrained, and mutually dependent friendships of boys.

**Q** What are some of your early findings from your interviews?

**A** One section of my book examines the socially sanctioned “practices” or “containers” that allow heterosexual men to experience emotional intimacy and support from other men. In other words, what are the conditions that allow men to experience vulnerability without betraying norms of masculinity? I find that certain contexts facilitate intimate disclosure between men, such as experiences of shared trauma (e.g., exposure to war and violence), vast quantities of time (e.g., being

childhood friends), or via excessive use of substances (e.g., consuming large quantities of alcohol on a night out together).

And as others have noted, the socially “normative” places where men once bonded are disappearing. The consequences of men’s thinning social support networks are far reaching and damaging, especially for women. However, some of my interviewees form nourishing friendships through defying the constraints of masculine norms.

## CAREER NEWS

Congratulations to these former Clayman Institute fellows for their recent academic appointments and career news. Fellows, keep in touch with your updates – [gender-email@stanford.edu](mailto:gender-email@stanford.edu).

**EMILY CARIAN**, former graduate dissertation fellow, assistant teaching professor in sociology, University of California - Irvine.

**MONIQUE HARRISON**, former graduate dissertation fellow, postdoctoral fellow at University of Pennsylvania’s Graduate School of Education.

**LIN LI**, former postdoctoral fellow, assistant professor of history, University of St. Thomas.

**FATIMA SUAREZ**, former postdoctoral fellow, assistant professor of sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

**CLAIRE URBANSKI** joined the Clayman Institute as a postdoctoral fellow in September 2022. She earned a PhD in feminist studies from the University of California-Santa Cruz, with designated emphases in critical race and ethnic studies and anthropology. Urbanski’s scholarship and teaching work are grounded in her ongoing community organizing work for the protection and return of Indigenous Ohlone sacred sites on Lisjan Ohlone homelands (the East Bay area).

**Q** Your work includes an interdisciplinary mix of activism, critical race studies, feminist studies, and more. What experiences led you to this research and activist work?

**A** As a teenager, I got involved in advocacy work at a local domestic abuse and rape crisis center. During this time, I had become entirely consumed by a growing awareness of how sexual and gender-based violence structured and shaped the world around me. I had witnessed the toll that domestic abuse and sexual violence had taken on the lives of those closest to me, and watched as this violence was condoned and perpetuated by social institutions, friends, and family.

I soon found my way to works by Black, Indigenous, and women of color feminists that af-



firmed these knowledges and helped me to understand sexual and gender-based violence in contextual relation with (and as part of) other processes of power and oppression. They also helped me to recognize that I was experiencing an unraveling of the world as I had previously known it – a world structured through sexual and gender violence.

Through works by Indigenous women, I began to conceptualize gender and sexual violence in the context of colonialism – and specifically of settler colonialism. This required me to examine my own relationship to land and to call into

question my own participation with-in settler colonization.

**Q** What role does gender play in your historical research as well as your organizing work with Bay Area Ohlone leadership?

**A** Gender violence is inextricable from our ways of relating to land; specifically when it comes to relations with land as property. For colonial capitalist worldviews, land is something to be possessed, owned, exploited, bought, and sold. These relationships to land are extractive; they are about exerting dominance and control over land.

In order to claim and access land, colonial capitalism requires the ongoing dispossession of Indigenous peoples. Such dispossession has required the enforcement of colonial heteropatriarchal sex and gender systems. This has especially entailed the unrelenting deployment of violence against the bodies of Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirits, as well as queer and trans Indigenous peoples.

To return Indigenous lands is not simply to materially transfer ownership of property from one set of hands to another; rather, the return of Indigenous lands to Indigenous stewardship is about restoring sacred relationships and the very possibility for otherwise ways of life beyond colonial capitalism.



## Students are integral to Institute research

By THERESA ROSINGER-ZIFKO  
Research Associate

Among the Clayman Institute’s main goals is mentoring the next generation of gender scholars. Undergraduate and graduate students participate directly in the Institute’s many research projects, creating the opportunity to develop skills, build community, and further the overall research goals of the Institute.

This academic year, 10 undergraduate and graduate students enriched in-house studies by working as research assistants. These students are responsible for literature reviews, data analysis, interviews, or recruitment of study participants, just to name a few of their tasks.

Being involved in research entails finding an answer to puzzling questions, but also includes learning to collaborate with colleagues and set realistic goals. Students learn how to juggle their research requirements with the workload they already have to shoulder as regular students; thus, they learn to prioritize tasks, manage their time, and take responsibility for their jobs.

Next to these learning opportunities, students gain real-world experiences in their fields and, at the same time, encounter different ways of thinking within those fields. They often meet with fellows at Atneave House, share thoughts with speakers after one of many Institute events, and start building professional networks. As Alexa L. Kupor, an undergraduate student majoring in history, puts it: “I’ve been

able to interact one-on-one with groundbreaking scholars in the field of feminist and gender studies, take part in the design of engaging and thoughtful research projects, and build relationships with the Institute staff and fellow students. My experience with the Clayman Institute has helped me become a better researcher, thinker, team player, and person.”

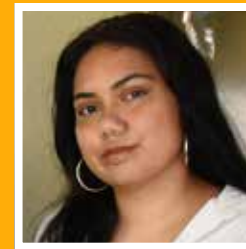
The Clayman Institute further supports up-and-coming researchers by offering graduate student prizes. Each year, the Marjorie Lozoff Prize promotes scholarship in areas that further women’s development. The prize money supports dissertation research, publication, or conference attendance. The Marilyn Yalom Prize supports currently enrolled Stanford doctoral candidates working in the humanities on issues concerning women and gender. The award supports original research or conference costs. The Myra Strober Prize recognizes an outstanding writer among the Institute’s fellows.

As the regular academic year winds to a close each spring, plans for student research continue, with highly qualified undergraduate students being selected for the Susan Heck Internship Program. This paid summer internship is named after one of the Institute’s three student founders. Launched in 2014, the program has allowed an average of three undergraduate students to design, conduct, and present their own gender-related projects. In addition to research, they join workshops, attend lunch talks, and gain valuable research and work experience in a dynamic office environment.

These student research experiences are fitting for an Institute founded almost 50 years ago by students: Beth Garfield, Susan Heck, and Cynthia Russell, together with Professor Myra Strober, initiated Stanford’s Center for Research on Women (CROW) that later became the Michelle R. Clayman Institute for Gender Research (see Honoring our Founders, p. 16). Each year with our student researchers, prize winners, and interns, the goals of conducting gender research and mentoring future scholars continue hand-in-hand.

## Undergraduate interns conduct research in economics, healthcare, film, and more

*During summer 2022, four Stanford undergraduates joined the Clayman Institute as part of the Susan Heck Interns program. Heck was passionate about providing training and mentorship to undergraduates as well as focusing research on underserved populations. As part of the 10-week, full-time program, each intern works on a project of their choosing, complete with individual mentorship from a PhD with expertise in gender research. Following are excerpts from the reflections of recent interns.* ►

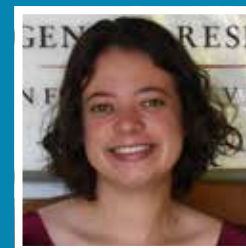


**SOMMER ALEX**

Intern Sommer Alex focused her research on security and surveillance practices, applying theoretical frameworks from feminist studies, queer studies, media and performance studies, and more. Her paper says: “Airport security is one important

site for examination of the normative effect of surveillance practices and its consequences for individuals marginalized by race, class, and gender hierarchies. The determination of physical differences and categorizations of the ‘othered’ individual is made necessary through national efforts ostensibly responsible for securing the safety of American citizens.”

“By examining the experiences of marginalized people in airports, my research investigates how notions of public safety and national security are constructed and challenged.” She further considers the role of background checks, credit score systems, and numerous government databases, as well as biometric approaches to surveillance.



**CARO DE SÁ**

As a queer and trans Latinx person interested in healthcare, I am passionate about the intersection between biology and queer studies. This summer, my research explored the ways in which introductory-level college biology textbooks frame reproduction within

a cisgender and heteropatriarchal lens. I originally thought of this research question while taking the core introductory-level biology courses required for the pre-medical track.

With the guidance of my research mentor, I performed a thematic analysis and a content analysis of three commonly used biology textbooks. My main findings from the thematic analysis were that gendered language based on anatomical differences was used throughout the reproduction chapters of all three textbooks and queer reproductive experiences were consistently erased, framing reproduction within the cisgender heteropatriarchal relationship model.



**TOBI BANKOLE**

The Susan Heck internship has been invaluable. I was able to formally engage in gender research for the first time, I learned under the mentorship of so many accomplished people who cared about me and my work, and I produced a completely self-directed project that combined my interests in film, writing, and history.

My research this summer centered around representations of gender in revenge cinema, and what can be gleaned by observing the patterns in male- and female-led films. I used feminist film theory, particularly the concepts of the male gaze and phallogentrism, to analyze the 22 films that I watched over 10 weeks. By analyzing three types of cinematic “gazes,” film aesthetics, realism and narration, the presence of violence, and cultural context, I found that male-led revenge films utilize the male gaze and typically reflect male anxieties relating to a loss of control or emasculation. Female-led films can depower the male gaze by having a woman confront its inherent violence and tell grounded stories of female rage and resilience, which is a relatively new phenomenon.



**EMILY MOLINS**

Entering college, I knew I wanted to study economics—it’s a field I had fallen in love with in high school for its pervasive relevance and one that I eagerly looked forward to pursuing at Stanford. Reflecting on my past three years at Stanford, it is impossible to ignore the fact that

not a single economics class I have taken has been taught by a woman. Many of my classes have seemed dominated by male peers, not only in composition but in voice. Why does a field that supposedly studies how “people allocate scarce resources” only attend to the voices of a select few “people” all the while feeling disconnected from the humanness at its core?

This summer at the Clayman Institute, I had the opportunity to unravel this theme of representation in economics. Noting that underrepresentation of women and minorities in the field begins at the very start, I chose to focus on the population most accessible to me: undergraduate students.

# Graduate Dissertation Fellows

The Clayman Institute's Graduate Dissertation Fellowships (GDF) are awarded to outstanding Stanford doctoral students whose research focuses on gender with an intersectional perspective. The fellowships provide financial support for top gender scholars as they complete their dissertations, while encouraging interdisciplinary connections for their research. GDFs also contribute to the writing and research efforts of the Clayman Institute, and add to our diverse community of scholars. Meet our most recent cohort of GDFs, and hear what they see as important and exciting developments around gender research in their academic fields.



GDFs Casey Wayne Patterson, Carolyn Zola, and Bethany Nichols

### CASEY WAYNE PATTERSON

Casey Wayne Patterson is a scholar of Black studies, Black women's studies, and African American literature, and is a PhD Candidate in the Department of English. His current research project focuses on the late 20th century emergence of Black literary studies, using it to historicize the incorporation of Black cultural study into the university after 1969. This winter, he taught a course on Black feminism and the SciFi of Octavia Butler. His new article on reception, racial melancholy, and young adult readers is forthcoming in the *International Journal of Young Adult Literature*.

Patterson writes: "In recent years, Black feminist scholarship has arrived into a new understanding of Audre Lorde's 1984 warning. Alerted that the master's tools will never dismantle the master's house, we spent decades crafting our own tools—only to see them used to remodel the master's house instead. Erica Edwards' *The Other Side of Terror: Black Women and the Culture of US Empire* (2021), for instance, offers a jarring demonstration of the 'pedagogies of minority difference.' Roderick Ferguson describes the university marketing to state power as a resource for counterinsurgent governance (*The Reorder of Things*, 2012). By studying the history of our disciplines and their movement through powerful institutions, we are learning how difficult it is to separate the work of demolition and renovation; how our present working conditions are designed to confuse the two; and developing further tools to respond."

### CAROLYN ZOLA

Carolyn Zola is a PhD candidate in history focusing on gender and labor in eighteenth and nineteenth century North America. Working at the intersection of social and cultural history, her dissertation explores the lived experiences of female hucksters, street peddlers, and market women who sold food in port cities, both in the formal economies of public markets and in the vernacular economies of the streets. A Bay Area native, she worked in theater, studied at City College of San Francisco, and earned her B.A. in history at U.C. Berkeley before coming to Stanford.

Carolyn responds: "I am especially excited by scholarship that draws new meanings out of old stories and expands archival boundaries. Vanessa Holden's work on the Southampton Rebellion which was carried out by enslaved Virginians in 1831 (more commonly known as Nat Turner's Rebellion) reinterprets the event in terms of gender and community. Similarly, Serena Zabin's work on the Boston Massacre in 1770 recontextualizes a familiar historical episode in terms of gender and family. Both of these well-known historical events look quite different in the hands of historians who are asking new, provocative questions. And finally, Jen Manion's work on people who were assigned female at birth but lived as men offers rich and surprising insights about class and identity during that period."

### BETHANY NICHOLS

Nichols is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology. Her research examines how some individuals thrive in the face of trauma while others struggle. In her research, she builds an innovative sociology of trauma that theorizes and examines how and under what social conditions trauma affects life chances. Her other research shows how inequality is produced and maintained in the institutional evaluative processes that mediate individuals' access to valued socioeconomic outcomes—such as college admissions or hiring.

On gender-related developments in sociology: "One of the most pressing gender issues that my field of sociology is addressing is how to support the struggle to allow women to maintain power and autonomy over their own bodies. Women's bodies—and the choices they make about their bodies—have been historically oppressed by men, institutions, laws, and society. More recently, with the rollback of *Roe v. Wade*, skyrocketing rates of sexual violence, increases in maternal mortality rates, and police violence against BIPOC women, it is clear that bodily autonomy is up for debate, rather than a lived reality for women in the United States. As a sociologist, my job is to intervene in this struggle by showing how the oppression against women's bodies occurs, the consequences of this oppression, and practical ways that this oppression can be disrupted by individuals, institutions, and policies."

# INSTITUTE HISTORY

## Looking back: Visiting and affiliated scholars

BY CYNTHIA NEWBERRY  
Communications Manager

Almost 50 years ago, when students Beth Garfield, Susan Heck, and Cynthia Russell, along with Professor Myra Strober, founded Stanford's Center for Research on Women (CROW), they were not only making history but reclaiming it. Founded in 1974, CROW was one of the first academic centers for research on women. Clayman Institute Senior Scholars Edith Gelles and Karen Offen recall what it was like to engage in early gender research and shift their academic field, history, to focus on the lives of women.

"There was so little written about women," Gelles says. "We had to go into the archives and dig it out." Gelles spent years of meticulous research, scouring microfilm of the unpublished and not yet transcribed correspondence of Abigail Adams; today's researchers have many searchable online archives at their disposal. "It was work, it was luck, it was a calling—it was just wonderful to be working on a project that was creating a new field," Gelles says.

What would the emerging field of gender research look like? It was an open question. From the start, CROW embraced an interdisciplinary approach. "I cannot emphasize sufficiently how important and unique it was to be 'interdisciplinary' in that era," Gelles explains. "Since the beginning of the 20th century, disciplines had been narrowing and separating and defining themselves distinctively."

Central to these efforts was the Visiting and Affiliated Scholars program at CROW, which created a home and a community for research on women. In addition to convening faculty, staging events, offering lecture series, and other activities, CROW assembled a diverse group of researchers for the scholars program. It offered a "lifeline" and "an inno-

vative, interdisciplinary scholarly community" for newly minted women PhDs, still vastly underrepresented in the academy, according to Offen. Visiting scholars, from a wide variety of institutions both in the U.S. and abroad, joined forces to learn as much as they could about the lives of women in history and across borders.

Among their first publications was *Victorian Women: A Documentary Account of Women's Lives in Nineteenth-Century England, France, and the United States*, the collaborative effort of a six-person team. Offen describes it as "foundational" for courses taught at many universities as scholarship on women expanded. "The history of marriage, or child-raising, those weren't on the map," Offen says. "To put those on the map was a revolution."

Into the early 2000s, Offen said, "affiliated and visiting scholars produced major scholarship in women's history, women's studies, and more broadly,

and some of us continue to do so." Gelles met Susan Faludi and brought her to the Institute, where she served as a visiting scholar while working on her groundbreaking book *Backlash*. Marilyn Yalom and Susan Groag Bell led an effort to produce biographies of women, which often were workshopped within the scholars program. While the Clayman Institute offered a Visiting Scholars

and Affiliated Scholars program through the early 2000s, various administrative changes meant the program was discontinued. Some researchers who wanted to continue their affiliation became Senior Scholars, including Offen and Gelles.

Karen Offen publishes on the history of Modern Europe, especially France and its global influence; Western thought and politics with reference to family, gender, and the relative status of women; historiography; women's history; national, regional and global histories of feminism; comparative history; and the sexual politics of knowledge. She has been affiliated with the Clayman Institute since 1977. Edith Gelles is a historian of early America and women's history who has been affiliated with the Clayman Institute since 1983. She chaired the bi-weekly meetings of the Visiting and Affiliated Scholars for more than 20 years. She has written biographies of Abigail Adams and, most recently, edited the Library of America's *Letters of Abigail Adams*.



KAREN OFFEN AND EDITH GELLES



# HONORING OUR FOUNDERS

## Recognizing Beth Garfield and Cynthia Russell

*Reflecting on the tumultuous and exciting era when they arrived on campus as undergraduates in the 1970s, student founders Elizabeth Garfield and Cynthia Russell shared memories of inspiration, transgression, and persistence in their campaign to establish at Stanford a Center for Research on Women (CROW).*

**IN MAY 2022**, the Clayman Institute hosted a reception welcoming many of the friends, scholars, and staffers who shepherded CROW into existence, as well as those who have sustained and grown it in the almost 50 years since. Central to the origin story of the Clayman Institute, which opened as CROW in 1974, are Russell and Garfield, who together at the event presented memories and photos of their role as founders.

Russell recalled the moment she arrived on campus amid demonstrations against the Vietnam war, following events on campus that left evidence of destruction. She remembers damaged windows covered over with boards. “Students felt empowered to take action and effect change, but there were no clear models on how change could be made.”

There was an energy to the student activism that was exciting, and Garfield sought ways to harness that in support of women. The need was evident. While the num-

ber of women students was growing, it was only about 35 percent. Russell said, “What I remember most vividly is how few women professors there were.” In 1970 only 15 percent of faculty were women, and most were assistant professors and untenured.

### “FEMINISM WAS STRUGGLING TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED”

**A**s an undergraduate, Russell became involved with coordinating a weekly series of community lectures focusing on research and teaching about women. The popularity of the program made clear that the campus community responded to the topic.

The women described one particularly memorable lecture, in which Herbert Marcuse, a well-known political theorist who was a professor at UC San Diego, spoke on feminism and Marxism. “I will never forget that day,” Garfield said. As people began arriving, it became clear very quickly that the usual meeting space wasn’t going to be big enough to accommodate everyone. At the last moment, they managed to move the event to Memorial Auditorium and, incredibly, about 1,500 people attended.

In the ‘70s, Garfield said, “Feminism was struggling to be acknowledged as a legitimate political movement.” So when Marcuse said: “Feminism is the most important and potentially most radical movement that we have,” Garfield recalled: “The cheering was deafening.”

### “WE KNEW THAT WE HAD TO TRANSGRESS”

**W**hile it was clear to Russell and Garfield that they wanted Stanford to devote more academic resources to women’s issues, it took some time and exploration to identify an approach. They sought out supportive faculty members, and their first stop was the office of Myra Strober. She had recently been hired as an assistant professor at the Graduate School of Business as their first woman faculty member.

Strober, who also spoke at the Honoring our Founders event, remembered the students each came to visit her separately. Knowing that as a new junior faculty member she lacked institutional power, she referred them to others, including Eleanor Maccoby, the university’s only woman department chair and a tenured professor in psychology; Jing Lyman, a strong advocate and wife of the university president; and Jim March, an influential professor in the business school as well as education and humanities. March’s advice to the students was to expect pushback, and to let those obstacles assure them they were on the right path. “We knew that we had to transgress,” said Russell, “so transgress we did.” The students worked together with these mentors to formulate a proposal and secure initial funding from both the university and the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation, and soon after, the Ford Foundation. Strober remembers, “Beth and Cindy were tireless.” She also lauded the essential contributions of a third stu-

dent, Susan Heck, who has since passed away. Heck was a graduate student in education who played a key role as one of the three student founders and continued to work with CROW during its first year. Each summer, the Clayman Institute welcomes undergraduates to conduct their own gender research projects as part of the Susan Heck Interns program.

Following their advocacy and efforts, the Center for Research on Women was established in 1974, with Strober as its first director. It boasted two rooms on campus and a telephone. Russell said, “We created a welcoming resource center and a hub of information for students and faculty in our two rooms. That original ethos of

CROW remains at the Clayman Institute today.”

These founding students remained involved with the Institute for many years after graduation as Advisory Council members. Strober saluted them: “Thank you Cindy and Beth for getting us on the road, and for all the work that you do, and for your wisdom.”

### “WE ARE FOREVER GRATEFUL”

**T**he Clayman Institute’s current director, Adrian Daub, reflected on the importance of looking back at this first in-person event since the COVID pandemic began in 2020. “We are forever grateful to our founders and believe it’s important to preserve this history and our origin story and those integral to it,” he said.

The fact that a group of students came together, identified a vision, and persuaded those in power to work with them to make it happen “is a truly inspiring thing,” Daub noted. “It continues to inspire me every day when I get to walk into our building and reflect on the kind of Institute that we have.”

Michelle R. Clayman, chair of the Advisory Council, said, “Beth and Cynthia and Susan were visionaries” when they began the process that would culminate in an Institute that still operates as a leading center of gender research almost 50 years later. Clayman told them, “You have enabled years and years of groundbreaking research. My thanks to you.”

As for their thoughts looking back at the founding of CROW, Garfield pointed to not its past, but its present. She said, “It is so much more than we even dreamed of.”



ADRIAN DAUB, BETH GARFIELD AND CYNTHIA RUSSELL



FORMER DIRECTOR IRIS LITT, ADVISORY COUNCIL CHAIR MICHELLE R. CLAYMAN, AND ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS ANNE CASSCELLS AND DEBORAH BYRON.



# THE YEAR IN REVIEW



HONORING OUR FOUNDERS:  
**RECOGNIZING BETH GARFIELD AND CYNTHIA RUSSELL**

New research associate  
**THERESA ROSINGER-ZIFKO** joins the Institute staff

Thank you to **WENDY SKIDMORE AND NATALIE P. MASON**  
for their many contributions as long-time staff members

Four undergraduates begin summer research as  
**SUSAN HECK INTERNS**



JING LYMAN LECTURE SERIES  
**FROM THE FRONT LINES: ABORTION POST-ROE**

**LEA GOTTLIEB** joins Institute as fellowship manager

Adrian Daub publishes  
*CANCEL CULTURE TRANSFER* (in German)



**THE FEMINIST PRESENT**

podcast continues with guests Judith Butler,  
Michael Hobbes, Liat Kaplan, and more



**CELEBRATING CLAYMAN INSTITUTE AUTHORS**

Erin Cech on *The Trouble with Passion*



**CELEBRATING CLAYMAN INSTITUTE AUTHORS**

Megan Tobias Neely on *Hedged Out*

Ruby E. "Lillie" Reed receives the 2022 **MARJORIE LOZOFF PRIZE**

Joan O'Bryan wins the 2022 **MARILYN YALOM PRIZE**

Cynthia Laura Vialle-Giancotti wins the 2022 **MYRA STROBER PRIZE**



*Money and Love: An Intelligent Roadmap for Life's Biggest Decisions*

Book talk with **MYRA STROBER** and **ABBY DAVISSON**

**ATTNEAVE AT NOON** series launches with talks from  
Veena Dubal and Nikita Dhawan

**DIRECTOR ADRIAN DAUB** also appointed J. E. Wallace  
Sterling Professor of the Humanities



**CLAIRE URBANSKI** and **ANGELICA FERRARA**  
join as postdoctoral fellows

**10 FACULTY RESEARCH FELLOWS** join the Institute

**CAROLYN ZOLA, CASEY WAYNE PATTERSON,** and  
**BETHANY NICHOLS** join as graduate dissertation fellows



Attneave at Noon series welcomes  
**SUSAN STRYKER**

**LAURA LEE GREEN**  
joins staff as event coordinator



Leading feminist writer and critic  
**MOIRA DONEGAN** joins as writer in residence

**ATTNEAVE AT NOON SERIES**  
continues with Moira Weigel and Shira Schwartz



## Attneave at Noon: Gender Scholarship Today

THIS YEAR, the Clayman Institute noticed an opportunity to bring together distinguished scholars visiting Stanford with members of our community. Attneave at Noon: Gender Scholarship Today was created as a noontime series hosted in the Attneave House conference room, where guests gather around a table to share lunch and hear from gender scholars who are currently visiting campus to present their recent work and works-in-progress. Representing a range of disciplines and career stages, these informal lunches create a space for intellectual conversation about gender research and strengthen our feminist community.

**SUSAN STRYKER** shared work in progress in her session, **"GENDER: A NEW GENEALOGY."** Stryker presented very recent research into the history of the gender concept as we now know it, as the "social construction" of sex, that revises the conventional narrative about its



origins. Stryker is professor emerita of gender and women's studies at University of Arizona. She is the author of *Transgender History: The Roots of Today's Revolution* (2008, 2017), co-editor of the two-volume *Transgender Studies Reader* (2006, 2013) and *The Transgender Studies Reader Remix* (2022), as well as co-director of the Emmy-winning documentary film *Screaming Queens: The Riot at Compton's Cafeteria* (2005).

**MOIRA WEIGEL** spoke on **"ARBITRAGE: COUPON QUEENS, FBA BROS AND THE GENDERED WORK OF MAKING AN ONLINE MARKETPLACE"** in an event co-sponsored by the Department of

Communication. Weigel is an assistant professor of communications studies at Northeastern University, a faculty associate of the Berkman Klein Center at Harvard Law School, and a founder of Logic magazine. She is also the author of *Labor of Love: The Invention of Dating* (2016) and co-editor, with Ben Tarnoff, of *Voices from the Valley: Tech Workers Talk About What They Do and How They Do It* (2020).

**VEENA DUBAL** led a session **"ON ALGORITHMIC WAGE DISCRIMINATION."** Dubal is a scholar and attorney who specializes in employment and labor



law. Her research—a combination of ethnography, history, and critical theory—sits at the nexus of law, technology and precarious work. Her concern with how the lives and identities of workers are impacted by technological developments and emerging legal frameworks, has taken her to the frontlines of gig workers' battles for equity and fairness, for their rights

The six speakers included some returning friends and colleagues as well as new connections. **VEENA DUBAL** and **CHRISTIN MUNSCH** both served as Clayman Institute postdoctoral fellows, and now are spending a year on campus as fellows with Stanford's Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences. **MOIRA WEIGEL** previously joined the Institute as a speaker for the Clayman Conversations event "Debate Me." See below for more about these and other distinguished speakers.

and ability to organize against some of the most powerful and well financed companies in the world. She is a professor of law at UC College of the Law SF.

**NIKITA DHAWAN** discussed **"THE UNBEARABLE SLOWNESS OF CHANGE: PROTEST POLITICS AND THE EROTICS OF RESISTANCE."** Dhawan holds the Chair in Political Theory and History of Ideas at the Technical University Dresden.

**SHIRA SCHWARTZ** led a session on **"YESHIVA QUIRLS: EXPLORATIONS IN HORMONAL ETHNOGRAPHY."** Schwartz is an assistant professor in the Department of Religion and the Phyllis Backer Professor of Jewish Studies at Syracuse University.

**CHRISTIN MUNSCH** was scheduled for the final session to discuss **"ACADEMIC SOCIAL SCIENCE AS A MASCULINITY CONTEST CULTURE."** Munsch is an award-winning sociologist studying gender and the workplace whose work has been published in *American Sociological Review*, *Social Forces*, and other leading journals; she is an associate professor at the University of Connecticut.

## Moira Donegan joins Clayman Institute as writer in residence



Stanford's Clayman Institute for Gender Research was pleased to welcome leading feminist writer and critic Moira Donegan to join the Institute in April 2023 as a writer in residence. In this position, Donegan will participate in the intellectual life of the Institute, host its artist salon series, teach a class in feminist, gender, and sexuality studies, and mentor students, while continuing her own projects and writing.

"Moira is a brilliant feminist intellectual and writer with a deep understanding of gender, culture, and society, as well as an incisive ability to interpret timely and urgent topics," said Adrian Daub, Barbara D. Finberg Director of the Clayman Institute. "As writer in residence, she will have an invaluable impact on the life of scholars and students at the Clayman Institute and the broader campus."

Since 2018, Donegan has written a regular opinion column for *The Guardian* covering gender and sexuality, the courts, popular culture, and national politics, aimed at a global readership. Her work has appeared in *The Atlantic*, *The Believer*, *Bookforum*, *Buzzfeed*, *The London Review of Books*, *n+1*, *The Nation*, *New York*, *The New Yorker*, *The New York Review of Books*, *The New York Times*, *The Paris Review*, and other places. Donegan holds a B.A. in literature from Bard College, and an MFA in creative writing from New York University. In New York, she directed the Backlash Book Club, a group of journalists interested in feminist history.

Clayman Institute Executive Director Alison Dahl Crossley notes that Donegan will enhance and invigorate the Institute's mission and ongoing activities. "We have a long history of translating gender research to broad audiences, and Moira's work will strengthen these efforts with the depth and currency of her feminist viewpoints." Donegan will further support the Institute's mission of training the next generation of gender scholars. "By working with our fellows, students, and researchers, Moira will contribute enormously to our feminist writing and intellectual community," Crossley said.

Donegan previously has participated in Clayman Institute activities. Most recently, she moderated the November Jing Lyman Lecture, "From the Front Lines: Abortion Post-Roe," deftly guiding a conversation among three abortion providers from around the country. She also participated in the Clayman Conversations event, "Whisper Networks," and appeared on The Feminist Present podcast to discuss Betty Friedan's classic *The Feminine Mystique*.

The selection of Donegan for the writer in residence position comes after a national search that attracted many strong candidates. Her first book, *Gone Too Far: Me Too, Backlash, and the Unfinished Revolution*, is forthcoming from Scribner. Her recent columns for the Guardian include: "US maternal mortality is more than 10 times higher than in Australia. Why?"; "Schools and universities are ground zero for America's culture war"; and "In a more just world, this would be the 50th anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*."

PHOTO BY SYLVIE ROSOKOFF

# THE FEMINIST PRESENT

Famed gender theorist **JUDITH BUTLER** and popular podcast host **MICHAEL HOBBS** were among the varied and fascinating guests to join The Feminist Present podcast this year. With more than 47 episodes and 120,000 unique streams across platforms, the podcast features Director **ADRIAN DAUB** and co-host **LAURA GOODE**, associate director for student programs of

the Public Humanities Initiative and a lecturer in Stanford's English department. In conversation with a wide range of guests, from scholars to journalists to activists, Adrian and Laura focused several episodes on moral panic mythbusting, trans panic, and a creator who some say invented cancel culture. Don't miss an episode: subscribe and listen at [GENDER.STANFORD.EDU/PODCAST](https://gender.stanford.edu/podcast)



## Five leaders join Clayman Institute Advisory Council

### HOLLY FETTER

Holly Fetter is a vice president on the asset stewardship team at State Street Global Advisors. She leads the team's proxy voting and engagement strategy on social issues including human capital management and diversity, equity, and inclusion.



Holly joined the team in 2020 after receiving her MBA from Harvard Business School. She began her career at the Ford Foundation and worked at a labor rights nonprofit before joining the MTV social impact team at Viacom. She has both a B.A. in comparative studies in race and ethnicity and an M.A. in sociology from Stanford University.

### SAIDAH GRAYSON DILL

Saidah Grayson Dill is the vice president and deputy general counsel responsible for global employment law and a team of employee relations professionals at Cisco Systems, Inc. At Cisco, she provides advice on a myriad of employment law and employee relations issues including acquisition integration, litigation, compliance, investigations, and inclusion & diversity. In this role she is the lead legal partner for Cisco People and Communities (HR) team and helps ensure that Cisco's people policies and decisions are legally sound and aligned with the company's culture. She regularly speaks

at conferences on the topic of the intersections between law, culture and business.

Prior to joining Cisco, Dill worked for two international law firms, Skadden and Paul Hastings, litigating on behalf of and providing advice and counsel to employers in a variety of industries.

Dill received an A.B. in public policy with a concentration in law and the legal system from Stanford University and her J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center. She is a founding member of Chief SF Bay Area and a member of the Silicon Valley chapter of the American Leadership Forum (Class XLI). She has previously served as the president of the Palo Alto chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., and co-president of the Stanford National Black Alumni Association.

### DIANE STEWART

Diane Stewart is an attorney, a private company investor and advisor, and a fiduciary for a variety of organizations. As a legal professional, she serves as co-chair of PILnet, an NGO with a global network of public interest and private sector lawyers committed to the public good, and has her own legal consultancy based in London. As an investor, she's a venture partner in early-stage V.C. Ascension Ventures and is passionate about investing in women founders. In her earlier career she was a corporate finance attorney and partner with



Coudert Brothers in its San Francisco, New York, Hong Kong, and Singapore offices, and was director of strategic M&A development for the Norwegian telecom Telenor in Southeast Asia.

Stewart co-founded the Stanford Women's Network U.K. in 2013 to facilitate the creation of a professional and personal support network among U.K.-based Stanford alumnae and affiliates. She also has served on the advisory council of Stanford's Freeman Spogli Institute for several years. Stewart received her bachelor's degree from Stanford University, her J.D. from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law, and has a post-graduate diploma from the University of Oxford SAïD Business School.

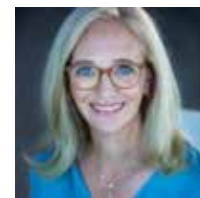
### LAREINA YEE

Lareina Yee is a senior partner at McKinsey & Company. She is the chair of McKinsey's technology council and brings more than 20 years of experience in advising companies on strategy, growth, and organizational health. She previously served as McKinsey's first chief diversity and inclusion officer and member of the executive team. Yee has led research on diversity and gender for more than a decade and co-founded Women in the Workplace, a research partnership with LeanIn.org and *The Wall Street Journal*. She is a board member of the San Francisco Ballet and Safe & Sound, a nonprofit focused on child-abuse prevention.



### BESS WEATHERMAN

Bess Weatherman is a special limited partner of Warburg Pincus LLC, a leading global private equity firm focused on growth investing. Weatherman joined Warburg Pincus in 1988, became a partner in 1996, and served as a member of the executive management group from 2001 to 2016. She led the firm's healthcare group from 2008 to 2015. Weatherman twice has been named to Forbes' Midas List recog-



nizing her as one of the 100 most highly-regarded dealmakers in the venture capital industry. During her 34-year career in healthcare, Weatherman has served on the boards of 14 public companies, more than 25 private companies at every stage of development, as well as the National Venture Capital Association.

Weatherman currently serves on the Board of Trustees of Stanford University and as chair of Stanford Women on Boards. She is also a trustee of Mount Holyoke College, where she chairs the Investment Committee. She previously served on the Advisory Council

of the Stanford Graduate School of Business and on the Board of Trustees of Saint Ann's School in Brooklyn, New York.

Weatherman was a 2014 recipient of the Women of Power and Influence Award from the National Organization for Women. She has served as a mentor for WOMEN in America, an organization of senior business executives in New York City focused on mentoring young, high-potential female professionals. Weatherman received a B.A. in English from Mount Holyoke College in 1982. She earned her MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business in 1988.

## Dedicated to our Advisory Council

We dedicate this issue to our brilliant Advisory Council, made up of gifted leaders in their professional careers who are committed to supporting gender research. This group offers mentorship, guidance, research support, constructive feedback, and strategic connections. To our Advisory Council members (many pictured here in May 2022), and to those who have served as advisors in the past, all of us at the Clayman Institute offer our sincere gratitude.

### CURRENT ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Michelle R. Clayman, Chair	Sumita Chandra	Cynthia L. Russell
Molly Anderson	Adrian Daub	Eva Sage-Gavin
Valli Benesch	Holly Fetter	Sandra Shirai
Sonja Brand	Elizabeth Garfield	Diane Stewart
Deborah Byron	Saidah Grayson Dill	Myra Strober
Gretchen Carlson	Mary Larson	Bess Weatherman
Anne Casscells	Michelle Mercer	Lareina Yee
	Leah Middlebrook	



PHOTO: JENNIFER TOWNHILL



# CLAYMAN INSTITUTE HIGHLIGHTS

May 2022– May 2023

10

FACULTY RESEARCH  
FELLOWS

2

POSTDOCTORAL  
FELLOWS

5,200+  
SUBSCRIBERS  
TO GENDER NEWS

SINCE  
INSTITUTE  
WAS FOUNDED  
IN 1974

26

EVENTS

SPONSORED AND CO-  
SPONSORED BY THE  
CLAYMAN INSTITUTE

9

FACULTY RESEARCH  
FELLOWS ACADEMIC

DISCIPLINES

Art & Art History  
Business  
Education  
Emergency Medicine  
Experimental Economics  
German Studies  
History of Science  
Law  
Religious Studies

THE FEMINIST  
PRESENT  
PODCAST  
SINCE LAUNCHING IN 2020

49

YEARS  
OF GENDER RESEARCH

265

FACULTY  
AFFILIATES

47

EPISODES

20,000+  
LISTENERS

164

FACULTY  
RESEARCH FELLOWS

3

GRADUATE  
DISSERTATION  
FELLOWS

22

ADVISORY COUNCIL  
MEMBERS

9,600+

ON SOCIAL MEDIA

130,000+  
STREAMS

111

POSTDOCS AND  
GRADUATE DISSERTATION  
FELLOWS

## CELEBRATING OUR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Next year in 2024, the Clayman Institute will be turning 50! Please keep in touch as we prepare to celebrate 50 years of feminist scholarship and look forward to the future of gender research, mentorship, and scholarship.

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