

## Reaganironics: Keeping an Eye on the Progress

"In times like these, we must watch and pray. But mostly -- watch."

-- Charlotte Wolff

On the night of the inaugural performance, there were quite a few of us watching who were -- stunned. Literally. The man who preached a massive retrenchment policy in all areas of social assistance staged the most expensive "show" any president has ever put on to celebrate his assumption of presidential power. This, we said to each other (none too quietly and not very discreetly), is really too much. Too astounding to be swallowed even by his supporters. His presidency will be a joke. Entertaining to some and offensive to others but without serious consequence.

We were mistaken.

The song and dance blaring over the TV's of the nation that evening was no more that it claimed to be: the beginning. The beginning of an administration whose political edifice appears to have Contradiction as cornerstone. Talk of "sad but unavoidable" social program cutbacks is set in print beside a description of the \$8,000 gift sent to the "fairytale" wedding that took place above rioting inspired by "supply-side" economics. Discussions of "necessary" curtailments to the "National Endowment for Frills" is peppered with reminders that this administration will be firm and unyielding in its obligation to devote a larger share of the country's wealth to the need for bigger and better military facilities, beginning with the military band -- which currently costs more than the entire budget of the National Endowment for the Arts. Bigger and better fighters and bombs and gasses, and the restoration of superiority in world politics such objects would confer, must take first rank in the list of priorities. The children in the school lunch programs will understand. Support of the strike leaders and general protest against governmental restrictions on strikes in Poland is followed by the arrest of PATCO strike leaders in this country and the termination of 10,000 air traffic controller jobs. Welfare slashings are highlighted by this advice: "the best

remedy is a job" -- and this "wisdom" wobbles beside official hints as to the sort of remedy women really need. A recent article in The Chronicle of Higher Education (dated September 2, 1981) sums up the recent administrative suggestions which betray the gist of this "remedy": "cumbersome" and "inconvenient" affirmative action measures should, perhaps, be dissolved or at least diluted; the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines on sexual harassment are being re-evaluated for their "usefulness"; and the "pressure" of Title IX in many areas should be eased.

The primary source of this rearrangement of priorities, the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, emphasizes the importance of cutting short the arm of federal "interference" into "private matters." The administrators of educational institutions, according to Vice-President Bush, who heads the Task Force, are complaining about the "costs" of complying with "rules". So it is that "excessive" demands on athletic programs are being "reconsidered"; regulations barring bias against the handicapped are being "reviewed." The premises upon which Bush's Task Force stands, however, lose all ground where women -- or pregnant women -- stand as well. For the private matters of women are in need of additional regulation. The Human Life Amendment, which the administration supports along with other "pro-family" measures, is held up as a return to "American ideals and proper morality." While the neutron bomb is brought to term. While the "requirements" of American lives already in existence fuel the arguments Watts constructs against every other form of life -- and the entire ecosystem that supports life on earth. The attitude that insists upon the "rights of the unborn" has become, under Reagan's political umbrella, not only anti-feminist and generally anti-female. With the help of Watts and those who share his interpretation of a mountain's worth or an ocean's value, the agenda is mushrooming into an approach to the world that is: anti-life itself.

How is it possible that such clear manifestations of duplicity have not

compromised Reagan's credibility in the public eye with any substantially visible results? Are we watching too closely, perhaps, -- with too much of an eye on associations and contradictions?

That, of course, is possible. Anything is possible. Reagan's presidency proves that. But it is a fact that the number of those watching with attention to the contradictions is growing. We find editorials in the Wall Street Journal loudly critiquing Reagan's devotion to defense spending. The New York Times prints Mark Hertsgaard's comments on the nuclear "apple" of Reagan's eye:

"While cutting \$40 billion primarily from such social programs as public housing and food stamps, President Reagan raised the budget for nuclear energy 36 percent, to \$1.6 billion. Meanwhile, funding was sharply reduced in every other Department of Energy program. Money for solar energy was slashed 67 percent, support for conservation 75 percent ... According to an Office of Management and Budget planning memo, funds for nuclear plants and reactors are scheduled for a 6 percent increase in 1983, to \$1.7 billion. Spending for conservation will fall another 63 percent, for solar programs 45 percent, and for the development of coal and other fossil fuels 34 percent."

This is done, Hertsgaard says, under the philosophic direction of James A. Edwards, who has been "proclaiming ever since he left his South Carolina dental practice to become Secretary of Energy: Market forces should and will solve the nation's energy problems." Except with regard to nuclear reactors, of course. "Never mind for the moment that nothing resembling a free market exists in the energy field and that pretending otherwise only invites Exxon and friends to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. The question for Ronald Reagan is, Why is nuclear energy an exception to your free enterprise rule?" Reagan has endorsed "streamlining the licensing process" -- or, as Hertsgaard says, presented a "euphemism for slashing safety regulations, and pledged indirect subsidies for reprocessing of spent fuel into plutonium ... despite widespread public doubt that a safe disposal method has been found."

Hertsgaard quotes a study by Harvard Business School's Energy Project, "Energy Future," which brings the irony of Reagan's support for nuclear energy to the fore: "There is simply no reasonable possibility for 'massive contributions' from nuclear power for at least the rest of the twentieth century. Nuclear power offers no solution to the problem of America's growing dependence on imported oil." The billions of dollars Mr. Reagan would spend on nuclear plants would, according to the Harvard study, "produce far more jobs, economic growth, and national security if invested instead in conservation and solar programs -- the very programs Mr. Reagan is dismantling."

One might infer, too, from the drift of the pieces published in the past few months, that the writers for Scientific American's "Science and the Citizen" section have observed at least a few disjunctions between the "ideological front" and facts and figures that even the most clever political theorist would be hard pressed to reconcile.

In the August 1981 issue, Scientific American printed a lengthy examination of the United States official claim that the United Nations resolution to condemn the

sale of infant formula in Third World countries constituted "market interference." "Market interference," Scientific American says, "is not the question." Breast milk provides certain vitamins and proteins that are crucial to infant development; infant formula, even when used in strict accordance with directions, cannot duplicate these essentials. In the Third World, relative inadequacy becomes the condition guaranteeing severe malnutrition or, all too frequently, death. Susceptibility to the seductive advertised image of "modern mothering," exorbitant cost of the formula vis-a-vis average family income, and lack of clean water supplies and comprehensible directions for safe use of the formula join with the impossibility of returning to breast feeding against the chances for infant life and health in Third World countries subjected to the marketing campaigns of infant formula companies.

Scientific American does not go on to the conclusion they have implied: that what the administration presents as a decision against "market interference" is, in fact, a racist politic. "Pro-family" morality, for this administration, is not to contradict American "interests." At least not according to a "White House" reading of America.

Another of the short articles in "Science and the Citizen" (June 1981) specifies the current result of already effective "pro-family morality" legislation. The "demand" for abortion, says the June issue of Scientific American, "exceeds the supply by a wide margin. In 1979, the latest year for which substantially complete national data are available, more than 1.5 million pregnant women (which is 30 percent of all pregnant women) chose to terminate their pregnancies by abortion. Another 641,000 women, it is estimated, were unable to get the abortion services they sought and went on to give birth although it had not been their intention to have a child. The main obstacle to free choice . . . appears to be the geographic and financial inaccessibility of abortion facilities."

Among women who can afford an abortion, then, location is often a preventative factor. A recent survey conducted by the Alan Guttmacher Institute in New York shows that, "approximately 80 percent of the counties in the United States have no facility where legal abortions can be performed. Moreover, only 5 percent of all abortions are performed outside of metropolitan areas, whereas 26 percent of the women of childbearing age live outside such areas."

That is the problem among the women who can afford to cross state lines and pay for the abortion itself; the "moral concern" made law by the Hyde Amendment has had the expected effect among another group of women. Studies had indicated, Scientific American says, "that between 18,000 and 30,000 indigent women would have no alternative but to give birth as a result of the new restrictions on Medicaid funding"; and, as predicted, poor, nonwhite and unmarried women "were affected disproportionately by the changes in Medicaid funding for abortions."

And if such reports, which floodlight the degree of contradiction implicit in the Reagan administration's policies and the attendant Congressional climate are unappetizing, the cure for them is obvious: make certain that they are not funded with federal monies. That tactic appears to be the road taken with proposals for redistributing funding to the National Science

Foundation. The scientific community, Scientific American points out in the September 1981 issue, has long been expecting devastating cuts to the National Science Foundation budget. For that is what seemed to be suggested by the administration. Instead, they received a surprise: allocations to the National Science Foundation, in Reagan's proposed budget, are to be increased by 8.7% -- even after increases attributable to inflation have been accounted for.

"In order to evaluate the effects of the budget," says Scientific American, "it is necessary to consider how the money will be allocated. If the proposed budget is approved by Congress, spending on research and development for national defense will increase by 32.9 percent, whereas nondefense programs will be reduced by 16.5 percent. Furthermore, among the nondefense programs some disciplines will fare worse than others, suggesting that economic policy was not the only criterion applied in formulating the new budget. Some of the most severe cutbacks will be made in disciplines that can be classified broadly as the social sciences, including sociology, demography, economics and political science."

Support for the social and behavioral sciences "represents only a small fraction of the total science budget; in the NSF, for example, the social and behavioral sciences receive only about 3 percent of all research funds. Hence even if all social science programs were to be eliminated, the savings would be minimal." Yet they are the principle "target" of the proposed cuts.

According to a report prepared by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in one agency of the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (the National Institute of Mental Health), "guidelines have been prepared to indicate those areas of research which are considered 'social' and which will not be funded." In the Work and Mental Health Division of the Institute, where much of the research is of a social nature, funding is down by 75 percent.

Many projects "that would furnish both the Administration and social scientists with data on social, demographic and economic trends are being eliminated or reduced in scope. Such programs, in the language of the NSF budget statement, are of 'lesser immediate priority'. Large programs that have been gathering social, demographic and economic data for a period of years are being continued, although the funds available are only from 5 to 15 percent of earlier levels."

Otto N. Larson, director of the social and economic science division, has commented on how the budget cuts will affect the division's programs: "More than two decades of effort toward monitoring social change . . . and generally maintaining the infrastructure of contemporary social and economic science will be greatly slowed and otherwise impaired."

On the consequences for women in particular -- aside from the obvious consequences for feminist research and social programs which assist women -- Academe says this: if revisions proposed by the Reagan administration for FY 1982 are accepted by Congress, the Women in Science Program (a program designed to provide traineeship and fellowship opportunities for women in science and technology, to establish a visiting

women-scientists program, to provide research grants for women scientists who are recent Ph.D. recipients, and to support visiting professorships for women in science) will be abolished altogether.

So. It is not the National Science Foundation budget itself which must be sacrificed on the altar of economic distress. It is, rather, the portion of the budget allocated to social and behavioral sciences. The portion of the budget most important to women and minorities.

Says Philip Handler, the former president of the National Academy of Sciences: "The programs selected (for substantial reductions) seem dictated not so much by financial constraints as by social philosophy."

And the "message" of that "social philosophy", if it is not perfectly clear to all, is at least focused: if you want to get rid of hunger and save money at the same time, erase the data base (to the best of your ability). If you are uncomfortable with the poverty in existence, undermine the federal agencies that record its scope and effect. You can't do a thing about private research foundations; they simply have to be tolerated. Or do they? Make politics into entertainment; that will divert public notice from your activities. Make patriotism meaningful: talk a lot about superiority and the importance of primacy in world politics or defending "our friends" against a bogey (or even several bogeys: the more you can class as "them" the stronger the notion of "us") -- that will give the people something to think about. But don't encourage them to think too much or too deeply: give them something to do, as well -- make weapons. Lots of weapons. If the job market is a little on the pinched side, make a big to-do about Motherhood (or pass anti-abortion legislation; both are effective in moving women out of the higher positions). Punish those who do not fit into the "mainstream" of the society as you have defined it -- the ill, the mad, the perverse, the single women with children sucking the state dry; they undercut the strength of "us". Send the women home, first, to mother new citizens of the "land of our fathers" and then bring them back into the factories as laborers to make more weapons while they nurse the flesh fuel for the war your economy requires. And if you don't want the victims of your plans and policies and ideology to recognize themselves as victims, put up a sign: Arbeit Macht Frei.

It has been said that fascism is the way capitalism regenerates itself. But that is not the point. The point is: after we've watched long enough, and have convinced ourselves we don't need to be regenerated, how do we go about transforming the process? Charlotte Wolff also said: "Everyone must become a political creature. Without that it is not possible."

Haven't we watched long enough? \*

Lynn Fauss

\* No one writes alone.

A great many others have contributed to this article in one way or another. But I would like especially to thank Bob Iden for his insights into and comments upon the reasoning behind the NSF budget cuts, and Helen Fehervary, since it was during one of our conversations that I was made aware of the connection historians have made between the politics of spectacle and fascism.

## Catherine Lord: Sexual Politics and Contemporary Photography

Catherine Lord will give a presentation on December 2, "Sexual Politics and Contemporary Photography: Notes on the Critical Reputation of Les Krims" for the Department of Photography and Cinema's lecture series "Photography in Social Context: Some Critical Views."

Catherine Lord is a photography critic and associate editor of *Afterimage*, the journal of photography, independent film and video published by the Visual Studies Workshop in Rochester, NY.

In her own critical writing, Lord is concerned with the growing tendency on the part of many contemporary photographers, mostly male, to represent women in attitudes of submission and degradation. She questions the way in which a number of critics, again mostly male, have attempted to defend such work on grounds that are largely formalist. She asks: what is the nature of this denial of violent sexual content? and further: what brings this content to the surface in the first place? She takes as her main example for this lecture the work of Les Krims, a photographer who is well-regarded in contemporary photographic circles, whose work is sometimes considered "witty," sometimes "perverse," sometimes "controversial," and who has the status of an enfant-terrible for a number of prominent contemporary critics.

At the same time Krims' work has provoked outrage from feminists. For example: a library copy of a book of photographs in which Krims staged a number of black and white sex murders, complete with chocolate syrup simulating blood, was itself smeared with chocolate syrup by a feminist student at UC Santa Cruz in a calculated act of counter-theater. This incident gained national press attention, most of it sensational, and geared toward the presentation of feminists as advocates of censorship.

Catherine Lord intends to provide a critical background to a debate

that encompasses the issue of violence -- both real and symbolic -- against women, the issue of censorship, the issue of feminist critical strategies, and the issue of the relationship between patriarchal discourse and formalist aesthetic doctrines.

Allan Sekula, Department of Photography and Cinema

The lecture will be given on December 2, at 8:00 pm in Stillman Hall Auditorium, 1947 College Road, SW corner of College Rd and W. 18th Avenue. Admission \$2, \$1.50 with student ID. Series tickets may be purchased at \$1 per show, \$4 minimum.

## The Sacred Vow: When Cooking and Cleaning is Not Enough

Twenty-six-year-old Ana Lucia de Silva of Itaguaí, Brazil, mentioned to a neighbor that her husband, Lourival, had been instructed by a medium to sacrifice her to the demon Exu "in order to be recompensed with plenty of money to be gained in the lottery." Mrs. da Silva said Lourival had obtained the necessary paraphernalia: a "virgin" dagger, a large ceremonial pot to be filled with blood from the "lamb's" heart, and several quarts of cachaca - a potent Brazilian rum "required in any rites involving the demon Exu." When the neighbor expressed concern for Ana Lucia's well-being, the latter told her a faithful wife cannot disobey her husband, "especially when he is under Exu's orders."

Nevertheless, police were notified. They broke into Lourival's home and arrested him as he was about to lower a knife into Ana Lucia's chest. She immediately straightened the room; put away the dagger, sacrificial urn, and cachaca bottles; took a bath to remove several dozen magic symbols Lourival had painted all over her body; then cooked a meal and took it to the jail, "in case Lourival might be hungry or dislike the prison diet."

This article originally appeared in the Brazil Herald. We reprint it here from Ms. with permission.

## Women Return to the Pentagon

The Women's Pentagon Action, a network of more than 25 groups that make a connection between feminism and peace, will return to Washington D.C. on November 15-16, 1981 to march on the Pentagon. In 1980, over 2,000 women surrounded the Pentagon; 140 women were arrested for civil disobedience. This year, the Women's Pentagon Action will include a women's fair, gathering, and vigil on Sunday, November 15. On Monday, November 16, women will again march on the Pentagon.

The Women's Pentagon Action urges others to join this march, voice their concerns for nuclear armaments, and the administration's antagonism toward women's issues. "We are in the hands of men whose power and wealth have separated them from the reality of daily life and from the imagination."

For more information, contact the Women's Pentagon Action, 361 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

## Third Annual Curriculum Materials Award

Women Educators announces the Third Annual Curriculum Materials Award to be presented at the March, 1982, meeting of the American Educational Research Association in New York. Interested persons are asked to submit one copy of materials relating to women that have been developed for use in educational settings. Accompanying this should be a one-page description of how the materials relate to sexism, sex-role stereotyping, and the image of women and girls. Please forward all materials to Mary Harris and Nancy Smith, Curriculum Award, Women Educators, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS. 66506. Deadline for submissions: December 15, 1981.

## Women in Education Award

Women Educators will be sponsoring its Fifth Annual Research on Women in Education Award. Interested persons are asked to submit a published or unpublished research report in journal or article format on any aspect of women in education that was conducted or written up during 1980-81. Entries will be judged on significance to the area of women in education and on technical quality. A cash award and a certificate will be presented to the winner or winners at the American Educational Research Association's annual meeting in New York during March, 1982. The winner(s) will be invited to present a report of the research at this meeting. Five copies of the entry (on four of which the author is not identified) and five copies of a 200-250 word abstract should be forwarded to Cheryl L. Wild, Coordinator-Elect, Women Educators, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. 08541. Deadline for submissions: December 1, 1981.

## Welcome

Laura Salome Erickson-Schroth, born August 30, 1981, to Nancy Erickson and Peter Schroth.



## On the Institution of Pet Food

Miranda Wollenda Boomdee-ay<sup>1</sup>

From my vintage-point on the stove-top,<sup>2</sup> I have had a good deal of leisure to meditate upon the many and various manifestations of specism; and yet, the one that repeatedly leaps to my attention, that never fails to gall and to offend, is the institution of "pet" food, particularly cat food. The means by which pet food maintains and perpetuates the oppression of household quadrupeds (formerly, "pets"), will be the subject of this essay.

First and most important, household quadrupeds are relegated to eating pet food and only pet food.<sup>3</sup> What could be more degrading, more symbolic of our exclusion from the full participation in the many digestive joys that humans may experience? Pet food flavors, textures, temperatures, aromas -- vary slightly if at all. Indeed, some of us are limited to even a smaller number of choices than the capitalist manufacturers provide. Room temperature tuna and egg -- cold tuna and egg -- room temperature tuna and egg -- cold tuna and egg<sup>4</sup> -- in an unvarying procession for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.<sup>5</sup> No wonder we're crabby.

<sup>1</sup>Formerly, Lenhoff. I deplore the specist custom of taking the last name of one's household biped (formerly, "owner" -- like a slave!) The fact that it is her father's name adds sexist insult to specist injury.

<sup>2</sup>Actually I cannot reveal my true whereabouts, because I am a member of the Feline Liberation Underground (FLU). However I do enjoy spending my spare time on stove-tops, which are especially conducive to contemplation of underground activity.

<sup>3</sup>My biped insists that I note that this is somewhat inaccurate.

<sup>4</sup>I like tuna and egg. --Zoey Janes.

<sup>5</sup>"Lunch" is used figuratively here. Our freedom of choice is limited even in the frequency of our repasts.

Indeed, the whole concept of a need for special food for felines (as well as our sister canines) perpetuates the perception of feline subordination to the "special" role of "pet." Why can't we eat regular food like anybody else? Not to mention that the nutritional value of "pet food" is extremely suspect.<sup>6</sup>

There is an entire industry created just for this purpose. Until the Industrial Revolution, household quadrupeds ate what all the other members of the household ate (although even then we were forced to eat "scraps"). Then came "pet" food, reinforcing our subordination as inferior, less valuable species while "feeding" us the notion that it is "good for us" -- a classic example of capitalist exploitation for power and profit.

An examination of the advertising for pet food reveals its inherent specism. First, it's directed solely at the human "consumer" -- as if it were humans who had to consume the stuff -- and at her stereotyped views of how it is "cute" for a "kitty" to act. Such characters as Morris the Cat are nothing more than the worst tools of the specist-industrial complex (hence the widespread feline expression, "Uncle Morris"). Another example of specist advertising is found in the names of the products. "Meow Mix," for example, characterizes the entire range of beautiful sounds, purrs, meows, growls, that cats make as a single, stereotyped "meow" (akin to the white man's racist reduction of all Native American language to "How"). Or take "Nine Lives," which is based on the myth, widely believed among bipeds, that cats have nine lives -- a myth that encourages humans to neglect and abuse the cats they live with and to disregard the serious and real consequences of their abuse.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>A certain well-known veterinarian's opinion to the contrary is just part of the biped plot to limit our mental capacity through nutritional deprivation.

<sup>7</sup>Cat abuse will be the topic of my next essay.

Thus, to all my sister household quadrupeds, feline and canine, I urge you to join in the struggle to end specist oppression. Set your sites high: the table and the stove-top are within your reach!<sup>8</sup> You are good enough for chicken, hamburger, sardines! And whatever you do, don't beg for it: it is yours by right, by virtue of your proud heritage, sharp teeth, and quick paws.

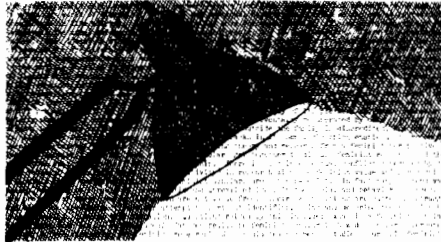
<sup>8</sup>This remains, of course, figurative for dogs until the technological discrimination that they face is overcome. I thank my sister anti-specist and canine companion Jessica for pointing out these special disabilities suffered by dogs.



## Calls for Papers

### Feminist Research in the 80's

Northern Illinois University has announced a call for papers for "Feminist Research in the Eighties," a conference to be held in DeKalb on September 26-27, 1982. Papers are being solicited on all topics but particularly the following: communication and language; the corporate world; feminist theory and the women's movement; health care systems; lifestyle and lifespan;



literature and the arts; mental and physical well-being; networking; race and class; women and crime; and women and the law. Interested persons should forward their papers and a 200-250 word abstract to Dr. Judith Bischoff, Anderson Hall, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill. 60115.

Deadline for submission: January 15, 1982.

### Rural Women in Industrialized and Developing Countries

Resources for Feminist Research is planning to publish an issue on rural women in industrialized and in developing countries scheduled to appear in March 1982. The editors expect to include abstracts describing research in progress, published and unpublished papers covering research and action projects with rural women, book reviews, and a discussion forum. For the discussion forum contributions pertaining to the following areas are needed: the legal rights and actual position of peasant and rural women regarding such critical needs as access to land, water, credit, technological skills; the changing exploitation of rural women in agriculture and other rural industries;



the significance of rural women's household production for the family and the larger society; the conditions facilitating rural women's access to and exercise of power in their communities and nations; and rural women's access to and participation in education, particularly those programs designed to advance the socio-economic position of rural women. Deadline for materials to be included is December 1, 1981. Send abstracts, copies of published work, suggestions, and resource information to:

Eleanora Cebotarev  
Department of Sociology  
University of Guelph  
Guelph, Canada N1G 2W1

## Third Woman: A Journal

Third Woman is a journal of literature and the arts focusing on the creative work by, about, and on behalf of U.S. Latinas, and Third World Women in general. Third Woman is accepting for publication letters to the editors, poetry, essay, fiction, drama, graphic arts, reviews, and literary criticism in English and Spanish. Subscription rates to the semi-annual publication are: individual - \$5.00; institutional - \$8.00. Please address all inquiries and/or submissions to Third Woman, c/o Chicano - Riqueño Studies, Ballantine Hall 849, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47405.



## Women's Studies Courses

### Winter Quarter Additions and Changes

Black Studies 865 G5

This course will present an examination of racism and sexism in terms of cause; emphasis will be placed on solutions.

University Hall Rm 24  
T-R 2-4

Professor Linda Myers

Prereq: 15 credit hours in social and behavioral sciences.

Women's Studies 201 (#8003-2), taught by Professor Barbara Rigney, will be offered Winter Quarter, 1982, Monday through Friday, at 12:00 noon (not 11:00 a.m. as printed in the October, 1981, Sojourner). Other sections of Women's Studies 201 will be offered Monday through Friday at 2:00 p.m.; and Mondays and Wednesdays from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.



## Grants & Fellowships

### Woodrow Wilson Women's Studies Research Grants for Doctoral Candidates 1981-82

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced its Women's Studies Research Grants for Doctoral Candidates for 1981-82. The purpose of these awards is to encourage original and significant research about women on such topics as the evolution of women's role in society and particularly contemporary America, women in history, the psychology of women, and women as seen in literature. The competition is open to students in doctoral programs who have completed all pre-dissertation

requirements in any field of study at graduate schools in the United States. Applications must be endorsed by the candidate's dissertation director and graduate dean. Supporting documents should consist of graduate school transcripts, letters of reference, a dissertation prospectus, a statement of career plans, and a timetable for completion of the dissertation. Winners will receive grants averaging \$1,000 to be used for research expenses connected with the dissertation. Application forms are available from the

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Department W.S., Box 642, Princeton, N.J. 08540. Forms for draft purposes and additional information may be obtained by contacting The Ohio State University Research Foundation References Services Section (422-8663). Deadline for submission of applications: November 13, 1981. Notification of awards: January 30, 1982. Payment of grant: February 20, 1982.

### Business and Professional Women's Foundation

The Lena Lake Forrest Fellowships, sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Foundation, offers awards ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 for research work pertaining to working women with special emphasis on economic issues. Special consideration is given to topics concerning comparable worth, occupational segregation, organizational structure, and networking. Applicants must be doctoral candidates or post-doctoral scholars whose proposal for research

has been approved by academic authorities in an accredited graduate institution or persons able to demonstrate that the proposed research will be conducted under standards of scholarship recognized at the doctoral level. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and should begin the application procedure by writing a preliminary letter addressed to BPW-RESEARCH requesting an application and including a concise statement about the proposed research subject and the applicant's

academic level. If the project meets the program's criteria, an application will be mailed. The form, a complete summary of the proposed research, budget requirements, a graduate school transcript, and four letters of recommendation must be submitted. Deadline is January 1, 1982. Candidates will be notified by April 1. Research is expected to be conducted from September to June of the following year. Write: BPW Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

### Information on Available Resources for Women

The Center for Women's Studies has information regarding a number of grants and fellowships available to undergraduate, graduate, post-doctoral studies, and faculty research for women in all disciplines, with deadlines beginning November 15.

Unfortunately, space limitations do not permit publishing descriptions of each of these grants and fellowships. Those interested in reviewing descriptions and requirements for grants and fellowships available to women should contact Lynn Fauss or Marlene Longenecker at the Center for Women's Studies, 422-1021.

Sojourner

The Ohio State University

Center for Women's Studies

### Attention: Feminist Writers

The *Sojourner*, a monthly publication of the Center for Women's Studies at The Ohio State University, invites contributions from the OSU women's community.

The *Sojourner* prints articles which either celebrate women's achievements or discuss issues of concern to women in the university community. We are interested in articles and essays which comment on or inquire into events and organizations involving women or having an impact on women; interviews with faculty members pursuing feminist research; columnist essays (along the lines of Ellen Goodman's column); and other articles of interest to women.

Deadline for copy is the fifth of the preceding month. Address all submissions to:

The *Sojourner*  
Center for Women's Studies  
Editor  
207 Dulles Hall  
230 West 17th Avenue  
Columbus, Ohio 43210

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The **Sojourner** is published monthly by the Center for Women's Studies of The Ohio State University from September through June. It contains editorials, reports on research, grant information, positions available, and other information of interest to women.

Comments and announcements from our readers are welcome; deadline for copy is the fifth of the preceding month.

Correspondence should be directed to:

**Sojourner**  
207 Dulles Hall  
230 West 17th Avenue  
Columbus, Ohio 43210  
Tel. 614 422-1021

### Subscription Form

The fee for the **Sojourner** is \$2 per year (September through June). Prepayment is necessary. (Checks payable to Center for Women's Studies.)

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