Describe your history with the Women's Studies Program here at Pitt.
I was hired along with Mary Briscoe and Maurine Greenwald in 1972 to develop a formal Women's Studies Program. [One reason I was probably hired was that I had also been active as a graduate student at UCLA working to develop a Women's Studies Program there.] I have been on the Steering Committee since 1972 and served as Director of the program during the 1980s. Part of my responsibilities when I was hired was to develop women's studies classes in Psychology. I developed a course on Psychology of Women (now called Psychology of Gender), Human Sexuality, and Special Topics in Psychology of Women. I teach one or more of these courses every year.

Please give us a brief overview of your book dealing with women and sex roles.
This was a co-authored book I did with a group of women who were all students together at UCLA. There was no field of Women's Studies back in the 1960s and no psychology of women. But, we were interested in research on this topic and organized our own seminar to teach ourselves what was known at that time about psychology of women. We also proposed and taught a Psychology of Women course at UCLA. On the basis of those efforts, we decided to write it all down as a textbook. The book was published in 1978 and was reprinted many times. It finally went out of print about 10 years ago, although we still get royalties for reprints. It was one of the best selling textbooks on this topic of its time.

Have you noticed a marked increase in the amount of research dealing with women's issues in psychology during your career?
See above! Now, the Psychology of Women is one of the Divisions of the American Psychological Association. There are several journals that publish research in this field. None of this was there when I was a student.

What kinds of roles do you see women playing in the psychology field in the future?
Psychology is becoming a female-dominated field, so women will clearly be playing an increasing role. We see more and more women in senior leadership positions.

Please describe some of your recent research on gender in Eastern Europe.
In the late 1980s, a number of countries in Central and Eastern Europe that had communist governments and/or were dominated by the Soviet Union began to declare independence and to change their governments to more democratic forms. Many of these countries looked to the United States and Western Europe for models. I became very interested in this transition and wondered how all this would affect the role of women. Under communism, nearly all women worked full time outside the home, until retirement. The state encouraged all adults to have paid jobs and supported women by providing free or low cost childcare and long maternity leaves. Legally, women and men were completely equal. In reality, women never did achieve complete equality and tended to be found in low paid jobs. Many women complained of the double burden of having full time jobs and having to do most of the work in the home—in situations without most of the labor saving appliances many of us take for granted.

As countries such as Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, and countries such as Slovenia and Croatia from the former Yugoslavia moved away from communism, there was also less value placed on female-male equality. There was a revival of traditional religious beliefs that saw the primary role of women as mothers and wives. Governments provided fewer supports for women who did wish to have paid employment. As a result, beliefs about women's roles have become less egalitarian. Many women have lost their jobs and have great difficulty finding new ones. These were some of the changes I had worried might happen.

In order to better understand these changes, I began a study of several of these countries. By working with researchers in each of these countries, we were able to survey college students about their views about the appropriate roles for women and men. We did this every few years in several different countries, so that we are now about to start to see changes.

Could you give us some background on the history of research about violence against women?
Research on violence in marriage in the late 1970s and early 1980s was stimulated by our feminist concerns with the plight of many women in abusive relationships. Terms such as “battered wives” and “spouse abuse” were developed to name the violence that women were experiencing from their husbands or male partners. Shelters were begun by committed volunteers who saw the need for battered wives to have a place to escape from the violence they were experiencing in the home. Such concerns were part of the larger Women’s Liberation Movement that criticized all types of abuse against women.

Continued on page 11
Women's Studies has initiated a faculty seminar series, involving Women's Studies faculty from across campus in discussion of feminist/womanist research in progress. This year has featured papers by Susan Andrade on "Writing Women, Rueling Women: Nationalism, Gender and the Public Sphere in Colonial/Post-Colonial Africa," Iris Marion Young on "Autonomy, Welfare Reform, and Meaningful Work," Brenda Berrian on "Tellin' It Like It Is: African American Women Expatriates in South Africa," and Maureen Porter on "Scrappy Women, Virtuous Mothers, and Glastick Goddesses: Lessons from Scrapbooking Women's Communities of Practice." We look forward to continuing this series in 2000-01.

The much-anticipated lecture on "The Making of Womanist Theology" by Jacquelyn Grant, Callaway Professor of Systematic Theology in Atlanta and author of the best-selling, White Women's Christ and Black Women's Jesus: Feminist Christology and Womanist Response had to be postponed due to a death in Rev. Grant's family. Women's Studies is working with the Board of Friends and local African American ministers to reschedule this event in the near future.

It is with great sadness that we remember Tamara Horowitz, a longtime member of the Women's Studies steering committee, who died this spring. The graduate student paper prize in Women's Studies will now be known as the Tamara Horowitz Graduate Student Paper Prize.

The graduate certificate programs in Women's Studies continue to attract students from a wide range of disciplines. To increase the interdisciplinarity of our graduate curriculum, the Women's Studies steering committee has voted to require an interdisciplinary course, such as WOMNST 2242, "Feminist Theory," or WOMNST 2240 "Special Topics" for all graduate student certificates initiated after January 2000. One such course will be offered every term.

**With Gratitude**

The Women's Studies Program would like to extend its sincere thanks to the following alumnae; current or former faculty, staff, and students; Board of Friends members, and friends. Without your support, we would not be able to offer as many lectures, programs, prizes, and special events. Please remember us and consider giving through Pitt's Annual Giving Fund, our annual Program appeal, or any time that is convenient for you!

**July 1999 to the Present**

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New donors of $100 or more receive a Women's Studies mug.

**Thank you!**
TAMARA HOROWITZ was a friend. She was also a reliable and stimulating colleague, an outstanding scholar, a dedicated teacher, and a feminist comrade. But most of all I will remember her as a friend.

In the late 1980s, when I became interim director of the Women's Studies Program, Tamara was a stalwart participant in WSP activities and deliberations. Building on its past strengths under a number of previous directors, WSP was beginning a process of growth and evolution that eventually led to the considerably expanded WSP we have today. As with any change, this was not always an easy process. As an active member of the steering committee, Tamara was a thoughtful and constructive participant in the debates and efforts that guided this evolution. For me, she was an invaluable friend, always willing to help think through problems, celebrate accomplishments, generate new and exciting ideas and plans, and in general just provide support during some stressful times.

I especially remember the informal discussions before and after steering committee meetings, the lunch-time conversations in the old Roy Rogers in the basement of the Cathedral, the frequent phone calls late at night, and even the time spent walking and talking in weather of all sorts. Much of our conversation in those days was about WSP matters. But we also talked about our respective scholarly work. I found her work on logic and also feminist ethics fascinating, and her manner of conveying complex ideas in a most enthusiastic but comprehensible manner very exciting. She was brilliant but used her brilliance not to impress but to communicate and teach. She was also interested in and supportive of my work in anthropology. Together we found links and connections between what on the surface appeared to be very disparate interests and areas of knowledge.

Tamara’s intellectual and academic career involved many milestones, some of particular significance to women and feminists. She was born in Brooklyn, NY, on Nov. 7, 1950, in a family committed to both intellectual pursuits and the pursuit of social justice. She attended the University of Chicago for undergraduate studies, completing a BA in 1971. While there, she took a philosophy course from Elizabeth Anscombe, one of the best-known female philosophers of the mid-20th century. This experience strongly influenced her own choice of career and her development as a philosopher. In 1976, Tamara became the first woman to receive a doctorate in philosophy from MIT. After post-graduate training and teaching positions at Vassar College, New York University, and the State University of New York at Purchase, she joined the faculty at Pitt in 1984.

On September 1, 1999, Tamara became the first woman to chair the world-class philosophy department of the University of Pittsburgh. Tragically, her leadership of the Philosophy Department as well as her on-going scholarly contributions to the fields of both philosophy and women’s studies were cut short by her untimely death from a malignant brain tumor.

The loss of Tamara’s leadership and intellect is a major loss. But her passing leaves a hole in the universe in an even more fundamental sense. For Tamara was also a warm and caring person. My image of her is one of brightness, kind of like starlight that warmed as well as illuminated. This brightness was in her smile, her eyes, the way she walked and talked, the way she cared. We shared concerns about our personal and our family lives. We also shared a commitment and passion for social justice, ranging from issues of gay and lesbian rights, to struggles for economic and racial justice, to opposition to the Gulf War. The last time I saw Tamara was at a chance meeting this past spring as we each stopped by to lend moral support to the Pitt students fasting for equal benefits for gay and lesbian partners. For several years previously we had lost touch with each other, and this brief reconnection was in no way enough.

Tamara and I also shared something else, the experience of cancer. At some point in our friendship, Tamara shared with me the fact that she had thyroid cancer earlier in her life. Five years ago today I was diagnosed with breast cancer. Tamara was always one of the “survivors” I looked to for hope. I do not understand why I am here today writing this tribute while she is gone. This is a mystery I can only grieve but not fathom. The small piece of meaning I derive from my mourning is the importance of carrying on through our own lives some of that brightness with all its star-like wonder Tamara represented. I am sure this is something many of us would like to commit ourselves to as we say a fond and sad good-bye to this dear friend.
DIVERSITY STATEMENT for WOMEN'S STUDIES COURSES

Pitt’s Women’s Studies Program is committed to trying to understand and represent women in their real social diversity, which includes their differences in race, age, sexuality, culture, religion, and other factors. Dealing with these differences makes courses more responsible both socially and intellectually, and it also responds to Women’s Studies students’ legitimate expectation that there will be attention to social diversity in their coursework. We encourage faculty teaching courses cross-listed or initiated by Women’s Studies to attend to differences among women in ways appropriate to the subject matter and focus of the course. Making course contents more diverse is both challenging and rewarding. Faculty may apply to the Provost’s Diversity Seminar for a supportive group and further resources in course development.

WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNS and TA

LAURA GARVIN is a junior majoring in Women’s Studies through the Interdisciplinary Studies program. She currently interns for the Women’s Studies department by doing outreach for the Certificate program. She recently presented her essay, “Lesbians are A-Okay,” at the Undergraduate Women’s Studies Reception. Laura is also the secretary of the Campus Women’s Organization, and a volunteer for the YWCA’s Legal Resource Program.

EMILY HABERMEHL is a senior majoring in Women’s Studies and Cultural Studies. She is currently President of the Campus Women’s Organization and volunteers at Pittsburgh’s Women’s Health Services. Her essay “Waiting to Sing” was published in a past issue of the Women’s Studies Newsletter. For her internship with Women’s Studies, Emily will be helping to edit our website and faculty homepages.

NIKKI SHOWALTER UNDERGRADUATE TA

Nikki is the recipient of the Chancellor’s Undergraduate Teaching Fellowship awarded through the University’s Honors College. She is assisting Professor Janet Montelaro in teaching Women and Society this spring. Nikki is a senior studying Political Science and a Women’s Studies Certificate student. She served as President of the Campus Women’s Organization and a member of the Student Government Board. Currently, Nikki interns for State Representative Dan Frankel of the 23rd District and looks forward to attending law school in the future.

PITTSBURGH GIRLS STUDY.

by JULIA WALL, PHD

Over the past thirty years dramatic changes in society have taken place that have affected how children grow up and the tasks that parents face in bringing them up. While significant advances have been made in studying the development of problem behaviors and social adjustment in boys, little progress has been made in the systematic understanding of these developments in girls.

The federal government has awarded a grant to the University of Pittsburgh to start a large longitudinal survey, the Pittsburgh Girls Study, which is designed to help address this gap in knowledge. The director of the study is Rolf Loeber, Ph.D. He and his team are currently conducting a study on boys in the Pittsburgh area, which is now in its twelfth year.

The new study is called the Pittsburgh Girls Study and it will collect information on how problem behavior develops in girls and how strengths in girls are fostered over time. This study will also focus on learning more about the tasks that parents face in bringing up girls.

The survey will consist of about 2,500 girls between the ages of five and nine and their main caregivers. We are currently conducting a door-to-door survey to locate girls of the appropriate age throughout the whole of Pittsburgh area.

The participating girls and their families will be our experts who can tell us about how some girls grow up with very few problems and others may develop problems over time. We hope to learn what early characteristics and circumstances are linked to a successful or problematic childhood and what the factors are that contribute to them. This information is important in helping future generations of parents and teachers to give girls the best possible chance to grow up as happy, well-adjusted people.
20th ANNUAL STUDENT PRIZE COMPETITION

The Women's Studies Program announces the 20th annual prize competition for the best student research on women or gender issues and concerns. The purpose of the competition is to provide recognition for excellent student scholarship in the field of women's and gender studies. The competition is open to all students at the University of Pittsburgh. Total prizes of up to $500 will be awarded for the best graduate and undergraduate papers. Deadline: May 31, 2000.

1. Undergraduate entries must have been prepared initially for a course, seminar, independent study, or internship at this University. Entries may be revised from their original form. A standard cover sheet must accompany the entry to provide information about the course, instructor, and nature of the assignment. Four copies of your paper should be submitted.

2. Tamara Horowitz Graduate Student Paper Prize entries may have been initially prepared for a course, seminar, directed study, thesis, dissertation, or as a piece of independent research done at this University. Along with reports of empirical research conducted by the student, entries may also include critical essays or analytical reviews of published research in a particular area. Published submissions are acceptable. Entries should include a short preface, no longer than one paragraph, that orients readers outside of their specialty area to the paper's particular approach, methodology, or theoretical framework, or to the audience for whom the paper was written. A standard cover sheet must accompany the entry to provide information about the nature of the research project. Four copies of your paper should be submitted. Those submitting dissertations need only submit two copies. A cover sheet must accompany the entry.

3. The undergraduate and graduate prizes will be judged and awarded separately. The panel of judges will consist of persons drawn from Women's Studies core faculty and University faculty. Papers will be reviewed without the knowledge of the author's name or affiliation.

4. The Women's Studies Program reserves the right not to award a prize.

5. Although an individual may submit up to two papers, no more than one prize will be awarded to any individual. Papers must have been completed within the past two calendar years.

6. All entries should be submitted without the author's name on the title page, so they are appropriate for blind review.

7. There is a special award category for undergraduate entries co-authored with a faculty member. Graduate papers co-authored with faculty are eligible for awards if the graduate student is the first (primary) author.

ANNUAL POETRY

ENTRY FEE: $10
Redgreene Press, P.O. Box 22232, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
Postmark Deadline: September 10, 2000
1st Prize: $100, publication of book, & 25 copies
Copies of the winning chapbook will be sent to selected reviewers, critics and literary journals, and sold nationally. Every effort will be made to promote the poet and this book.

STUDENT RESEARCH FUND

Awards from $25 to $500 will be given to graduate and undergraduate students registered at the University of Pittsburgh demonstrating a need for funds in order to conduct research on issues related to women and gender. The number and amount of awards vary each year depending on donations to the Program. Funds may be used for travel expenses, secretarial costs, research materials, or other direct costs related to research. Strong priority will be given to individuals who have not received Women's Studies funding in the past and to students nearing completion of a WS certificate. Proposals can be submitted any time during the academic year; grant awards are subject to available funds. Guidelines and applications are available in the WS office or on our web page.

THIRD WAVE FOUNDATION GRANT

$1,000 to $5000 - Grants available to challenge sexism, racism, homophobia, economic injustice and other forms of oppression including projects that complement the foundation's three focus areas of reproductive rights, scholarships, and micro-enterprise. The only national organization created by and for young women. Third Wave, 116 East 16th Street, 7th floor, New York, NY 10003. Phone: 212-388-1898, Fax: 212-983-3321, E-mail: ThirdWaveF@aol.com. Deadlines are May 1 and November 1.

FEMINIST STUDIES AWARD

Feminist Studies announces that it plans to offer its graduate student prize, the Feminist Studies Award, on a yearly basis. The Feminist Studies Award will honor the best essay submitted throughout the year to the journal by a graduate student. With this prize, we aim both to encourage and learn from a new generation of feminist scholars. The winner will have her/his essay published in Feminist Studies and will be awarded a prize of $500.00.

Submission guidelines: the paper should be a maximum of 35 double-spaced pages (including footnotes); please send three copies and an abstract. In the cover letter, the applicant must indicate clearly that she/he wants to be considered for the Feminist Studies Award and must identify her or his graduate affiliation by school, department, and expected date of completion. Contact femstud@umail.umd.edu.

ADVANCE (formerly POWRE Plan)

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has $22 million for institutional level and individual support of women researchers. This money will be made available in the next few months. (NSF is currently in the process of establishing criteria.) To get more information, visit their website at www.nsf.gov.

[Image 0x0 to 612x792]
LAURA'S MINOR EMOTIONAL BREAKDOWN

I was raised in an Irish Catholic family. We were picture perfect. My parents had great careers and three lovely daughters. Melissa, the oldest, would be a journalist, Suzanne, the middle child, would become a teacher, and Laura, the youngest, would be an environmental scientist. Well, that was the plan. Life never turns out quite how one expects and neither did my family.

Realistically, I should have been the happiest child on the planet. The problem was that, within this picture perfect family, I never felt comfortable to be my true self. It never seemed like my family discussed feelings and emotions. I always felt that I had to be silent and if I did not live up to my parents' expectations I would disappoint them. There was a constant pressure within myself to conform. I knew that my parents loved me, but would they love me if I was not perfect?

I knew from a very young age what a little girl was supposed to be...everything I was not. I loved to run around and get dirty. I hated girls like Suzanne for enjoying dresses and prancing around like princesses. As I began to mature I realized that the differences between the "pretty girls" and me were bigger than I thought.

I never really thought that I was anything but heterosexual until I met Lisa. I knew that I had crushes on some of my girl friends, but I was also very interested in some of my boy friends. I felt more comfortable, emotionally as well as physically, with women but I still felt an attraction to men. Now I must wonder if this was not because society constantly told me that I should have felt that attraction. I knew that strange people called homosexuals existed, but I had no idea what I was. I only knew of the many lesbian stereotype. The only information of lesbians that I had ever heard was the heterosexual information that constantly bombarded me and showed me that homosexuality was sick and twisted.

I cannot fully express how hard it was to be fourteen years old and in love with another girl. All of my life I had felt like a freak in my family because I was the tomboy. I could never be their sweet little girl and now I was sleeping with someone else's sweet little girl. I was trying to find my place in society, my family and myself all at the same time. Everything around me was screaming heterosexuality. I was so brainwashed into thinking that homosexuality was a sickness that I actually believed that I was straight for the first year of my relationship with Lisa. I just thought that I was going through some kind of phase. I was so afraid of destroying my parents' image of their perfect daughter that I lied to them and myself about who I really was.

I was a freshman in high school when I met Lisa, who was a junior at the time. For the first time in my life I finally felt like someone truly understood me. All of my other friends knew how hard adolescence was to go through but none of them had the added pressure of being a lesbian. Lisa helped me realize that I was not sick and twisted. She showed me what love meant. But, most importantly, Lisa showed me that I was not a freak. There were other girls like me out there and they were going through the exact same thing.

Eventually Lisa went away to college and began to become more comfortable with her sexuality. She came out as a lesbian to most of her friends and family and was open about our relationship. This was extremely hard on me because I was convinced that I would make a permanent home in the closet. We were in two completely different stages of our lives and she had finally reached her self-acceptance stage. I still was not ready to accept the fact that I could never be what everyone expected of me. Lisa and I could not understand each other anymore and we broke up at the end of my freshman year of college.

So I had a four-year relationship with another girl and only three of my friends knew. I accepted that homosexuality was a natural form of sexuality, but I could not accept that I was one of them. Everything I heard around me was saying that homosexuals had a sick disease and that they must be twisted to decide to be gay.

Heterosexuals do not believe that they had the choice to be either gay or straight so why do some assume that homosexuals have a choice? Why would I choose to be something that makes people hate me? Why should it be so hard for me to be open about my first experience with love? This is something that I would never take back yet everything around me tells me that I should play for survival and hope that I will be forgiven. I know in my heart that there was nothing wrong with what I did, but society tells me that I did something dirty and shameful.

I have a wonderful relationship with my parents and sisters now. Suzanne is getting married in less than a year. I see how my mother and her bond and I am jealous. I have never experienced the closeness that they share. I could not share the joy of my first love with my mother. When I lost my virginity, I did not have someone to explain the feelings that I was going through. It pained me to be going through an intense relationship and not be able to share it with my family. If only my parents knew what was really behind my "nothing" when they asked me what was new.

As I entered my junior year of college, I began to realize that I could no longer lie to my family. My father and I have become very close since I have been in college and one day after we had lunch I realized that I had to come out. I tell him everything and I began to feel like I was lying to my best friend. I knew that my father was very proud of the woman that I was becoming but did he really know the actual woman that I was? I wanted him to love me entirely.

I came home one weekend scared to death. This was the moment that my parents were going to find out that I was not who they thought that I was. I tried in so many ways to come up with an eloquent speech but in the end I said, "I'm gay." The look of shock was priceless and I never realized that my mother could drink that much wine in one gulp. There was silence, tears, a few nervous questions about morals, hugs and a precious line that my father said that I will never forget, "Laura, I will always love you no matter what you do. Just always be honest with me and I will always be proud of you." My mother needs time to adjust but things are much better between us now. She has expressed her pride in the confident young woman that she has raised and her undying love for me.

My coming out experience was extremely rewarding and comforting. After long years of self-doubt and shame, I finally feel whole. When I was thirteen years old I remember thinking about what I was going to be like when I was twenty. I thought that I would be a strong, independent adult. There are still those days when I think
that I am far from that person. Sometimes I am that scared Irish Catholic girl that does not want to be labeled as different. Why can’t I be “feminine” and fall madly in love with a strong man that will take care of my 2.5 children and me? I want society’s messages to actually apply to me. I know that I will never be that girl so I must fight to realize that I am not different. I am not inferior to girls like Suzanne. I am worth just as much and maybe even more. Maybe I have something just a little bit more interesting to say than the “pretty girls” do.

It is a sad fact that heterosexism and homophobia are so rampant in our society that people are still terrified to accept themselves for who they really are regardless of whether or not it is the “norm.” I always knew there was something different about me and even when I could pinpoint the cause as being my sexuality, I refused to accept my differences out of my fear of being labeled deviant. I had a loving family that I had to close myself off to at a time when I needed them the most. I was lucky enough to realize at a relatively young age that my family would accept me and now we are making up for lost time and showing each other what love truly is.

Laura Garvin is a junior majoring in Women’s Studies. She is also the secretary of the Campus Women’s Organization. She would like to thank her family and friends for all of their support and love.

WEBSITES

UnCover Web is another database of journal tables of contents that can be used to check citations at no charge (and to order many of the articles for a fee). To search without a login, click on the “search Uncover” button top left, then on the next screen on “search UnCover now.” UnCover can also be used to browse tables of contents.

http://uncover.carl.org/

FIGHT HUNGER FOR FREE, The Hunger Site
http://www.thehunger-site.com

News articles with latest information on new digital mammograms.

Notable Women web site. Interesting stories about everyday women.
www.rootsweb.com/~nwa/news.html

Reproductive Health Forum Harvard School of Public Health
http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/grhf/WoC

College and Research Libraries Women’s Studies Section.
http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/grhf_grhf@hsph.harvard.edu

Members of the Women’s Studies Section of the American Library Association have prepared a series of topical “Core Lists in Women’s Studies” for the last few years. Each January the lists are updated to include only books that are in print as of that year and new lists are added. The 36 January 2000 lists are now available. New to the series this year: lists on Information Technology, Mexican Women, Military, and Popular Culture. Others in the series: Feminist Movements, Feminist Pedagogy, Film, Sports, Lesbian Studies, Philosophy, Visual Arts, Women of Color, and others. Each list has about ten items starred as most essential to library collections. The lists can serve a variety of purposes, from library collection development to places to start when faced with teaching a woman’s studies course unrelated to your disciplinary training.

http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/corel/coremain.htm

Responsible Choices Action Agenda
http://www.plannedparenthood.org/rchoices

BOARD OF FRIENDS

The Board of Friends of Women’s Studies met on January 26, 2000. The meeting was chaired by co-chair Charlene Cornelia Hines. Several Board sub-committees are active on projects: 1) The Book Share Committee is gathering academic texts to send to Women’s Studies Programs in other countries; 2) The Speaker Committee is working to bring bell hooks to Pitt next year; 3) The Film Festival Committee is organizing a Fall Film Festival on Diversity; and 4) The Pittsburgh Girls’ Web Page Committee is coordinating and designing a web page for girls’ resources in the area. The Board will meet again on Wednesday, April 12, at 5:30 p.m. in Room 404 CL. Refreshments will be served. If you are interested in serving on the Board, please contact Janet Montelaro at 624-6485 or jjm6@pitt.edu.

INTERNATIONAL NO DIET DAY

CAMPUS WOMEN’S ORGANIZATION (CWO)

On Tuesday, March 14, 2000 members of CWO celebrated this international holiday. It was started a year ago at Pitt by CWO President Emily Habermehl to encourage women and men to eat normally and healthfully all the time and avoid dangerous fad diets. An all day information table in the William Pitt Union provided information about the health risks of weight loss diets as well as tips on how to accept and love your body the way it is. Free ribs and stickers declaring such slogans as “Don’t change your body, change the rules” were distributed. The celebration ended with a free potluck dinner, which brought people together to talk about body image issues as well as enjoy home-cooked food. Special guest speaker/singer Anne Feeney sang moving, inspirational and often humorous songs about politics, feminism, size acceptance and the labor movement. Contact <cwo@pitt.edu>.

UNDERGRADUATE RECEPTION

The annual Women’s Studies Undergraduate reception was held on Thursday, February 17 in the Ballroom of the William Pitt Union. Presentations were given by the following Women’s Studies Certificate students and other undergraduates:


Keynote Speaker was Rachel Maines who spoke on “The Vibrator and the Issue of Orgasmic Mutuality.”

KATHLEEN BLEE'S *Feminism and Anti-Racism: International Struggles*, co-edited with France Winddance Twine, is forthcoming from New York University Press. It examines the relationship between feminist and anti-racist politics in Italy, South Africa, Canada, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Japan, India, France, and the U.S. Kathleen will be a visiting scholar at the Eugene Havens Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 2000, giving a series of lectures on persistent rural poverty and on women in the contemporary racist movement. She reviews new books on the Christian Right in a recent article, “Might Makes Right” in the Women's Review of Books.

LISA BRUSH has been traveling the country talking about her research on battered women and welfare-to-work transition. Audiences at the University of Toledo, Hamilton College, the University of Oregon, and Purdue University have all prompted interesting discussions of violence against women in the context of welfare reform. In September, the first article from this project went into print (in the *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*). Another is forthcoming in a special issue on battering and welfare reform of *Violence Against Women*. A third has been accepted for inclusion in a book on women and education edited by Vavyan Adair and Sandra Dahlberg for Temple University Press. A fourth is currently being reviewed for the *Journal of Poverty*. Meanwhile, the editors of the Gender Lens series are eager to see her proposed book manuscript on gender, states, and social policies. She is applying for research grants from the Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Justice, and the Joint Center for Poverty Research so she can do more data collection and analysis on the effects of battering on women's economic well being and vocational and educational aspirations and achievements.

IRENE FRIEZE has been giving lectures on recent research showing high levels of violence for women in close relationships. Although men do more physical damage, it does appear that women engage in violent actions in dating and marriage as much, if not more, than men. She has also been working on a study of stalking behavior and is co-editing a special issue on this topic for the *Journal of Violence and Victims*. Her paper with Cynthia Miere on "Children and Careers: A Longitudinal Study of the Impact of Young Children on Critical Career Outcomes of MBAs" will be published soon in the journal *Sex Roles*.

SUSAN HANSEN is principal investigator on a GSPIA research project to investigate the “brain drain” from Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh region. She will be surveying recent graduates of Pitt, CMU, and Duquesne to find out how they make career and location decisions. A recent study from the Penn State Data Center found (using Census data) that the majority of well-educated young professionals leaving Pennsylvania were women, but their aggregate analysis could not explain why this is the case. Her study will definitely be looking for issues related to gender, such as work/family issues, the availability of childcare, and perceptions of opportunities for advancement.

BRAD LEWIS gave a talk at the last American Association of Bioethics and Medical Humanities meeting: "Running Foucault Forward, or Feminist Epistemology and Medical Knowledge Production." He has an article in press at the *Journal of Medical Humanities*; "Psychiatry and Postmodern Theory," and two book reviews in press at the same journal; "Higher Education Under Fire" and "Manifesto of a Tenured Radical." He is also guest co-editor on an upcoming special issue devoted to psychiatry and cultural studies. Also, he will be giving an upcoming invited talk at the Dept. of English, Virginia Tech. titled: "Should Ivanov Listen to Prozac, or Should Kramer Listen to Checkov?"

JANET MONTELEARO is working with Women's Studies Certificate student and writing major Lee Ann Finfinger to collect first-person accounts by women with feminist perspectives on mental illness for a proposed anthology. A website calling for submissions is currently being constructed, and the call for papers will take place in early Fall 2000. More on this in the next newsletter!

MARIANNE NOY is giving a talk, “Recent Women Writers in Dialogue with Shakespeare: MacDonald, Vogel, Smiley, Kingsolver," at the annual conference of the German Shakespeare Association in Bochum, Germany, in April. Her anthology *Transforming Shakespeare: Women's Re-Visions in Literature and Performance* will be reprinted in paperback by St. Martin's Press in the fall. (Her previous book, *Engaging with Shakespeare: Responses of George Eliot and Other Women Novelists*, is now available in paperback from the University of Iowa Press.)

KAREN S. PETERSON received the 2000 Chancellor's Award for Distinguished Public Service. Karen's leadership in addressing in a myriad of public health issues across the state is "truly meritorious," the Chancellor wrote. "Your work with the Rx Council of Western Pennsylvania, Traveler's Aid Society, Women's Center and Shelter, Planned Parenthood, and the Pennsylvania Public Health Association has bettered the lives of countless individuals."

MAUREEN K. PORTER is actively involved in a Transatlantic Research Program on Women's Leadership in Education. She recently presented with colleague Dr. Claudia Fahrenwald of the University of Augsburg at the Tri-state Women's Administrators Conference. She will be returning to Augsburg this summer to continue with this research program. Any students, especially those with bilingual abilities, who are interested and would like to do interviews or web designing or other projects related to this subject please contact her.
The Clinic offers low-income women going through divorce, support and custody cases access to affordable legal representation. The Family Law Clinic is held every other Saturday beginning March 4, 2000 at 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. in the TWCA, downtown Wood Street. Women must pre-register by calling (412) 281-4942. Please leave a message for the Deputy Director, Janet Syphax. If it is unsafe for legal resources to speak with anyone other than the caller, please indicate so when you leave your message. Due to space limitation you must pre-register. Calls will be returned within five days. Financial eligibility will take place at the clinic. A one-hour lecture on the general rules of custody, support and divorce by a licensed attorney will be followed by a brief question and answer period. Those financially eligible will receive a packet with a list of volunteer attorneys who have agreed to work for a reduced rate, vouchers to have certain court costs waived and free subpoena. Childcare will be provided for children of walking age and older. To request an Attorney Referral Packet, please call our Referral Hotline at (412) 255-1480.

DEBORAH HILE (94) <dhile@lib.med.uta.edu> recently received funding for a one-year project from the National Library of Medicine. She will be coordinating a project to translate patient education materials into Spanish in the areas of women's health and make them available to everyone on the World Wide Web. The project entitled "Access to Electronic Spanish-Language Patient Education Materials: A Utah Community Project" includes the translation of 225 patient education documents into Spanish in the areas of women's health, obstetrics & gynecology, diabetes, and nutrition. The Spanish-language materials will be made available to everyone at the Office of Patient Education's web site at http://www.med.uta.edu/pated/.

AMIE EVANS (96) <amieevans@hotmail.com> had a short story Anonymous accepted in Set in Stone: Butch on Butch Sex (Allyson). For those of you who have read it already, I changed the main character to a butch (and made a few changes to keep the story constant to butches). The book won't be out until fall. Also Hawthorn Press in Harrington Lesbian Fiction Quarterly has accepted one of her short stories.

JESSICA POLAND (99) <poland@pitt.edu> joined the full-time staff at Miryam's from 1999-2000. She recently accepted a new position on the Administrative Support Staff of the University of Pittsburgh Library System where she works at both the WPIC and Nursing School libraries. She is entering the Master's Program in the University of Pittsburgh School of Information Sciences this fall.

NAOMI GREENBERG (99) <nami74@hotmail.com> recently accepted a full-time staff appointment at Miryam's, a local residential facility serving mentally ill and homeless women. Naomi will be joining the WS Board of Friends this fall.

WSP RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

The Women's Studies Program is pleased to announce the continuation of our Research Associate Program for the 2000-2001 academic year. This is an UNFUNDED position without salary. The application deadline is May 14, 2000. Recipients will be notified in late May.

PURPOSE:
The Research Associate Program is intended for scholars interested in research relating to women or gender who do not have a formal full-time affiliation with the University of Pittsburgh. Research Associates will gain a stimulating intellectual environment for pursuing their research and meeting others with similar interests.

DESCRIPTION:
Each Research Associate will be selected for up to a two-year term. Preference is given to those working on topics related to research interests of our Program faculty. Two to four Research Associates will be selected for 2000-2001. Research Associates will be able to use Women's Studies Program academic stationery and to have university library and computer privileges. It is also expected that each Research Associate will present a formal colloquium and will become involved in Women's Studies activities. Research Associates may wish to apply for external grant funding.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE:
Please submit the following materials by May 14, 2000:
- A curriculum vitae;
- Copies of recent or significant publications;
- A brief statement of what you would like to do as a WSP RA;
- Names of at least two people who might be contacted for letters of reference.

SELECTION PROCEDURE: (All applicants will be reviewed by the WSP Steering Committee)
- Relevance of the proposed project for Women's Studies at Pitt;
- Demonstrated research ability;
- Evidence that the position would be helpful for career development;
- Ph.D. or equivalent in research experience.

SEND ALL MATERIALS TO:
Kathleen Blee, Director
Women's Studies Program, University of Pittsburgh
901E Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, PA 15260

FALL RECEPTION

Women's Studies and PACWC (Provost's Advisory Committee on Women's Concerns) annual reception will be on Wednesday, October 4, 2000 at 3 p.m. in room 2K/M56 Wesley W. Posvar Hall (formerly Forbes Quadrangle). Guest speaker will be Nancy Hopkins from MIT.
### WOMEN'S STUDIES COURSES/CROSS-LISTED COURSES

#### SUMMER 2000 (Term 00-3) UNDERGRADUATE

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**WOMNST/1140 Special Topics: African-American Women & Work**

An interdisciplinary investigation of the social construction of gender, race, & class categories & the impact these constructions have on the socio-cultural & socioeconomic development of African-American women. Through close reading & in-depth discussion & critique of selected sociological, anthropological & literary works, students will be enabled to gain a holistic perspective & understanding of the "multiple consciousnesses" that construct African-American women's identities & lives in both the professional & personal arenas. Requirements include a major research paper with an oral presentation of findings.

**WOMNST/2242 Feminist Theory**

An interdisciplinary introduction to feminist theory, we will examine & discuss a wide range of feminist theories, drawing from works in history, social sciences, philosophy, cultural studies, law, & literary theory & other arenas. We will also draw from interdisciplinary gender theories. Particular emphasis will be on exploring the intersection of gender with race, class, sexuality, & nationality, as these relate to issues of identity, structures of inequality, & strategies of individual & collective resistance. We will read & discuss both theoretical/conceptual works & exemplary studies that use feminist theories to explore various issues.
Continued from page 1

During this time, researchers and the public wondered why women would stay in these abusive marriages. Feminist researchers (a group that I consider myself to be a member of) in those decades did not question their assumption that men were the aggressors and women were the victims of marital violence. There was much debate and speculation about why men would commit violence against the women they supposedly loved. At the same time during the late 70s, other voices suggested that women were not always the victims of marital violence, but could also display violence toward their male partners. This work was particularly associated with data obtained using the Conflict Resolution Techniques Scale (now called the Conflict Tactics Scale) developed by Straus.

What was the reaction to this suggestion that women as well as men could commit violence in relationships?

Such views were severely criticized by feminist researchers. Data were presented showing that much of wives’ violence was in response to violence received from their husbands. Other research questioned the use of the Conflict Tactics Scale as misleading since it only considered violent actions and not the consequences of such actions.

Even those who did suggest that women might engage in even more violent acts in marriages than men still argued that the most violent forms of marital violence were much more often done by husbands to wives. Some argued that the very severe physical and emotional violence done by men was qualitatively different than more “common” violence that occurs in marital relationships called “patriarchal terrorism.”

What other kinds of male-female violence were studied in the 1980s?

While researchers continued to study marital violence, other social scientists were investigating another form of male-female violence—dating violence. Researchers came to believe that a pattern of violence was often established before marriage, during the dating period. Thus, at least some of the couples displaying violence during courtship were believed to eventually marry and to continue a pattern of violence.

This brings us to your work during the last decade. What else has been discovered about dating violence?

For feminist researchers of battered wives, one of the most disconcerting findings of studies of dating violence was that young women were found to be at least as violent, if not more violent, than the young men they were dating. Women, compared to men, were found to engage in more of the types of low level violence that characterize most dating relationships that include physical violence. It was proposed that this low level dating violence might be qualitatively different than later, more serious, marital violence. For example, one researcher has suggested that some women are more physically aggressive during courtship because they are much freer to leave relationships at will knowing they are not constrained to live day-by-day with potential adversaries who are typically larger and stronger than they are. Other investigators found that couples thinking about getting married and those formally engaged were less violent than couples at an earlier stage of their dating relationship.

Now, as we reexamine the earlier studies, it does appear that women as a group can engage in as many violent actions in marriages as men, although there are certainly some women who are extremely battered physically and emotionally by their partners.

What is your response to feminists who think this contemporary research is incredulous?

There is increasing evidence that women commit as many violent acts as men, on average, in close relationships. Men, of course, do more damage and inflict more injuries on women than women do on men. But, there are some men who are injured by women. We know a lot about battered women now, but very little about injured men. And, we still know very little about the dynamics of marital or dating violence and how this differs from other types of violence. I feel that feminists need to be aware of these research findings coming from many different studies. How does it change our conceptions of marriage to no longer see women as only the victims of violence? Feminists need to examine the data realistically and provide a feminist perspective on such data. I have found that for very understandable reasons, many feminists do not want to acknowledge these data. When I started speaking about this publicly, feminist groups, something I found very personally upsetting, attacked me. These issues are too important to ignore for theoretical and for practical reasons. Do we really want to support young women’s violence? Perhaps young women need to be better educated about potential dangers of their feeling free to hit or kick or otherwise attack their boyfriends?

What new research questions about male-female violence will you be asking in the future?

A future research question is whether it is only in close relationships that women are physically aggressive [by slapping, punching, kicking, throwing things, etc], while men are violent in close relationships as well as toward men in other situations. It appears that men are far more likely to get into fights in bars or at sporting events than women, for example. Assuming this large gender difference exists, why does it exist? Do women somehow feel it is “safe” to hit their boyfriend or husband, but not a strange man? If so, why? I am working on a study design now to investigate these questions.

For further reading on this issue, check out Professor Frieze’s webpage at <http://www.pitt.edu/~frieze>
My gift for Women's Studies is:

- $1,000  Chancellor's Circle
- $500   Patron
- $250   Sponsor
- $100   Donor
- $50    Friend
- Other  Contributor Amount ($__________)

Please make your check payable to the University of Pittsburgh and specify in the memo line Women's Studies Fund. Your gift is tax deductible.

Contributions of $100 or more receive a Women's Studies mug!

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Thank you for your contribution! Please update any change of address & news.

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