Sojourner

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Intolerance: A Threat to the Women's Movement

Within the women's movement is an undercurrent of intolerance that threatens to drown the movement in its own wake. Sadly, and most destructively, the weapon of intolerance is being used by feminists against other feminists. Somewhere in the evolution of feminist ideology a stagnation in the encouragement of individual growth has developed. That this is antithetical to the purposes of the movement is obvious. If this wave of intolerance is allowed to flow unchecked, the women's movement will surely and quickly die.

But what exactly is this intolerance that so deeply threatens our movement? In simple terms, it is an attitude which holds that any woman who fails to live up to ideological or political expectations held by another feminist is perceived as being less "feminist." The implication is that the woman is less dedicated to the movement. This places the woman doing the labeling in a self-defined position of superiority. "Look at me; I'm more important because I'm more of a feminist than you!"

Is this not patriarchal thinking at its worst? Hasn't this type of thinking been at the very core of the oppression of women since time immemorial? By fostering attitudes of intolerance within the movement, we are giving license to the escalation of the oppression of women. By so doing we are giving voice to the embodiment of patriarchal values within our movement. It must be clearly understood by all feminists that continuing on such a course will result in the movement's ultimate destruction.

Attitudes of intolerance are manifested in many ways. I cite, for purposes of clarification, several examples which are not intended to be all-inclusive.

The movement is currently in the throes of the world wide issue of anti-Semitism. It has clearly spilled over from the patriarchy. Questions such as, "How can a Jew be a feminist," abound and are supported by examples such as the segregation of men and women in some temples and the daily prayer of some male Jews in which they thank God they are not women.

Other feminists are equally denigrated for being religious, in the patriarchal sense, or spiritual, in the feminist sense. Both, according to those who are vocal on the issues, are using their beliefs as crutches. "It is patriarchal thinking," they say. "How can you be a Christian (Hindu, Moslem, Spiritualist) and a feminist?"

Women, long suffering feminists, who finally succeed in their economic endeavors and attain some degree of financial security are all of a sudden accused of no longer being feminists. Why? Because, if they market only within the women's community, "They are making a profit from their sisters," some say. "Because they are making a profit from the patriarchy," others say, as if the patriarchy's money is less valuable to feminists. It is expected that they should be giving their profits back to the movement. Implicit in such a rationale is that only poor women can truly understand the struggle. Feminists with money, no matter how they have obtained it, are seen as contributing to the patriarchy by virtue of having money in its banks, or spending money in its stores, or ..... ad nauseam.

Another area of great intolerance is sexuality. "You can't be a true feminist and still relate sexually to men," is a frequently heard denunciation. Or, "Lesbians are welcome, but must they be so visible? They give the movement a bad image!"

The list goes on and on. Explict within it is the fact that, as the movement has evolved, it has failed to recognize the individual differences of its members. It has failed to nurture those differences and use them to its ultimate benefit. Implicit has been the concept of homogeneity, the significance of which seems to have been grossly exaggerated. Fostering expectations of a homogeneous movement made up of a clearly heterogeneous membership forces many women to deal with issues that they find incongruent and inconsistent with their personal values. It ultimately forces some of them out of the movement as they begin to question the validity of their own commitment to feminism. As they realize they do not meet the expectations of some other feminists, they withdraw. Others, coming to the same realizations, do not withdraw but may later feel guilty; subsequently, their zeal for the movement may fade.

Comprehending the development of intolerant attitudes and how they have come to be so salient within the movement requires a brief analysis of the society that spawned the movement.

Contemporary American Prefeminist Thought

It is generally recognized that the contemporary feminist movement developed in the wake of the societal turbulance of the 1960's, which was itself a direct result of the changes sweeping the nation in the post World War II years.

During World War II women were needed by the patriarchy to produce the nation's war machinery while men performed the dangerous (more "important") tasks of waging the war. When the conquerors returned home victorious, women were forced to lay down their drills and welders and return to their homes (where they belonged!) to enable the warriors to return to the (now more important) tasks of industry and commerce. Women, like Black males, long considered incapable of performing significant labor, had proven themselves beyond all expectations during the war years. In the process, they not only experienced financial security, many for the first time, but also developed a sense of self worth, an attitude openly cultivated by the nation only as long as their labor was valuable to the system. Being forced to return to sweeping floors, changing beds, doing laundry, preparing meals, and tending children for no pay, these people suffered economic and psychological deprivation under the guise of a government long ago organized of the people, by the people, and for the people. Too soon it was evident that the government really was of the white man, by the white man, and for the white man.

Between 1945 and 1965, the patriarchy cultivated values and attitudes most beneficial to it--patriotism, materialism, classism, ethnocentrism, racism, sexism--and in the process elevated the concept of the protestant work ethic to a position of centrality in the hearts and minds of all "good" Americans. Not until the civil rights and anti-war movements first began to question some of these values were they ever given second thoughts by those who blindly embraced them.

It is important to keep in mind that most of the founding mothers of the contemporary women's movement were in their formative years during this period. In retrospect, it is amazing, given their backgrounds, that they were able not only to understand, but to undertake the very courageous task of challenging one of the "isms" of the times: sexism.

Early Contemporary Feminist Issues: The Emerging Feminist Ideology

In November of 1967, the National Organization for Women, at its second national conference, drew up a bill of women's rights listing the issues most vital to the fledgling movement.

I Equal rights consitutional amendment
II Enforcement of laws banning sex discrimination in employment
III Maternity leave rights in employment and in social security benefits
IV Tax deduction for home and child care expenses for working parents
V Child care centers
VI Equal and unsegregated education
VII Equal job training opportunities and allowances for women in poverty
VIII The right of women to control their reproductive lives*

Most of these issues have an economic basis, which very clearly represents the focus of the early movement. It was generally accepted that to achieve equality for women first required wresting away from the patriarchy some of the power vested in it by virtue of its economic domination of women. As long as women continued to be economically dependent on men, it would be impossible for women to rise beyond society's scullery.

Therefore, initially the movement put all its energy into achieving some degree of economic independence for women to the exclusion of other, very relevant, issues at the time. With limited resources in the forms of both human energy and financial backing, it was a monumental undertaking. And today, some fifteen years later, feminists are still fighting for all of the very same issues. Few women initially believed that it would be any other way.

The early contemporary movement focused on imbuing women with a positive sense of self worth. It encouraged women to find meaning in their lives by their own, rather than patriarchal society's, definitions. It encouraged women to discover their abilities and then utilize those abilities to their own advantages. Most of all, it encouraged women to support other women as they worked through their own personal changes. In short, the movement fostered attitudes of acceptance for and empathy toward all women of the

movement. It strove to provide the warmth and security necessary for each woman to grow at her own pace.

While most have rationally accepted that societal change would be slow to materialize, some have come to expect, quite irrationally, that the transformation of individual women would be swift and total. Considering the framework in which all these changes needed to be facilitated, the latter expectation is much more a fantasy than a viable reality.

Changing Times: Altering the Feminist Ideology

The crucial issues for the women's movement have not changed since 1967. However, the approach to achieving the necessary social change appears to have changed considerably.

Initially, the primary focus of the movement was on the individual woman. Today, however, the energy appears to be more directed toward political machinery under whose jurisdiction, given our present governmental structure, the issues must be legislated and/or enforced. This very fact makes it necessary for the women of the movement to "play the games" of the patriarchy if we are to have any chance of successfully meeting our original goals. This includes electing feminist-oriented persons to public offices, well organized lobbying of legislative assemblies, and mass media public relations campaigns on relevant feminist issues. All of these need to be accomplished within a system dominated and controlled entirely by men. Granted, this is not the way we had hoped it would have to be, but, sadly, reality dictates that at this time it is the only way to achieve even a modicum of the societal changes considered necessary by the contemporary movement. The defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment brought this fact home more clearly, perhaps, than any other single issue of the movement.

In order to relate effectively to the patriarchy on these issues, it has become necessary for the movement to produce women "qualified" to do so. This necessitates infiltrating the patriarchal system and putting the interests of the "game" before the interests of the individual. This, I believe, is at the core of the problem in the movement today.

As more and more women are obliged to work within the patriarchy to create the desired change, more and more women are being put in compromising positions in which their personal values conflict with the behavior they must exhibit within the system. For these women, the result is extreme psychological tension, stemming from a state of cognitive dissonance.

One theory of how people alleviate dissonance in their lives predicts that people experiencing dissonance will change those attitudes most easily altered in order to restore balance within their psyches. For a woman passionately dedicated to the movement, this could mean temporarily shifting her feminist ideology to fit the patriarchal system in which she must function effectively in order to facilitate societal changes. Sadly, the consequences of such an alteration may include the surfacing of some of those pre-feminist values that were such an integral part of the formative years of these women. Keep in mind that the alteration of attitudes is not generally thought to be a conscious process on the part of those experiencing dissonance.

As Jo Freeman originally postulated in The Politics of Women's Liberation, and many feminist writers have since elaborated upon, there are two distinct branches within the movement: the older more reform-oriented women and the younger more transformation-oriented women. I posit that it is the reformers who may be experiencing cognitive dissonance as it is most generally those women who would be willing to work within the patriarchal system in the first place. I further posit that it is the transformationists who hold unrealistic expectations regarding the swift and total change in attitudes by individual women within the movement. I hold, further, that it is within the younger branch that we find manifest the expectations of a movement blessed with homogeneity. It is also in the radical philosophy of the transformationists that we find a willingness, a comfortableness, possibly interpreted as a need, to function in a state of conflict. Conflict, it is held, is productive to the change process as it keeps the issues in the forefront of consciousness at all times.

Unfortunately, this may result in the creation of a state of tension between the two branches of the movement. The transformationists are content within such a framework, while the reformers experience dissonance. Acquiescing to the transformationists may lead to the reduction of the reformers' tension, in which case new areas of conflict must surface to enable the transformationists to, from their perspective, keep the issues alive.

Coming Together Again: A Reaffirmation of Feminist Ideology

What all this boils down to is a difference in both attitudes and expectations. We are presently experiencing the expression of these differences in the form of intolerance toward others within the movement. Such behavior is clearly not productive for the furtherance of women's growth, both collectively and individually.

It is time, right now, to call a moritorium on this behavior. It is time for a reaffirmation of the purposes and processes of our movement. We are not the enemy! Let us not lose sight of our vision. It is time for us all to comprehend fully the true meaning of what it is we are fighting for and who it is we are fighting against. We must be willing to recognize our differences, but not allow them to function as barriers to our processes or our goals. Sisterhood is powerful,

but only if each and every one of us not only truly believes it, but also actively practices it. If we are to survive, we can accept nothing less.

Nancy Essex

Nancy Essex is an undergraduate student in Psychology and Women's Studies and a member of the Columbus Women's Music Union and the Women's Studies Advisory Council.

*Deckard, Barbara Sinclair. The Women's Movement: Political, Socioeconomic, and Psychological Issues. Second Edition. San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1979, p. 348.

National Women's History Week

National Women's History Week is March 6 through the 12th. This is a good time to remember that although women have uniformly been ignored by history books, women have played a major role in shaping our society. Women's history is more than adding a few great leaders to the ranks of male history. It is also more than learning a few facts about Joan of Arc or Susan Anthony or the suffrage movement. Women's history is understanding why women founded and joined movements, and what motivated some women to become leaders. It is looking at women's daily lives and discovering how they acted and reacted to the social and political climate. It is discovering how and why women have been excluded from political and economic decisions that affected their lives. Most importantly we look at women's history to seek our identities as women, to understand how far we have come, and where we go from here.

Women throughout the country will celebrate the many accomplishments of women during the week of March 6 through 12. In Columbus, at OSU, the Department of Women's Studies and the Department of History will offer programs of interest. On March 10 Chrystal Lee Sutton, the woman on whose life the film "Norma Rae" is based, will speak at the Ohio Union Conference Theater at 8:00. Ms. Sutton will speak on her organizing experiences in textile mills in the South. Speakers on different topics of women's history will be available for educational programs in the public high schools. We hope you will take advantage of the programs offered in Columbus to learn about the role of women. For more information call 422-1021 or 261-8990.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK
MARCH 6-12, 1983

Events Include:

Film Series
March 7, "With Babies and Banners"
March 8, "The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter"
March 9, "The Wilmar Eight"
All Films in Denny Hall Rm.352, 4:00pm Free Admission

March 7, Dagmar Celeste
Terrace Lounge 7:30 Free Admission
Sponsored By Association of Women Students & Undergraduate Student Government

March 10, Chrystal Lee Sutton
The real life "NORMA RAE"
Ohio Union Conference Theatre 8:00pm
Sponsored By Association of Women Students, Center for Women Studies, & Dept. of History

March 11&12, "NORMA RAE"
The Movies 1980 N. High 294-3734

March 12, Famous Feminist Day
Celebrating Rose Schneiderman
Women's Trade Union League Organizer
YWCA 65 S. Fourth
Concert: Teresa Trull with Barbara Higbie
Following Concert, Women's Dance and Swim
Sponsored By Women's Action Collective & YWCA, Donations Requested

Free Housing Committee for NWSA '83

The Free Housing Committee of the 1983 NWSA Convention at Ohio State urges all members of the women's community to open their homes to conference participants needing free housing in Columbus. By providing free housing, you will make it possible for people to attend who might not otherwise be able to attend.

The most critical need is for housing within walking distance of the Ohio Union although parpicipants with cars can be housed further away. Spaces in beds and on the floor for sleeping bags are needed. Housing is needed between June 25 and June 30, 1983.

For additional information about the conference and a housing providers form call the Center for Women's Studies at 422-1021.

Spring Quarter Course on Racism and Sexism

Linda Myers, Associate Professor of Black Studies will be offering Black Studies 865, "Black Role Models: Racism and Sexism," Spring Quarter on Monday and Wednesday 2-4 p.m. The course will address such issues as the pathological nature of racism and sexism, trace the pathogenesis of racism/sexism in an effort to provide a structure for its amelioration, and will emphasize the concept of role modeling as a mechanism for instituting positive change. The status of being Black will be reinterpreted within the Afrocentric framework which provides the requisite corrective structure.

For further information contact: Dr. Linda Myers, Black Studies, 486C University Hall, 230 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210, 422-3845.

Women's Services: From the Coordinator

On May 14, 1983 Columbus, Ohio will be having a "Take Back The Night" March. Women Against Rape and the Federation for Progress are the coordinators and organizers for this event. They are presently soliciting other organization's support and involvement. If you and/or your organization would like to help plan this important event, please contact: Lisa Cooper-Hurtubise, Take Back The Night, P.O. Box 2611, Columbus, Ohio 43216.

Columbus has not had a "Take Back The Night" March for five years. We have all missed being a part of a city-wide proclamation that violence against women and children is intolerable. It is important for us to make positive, strong collective statements about women's safety, rather than to passively read rape story headlines in the newspaper.

Join in a forceful show of women's safety solidarity on May 14!

Sue Blanshan, Ph.D.

To Friends of Fan the Flames

At long last, we are very happy to let you know that we are moving!! Over the last month we have been negotiating with the YWCA at 65 S. Fourth St., downtown. The Board of the YWCA met on Tuesday 18, and voted unanimously to offer Fan the Flames space on the first floor.

Moving to downtown has its benefits and its problems. After much deliberation (and gnashing of teeth) we felt strongly that the advantages far out-weighed the disadvantages. We will have over 800 sq. feet (compared with our current meager 168 sq. feet) to work with. This will allow us an office area, a comfortable place for our customers to sit and look over books and periodicals, an expanded record section, an area for beautiful cards and miscellanea, a brand new t-shirt section and lots more shelves to display our ever-growing collection of wonderful books.

We will be increasing our hours--tentative plans now are Monday-Friday 11-7 and Saturday and Sunday 12-6. The space is available to us as of March 1. As soon as we can get it ready we will have a wonderful grand-opening party (the date to be announced). Please consider this an early invitation to join the celebration.

In order to pull this huge project off, we need our community's support on a grand scale. We need volunteers to help get us into 65 S. Fourth and to make this move a successful one. Anyone who can help us move, or build shelves, or construct displays--we need your muscles.

We also need donations. The following items will be necessary in our new surroundings: building supplies (lumber, nails, etc.), desk, chairs, sofa, typewriter, general office supplies. If you can donate any of these items, please let us know.

Anyone who has expertise in design can help us lay out the new space. We need women with skills in carpentry to help us design and build free-standing shelves and displays for records, cards, and miscellanea.

If you can help us with any of these requests, please call us TODAY to sign up. Your support for this undertaking is crucial.

We have spent many long hours mapping out our financial requirements for this move. We estimate that we will require financial assistance from many women, and we are requesting your gifts and loans to make it all possible.

If you can help, please send your contributions to: Fan the Flames, 127 E. Woodruff, Columbus, Ohio 43201, (614) 291-7756.

International Irish Northern Aid Program

International Irish Northern Aid (INA) is the only organization in America which supports, aids and protects the dependents of Irish political prisoners. INA is trying to promote

American awareness of the situation in Ireland today. To this end INA is sponsoring the following at the Sacred Heart Church, 893 Hamlet Street.

March 5 - 8:30 a.m. - Mass for Peace and Justice in Northern Ireland.

March 24 - 7:30 p.m. - Irish History Film: "The Troubles" produced by BBC/Thames Television.

For further information write to: Irish Northern Aid, P.O. Box 02302, Columbus, Ohio 43202.

Grants and Fellowships

Women's Studies Small Grants Competition

The Center for Women's Studies is pleased to announce the 1983-84 competition for the Women's Studies Small Research Grants Program.

The Small Grants Program is supported through the College of Humanities and is administered by the Center for Women's Studies. Its major purpose is to provide support to faculty, staff, and students conducting scholarly research on women and women's issues. The program is specifically designed to promote research activities, not to support and sponsor either program or curriculum development. The objectives of the program are to:

1) promote the development of knowledge, information, and research designs pertaining to the interdisciplinary field of Women's Studies;
2) overcome barriers to recognition of the research contributions, perspectives, and interests of women and feminist scholars by encouraging their participation in research activities; and
3) promote and encourage the development of long-term programmatic research on women and women's issues at The Ohio State University.

Eligibility

Proposals may be submitted by members of The Ohio State University faculty and staff, and graduate and undergraduate students. Persons with awards outstanding from the Small Grants Program are not eligible to receive additional (concurrent) awards.

Review Mechanism

The Small Grants Committee is composed of seven faculty members, two graduate student representatives, and the Dean's representative from the College of Humanities. Each Committee member will evaluate all proposals, submitting independent written evaluations and assigning each proposal a priority rating. In the event that a faculty member from the field within which the research will be conducted is not represented on the Small Grants Committee, the proposal will also be reviewed by a faculty member from that field of specialization. The Committee will then meet as a whole and make final funding recommendations based on the scholarly merit of the research and the extent to which it is consistent with the program's overall goals and objectives.

The Committee's recommendations will be forwarded to the Dean of the College of Humanities for final approval of funding.

Budget

Applicants may request up to $1,200 for expenses directly related to the conduct of their research. Examples of appropriate spending include travel costs to research sites, personnel costs (e.g., payment to human subjects, research assistants, etc.), preparation of surveys and questionnaires; and purchase of needed materials.

Applications are available in Room 207 Dulles Hall and must be returned to that office by the deadline date.

For additional information, please call the Center for Women's Studies at 422-1021.

Deadline for Application: April 15, 1983.

Announcement of Awards: May 10, 1983.

Conferences

Women and Alcoholism Conference

A statewide conference on "Women and Alcoholism" will be held at the Holidome, Holiday Inn in Zanesville, Ohio on April 6-7, 1983. The overall goal of the conference is to provide education and training on women and alcoholism to participants from alcoholism programs, drug abuse programs, related human services programs and other special interest groups.

Dagmar Celeste will be the Guest of Honor at the conference reception. She will make a keynote

presentation on "Statewide Priorities and Programs on Women and Alcohol." The conference will also feature Dr. Jean Kirkpatrick, founder and director of Women for Sobriety, Inc. Women for Sobriety is the only national program designed exclusively by, for and about women alcoholics.

Dr. Kirkpatrick will address the needs of women with alcohol and related drug abuse problems. The third major speaker will be Dr. Robin J. Milstead, national expert on working women alcoholics, and, Program Consultant to the residential alcoholism treatment center of Ravenwood, Inc. Dr. Milstead developed the specialized women's recovery component of Ravenwood which may be adapted for any substance abuse treatment program including outpatient services for women.

The conference registration fee is $120.00 which covers costs for the conference staff, learning materials, two lunches and a reception on April 6th. For additional information and application forms, contact Dr. Robin J. Milstead, Ravenwood, 300 Bethesda Street, Zanesville, Ohio, 43701, (614) 454-6245.

Grants, Honors, Publications, and Presentations

Nancy E. Betz, Psychology, and Gail Hackett, Education Special Services, presented "Behavioral Competence and Self-Efficacy Expectations with Respect to Career Facilitation Skills" at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C., August 1982.

Sue A. Blanshan, Women's Services, presented "Helping Women Understand and Utilize Legal Rights and Remedies" at the National Women's Studies Association Conference, Humbolt State University, Arcata, Calif., June 15-21. Also presented "Sexual Harassment and Equal Economic and Job Opportunity," a workshop for the Mid-Ohio District Nurses Association, Columbus, Oct. 27, and "Women and Substance Abuses: Food, Alcohol, and Drugs" at the 1982 Ohio College Counselor's Conference, Columbus, Oct. 29.

Eve A. Browning, Comparative Studies in the Humanities and Philosophy, received a grant of $150.00 from the OSU Center for Learning Resources for a "Slide Presentation on Homer's Iliad.

Louise Douce, Counseling and Consultation Service, presented "Creating a Vision: Organization and Communication" to ACTION, State Coalition for Battered Women in Columbus, Sept. 8.

Nancy Erickson, Law, "Pregnancy Discrimination: An Analytical Approach," Women's Rights Law Reporter, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Fall 1981), p.11. Also testified before the Illinois Legislature in support of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, June 8 and served as a panel member at the Second Seneca Falls Women's History Conference on "Progress and the Law," Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 17.

Helen Fehervary, German, "Autorschaft, Geschlechtsbewubtseh und Offentlichkeit: Versuch uber Heiner Muller und Christa Wolf," Entwurfe von Frauen: Literatur im Historischen Prozess, Berlin (1982) pp.132-153.

Gail Hackett, Education Special Services, and Nancy E. Betz, Psychology, presented "The Development of a Taxonomy of Career Competencies for Professional Women" at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C., August 1982. Maxene Doty, co-author.

Llewellya Hillis-Colinvaux, Zoology, has the first species of a new fossil cholorphycean alga dedicated to her. The plant, Leckhamptonella llewellyae, found in Middle Jurassic limestones in Leckhampton, England, was described in Palaeontology, Vol. 25, Part 2 (April 1982).

Sharon K. Houseknecht, Sociology, was awarded $4,430 from The Ohio State University Small Research Grant Program for a project entitled "Differing Motivations and Degrees of Commitment: Antecedents That May Affect the Consequences of Childlessness."

Sharon K. Houseknecht, Sociology, received the Fifth Annual Research on Women Award from Women Educators, an affiliate of the American Educational Research Association. Co-recipients and co-authors of the award winning paper, "Marital Disruption Among Highly Educated Women: Timing of Career and Family Events," were Anne Statham Macke and Suzanne Vaughan.

Betty Jo Hudson, University College, was elected University representative to the Executive Board of the Ohio Association for Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors at the annual state conference held at the Quaker Square Hilton, Akron, Nov. 5-6. She also will continue as the association's historian.

Mari Jones, Psychology, has been appointed Program Chair for the Mid-Western Psychological Association.

Elizabeth Menaghan, Sociology, presented "Coping with Marital Problems: Assessing Effectiveness" at the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Sept. 10, and "Coping with Parental Problems: Issues in Judging Effectiveness" at the National Council on Family Relations Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15. She also presided over a session on "New Developments and Critical Issues in Systems Theory, Theory Construction and research Methodology Workshop" sponsored by the National Council on Family Relations, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12. Recent publications include "Measuring Coping Effectiveness: A Panel Analysis of Marital Problems and Coping Efforts," Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Vol. 23 (1982), pp. 220-234. Also, "Assessing the Impact of Family Transitions on Marital Experience: Problems and Prospects," Family Stress, Coping and Social Support, H.I. McCubbin, A.E. Cauble and J.M. Patterson (eds), Springfield, IL., 1982.

Mari E. Nelson, Education Special Services, presented "Finding a Mentor and Network: The Dilemma of Minority Women" and "From Grant Proposal to Gazette: Sharpening Professional Writing Skills" at the 1982 National Conference of the National Association of Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors, Indianapolis, Ind., March 31-April 3.

Laurel Richardson, Sociology, "Looking Forward: Exploring the World of Women" (Review Essay), Contemporary Sociology, Vol. 11, No. 5, Sept. 1982.

Virginia Richardson, Social Work, "Social Change in Perceptions of Work Relations," Social Service Review, Vol. 56, No. 3 (1982), pp.438-447.

Barbara Rigney, English and Women's Studies, Lilith's Daughters: Women and Religion in Contemporary Fiction (University of Wisconsin Press, 1982).

Leila J. Rupp, History and Women's Studies, "The Survival of American Feminism: The Women's Movement in the Postwar Period," Reshaping America: Society & Institutions, (1982), pp.33-65.

Leila J. Rupp, History and Women's Studies, presented "War is Not Healthy for Children and Other Living Things: Reflections on the Impact of Total War on Women" at the Tenth Military History Conference, U.S. Airforce Academy, Colorado Springs, CO., Oct. 1982.

F. C. Serafica and S. Rose, Psychology, "Parents' Sex Role Attitudes and Childrens' Concepts of Femininity and Masculinity," Sex Role Attitudes and Cultural Change, J. Downing, I. Gross, and A. d'Heurie, eds. (Amsterdam: D. Reidel, 1982).

Lois Shaw, Center for Human Resource Research, presented, "Effects of Age, Length of Work Interruption and State of the Economy on the Reentry Wages of Women" at the annual meeting of The Western Electric Economic Association, Los Angeles, Cal., Juy 19.

Lois Shaw, Center for Human Resource Research, Unplanned Careers, Lexington Books, 1983.

Jane M. Snyder, Classics, presented "Looms and Lyres: Women Musicians in Ancient Greece" at the Margaret E. Taylor Memorial Lecture, Wellesley College, September 15.

Cynthia Steele, Romance Languages and Literatures, presented "Two Novels by B. Traven in the Literary and Political Context of the 1930's" at the International and Interdisciplinary Conference on B. Traven at Pennsylvania State University, Oct. 21-23.

Cynthia Steele, Romance Languages and Literatures, served as moderator for a panel of Mexican women novelists at the "El Cambio Social en Mexico a Traves de sus Novelistas" Conference, at the University of Notre Dame, Oct. 17-19.

Joanne Sabol Stevenson, Nursing, presented "Extending Expertise: Collaboration and Partnerships" at the National Forum for Doctoral Students in Nursing, sponsored by John L. and Helen Kellogg national Center for Excellence in Nursing, Rush University College of Nursing, Chicago, Sept. 14. She also presented "Scholarship: Vital Key to Grantsmanship" at the Rush Nursing research Colloquium, The Kellogg National Center for Excellence in Nursing, Rush University College of Nursing, Chicago, Sept. 14, 1982 and was awarded $136,967 from DHHS, PHS, HRA, Division of Nursing for "Women's Health Research Program." She also made the following presentations: "Funding Nursing Research: Issues and Answers" at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Nursing's Fifth Annual Research Day, Oct. 20; "Shaping the Scholarly Image: A Communication Focus" a panel discussion at the Region Four Assembly of Sigma Theta Tau, Columbus, Oct. 22; "Nursing: The Profession of Challenge and Change" at the Ohio Nursing Students' Association's Fall Convention, Columbus, Oct. 29.

Verta A. Taylor, Sociology/Women's Studies, was appointed faculty representative to the Outstanding Senior Award Committee, sponsored by Ohio Staters and the Ohio State Office of Student Services, Spring 1982.

Beverly G. Toomey, Social Work, "The Ohio Model: Establishing State Standards for Program Evaluation in Community Mental Health," Journal of Mental Health Administration, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Fall 1982). Co-author was William D. Eldridge, Social Work. Also, "The Interactive Team: A Non-Sexist Approach," College Student Journal, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring 1982). Co-author was William D. Eldridge.

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CenterFor
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Faculty and Teaching Staff, Winter Quarter, 1983

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Women's Studies/English. Director, Center for Women's Studies
Sue Blanshan, Adjunct Assistant Professor.
Women's Studies/Coordinator, Women's Services
Sheila Davis, Assistant Professor. Women's Studies/
Management Sciences
Cathie Direen, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's
Studies/Philosophy
D. Lynn Fauss, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's
Studies/English
Lois Helmbold, Assistant Professor. Women's Studies/
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Theresa Hartley, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's
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Tania Ramalho, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's
Studies/Education and Labor and Human Resources
Barbara Rigney, Associate Professor. Women's Studies/
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