

# NEWSLETTER

## OF THE CPA/SCP



SECTION ON WOMEN & PSYCHOLOGY  
SECTION : FEMMES ET PSYCHOLOGIE

September, 1988

Volume 12  
Number 1

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## SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY

### 1987-88 Executive

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## SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY

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## COORDINATOR'S MESSAGE

Welcome back from your summer holidays, which I hope were terrific. As those of you who attended the SWAP Institute know, it was a resounding success! The organizers arranged a very interesting program and not only invited SWAP members but also mental-health professionals from the community. This mix of participants allowed for many illuminating discussions.

The theme of the conference was Women and Self-Esteem. Paula Caplan, the keynote speaker, began the conference with a most informative talk about feminism, self-esteem and motherhood. Her discussion described some of the ways that the prevailing attitudes and ideas about motherhood are being used against women. Her main thesis was that, in terms of motherhood, women are blamed no matter what they do. For example, if the children do not have any problems, then the mother is thought to have done what was natural - something which requires no skill or effort. However, if the children have problems, then the mother is generally blamed for them. The two situations she specifically described were custody cases and surrogate motherhood. At the present time, there is evidence to suggest that in 70% of custody battles mothers are losing their children; and evidence also suggests that the rights of biological (surrogate) mothers are being ignored in the courts. Some of the data she presented are very frightening and reflect the backlash against the gains made by women in the last decade.

Other topics that were explored during the conference were: self-esteem with minority women, situational determinants of self-esteem, career issues, feminist therapy, and power and victimization. About two hundred delegates attended the Institute, which made it the largest one to date. Congratulations and lots of thanks, for an outstanding program, to the organizers: Meredith Kimball, Jan Scalzo, Carol Baker, Naida Hyde and Cathy McFarland.

The Saturday afternoon program was also a great success. The turnout was unexpectedly large. As those of you who attended know, there was standing room only. The workshop, on feminist therapy, was both stimulating and provocative.

Julie Brickman discussed psychodynamic therapy; Sandra Pyke examined her 20 years as a feminist therapist; and my presentation examined prevailing sexist attitudes using agoraphobia and eating disorders as clinical examples.

The business meeting was scheduled just before the afternoon session. Since we went overtime, perhaps next year's meeting should be scheduled for a longer period. One of the questions raised at this year's meeting was whether SWAP should give money to students who want to go to conferences other than CPA and SWAP. After much discussion, it was decided that travel money would not be available for any other conventions. Another question was whether fees should be waived for honorary life members of CPA/SWAP. In contrast to CPA's policy to waive fees for honorary members, the SWAP membership voted to reduce them for these members.

An important issue that I would like to bring to your attention is the fact that on last year's CPA program only one of the seven invited speakers was a woman. Three female speakers were suggested and one was accepted. I feel

that women have made significant contributions to psychology and that we need much more visibility. To this end, I urge each one of you to think, now, which women you would like to see at CPA and to send your suggestions to me right away. Don't put it off !!! DO it NOW !!! The more names we submit, the greater is our chance of having more than one invited female speaker each year at the CPA conference.

Congratulations go to Marsha Runtz, from the University of Manitoba, who won the SWAP student award. Her paper is entitled "The Sexual Victimization of Women: The Link Between Child Abuse and Revictimization." Our thanks go to Beth Percival for her work involving both the student award and the travel grants.

Travel money, in the form of bursaries, is available for students presenting papers at either the 1988 SWAP Institute or the CPA Conference. SSHRC travel grants are available from CPA for students or faculty who present papers at the CPA convention.

Seven travel bursaries were awarded this year. One of the students could not attend the convention so only six grants were given out. This year there were many sessions about women, sex roles, and gender issues. Unfortunately, these sessions were sometimes scheduled simultaneously, and delegates had to miss some of the presentations. In order to continue to have many submissions on these topics, I urge both you and your students to submit papers at either the CPA Conference and/or the SWAP Institute. The more psychologists study these topics, the more credible the whole area of the psychology of women's issues becomes. Perhaps, with this added credibility, more grant money will be allocated for this area of study.

In closing, I urge you, again, to share your suggestions for both keynote and invited speakers. One of the main reasons for the intensity of my appeal is that there are so many people who feel that the women's movement has now accomplished most of what it set out to do. However, although there have been many gains, sexism is still evident. For example, research about women is not considered as important or as rigorous as research in many other areas.

As most of you know, women have been entering the labour force in great numbers. Yet there are still very few women in policy-making positions. I often hear that women have made great strides and that there are now more female managers than ever before. How many of those women are in the position to influence policy of the particular corporations they are working for? Most women are in first-line management and some are even in middle management. This is also true for universities. There are very few female vice-principals or principals (presidents) of Canadian universities. Women are not visible at these levels because women, in general, are not recognized as being as important as men by their universities, or at scholarly conferences.

I would like to see a change. One way we can effect change is to nominate women for key positions and key awards. Specifically, you should send nominations for the distinguished psychologist award to me; to Dr. Margaret Kiely, Chair of the Applied Division; or to Dr. Brian Koble, Chair of the Experimental Division. If we are to succeed in promoting women, each one of us must do her part.

Rhona Steinberg  
SWAP Coordinator, 1987-88



# SWAP FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986

## Revenue

Previous balance	\$2714.16
Dues	2070.00
Newsletter subscriptions	15.35
Deposit interest	<u>148.90</u>
TOTAL	\$4948.41

## Expenditures

Newsletter	\$1159.77
Scholarship and bursaries	1000.00
Telephone, stamps, etc.	177.81
Travel, Institute, meetings, etc.	<u>757.09</u>
TOTAL	\$3034.67

BALANCE \$1853.74 (Dec. 31/86)

# SWAP FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1987 to May 31, 1987

## Revenue

Previous balance (Dec. 31/86)	\$1853.74
Dues	2170.00
Newsletter subscriptions	12.00
Interest	<u>46.92</u>
TOTAL	\$4082.66

## Expenditures

Newsletter (Jan./87)	\$495.17
Telephone, stamps, etc.	<u>475.21</u>
TOTAL	\$970.38

BALANCE \$3112.28

Cheryl Malmo  
Secretary Treasurer

## ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

### SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY, CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Vancouver, British Columbia, June 20, 1987

Present:	Rhona Steinberg	Laura-Lynne McBain
	Reina Juarez	Jessica McFarlane
	Alena Strauss	Marsha Runtz
	Melanie Sapienza	Janice Ristock
	Carol Wilson	Gina Fisher
	Susan Hyde	Dvora Trachtenberg
	Joanne Gallivan	Sharon Crozier
	Chris Storm	Francine Tougas
	Jan Scalzo	Lorette Woolsey
	Ruth Comisarow	Sharon Kahn
	Inga Jesswein	Lorna Cammaert
	Tannis MacBeth Williams	Cheryl Malmo
	Susan Henderson	Lesley Joy
	Susan Curtis	Marcia Ozier
		Natalie Rinfret

1. The meeting was called to order by Tannis MacBeth Williams, Coordinator, at 1:00 p.m.

2. Minutes of the 1986 Meeting

The following correction was noted by Chris Storm for the 1986 meeting: the amount of \$17.50 in item #7 should read \$1750.00, indicating the amount of dues that had been received from the Ottawa CPA office but not yet deposited into the SWAP account.

Chris Storm moved the adoption of the 1986 minutes as amended. Rhona Steinberg seconded. Carried.

3. Introduction of the 1986-1987 Executive

Tannis MacBeth Williams introduced the 1986 executive members who were present, including herself as Coordinator:

Past Coordinator	Chris Storm
Coordinator-Elect	Rhona Steinberg
Secretary-Treasurer	Cheryl Malmo
Student Representative	Jan Scalzo
Newsletter Co-editors	Toni Laidlaw and Barbara Luxton (not present)



4. Introduction of the 1987-1988 Executive and Slate

The new executive will automatically include Tannis MacBeth Williams as Past Coordinator and Rhona Steinberg as Coordinator.

Candidates who allowed their names to stand for elected positions were identified and those present were introduced:

Janet Stoppard (New Brunswick)	Coordinator-Elect
Mona Abbondanza (Montreal)	Secretary-Treasurer
Marsha Runtz (Winnipeg)	Student Representative
Lorette Woolsey and Carol Wilson (Vancouver)	Newsletter Co-editors

Chris Storm moved the adoption of the slate. Lorna Cammaert seconded. Carried.

5. Treasurer's Report

Cheryl Malmo gave the treasurer's report. We had a balance of \$3112.28 as of May 31, 1987. Since that date, \$1250.00 has been spent for the student paper award and for student travel bursaries. It is expected that after expenses and revenue for the Institute are calculated we will be further ahead.

Rhona Steinberg moved the adoption of the treasurer's report. Jan Scalzo seconded. Carried.

6. 1988 Institute, Montreal

Tannis MacBeth Williams initiated discussion of the pros and cons of having an Institute in 1988 and stressed the need for a coordinator for it other than the SWAP coordinator.

Jan Scalzo reported that 259 people were registered for the 1987 Institute and attributed the size and success to:

- (a) expanding the Institute coordinators to a group of five,
- (b) choosing a broad theme,
- (c) organizing early, and
- (d) advertising in the community to non-members of SWAP.

Rhona Steinberg brought up the issue of the need for and expense of French/English translation in Montreal. Further discussion followed.

Jan Scalzo moved that SWAP hold an Institute in Montreal in 1988. Susan Hyde seconded it. Carried.

Reina Juarez and Mona Abbondanza will coordinate the Institute.

## 7. CPA Fellows Nominations

Tannis MacBeth Williams reported that Elinor Ames was concerned that SWAP set up some sort of mechanism to ensure that women are nominated as CPA Fellows each year. She read the list of names of women who currently are CPA Fellows and Honorary Life Members.

Suggestions were made: that this might be done by involving provincial representatives who could suggest nominees from their areas; that we already have institutionalized a process which involves publishing a call for nominees in the fall newsletter; and that we need to have a way to systematically consider who should be nominated.

It was agreed that the Past Coordinator and the Coordinator-Elect will set in motion a system for recommending nominees to the status of CPA Fellow.

## 8. Provincial Representatives

Tannis MacBeth Williams discussed the duties of the provincial representatives.

Rhona Steinberg suggested that we ask them to undertake a membership drive.

## 9. Travel Assistance From SWAP

- (a) Tannis MacBeth Williams reminded members that a travel grant of \$150.00 is given to the SWAP coordinator to attend the SWAP meeting at CPA. However, this year and next the coordinators live in the same city in which the conference is held.

Rhona Steinberg moved that if the Coordinator lives in the city of the conference the \$150 travel bursary be divided up among executive members who attend the business meeting. Julie Brickman seconded. Carried.

- (b) A SWAP student member whose paper was accepted at the International Women Studies Conference in Dublin asked for travel assistance from SWAP. A discussion of the issues involved ensued.

Sharon Kahn and Lorette Woolsey spoke about the greater need to promote SWAP and its growth.

It was generally agreed that money should not go into travel outside of SWAP or CPA; rather, we should put money into supporting SWAP student members to attend and present at the SWAP Institute and at CPA.

Cheryl Malmo suggested that if there is any extra money available in future it might be spent to support SWAP executive members to travel to CPA. Much discussion followed.

Sharon Kahn and Lorette Woolsey spoke about the need to develop policy about the goals of SWAP before specific decisions for expenditures of this sort are made.

- (c) Tannis MacBeth Williams read a letter asking for \$5 from each SWAP member to support scholarships for women in the arts through the Hicks Family Foundation. She wrote for more information but has received none.

#### 10. SWAP Fees for Honorary Life Members

CPA policy is that the registration fee for the CPA conference is waived for Honorary Life Members, Institute fees are not waived because institutes must be self-financing.

Sharon Kahn moved that Honorary Life Members pay a reduced fee for the SWAP institute. Rhona Steinberg Seconded. Carried.

Julie Brickman moved that the reduced SWAP Institute fee for students and unemployed people include "retired" in brackets to alert people to this inclusion. Jan Scalzo seconded. Carried.

#### 11. Invited Speakers to CPA

Nominations for invited speakers for the 1988 CPA Conference can be made by SWAP. Tannis MacBeth Williams explained that last year she had suggested three speakers living on the West coast. One was invited - namely, Eleanor Maccoby. Eleanor was also nominated by the Developmental section. Tannis received no response to her nomination letter from CPA. Lorna Cammaert was distressed that only one of seven speakers at CPA this year was female.

Lorette Woolsey suggested that SWAP send a letter to the CPA Board indicating our concern about this imbalance.

Sharon Kahn said SWAP must be vigilant in supporting women in this regard.

Tannis MacBeth Williams asked that members send names of potential female speakers living on the East coast to Rhona Steinberg as soon as possible.

#### 12. CPA Convention Paper Review

Tannis MacBeth Williams reported that we were not asked this year to review papers for the CPA Convention and wanted to alert next year's coordinator to this fact.

#### 13. Newsletter Exchange

It was suggested that it might be helpful to the newsletter co-editors to exchange newsletters with editors of other organizations. Tannis MacBeth

Williams asked members to send information about other newsletters to the editors.

14. Person's Award

The Federal Minister Responsible for the Status of Women sent Tannis a letter inviting SWAP's nominations for the Persons Awards which are given annually to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Persons Case.

Candidates must have undertaken activities on behalf of women on a mostly volunteer basis and be 60 years of age or older. Lorette Woolsey and Carol Wilson will put a call for suggestions in the fall newsletter.

15. Awards and Bursaries

Tannis MacBeth Williams read Beth Percival's report on the awarding of the \$500 student paper award and the \$750 allotted for student travel bursaries.

Marsha Runtz from the University of Manitoba was awarded the SWAP Student Paper Award for her paper, "Sexual Victimization of Women: The Link Between Child Sexual Abuse and Revictimization." Marsha was congratulated and presented with a cheque.

Seven students applied for and received travel bursaries. The \$750 was divided amongst them on the basis of the cost of their flights to Vancouver.

Students receiving travel bursaries were:

Leslie Graff	University of Saskatchewan
Debbie Jaggernaithsingh	Carlton University
Robin McGee	Carlton University
Natalie Rinfret	Université d' Ottawa
M. Melanie Sapienza	York University
Lorraine Yanke	University of Waterloo

Tannis reported also that Beth recommended that we change the deadline for applications for the student paper award and for the travel bursaries to April 30th.

16. Newsletter

Cheryl Malmo moved a vote of thanks to Toni Laidlaw and Barbara Luxton for their work on the newsletter for the past two years. Rhona Steinberg seconded. Carried.

17. Status of Women Committee Report

Chris Storm will submit a report from the Status of Women Committee to the fall newsletter.

Lorna Cammaert asked SWAP members to monitor the journals for sexist language and to send them to the SWAP representative, Chris Storm, or to herself as Chair of the committee.

18. SWAP Representative to NAC

Susan Hyde reported that SWAP should have a representative on the Health Committee of NAC (National Action Committee on the Status of Women). NAC provides travel assistance to attend meetings. She indicated also that we would be entitled to have an observer from the Ottawa area, who could also attend and who could represent SWAP if necessary.

Susan Hyde moved that SWAP send a representative to the NAC Health Committee and that this be the Coordinator. Julie Brickman seconded. Carried.

Rhona Steinberg will find an observer from the Ottawa area who can attend with her and can represent SWAP in her absence.

19. The meeting was adjourned by the Coordinator at 2:50 p.m.

Minutes taken by Cheryl Malmo  
Secretary-Treasurer  
SWAP

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY  
1986-87

Submitted to CPA by Tannis MacBeth Williams

The section on Women and Psychology continued to thrive with about 200 members over the past year. The officers for 1986-87 were: Tannis MacBeth Williams, Coordinator, Cheryl Malmo, Secretary Treasurer; Toni Laidlaw and Barbara Luxton, Newsletter Editors.

The three issues of the SWAP newsletter were an important source of news concerning events, conferences, jobs, books, etc., from the diverse regions of Canada.

The SWAP award of \$500.00 for the best student paper which advances psychological knowledge about issues of particular concern to women was awarded in 1987 to Marsha Runtz, University of Manitoba, for her paper, "Sexual victimization of women: the link between child sexual abuse and revictimization". In addition, SWAP distributed a total of \$750.00 to students

in the form of travel bursaries to assist with attendance at the conference.

A very successful pre-convention Institute preceded the Vancouver CPA conference. It was organized by Carol Barker, Naida Hyde, Meredith Kimball, Cathy McFarland, and Jan Scalzo and centred around the theme, "Women's self-esteem and power". More than 225 registrants attended the various sessions and the keynote address by Paula Caplan, "Motherhood and self-esteem: are they mutually exclusive, even for feminists?". The Saturday afternoon session, "Feminist therapy in practice", with presentations by Julie Brickman, Sandra Pyke, and Rhona Steinberg, also was very well attended.

A glance at the 1987 CPA conference programme indicates that issues of particular concern to women were prominent among the topics presented in Symposia, Invited Addresses, Posters and Papers. I have no doubt that these issues are of interest to so many CPA members, at least in part, as a result of the efforts of SWAP over the past decade. We shall continue to work hard over the next decade.

#### REPORT FROM THE 1987 SWAP INSTITUTE

The 1987 SWAP Institute Committee is very pleased to report on our most successful conference which was held at the Hotel Vancouver on June 17, 1987. The theme was women's Self-Esteem and Power. We had a total of 250 registrants. We have not yet calculated our final budget and so do not know how much money we made for SWAP, but we should be able to make a healthy addition to the SWAP bank account.

The day began with an exciting Keynote Address by Paula Caplan which was followed by 21 papers or workshops. Topics covered included feminist therapy and self-esteem, minority women's self-esteem, situational determinants of self-esteem, employment and career issues for women, self-esteem without guilt, process issues in feminist therapy, pain and victimization, women's power, and feminist psychoanalysis.

The hotel provided a hearty buffet lunch and the day ended with a cash bar and social hour. In spite of having many more people in attendance than we had planned on (our fondest hopes were for 150 people), everything went very smoothly, and those in attendance had the opportunity not only to hear some very good papers but also to meet and discuss ideas with other women working in areas similar to their own.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mary Ahearn and the CPA main office for all their help with the Institute. We have passed on our accumulated paper file (and hopefully some of our accumulated wisdom) to Reina Jeurez and Rhona Steinberg who will be organizing next year's Institute in Montreal. Watch for further announcements and plan to attend in 1988.

The 1987 SWAP Institute Committee: Carol Barker, Naida Hyde, Meredith Kimball, Cathy McFarland, Jan Scalzo.



## SWAP CALL FOR PAPERS

### 1988 INSTITUTE of the Canadian Psychological Association's SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY

Proposals for the program of the eighth Institute of the Section on Women and Psychology (SWAP) of the Canadian Psychological Association are now being solicited. The Institute will be held on Wednesday, June 8, 1988, the day immediately preceding the CPA's Annual Convention, at the Convention Center, Montreal. The title of the Institute will be "Women's Identity: An Exploration of Self".

At the Institute we will consider a wide range of issues relating to woman's identity throughout her life-span. Presentations involving original research papers, review papers, clinical issues, theoretical papers, therapeutic innovative methods, and workshops relating to the topic are welcome. The format can be: a single paper presentation with a time limit of 30-45 minutes; a workshop with a time limit of one and one half hours; or a symposium with a time limit of one and one half hours. Any presentation that focuses on women's identity will be considered upon submission. Possible topic areas may include but are not limited to the following: Factors that contribute to the formation of a woman's sense of "self"; Identity changes throughout the different stages of a person's development - childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age; as well as through the different roles that a woman plays in her life - daughter, mother, student, professional and so on; The contribution of role models to mothering, choosing a life style, a profession; women's identity in non-traditional careers and field specializations such as neuro-surgery, astrophysics, construction work, subway maintenance, police and armed forces, etc; Identity and self-concept; Identity and mental health; applications of research in this area in the clinical setting and at the social level.

#### FORMAT

Please submit, for proposals of all types, the following:

1. A cover sheet which lists the title of the proposal, the authors' names, addresses, phone numbers and professional affiliations.
2. Three (3) copies of a 200-300 word abstract.
3. The approximate amount of time you would require for your presentation.
4. Two (2) stamped, self-addressed envelopes with each submission.

#### BLIND REVIEW

All submissions will be subject to blind review. To ensure unbiased selection of proposals, please include the requested cover sheet. Do not include that information with the exception of the title, on any other sheet of your proposal. Take care to avoid giving clues to your identity within the abstract summary.

### WHO MAY SUBMIT PROPOSALS

Anyone may submit a proposal regardless of sex, membership (or lack of) in SWAP or CPA, or academic or research positions. Submissions may be made by people in disciplines other than Psychology.

### DEADLINE

Proposals must be postmarked by January 15, 1988. They should be mailed to:

Dr. Reina Juarez  
Counselling Service  
McGill University  
3637 Peel St. Rm 301  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 1X1

Notification of decisions about proposals will be made as soon as possible.

### TRAVEL FUNDS

Unfortunately, people making presentations at the Institute will not be able to apply for SSHRC travel funds and SWAP does not have travel funds for presenters. However people who also present a paper at the CPA meetings will be eligible for SSHRC travel funds.

If you have any questions about a proposal you may wish to submit please call Reina Juarez, Counselling Service, McGill University, (514) 398-3601.

### SWAP TRAVEL BURSARIES FOR STUDENTS

The Canadian Psychological Association Section on Women and Psychology is offering travel bursaries to students in psychology who are interested in attending the Canadian Psychological Association Convention in Montreal, Quebec, June 1988. Priority for the travel bursaries will be given to those students whose papers have been accepted for the CPA convention programme and who need the money to help defray their expenses.

Interested students should write a brief statement delineating their reasons for wanting to attend the convention.

Submissions in either French or English should be sent no later than April 15 to:

Dr. Beth Percival  
Department of Psychology  
University of P.E.I.  
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3

## ANNUAL REPORT - CPA STATUS OF WOMEN COMMITTEE - 1986-1987

Prepared by Christine Storm

The CPA Status of Women Committee, chaired by Lorna Cammaert, has continued to be a very active committee of CPA this year.

It was decided at the last CPA meetings that the committee should consider Vicky Gray's and Elinor Burwell's 1985 review of the recommendations of the CPA Task Force on the Status of Women in Canadian Psychology and rank order these recommendations. Considerable consensus was achieved among the committee members on the importance of the monitoring function, the need to provide a non-discriminatory, humanistic work and educational environment for female students and faculty, and the need to compile a list of current courses offered in the Psychology of Women. The committee has now formed subcommittees to follow-up on these recommendations.

The committee wishes to monitor the extent to which women psychologists serve on editorial boards, as journal referees, as editors, and as members of standing committees. It is also interested in monitoring the extent to which women psychologists are being nominated to the Board as representatives of CPA in various capacities and the number of women who are nominees for CPA fellow status, distinguished contributions awards, and invited speakers at conventions. The committee considers it most important to carry out this monitoring function so that our current gains are not eroded.

In particular, the committee would like the members of SWAP to participate in ensuring the use of nonexistent language in psychology journals and other publications and in notifying the committee of any instances of sexist language in our publications. Please inform either Chris Storm or Lorna Cammaert. The committee has also formed a subcommittee to collect available data on women faculty and students in psychology. Finally, a more detailed statement than currently exists in the CPA policy statement of 1981 concerned with psychology of women courses is under consideration, together with a "publicized" listing of current courses.

The committee continued to be active on many fronts in its opposition to the three new categories listed in the DSM-III R: self-defeating personality disorder, sadistic personality disorder, and peripartum phase dysphoric disorder. The Board of CPA has also been very active in this area. The Status of Women Committee organized a special session on this issue at the Vancouver convention which was very well attended.

A consumer brochure entitled Guidelines for Women Consumers of Psychotherapy and Counselling was further developed during the year and will be sent to the Board for approval. The committee also took part in the development of a CPA policy on child care approved by the Board in February and sent to Health and Welfare.

All in all, it has been a busy year, but there are still many projects left to be done. Among these are two projects - sex bias in tests and women and mood-altering drugs - which the committee would like to see undertaken by an individual or a group of researchers, perhaps from SWAP.

WOMEN FELLOWS OF CPA  
February 1987

Elinor Ames  
Fern Azima  
Janet Bavelas  
Monique Bendavid  
Marilyn Bowman  
Miriam Bunt  
Ann Cameron  
Lorna Cammaert  
Paula Caplan  
Gabrielle Clerk  
Lola Cuddy  
Vivan Darroch  
Therese Decarie  
Virginia Douglas  
Anna-Beth Doyle  
Stephanie Dudek  
Olga Favreau  
Joan Folley  
Frem Fry  
Esther Greenglass  
Joan Grusce

Barbara Landau  
Hilary Lips  
Brenda Milner  
Jean Pettifor  
Clare Porac  
Sandra Pyke  
Ethel Roskies  
Hildy Ross  
Patricia Rowe  
Brendan Rule  
Lisa Serbin  
Linda Siegel  
Carole Sinclair  
Cannie Stark-Adamec  
Jane Stewart  
Vaira Vikis-Freibergs  
Muriel Vogel-Sprott  
Barbara Wand  
Blossom Wigdor  
Sandra Witelson

HONORARY LIFE FELLOWS  
(retirement)

Suzanne Edwards  
Marion Grant  
Ruth Hoyt-Cameron

Leola Neal  
Mary Northway  
Mary Wright

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORS/MESSAGE DES EDITEURS

We would like to remind all non-SWAP subscribers to the Newsletter to please send in \$5.00 if you wish to remain on the mailing list. Those interested in joining SWAP may write to the Canadian Psychological Association, 558 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7N6, for information.

Please note that the deadline for reports, announcements, news, etc., for the January Newsletter is December 1, 1987. We welcome information and articles which would be of interest to our readers. This includes submissions in French.

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On aimerait rappeler à tous les abonnés non-SWAP du bulletin de bien vouloir envoyer \$5.00 si vous voulez continuer à recevoir le bulletin. Ceux qui désirent devenir membre de SWAP peuvent écrire à: Canadian Psychological Association, 558 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7N6, pour des renseignements.

Remarquez s'il vous plaît la date limite pour les rapports, les annonces, les nouvelles, etc. Pour le bulletin de janvier la date limite est le 1 décembre, 1987. On invite de l'information et des articles qui seraient d'un intérêt à nos lecteurs. Ceci comprend des soumissions en français.

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR FELLOWS  
CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

The Committee on Fellows of the Canadian Psychological Association now makes its annual Call for the Nomination of Fellows from the membership of the Association. **NOMINATIONS SHOULD BE MAILED BY DECEMBER 31, 1987.**

The criteria for election of a Fellow include the following:

1. Outstanding contribution to the profession of psychology, including administrative and organizational functions;
2. Outstanding contribution to the science of psychology, including scholarly and editorial functions; and/or
3. Significant long-service contributions made to psychology at the provincial, national or international levels.

In other words, those nominated should have made a distinguished contribution to the advancement of the science and/or profession of psychology, or have given exceptional service to their international, national or provincial associations.

Nominations for Fellows should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae of the nominee, and must include a statement in support of the nomination.

Nominations, **ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR COPIES** of your nominee's resumé, should be sent by December 31, 1987 to:

Dr. Ken Craig  
Chair, CPA Committee on Fellows  
Canadian Psychological Association  
Vincent Road  
Old Chelsea, Quebec J0X 2N0

**APPEL DE MISES EN CANDIDATURE POUR L'ELECTION DES FELLOWS DE LA  
SOCIETE CANADIENNE DE PSYCHOLOGIE**

Les Comité des Fellows de la Société canadienne de psychologie lance maintenant son appel afin de choisir les candidats aptes à accéder au titre de Fellow parmi les Membres de la Société. **LES MISES EN CANDIDATURE DOIVENT ETRE EXPEDIEES AVANT LE 31 DECEMBRE 1987.**

Les criteres d'élection d'un Fellow sont les suivants:

1. toute contribution éminente à la psychologie en tant que profession que ce soit au niveau de l'administration, de l'organisation ou de la pratique;
2. toute contribution éminente à la psychologie en tant que science que ce soit au niveau de l'éducation, de la rédaction ou de la recherche; et/ou
3. toute contribution, significative à la psychologie que ce soit au niveau provincial, national ou international.



En d'autres termes: les candidats doivent avoir contribué avec éclat au développement scientifique ou professionnel de la psychologie ou avoir rendu des services exceptionnels à leur association provinciale, nationale ou internationale.

Toute mise en candidature doit être accompagnée d'un curriculum vitae et d'une attestation en faveur du candidat.

Les mises en candidature ACCOMPAGNEES DE QUATRE EXEMPLAIRES du résumé de votre (vos) candidat(s), devront être expédiées avant le 31 décembre 1987, à l'adresse suivante:

Dr. Ken Craig  
Président, Comité des Fellows de la S.C.P.  
Société canadienne de psychologie  
Chemin Vincent  
Old Chelsea (Québec) J0X 2N0

---

Je désire proposer les membres suivants de la S.C.P. comme candidats au titre de Fellow:

Vous trouverez sous pli quatre exemplaires d'un curriculum vitae abrégé ainsi qu'une attestation en faveur des candidats proposés ci-dessus.

Nom du membre: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_ et nom en lettres moulées s.v.p.

## CALLS FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1988 PERSONS AWARDS

### CRITERIA

1. Candidates for this award must be Canadian citizens.
2. Candidates must have worked much of their lives to improve the status of women, and not necessarily have been recognized for their accomplishments.
3. Candidates must have actively given of their time, talent and energy in working for changes in the social, economic and/or legal status of women.
4. Candidates must have undertaken activities on behalf of women on a mostly volunteer basis.
5. Candidates must be past mid-career -- 60 years of age and over.

N.B. Groups are not acknowledged as candidates.  
There are no posthumous awards.

The following are not eligible: Senators, Members of Parliament, Members of Provincial Legislatures and Territorial Councils, and Judges.



## NOMINATION PROCEDURE

Nominations should be typed and sent no later than April 15, 1988, using the nomination form.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND NOMINATION FORMS: contact Lisa Lavoie, Status of Women Canada, 613-3783.

## D.S.M.-III CONTROVERSY

### Editor's Note:

The following letter was received by Tannis MacBeth Williams, 1986-87 SWAP Coordinator. We reprint it here to bring you up to date on the struggle to defeat the DSM-III proposals.

Dear Dr. Williams,

We are sending this to thank you for your support in the struggle to prevent the two diagnostic categories of self-defeating personality and peritueal phase dysphoric disorder, which are dangerous to women and to some men, from being included in the DSM-III-R. Unfortunately, the American Psychiatric Association has voted to include these categories in the appendix of the DSM-III-R, the manual used to diagnose mental disorder. Despite the fact that they will appear in the appendix, the categories will have numbers attached to them making them look official and formal and allowing insurance companies to use them (thereby draining insurance companies of funds and, ultimately, increasing insurance premiums for the consumer). The APA is calling these diagnoses "provisional", needing further study, and therefore suitable only for education and clinical investigation purposes. However, this gives clinicians a free hand to use them whenever they wish. There is tremendous potential for misuse, since categories introduced into the manual are often blindly accepted. The possibility of treating mild or moderate PMS with dietary adjustments (which is often successful) will be in danger of being overshadowed by the use of drugs, and the diagnoses of depression or low self-esteem will be overlooked in favor of the new self-defeating personality. Dr. Robert Spitzer, primary author of the DSM-III and head of the APA committee that created these dangerous new categories, has admitted that psychiatrists have not found acceptable psychiatric treatment for people given either label. Thus, patients so diagnosed will have been branded with labels that are at best useless and at worst destructive.

The DSM-III-R will soon be published. However, there is something that can be done. A group of lawyers in the U.S. has expressed an interest in representing anyone who has been given one of these controversial diagnoses. This may take the form of class-action or consumer protection types of lawsuits that prove various kinds of harm have resulted from the application of such labels (or on some other grounds). Anyone who has been diagnosed as one of

these categories should write to Ms. Laura Brown, Coalition Against Misdiagnosis, 4527 First Avenue North East, Seattle, WA, 98105, USA. Furthermore, women should be aware that it is their right to know what label their psychiatrist has given them. If a woman asks and her psychiatrist won't tell her, she should seriously consider getting another therapist.

Copies of the DSM-III-R can be ordered from the APA, 1400 K Street NW, Washington, DC, 20005, USA, for \$7.50 (US) plus postage.

Copies of the American Psychological Association's resolution against these diagnoses can be obtained from the Public Information Officer, American Psychological Association, 1200-17th NW, Washington, DC, 20036. This association, by the way, has decided to publish its own diagnostic manual to rival the DSM-III-R. Watch for it in the future.

Again, thank you for your help, and please excuse the form letter. There have been many supporters. Don't stop fighting. We'll win yet!

Sincerely yours,

Paula J. Caplan, Ph.D.      Maureen Gans, B.A.

#### SWAP STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNER - 1987

The following is a paper by Marsha Runtz which won the 1987 SWAP Student Paper Award. The paper was presented to the Annual Meeting of the CPA, June 1987, Vancouver.

#### THE SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN: THE LINK BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND REVICTIMIZATION

Marsha G. Runtz, M.A.

University of Manitoba

#### INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years much has been written regarding the widespread occurrence of violence against women in our society. It is estimated that as many as 38% of women have been victims of child sexual abuse (Russell, 1983), that 44% have experienced rape or attempted rape (Russell, 1982a), and that 21% are beaten by their husbands (Russell, 1982b). It has been noted that much of the violence that women experience occurs early in their lives, often while they are children or adolescents. For example, in Russell's (1982a) work, 25%

of the total number of incidents of rape and attempted rape occurred to women who were 16 years of age or younger. In Brickman and Briere's (1984) study, nearly half of the women who reported having been sexually assaulted had been so before the age of 17. In terms of the physical violence occurring in the lives of young women, between 38% (Bernard & Bernard, 1983) and 52% (Comins, 1984) of college women have been physically abused by their male dating partners.

Not surprisingly, much of the research to date in this area has concentrated on the long-term impact of this early violence on women's lives. Although these studies have proceeded largely in three separate areas (child sexual abuse, sexual assault, and battery) they have shown remarkable similarities in terms of impact. That is, the forms of victimization mentioned have all been found to have negative, long-lasting effects on women such as anxiety, depression, and sleep disturbances, etc., (Briere, 1984; Burgess & Holmstrom, 1974; Walker, 1983).

One important finding that has been recently recognized is an apparent connection between child sexual abuse and battery or sexual assault in adulthood. For example, McCord (1985) found that the incest victims that she studied had experienced more sexual and physical assaults as adults than had women with no history of abuse. Similarly, Russel (1986) found victims of child sexual abuse to be twice as likely as non-victims to later experience sexual assault. Briere (1984) on the other hand, found victims of child sexual abuse more likely to experience later battery but not later sexual assault. Researchers of family violence have long suggested that children who are battered may later grow up to be either batterers, if male, or victims of battery, if female (Martin, 1977). Conversely, the study of women who have been battered or sexually assaulted has indicated that many have a history of child abuse (Miller et al., 1978; Walker, 1983). These data have led to much speculation as to the source of this apparent tendency among some women to become revictimized.

In attempting to explain why some women are abused repeatedly and others are not, there has been a tendency to attribute at least some of the responsibility for the victimization to the women herself. Certainly some of these "blame-the-victim" attitudes had their root in Freud's early theories about women. As discussed by Florence Rush (1980), Freud denied his original discovery of father-daughter incest in the history of his female patients in favor of a more socially-acceptable explanation that took the form of his Oedipal theory of childhood sexuality. In this tradition, many writers continue to consider the occurrence of revictimization as evidence of women's "masochism" (e.g., Coons and Milstein, 1984; Shainess, 1984). This is not altogether surprising given Burt's (1980) thesis that our culture is one which blames women for their victimization and which tolerates and perpetuates violence against women.

Attribution theorists have suggested that when faced with repeated uncontrollable negative circumstances such as child sexual abuse, the victim will employ an internal, stable, global attributional style that is characteristic of learned helplessness (Peterson & Seligman, 1983). Walker (1979) has theorized that learned helplessness explains the tendency of some women to remain in abusive relationships. In an examination of women sexually

abused as children, Gold (1986) found that victimized women tended to attribute bad events to internal, stable, and global factors as well as to their character and their behavior and concluded that learned helplessness was therefore an outcome of child sexual abuse that contributed to the woman's overall level of distress and low self-esteem.

It is a contention of this study that any kind of "victim mentality" proposed to account for repeated victimization must also take into account the great likelihood of any woman becoming a victim of violence in her lifetime when all types of violence are considered together. This study, therefore, examined the separate and combined effects of four types of abuse on women as well as the relationship of learned helplessness (as measured by attributional style) to victimization. It was expected that women with an early history of sexual abuse would be more vulnerable to later assaults as they would be less able to identify and recognize certain situations as dangerous or abusive and less likely to feel that abuse is avoidable or undeserved. It was anticipated that abused women would be more likely to adhere to a feminine sex-role, to endorse conservative beliefs about women's roles and about violence against women, to make global, stable, internal attributions for negative events, and to have lower self-esteem, higher levels of psychological symptomatology, and lower levels of social support. These factors would be particularly relevant in terms of contributing to a vulnerability to revictimization if the abuse were to occur within the context of a relationship with a husband or boyfriend.

## METHOD

### Subjects

Two-hundred and ninety-one female undergraduate students participated in a study of "women's attitudes and experiences" in return for partial course credit. Subject age range from 17 to 37, with a mean of 19.7 years. The majority of the subjects were single, caucasian, middle class women who resided with their parents and were enrolled in their first year of university studies.

In a classroom setting subjects completed an anonymous paper and pencil questionnaire measuring their experiences on four dimensions of victimization as well as on a number of attitude and psychological measures.

### Measures

Childhood abuse history was measured by a modified version of Finkelhor's (1979) sexual victimization survey and a variation of the Briere and Runtz (1985) child physical abuse scale. Sexual abuse was defined as "sexual contact on or before age 14 with someone five or more years older", and included eight behaviors ranging from "kissing and touching in a sexual manner" to "intercourse". Child physical abuse was designated as "physical beatings or injury on or before age 18 by either parent". Sexual and physical victimization occurring during adolescence and early adulthood were measured by a modified version of the Sexual Experiences Survey of Koss and Oros (1982) and a checklist based on the CSR Abuse Index of Stacey and Shupe (1983). Sexual assault referred to "forced sexual contact ranging from kisses to intercourse" and did not include any incidents already described as child sexual abuse. Therefore, this measure of sexual assault only includes assaults that occurred after age 15. Battery was defined as "threats of or actual physical beatings by a husband, boyfriend, or date".



Psychological distress was measured by the SCL-90 (Derogatis, Lipman and Covi, 1973). This is a self-rating scale that measures the subject's experience during the last seven days of depression, anxiety, somatization, anger, and interpersonal sensitivity, etc. In this case, the instructions were reworded to refer to the subject's experience during the "last two months". Other instruments included the Rosenberg (1969) Self-Esteem Scale, the Attributional Style Questionnaire (Peterson et al., 1982), the Attitudes Toward Women Scale - Short Form (Spence and Helmreich, 1973), the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (Spence, Helmreich, and Stapp, 1974), the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale and the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale (Burt, 1980), and Sarason et al.'s (1983) Social Support Questionnaire.

Statistical analysis involved the use of canonical correlation analyses to determine the overall relationship between sets of variables. This was followed by a multiple regression analysis and a series of Pearson correlations to assess the relationship between characteristics of the child abuse situation and revictimization.

## RESULTS

Twenty-five percent of subjects were victims of child sexual abuse, 29% experienced child physical abuse, 20% had been battered, and 26% had experienced sexual assault. Overall, 58% of subjects had experienced at least one type of abuse and 13% had been revictimized.

Data gathered on the child sexual abuse experiences indicated that most of the perpetrators had been male (97%) and were known to the victim (80%), and that over one third (39%) of the abuse involved family members. The average age of the victim at the time of the abuse was 10 years while the perpetrator's average age was 27 years. Duration of the abuse ranged from one incident lasting minutes to repeated abuse spanning five years. Thirty-nine percent of the sexually abused women had also experienced physical abuse as children. Of the 29% of subjects who had been physically abused as children, 37% were abused by their mother only, 43% by their father only, and 20% by both parents.

Twenty-six percent of all subjects had been sexually assaulted, 8% had been raped (i.e., subjected to forced intercourse), 12% were victims of attempted rape, and 34% experienced "grey rape" (i.e., sexual intercourse gained through coercive means). Among the battered women (20% of subjects), the most common perpetrators were boyfriends (79%). Thirty-six percent of these women indicated that they were still involved in the relationship with a violent partner. Most of the women who were battered also experienced emotional abuse (92%) or sexual coercion (73%) in their relationship.

The first canonical correlation analysis examined the relationship between the set of four abuse variables and the set of attitude and psychosocial variables. The canonical correlation ( $R_c=.42$ ,  $p<.01$ ) indicated that child sexual abuse ( $r=.51$ ), child physical abuse ( $r=.69$ ), sexual assault ( $r=.65$ ), and battery ( $r=.48$ ) were all associated with low self-esteem ( $r=-.29$ ), high psychological distress ( $r=.82$ ), and low social support numbers ( $r=-.40$ ), and low satisfaction with social supports ( $r=-.37$ ). See Table 1.

A second canonical analysis examined the relationship between the set of child abuse, attitude, and psychosocial variables and the set of revictimization variables (i.e., sexual assault and battery). The canonical correlation ( $R_c=.34$ ,  $p<.03$ ) indicated a relationship between sexual assault ( $r=.99$ ) and battery ( $r=.62$ ) in one set and child sexual abuse ( $r=.63$ ), psychological distress ( $r=.61$ ), attitudes toward women ( $r=.43$ ), and social support satisfaction ( $r=-.34$ ) in the second set. Child physical abuse ( $r=.13$ ), and attributional style for good and bad events ( $r=.08$ ),  $r=-.01$ , respectively) were not associated with revictimization. See Table 2.

As child physical abuse was not associated with later abuse, revictimization was defined as the experience of child sexual abuse plus either sexual assault or battery. Thirteen percent of women acknowledged this combination of experiences. Of those who had a history of child sexual abuse, 44% were also victims of sexual assault compared with 20% of women without a child abuse history ( $X^2(1)=15.42$ ,  $p<.0001$ ). Twenty-six percent of women with a history of child sexual abuse had also been battered versus 15% of women without such a history ( $X^2(1)=3.99$ ,  $p<.046$ ). Pearson correlations indicated that the following characteristics of child sexual abuse were associated with revictimization: use of force ( $r=.47$ ,  $p<.001$ ), duration of abuse ( $r=.18$ ,  $p<.05$ ), intercourse ( $r=.45$ ,  $p<.001$ ), age of onset of abuse ( $r=.57$ ,  $p<.001$ ), incest ( $r=.33$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and non-disclosure of the abuse to others ( $r=.43$ ,  $p<.001$ ). See Table 3. A multiple regression analysis of child sexual abuse characteristics and revictimization indicated that only the use of force ( $t=2.05$ ,  $p<.05$ ), and intercourse ( $t=2.17$ ,  $p<.05$ ) were related to revictimization. See Table 4.

## DISCUSSION

The data presented here support the contention that experiences of victimization are widespread among college women. In the current sample, 58% of subjects had experienced at least one type of abuse. Most common in this sample was child physical abuse (29%), followed by sexual assault (26%), child sexual abuse (25%), and battery (20%). Given the current definitions, this indicates a higher rate of sexual victimization in childhood than that found by comparable surveys of college women (e.g., Briere & Runtz, 1985; Finkelhor, 1979; Urquiza & Crowley, 1986). Since sexual assault included only those incidents that occurred after age 15, the prevalence of sexual assault among these women also appears higher than that found in similar studies that have included child sexual abuse experiences in their definition of sexual assault (e.g., Burt, 1980; Koss and Oros, 1982; Lott et al., 1982).

The measure of physical abuse in childhood resulted in a prevalence rate much greater than that found by Cole (1985) who by using a more stringent definition found that 16% of college students had experienced physical abuse as children. The prevalence of physical abuse in the relationships of college women was similar yet slightly lower than that calculated for other college samples (e.g., Bernard and Bernard, 1983; Comins, 1981). Unique to this study was the concurrent examination of four forms of abuse rather than one. This allowed for an overall measure of victimization and of revictimization as well as an examination of the separate effects of each type of abuse.



As in other studies, abuse was found to be associated with a number of psychosocial factors such as psychological distress, self-esteem, and social support. That is, victimized women have lower self-esteem, higher levels of psychological symptomatology, and fewer satisfactory sources of social support than do non-victimized women (see Table 1). Attributional style, rape myth acceptance, adversarial sexual beliefs, sex-role orientation, and attitudes toward women were not associated with a history of abuse.

It was evident in examining the hypothesis of revictimization, that child sexual abuse but not child physical abuse was associated with later sexual assault and battery (see Table 2). Previous studies have pointed to the particularly insidious effects of the combination of sexual and physical abuse in childhood (e.g., Bagley and McDonald, 1984; Briere and Runtz, 1986). Hence, it was expected that child physical abuse would contribute to revictimization. While child physical abuse was unrelated to revictimization, it did have a strong relationship to psychological distress ( $t=3.90, p<.01$ ). This suggests that child abuse in general is harmful (see Table 1) yet there is something specific to sexual abuse that seems to increase a woman's vulnerability to later assaults (see Table 2). In this sample, 13% of the women had been victimized both in childhood (sexual abuse) and in adulthood (sexual assault or battery). Like Russell's (1986) study, victims of child sexual abuse were approximately two times as likely as non-victims to experience later sexual assault and battery.

Revictimization was also associated with higher psychological distress, lower social support satisfaction, and more liberal attitudes toward women. The significance of the attitudes toward women occurred in the direction opposite to that expected. While this appears to suggest that revictimized women were more likely to endorse liberal attitudes about women's roles, multiple regression analysis suggests that it is sexual assault and not child sexual abuse that accounts for the variation in attitudes. It is possible that sexual assault, while being traumatic, may have the additional effect (at least among college women) of sensitizing them to the oppression of women in society and hence this becomes reflected in their AWS scores.

The relationship between low social support and victimization supports the notion that increased vulnerability to assault may be partly a function of a woman's social isolation (Russell, 1986). When a trusted relationship with an older person is violated by abuse, a child's ability to know when to trust others may be impaired. Hence, child abuse may directly interfere with the normal development of interpersonal relationships when the major models a woman has been exposed to have been exploitive and unpredictable. In fact, subsequent difficulty in relationships has often been cited as an outcome of childhood sexual abuse (Herman, 1981; Jehu et al., 1984/85). A lack of satisfactory social supports may put a woman at a disadvantage in a number of ways. Long-term isolation from intimate friendships and relationships may make it more difficult for a woman to adequately judge the appropriateness of the behavior of others. Without the experience of healthy relationships with others during childhood and adolescence it could be more difficult for a woman to ensure that her adult relationships meet her needs. As well, Burgess and Holmstrom (1978) found that inadequate social support hampered women's speed of recovery from sexual assault. Therefore, appropriate social support may assist women in coping with abuse and assault and hence serve a protective function regarding vulnerability to later abuse.

It was suspected that child abuse in itself would be insufficient to explain later sexual assault and battery and that any exploration of the dynamics of revictimization from within the psyche of the victim would have to take into consideration a number of other personality and social factors. In using the construct of learned helplessness to explain vulnerability to revictimization, it was expected that a global, stable, internal attributional style for negative events in combination with femininity, and with conservative views regarding the role of women and regarding violence against women would be related to abuse. This was not the case, however, as none of these factors appeared to be associated with a woman's history of victimization.

While learned helplessness as measured in this study turned out to be an insufficient explanation of the phenomenon of revictimization, an examination of some of the characteristics of the early sexual abuse situation did suggest some potential answers. For example, the severity of the child sexual abuse experienced was related to later victimization. That is, the childhood sexual abuse of revictimized women was characterized by greater use of force, attempted or completed intercourse, incest, non-disclosure of the abuse, and self-defined importance of the abuse (see Tables 3 and 4). This suggests that revictimized women may have experienced more violent sexual abuse and were less likely to tell anyone about the abuse than were women who were not revictimized. This is consistent with the notion of traumatic sexualization as a factor specific to child sexual abuse that contributes along with betrayal, stigmatization, and powerlessness to abuse symptomatology (Finkelhor and Brown, 1985). Russell (1986) discusses the implications of these four factors in the occurrence of revictimization among women with a history of child sexual abuse. Betrayal, she suggests, may impair the victim's ability to correctly judge the trustworthiness of others and hence increases the woman's vulnerability to further exploitation. Stigmatization refers to an internalized sense of guilt and shame that occurs as a consequence of abuse. In this study, self-blame for the abuse was not related to revictimization although it was associated with a greater number of sexual abuse perpetrators during childhood ( $r = -.31$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

Traumatic sexualization is the only one of the four traumagenic factors that is specific to child sexual abuse. The other three (betrayal, powerlessness, and stigmatization) also occur to a certain extent during child physical abuse. Traumatic sexualization is thought to impact on a woman's view of herself as a woman and as a sexual being. Certainly, sexual difficulties are commonly found among victims of early sexual abuse (Jehu and Gazan, 1983). In terms of attitudes toward sexual relationships, Jehu et al. (1984/85) reported that the majority of incest victims in their clinical study tended to "oversexualize their relationships" while at the same time fearing intimacy with men. The authors describe this "dissonance" in relationships with men as being expressed through repeated involvement with partners who misused or abused them (i.e., revictimization). Herman (1981) also described the attitudes of many of the incest victims in her study as an over idealization of men. Similarly, Finkelhor (1980) reported significantly lower self-esteem among victims of child sexual abuse and that many of these women reported that they "often got into awkward sexual situations".

If traumatic sexualization is the link between child sexual abuse and revictimization, it is likely the combination of the oversexualizing and overidealizing of men with an impaired ability to correctly identify persons who are untrustworthy, that is critical. A victim of child sexual abuse, with

low sexual self-esteem, a distorted perception of men, and an impaired ability to determine the trustworthiness of others could be very vulnerable to subsequent sexual assault and battery. Early sexual trauma, in combination with social isolation, low self-esteem, and psychological difficulties could contribute to difficulty in learning who to trust, how to say "no" in sexual situations, and how to detect danger and act self-protectively. This explanation of revictimization is consistent with the findings that child sexual abuse appears to be most strongly related to sexual assault, which would perhaps be the area of greatest vulnerability for these women. Given that most assailants know their victims (Brickman and Briere, 1984; Koss and Oros, 1982) these women may be particularly at risk from those who are most acquainted with their vulnerabilities, such as husbands or boyfriends.

There is a difference between an inability to assertively put forth one's needs, especially in the face of danger, and what has long been seen as a "woman's disorder" - masochism. Writers such as Shainess (1979), however, assert that while "not all victims of violence are masochists, a goodly number are". Shainess believes that Walker's (1979) non-blaming use of the term learned helplessness is just a euphemism for masochism as she seems to confuse a vulnerability to abuse with the intentional seeking out of pain. As asserted by Caplan (1985) vulnerability to victimization is not synonymous with masochism. Dutton and Painter (1981) have theorized that battered women may stay with their abusers not out of a desire for pain, but because of "traumatic bonding". They point out that abuse leaves women in a state of painful exhaustion wherein they are hurt, needy, and feeling guilty and that they stay not for the abuse, but for whatever warmth and affection their partner may have to offer. Analogously, this explanation could be applied to sexually revictimized women as well.

As suggested by Russell (1986), any explanation of revictimization must take into account the behaviour and attitudes of the perpetrator. Of relevance is why an assailant chooses the particular woman (or child) that he victimizes. Much of the feminist literature on rape indicates that a woman is chosen as a victim by virtue of being a woman regardless of her behaviour or her appearance (e.g., Clark and Lewis, 1977). It is generally agreed that most rapes are preplanned as opposed to being spontaneous acts (Gager and Schurr, 1976). This would suggest that the perpetrator puts some thought into his choice of victims. As Russell (1986) points out, sexual offenders are likely exceptionally skilled at detecting both social and psychological vulnerability in their victims. He would therefore be able to pick up on even subtle clues indicating vulnerability, excessive trust, or early sexualization in women and adolescents and hence choose to revictimize the victim of child sexual abuse. Perhaps then, the explanation of revictimization lies in the presence of subtle dynamics in the victim of child sexual abuse indicating vulnerability, that may allow the offender to perceive her as an easy target. Offenders, in an effort to feel powerful by assaulting someone less powerful, may choose the "path of least resistance" when choosing a victim, be it a child or a woman.

The fact that revictimization does occur and that it is specifically related to child sexual abuse, indicates the importance of understanding the dynamics involved from the woman's perspective. Only in this way can women learn to improve their ability to value themselves, to self-protect, and to avoid danger when it arises, given the likelihood of any woman encountering violence in her lifetime. The existence of factors that influence a woman's



a woman's vulnerability to revictimization does not in any way detract from the responsibility for sexual assault and battery that appropriately should reside with the perpetrator and not the victim. As this study suggests, much of what accounts for the phenomenon of revictimization may lie beyond the attitudes and the psyche of the woman. This study explores only one side of the story and an examination of the motivations of men who commit violence against women is perhaps the most necessary piece to this puzzle.

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TABLE 1

Canonical Correlation of Abuse with Attitude and Psychological Variables

Variable Set	Canonical Variate	
	Correlation	Coefficient
<u>Abuse Set</u>		
Child Sexual Abuse	.51	.35
Child Physical Abuse	.69	.64
Sexual Assault	.65	.47
Battery	.48	.15
% Variance 34.9%		
Redundancy 6.2%		
<u>Psychological Set</u>		
Self-Esteem	-.29	-.07
Psychological Distress	.82	.91
Attributions (Bad Events)	.03	-.26
Attributions (Good Events)	-.05	-.09
Masculinity	.04	.35
Femininity	-.16	-.07
Attitudes Toward Women	.27	.34
Social Support (Numbers)	-.40	-.25
Social Support (Satisfaction)	-.37	-.08
Rape Myth Acceptance	-.09	-.00
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	-.21	.01
% Variance 10.9%		
Redundancy 2.0%		
	Canonical Correlation	.42

Note. N=273

TABLE 2

Canonical Correlation of Abuse with Attitudes and  
Psychological Variables and Revictimization

Variable Set	Canonical Variate	
	Correlation	Coefficient
<u>Revictimization Set</u>		
Sexual Assault	.996	.94
Battery	.62	.12
% Variance	68.7%	
Redundancy	7.9%	
<u>Child Abuse Set</u>		
Child Physical Abuse	.13	-.09
Child Sexual Abuse	.63	.47
Self Esteem	-.21	-.10
Psychological Distress	.61	.59
Attributional Style (Bad Events)	.08	-.13
Attributional Style (Good Events)	-.01	-.09
Rape Myth Acceptance	.13	.17
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	-.18	-.12
Attitudes Toward Women	.43	.36
Masculinity	.14	.37
Femininity	-.03	.03
Social Support (Numbers)	-.24	-.12
Social Support (Satisfaction)	-.34	-.21
% Variance	9.7%	
Redundancy	1.1%	
		Canonical Correlation .34

Note. N=273

TABLE 3

Intercorrelations of Child Sexual Abuse Characteristics and  
Revictimization

Variable	Correlation
Force	.47**
Duration	.18*
Age Difference	.06
Number of Incidences	.11
Number of Perpretrators	.08
Intercourse	.45**
Father	.01
Age Abuse Began	.57**
Self-Blame for Abuse	-.06
Incest	.33**
Non-Disclosure	.43**
Supportive First Response	.22**
Importance of Abuse	.20*
Impact of Abuse	.19

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$

TABLE 4

Multiple Regression Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse  
Characteristics and Revictimization

Covariate	Beta	T-Value
<u>Criterion: Revictimization</u>		
Non-Disclosure	.19	1.72
Intercourse	.24	2.17*
Incest	-.05	-.43
Force	.24	2.05*
Perpetrator Age	.13	1.14
Duration	.11	.99
Age Abuse Began	.01	.09

Multiple R=.44

R Squared=.19

F(7,69)=2.37,  $p < .03$ \* $p < .05$ CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES IN EDUCATION  
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\* Copies of the following papers are now available from The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. See page 37 for ordering instructions.

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### **NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND**

On March 28, 1987, CRAIW (Newfoundland) sponsored a workshop at the Lester Hotel entitled "Women and Research in the Community". Twenty-five participants around the Avalon Peninsula attended. Sessions included: "Field Work Methods", by Marie Annick Desplanques; "Participatory Research", by Camille Fouilliar; and "Women and Maternity Options", by Dr. Penny Allderdice. Funded in part by the Department of Secretary of State, this pilot workshop helped to determine research needs that exist in Newfoundland communities.

A newly formed committee, "The 52% Solution", is a women's group devoted to working for equality, justice and peace. The goal of the Committee is to create equitable political representation for women equal to the present standing as 52% of the population in Newfoundland. This summer the Committee is sponsoring a bus tour, a novel way to develop a women's network across the Province and to publicize the critical lack of female representation in government and other powerful groups such as school boards and town councils.

The Women and Development Learning Kit is now available through the Extension Office of Memorial University of Newfoundland. The kit contains a variety of resource materials including the videotaped programs, "Why Can't I?" and "A Special Kind of Women". The former (26 minutes) looks at the joys and hardships encountered by six women working onshore and offshore in the province's oil industry, while the latter (41 minutes) looks at some of the difficulties women encounter when seeking work in resource industries. The kit also contains two information booklets: "Work Away" and "Any Work is Women's Work".

The Newfoundland Region of Employment and Immigration Canada has reserved 30% of seats purchased in non-traditional courses for women at various community colleges and technical schools throughout the province. These courses are: Furniture Upholstery, Carpentry, Basic Electronics, Machinist, Power Engineering, Security Guard, Radio Communications, Aquaculture Technicians, Oil Burner Service, Forest Ranger and others.

Two courses, the Entrepreneurial Skills and the Painting and Plastering, sponsored by the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women and funded through the re-entry option of the Canadian Jobs Strategy, have yielded successful results. Some graduates are now employed with the business where they completed their work experience. Others are in the process of establishing their own business.

### NEWS FROM ONTARIO

The Carleton University Interfaculty Committee on Women's Studies has succeeded in setting up an Institute for Women's Studies which is to begin in September 1987, and will be housed in the Faculty of Social Sciences. The director of the programme will be selected from Carleton faculty active in women's studies. The Institute will provide an integration for existing courses and will develop new courses. This Institute represents the culmination of many years of effort and cooperation among faculty members from a variety of disciplines. More news about the Institute in future newsletters. As a final note, Monique Begin, former Cabinet Minister, currently holds the appointment for the recently-created Chair in Women's Studies and Universit   d'Ottawa. Mme. Begin's special interests include women and health concerns.

At McMaster University, the Women's Center/Collective has recently succeeded in obtaining language on Sexual Harrassment and Maternity Leave in the contract for teaching assistants. Also at McMaster, Eleni Hapidou and Deys De Catanzaro, two graduate students, have completed a research project on pain sensitivity in dysmenorrheic and nondysmenorrheic women.

At Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, the Centre for Women's Studies in Education has recently put out a list of papers available (see page ). In addition, Paula Caplan has been very busy this spring and summer speaking in both the U.S. and Canada on a wide variety of topics, including "The Myth of Women's Masochism," "mother-blaming," perspectives on wife abuse and co-dependency, and sexual abuse. She also gave the keynote address at the SWAP Institute in Vancouver on "Motherhood and self-esteem: Are they mutually exclusive, even for feminists?"

The Second Wreath Cultural Society (Toronto) is seeking to identify all existing and on-going psychological research on Ukrainian women, in particular, and on ethnic women, in general. Comparative studies involving women from several ethnic groups are also of interest to us. This is in preparation for a conference to be held in Toronto in the spring of 1988. Conference topics and themes will address a variety of areas, of which psychology will be but one. Please send all information to: Second Wreath, c/o Olga Kuplowska, 25 St. Mary's Street, #2409, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1R2. Tel: (416) 484-2600, Ext. 2209.

primarily to organize a conference on the question of ethnicity and feminism and its particular applications to the Ukrainian community. An earlier conference exploring these and related issues was held in 1985 in Edmonton and was organized by the Edmonton branch (also the founding branch) of Second Wreath. Second Wreath takes its name from the First Wreath (Persnyi Vinok), an almanac published in Western Ukraine in the late 1800's largely through the efforts of Natalia Kobrynska, one of the founders of the Ukrainian Women's Movement.

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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Applications will be considered until the positions are filled. Interviews are likely to be scheduled in November through January.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.