

## ENGLISH SUMMARIES

### **Astrid Boe Hüttel, Fiona Haustedt Mossman, Mauro Turrini: The dream of becoming a mother. An anthropological analysis of the marketing of genetic testing of embryos in Spain**

Preimplantation genetic testing (PGT) is an umbrella term for three reproductive technologies that can be utilised during an IVF cycle. These technologies allow prospective parents to evaluate the genetic makeup of their embryos in order to screen out those that show signs of deviating from the biomedical norm. The use of PGT is steadily increasing, especially in Spain, where more than half of all the PGT cycles performed in Europe are undertaken. Spanish private fertility clinics are promoting PGT on their websites and social media platforms; an online space that is becoming a powerful communication tool, balancing between health information and consumer culture. Through these online platforms prospective parents are encouraged to utilise PGT in order to avoid the transmission of genetic diseases as well as de novo chromosomal abnormalities that can cause miscarriages or disabilities. Despite the fact that for many people the internet is both the first and only place to seek health information, very little anthropological literature has addressed how online discourses shape PGT as a particular normative reproductive practice. Based on a digital data collection of 21 private Spanish fertility clinics' websites and social media, the article demonstrates how PGT is mainly marketed towards women through text, images and hashtags. In this article we argue that through online representations a discourse about motherhood emerges in relation to expectations and obligations concerning the woman's role and responsibility as a mother. Against this background, the article problematises how the Spanish private fertility clinics contribute to a gendered notion and discourse of the woman as having special responsibility to ensure that the children she brings into the world are biomedically normal.

Keywords: assisted reproduction, preimplantation genetic testing (PGT), selective reproduction technologies, motherhood, discourse analysis, online ethnography

### **Therese Thim: "We Are Their Voices!": On Danish-Iranian Women's Emotional Engagement and Diaspora Political Participation in the Woman Life Freedom Movement**

When the Woman Life Freedom movement landed in the Danish-Iranian women's Instagram feeds, the women not only became witnesses to a social mo-

vement in Iran. They became part of it – both affectively and politically. With a digital ethnographic approach and based on fieldwork in the spring of 2023, this article examines how 10 Danish-Iranian women participated in WLF. The article operates at the intersection of studies on diaspora belonging, technopolitics, social movements and affect. By focusing on Danish-Iranian women living in Copenhagen, I present a translocal perspective on their participation in the WLF movement. Based on Sarah Ahmed’s (2014) affect theory, three types of Instagram content are identified as sticky signs that brought contagious emotions with them. The informants engaged with the Iranians’ hope, courage and pain, and they affectively aligned with WLF’s messages. The article demonstrates how they acted as political entrepreneurs in the diaspora (Adamson 2012), both online and offline, and how they became part of a transnational feminist project. Finally, it is argued that their participation in WLF not only changed their political lives but also their diasporic identity (Tsuda 2019). They became part of an Iranian diaspora community in Copenhagen, thus socially relocalising themselves. In this way, the article shows that the affective connections created through online activism can transform people’s sense of belonging and local lifeworlds.

**Keywords:** affect, transnational feminism, diaspora, Iran, political activism, Instagram

**Kirstine Damgaard Henriksen, Emma Harris, Mie Rise Adrian, Camille Holm Hasenfuss, Sabine Kamp Johannesen & Molly Nyeland: The Poetics of Patience: A Multimodal, Digital Cooperation between Sahrawi Activists and Danish Students of Anthropology**

This article explores how social media and exhibition co-creation can be employed as ethnographic tools within a unified methodological approach. Through a three-month collaboration with seven young Sahrawi activists, we utilized social media to develop audiovisual pieces for the exhibition *Poetics of Patience*. This method enabled us to examine the absurdity of the waiting position these activists find themselves in due to the long-awaited referendum on Western Sahara’s self-determination. We argue that social media and digital methods, which granted access to the anthropological field, offer new opportunities for investigating Sahrawi activism. By applying the concept of “invention” as a methodological tool to facilitate performative scenarios and creative experiments, we created a space to investigate the Sahrawis’ experiences. Themes of waiting, poetry, and absurdity emerged as key ethnographic objects in their narratives and shared materials, informing our ongoing co-creation processes. These insights also influenced the exhibition’s material form and aesthetic, drawing on

surrealism and emphasizing the poetic dimensions of the Sahrawis' activism. Consequently, the absurdity of their waiting position was translated into a bodily experience for the exhibition's audience.

Keywords: multimodal anthropology, experimental exhibitions, co-creation, West Sahara, diaspora, waiting

### **Emma Sandhaug Nitz og Trine Mygind Korsby: Fighting for Visibility: Online Sex Work and Social Media**

Technological developments have paved the way for the emergence of new forms of sex work, which exclusively take place online. Today we thus find sex workers selling access to erotic content on specialized platforms such as OnlyFans. Many online sex workers use ordinary social media platforms like Instagram to promote their erotic content and services, even though these platforms do their utmost to remove and limit their activities. Based on online ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with sex workers on OnlyFans, this article explores how online sex workers navigate when encountering social media's opaque rules and regulation practices concerning erotic content. The article shows that the sex workers chase online visibility on social media, but that this takes place under a constant threat of being made invisible via Instagram's regulation practices, such as the deletion of content and profiles, as well as the phenomenon of "shadowbanning". The article explores how – when faced with limiting moderation infrastructures – online sex workers develop creative and subversive visibility tactics to become visible to other users and thus capitalize on social media's access to visibility. At the same time, the sex workers aim to remain invisible to Instagram's moderation infrastructure and thus avoid that the platform makes them invisible to potential customers. Based on a power analysis of agency we argue that a continuous – and unequal – battle for visibility and invisibility plays out between social media and online sex workers.

Keywords: online sex work, social media, online ethnography, Instagram, OnlyFans, online regulation