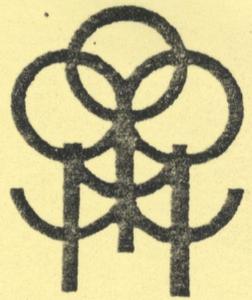


NEWSLETTER

OF THE CPA/SCP



SECTION ON WOMEN & PSYCHOLOGY
SECTION : FEMMES ET PSYCHOLOGIE

January, 1986

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COORDINATOR'S REPORT

As some of you will know, I am writing this from West Germany where I am spending part of my sabbatical year. When I first arrived I thought vaguely of including in this second report some of my impressions on the status of women in Germany. Now that I've been here a couple of months I find that I have impressions, but they are conflicting and unformed -- useful perhaps for casual conversation, but nothing I would like to commit to print. What remains is a sense of deep curiosity. It occurred to me that perhaps as psychologists, concerned with process and theory, we pay too little attention to simple descriptive facts of the sort with which demographers and sociologists are concerned. I am sure that information is available on some of the facts I'd like to know: for instance -- what is the average size of the German family, what is the average age of marriage, what proportion of women work, etc.? My curiosity, with a little personal effort, could be satisfied; but wouldn't it be useful if we had available, in a single accessible place, comparative statistics on a variety of aspects of women's roles in many different countries, including attitudes and intentions of the sort that in Canada and most Western countries is periodically provided by commercial polling?

Another thought which has crystallized from my attempt to draw conclusions on the basis of haphazard experience has to do with information which is equally simple and descriptive, but is **not** readily available: for instance -- does my husband receive more favorable treatment than I in commercial transactions (read: do men receive preferential treatment)? It would be easy to design a study which would provide a generalizable answer to this relatively trivial question which, however, is simply an example of many such questions, collectively far from trivial that reveal something about basic attitudes and processes which are the focus of the study of sex and gender. It often seems to me we are concerned too much with explanation and too little with the careful description of what needs to be explained. Since my own research has nothing to do with these issues, any personal action on these thoughts will have to wait for another sabbatical, unless someone can come up with the funds to hire a dozen research assistants (native speakers of German, of course).

To turn to matters more germane to the Coordinator's role, the SWAP programme for next year's CPA convention in Toronto is beginning to take shape. The Section's Saturday programme will centre on the theme Women and Aging, with the presentation of several papers by SWAP members. As we all know from the kind of statistics that I've referred to earlier, women are a substantial and growing majority of those 65 and older. In terms of such criteria as income, isolation, institutionalization, and others, old age is a women's problem to a large extent. How will the older women of tomorrow compare with the older women of today? Future cohorts of women will enter old age with quite different experiences from those of their predecessors. The theme was selected and the programme designed to highlight this kind of question.

This year marks the tenth year since the Section on Women and Psychology began. We are planning an event to celebrate this tenth anniversary. Annabel Cohen is the organizer with help from other SWAP members in Toronto. Their thinking is rapidly taking shape but I will leave the announcement of the details for Annabel to report when they are settled. The next Newsletter will

be the occasion to report these and other matters relevant to the CPA programme and to list and thank the many SWAP members who are currently working to see that the section's past successes are continued.

This Newsletter contains the announcement of the Student Travel Bursaries which Rhona Steinberg is looking after. Would you please bring it to the attention of your students? Remember the Student Award as well, and encourage any promising candidates to submit (remember, also, that we must discuss the terms of the award and the concerns of some regarding their discriminatory nature. I think this issue must be fully debated and resolved at this year's annual general meeting and would like to encourage members to give some thought to this)*.

Earlier this year, two special issues of the International Journal of Women's Studies published articles based on presentations at previous SWAP Institutes and CPA Conventions. Paul Caplan writes that two further special issues will be devoted to articles based on the same source. We owe Paula a special vote of thanks for her perseverance in what has turned out to be a prolonged set of negotiations. Her efforts, like Cannie Stark-Adamec's before her, have ensured that the Section's contributions have entered the archival literature. Cannie edited the book based on SWAP's first Institute.

Happy New Year!

Christine Storm
SWAP Coordinator, 1985-86

NEWSLETTER INFORMATION

Those who are interested in joining SWAP should write to the Canadian Psychological Association, 588 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7N6, for information. Non-SWAP members who wish to receive the Newsletter only should send \$2.00 for a yearly subscription.

The deadline for submissions for the April issue of the SWAP Newsletter is March 15.

* **Note:** To encourage full participation in the debate regarding the Student Award, the editors are asking for your opinion. (Please see Volume 10, No. 1, September, 1985, SWAP Newsletter, Coordinator's Message for details of the issue.) We'd be particularly interested in the opinions of those of you who will not be attending the SWAP AGM in Toronto this June. Please send letters of opinion to Toni Laidlaw, Department of Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 3J5.

Our Error: The editors wish to apologize to the SWAP graduate student representative for misspelling her name in the September issue. The correction should be from Ms. Theresa Stebbins to Ms. Theresa Stebbins. Sorry Theresa!

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS -- 1985-86 EXECUTIVE

Every year at this time the call goes out for people willing to stand for election to the SWAP executive. In particular, we need to fill four positions: Coordinator-elect, Secretary-treasurer, Newsletter editor, and Graduate Student representative. While all of these positions certainly involve some work, they are also quite rewarding. In particular, involvement in the executive puts one in contact with feminist psychologists all over the country. Please consider allowing your name to stand for one of these positions -- or persuade a friend to do so! Nominations should be sent to: Beth Percival, Department of Psychology, University of P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 5P3.

NOMINATIONS POUR L'EXCUTIF DE 1985-1986

Comme chaque année, nous faisons appel à des bénévoles pour remplir les postes de l'exécutif de la Section: Femmes et Psychologie. Nous avons besoin spécialement de quatre personnes pour remplir les postes suivants: coordinatrice-élue, secrétaire-trésorière, rédactrice du bulletin d'informations, et représentante des étudiantes diplômées. Quoique toutes ces positions demandent un certain montant de travail, elles en valent la peine. Par leur position dans un nombre de psychologues féministes dans tout le Canada. Veuillez ajouter votre nom ou celui d'une amie à la liste des nominations. Les personnes qui seraient intéressées à proposer leur nomination peuvent envoyer leur nom à: Beth Percival, Department of Psychology, University of P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 5P3.

NEWSLETTER INFORMATION

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Please send information to:

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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORS

We would like to sincerely thank those women who took the time to write down their comments about the Newsletter and send them to us. Letters are greatly appreciated.

One of the letters received expressed the writer's disappointment and concern that there were no articles in French. We, as the editors, are also concerned about this. To date no information, papers, etc. in French have been submitted. Given the limited funds available, and the unfortunate circumstance that neither of the editors is sufficiently knowledgeable of the French language, translation of articles written in English presently seems an impossibility. Any suggestions are most welcome. Should anyone be willing and able to do translations of this type, we would certainly appreciate the service. And, of course, articles written in the French language would be a great addition to information in the newsletter.

MESSAGE DES EDITEURS

On aimerait remercier sincèrement les femmes qui ont pris le temps de noter leurs commentaires et de nous les envoyer. Les lettres sont tellement appréciées.

Deux des lettres que nous avons reçues exprimaient la déception et l'inquiétude des auteurs de ne voir aucun article en français. En tant qu'éditeurs, nous nous sentons aussi concernés par ce problème. Les informations que nous recevons sont certainement toutes publiées dans le journal. Aucune information écrite en français ne nous a encore été soumise. Etant donné le peu de fonds dont nous disposons et le fait que, malheureusement, aucun des éditeurs ne connaît suffisamment le français, la traduction des articles anglais semble impossible. Toute suggestion proposant de remédier à cette situation sera certainement la bienvenue. S'il se trouvait quelqu'un qui serait capable de faire ces traductions et qui désirerait le faire, il est certain que ce service serait grandement apprécié.

Enfin, les articles rédigés en français constitueraient un grand complément d'information dans le journal.

DICHOTOMIES: AN ALIEN PERSPECTIVE

S.W. Pyke
York University

Invited address, Canadian Psychological Association Section
on Women and Psychology Institute, Halifax, June, 1985

In Ursula Le Guin's (1969) science fiction novel, The Left Hand of Darkness, we encounter a race of beings, the Gethenians, who are ambisexual. Every species member has the potential to perform either male or female functions in reproduction. When in "kemmer" (in heat) one partner of the sexually interacting pair assumes the female condition, the other the male. Any individual may mother or father offspring in different copulations. Sex-role stereotypes, rape, oedipal complexes, a sexual division of labour and the like are unknown in this society.

What impressions might a Gethenian tourist form of Homo sapiens once over its initial distaste at the perversion of two sexes? Validating George Kelly's (1963) personal constructs theory, our Gethenian visitor is flabbergasted by the human predilection for dichotomous thinking. It seems to the Gethenian to be the sine qua non of human existence. Kelly hypothesized that the thought processes, or in modern parlance, the cognitive schemas, involved in humans' interpretation of events are based on dichotomous constructs organized or structured in ordinal (hierarchical) relationships.

Deeply puzzled by this terran peculiarity, the Gethenian probes further and perceives that a "same/different" dichotomy occupies a supraordinate position in the hierarchical structure. As Tversky (1977) has noted, the "similarity [difference dichotomy] plays a fundamental role in theories of knowledge and behavior. It serves as an organizing principle by which individuals classify objects, form concepts and make generalizations" (p. 327)). Especially shocking to our Gethenian traveller is the realization that a sex dichotomy constitutes the second rung of the hierarchical ladder. The pervasiveness and ubiquitousness of the sex dichotomy as another major organizing principle in human societies (Bem, 1981) could hardly escape notice. Equally fascinating is the human penchant for typically clustering certain other dichotomies under the sex rubric; for example, many of Norman Mailer's male fictional characters, and presumably Mailer himself, subsume male, good, superior, dominant and aggressive below the supraordinate "same" category while nestled under the umbrella of the "different" category are found the opposite poles of these dichotomies -- female, bad, inferior, subordinant, passive (Millett, 1970). Studies of sex stereotypes reveal great commonality in the way individuals combine concepts related to the sex dichotomy (Broverman, Vogel, Broverman, Clarkson & Rosendrantz, 1972).

Explanatory Systems

Confused by such oddities, the Gethenian seeks enlightenment from the social science literature. Why is the sex dichotomy preserved in (or generalized to) so many seemingly unrelated facets of human existence and why is the position of one sex so consistently subordinate? It finds biologically based explanations -- focussing on hormonal distinctions (Broverman, Klaiber, Kobayshi & Vogel, 1968); or extrapolated from speculation about the course of human evolution (Tiger, 1969); or anatomical/structural differences such as (a) the presence or absence of a penis (Freud, 1974) or (b) the genetically determined size of sex cells (Dawkins, 1976) or (c) the inner space feature (Erikson, 1974) or (d) functional differences in brain laterality (McGlone, 1980) or derived from religious accounts of the creation of the species -- the deity constructed Homo sapiens such that males have a divine right to dominate (McLaughlin, 1979).

But the Gethenian also uncovers environmental explanations -- another instance of the dichotomizing bias. Aggregated under the environmental pole are economic models such as the invention of private property and a capitalist mode of production (Deckard, 1979; Smith, 1983); historical explanations such as the emergence of a patriarchal social structure (Eisenstein, 1981); demographic orientations emphasizing sex ratios (Guttentag & Secord, 1983); educational interpretations, known in the vernacular as social learning theory, which argue that male hegemony and female subordination are instilled through socialization in each new generation (Mischel, 1966) and, finally, it discovers object relations theory which focusses on early infant experiences of separation from the mother (Chodorow, 1978; May, 1980). Musing briefly over this last model, the Gethenian ponders the relevance of the self/other split, the me/not me distinction, to the human enthusiasm for dichotomizing.

The Empiricism

Nonplussed with the simplicity and insularity of these one-cylinder models as well as their variety and disparateness, the Gethenian adopts a logical positivist approach and decides to let the facts speak for themselves (Howard, 1985). A careful scrutiny of the empirical literature should allow selection among these competing theories. The Gethenian has no trouble finding empirical support for its initial observation of the clustering of dichotomies; of the asymmetry of the sexes. Any women's studies text provides abundant examples of the association between the female category and the subordinate and/or inferior and/or bad categories (Greenglass, 1982; Mackay, 1983). But can this literature resolve the competing theories issue? As Howard (1985) remarks, the empirical facts can support a multitude of incompatible theoretical positions and, the Gethenian adds, vice versa.

This point was brought home most forcibly when the Gethenian encountered a biologist and an environmentalist both describing the same bit of empiricism -- specifically the findings of Money and Ehrhardt (1972). These authors studied 25 genetic females who were exposed prenatally to heavy doses of androgen which resulted in a hermaphroditic condition -- the adrenogenital syndrome. Corrective surgery was performed and the infants were raised as females. Money and Ehrhardt compared this clinical group with a matched control group.

Wilson (1978) describes this research as follows:

"Did the girls show behavioral changes connected with their hormonal and anatomical masculinization? As John Money and Anke Ehrhardt discovered, the changes were both quite marked and correlated with the physical changes. Compared with unaffected girls of otherwise similar social backgrounds, the hormonally altered girls were more commonly regarded as tomboys while they were growing up. They had a greater interest in athletic skills, were readier to play with boys, preferred slacks to dresses and toy guns to dolls. The group with the adrenogenital syndrome was more likely to show dissatisfaction with being assigned to a female role

...

So at birth the twig is already bent a little bit -- what are we to make of that? It suggests that the universal existence of sexual division of labor is not entirely an accident or cultural evolution". (1978, p. 132)

Mackie (1983) in summarizing the same research reports:

"The researchers found that the fetally androgenized females were more interested in masculine clothing, games and toys. Although they regarded themselves as female, they were considered by their mothers and themselves to be tomboys. In comparison with the control group, these subjects were less interested in baby-sitting and future marriage as opposed to careers. Interestingly, no greater incidence of physical aggression was reported. Money and Ehrhardt concluded that the male sex hormone had had a masculinizing effect. However, ... their behavior is within the normal range for females in our society and further, ... female gender identity is not seriously disrupted by the presence of prenatal androgens". (1983, pp. 78-79)

In the first account of this research the meagre empirical bits with their fuzzy surround are linked into an interpretive pattern supporting a genetic biological determinist position. Mackie weaves the same empirical bits into a cultural determinist tapestry. The point is that most subsets of empirical checkpoints, given their scarcity and ambiguity can be successfully soldered to support even diametrically opposed theoretical frameworks. Thus, the Gethenian finds itself in full agreement with Stark-Adamec and Kimball (1984) -- reliance on secondary sources is risky business indeed.

But, the Gethenian discovers that the problem extends beyond simply the amenability of empirical bits to myriad interpretation. Empirical data themselves are painted (or tainted) with hues from the theoretical spectrum. That is, prevailing ideologies actually function to produce supporting empiricism (Eagly & Carli, 1981; Pyke, 1982; Shields, 1975).

Garbage Disposal Mechanisms

Given the difficulties of assessing these competing theoretical models on the basis of the "facts", the supporting empiricism, the Gethenian examines the differential ability of the theories to handle conceptual and empirical garbage. How do they deal with disconfirming instances -- the false positives (the superior, dominant female) and the false negatives (the inferior, subordinate male)? In Homo sapiens culture, the Gethenian discovers, the vast array of disconfirming instances present no great difficulty. They are ignored for the most part or dismissed by application of the simple adage, "the exception that proves the rule" (the inherent illogic of the statement notwithstanding). As an illustration of this excellent garbage disposal mechanism, consider the following distorted syllogism:

All women are inferior and subordinate.
Some women are not inferior and subordinate.
Such women are exceptions that prove the rule.
Therefore all women are inferior and subordinate.

As example after example of the shaping influence of ideology on empiricism falls under its purview (e.g., Agnew & Pyke, in press; Pyke, 1982), the Gethenian decides that the mysteries of Homo sapiens society and its organization around the sex dichotomy resist unravelling with either conceptual or empirical needles. The Gethenian concludes as does Smith (1983), Howard (1985), Lott (1985), Kuhn (1970), Fee (1981), and Bleier (1984), that human science is a far cry from its advertised claims of impartiality and objectivity -- a value-free enterprise it is not.

Science and Dichotomies

More importantly perhaps, the Gethenian discovers that the very fabric of human social science is textured by the reductionism inherent in the human cognitive bias for binary thought. To illustrate the operation of the bias, consider the following.

In all measurement theory, a fundamental distinction is the same/different dichotomy. All forms of measurement assume that the conditions for the nominal rule are met -- i.e., that the data permit the application of same/different labels. Specific statistical tests such as the t-test, chi-square and correlation are all designed to provide an index of same/different. Preferred research designs involve testing extreme groups and ignore the majority who fall in between the extremes. Excluding the middle is another excellent strategy for avoiding empirical garbage. Between or within subject variance which can't be accounted for by manipulation of the independent variable is termed "error variance". It's error or garbage because it can't be neatly processed in the dualistic mode. The law of parsimony and the single-principle imperialism referred to by Koch (1981), derive appeal from their isomorphism with simplistic dichotomous thought. Indeed many of the cognitive pathologies described by Koch (1981) so evident in the conduct of psychological science, may owe their popularity to the human preference for dichotomizing. At a

metaparadigmatic level, the nomothetic orientation in science is more clearly congruent with dichotomous cognitive structuring than the non-linear, multi-directional, dialectic tradition of the idiographic approach (Marceil, 1977).

Feminist Scholarship

Feminist scholars, of course, have not been unaware of the consequences of binary cognitive processing. Lott (1985) draws attention to the inappropriate translation of small average sex differences into dichotomies. Constantinople (1973) attacked the bipolarity assumption of the masculinity/femininity constructs. After a short role as prima donna on the feminist stage, androgyny has succumbed to assaults from those recognizing her reification of the very dichotomy she was designed to transcend (Bem, 1981; Pyke & Graham, 1983). The nomothetic character of the bulk of sex difference research in which content and situation variables are ignored has been well documented (Lott, 1985); and Sandra Bem (1981) specifically addresses the issue of the human cognitive bias for dichotomizing in her gender schema theory.

Yet, a feminist vaccination does not fully inoculate against dichotomizing. Smith (1983) accuses feminist scholars of falling prey to the same reductionism so obvious in sociobiology. Exhortations to employ new sources of information in research and to apply new methodologies, however laudable, continue to be couched in dichotomous form -- agentic methods versus communal methods. Even the research corpus itself dissects nearly into a same/different rubric (Lott, 1985). One section of feminist scholarship focusses on the "same" end of the dichotomy, striving to illustrate that females are not different from males (e.g., Maccoby and Jacklin, 1974) while the contrasting section emphasizes the differences between the sexes (e.g., Gilligan, 1982). Both schools tend to ignore within group variance.

Bored by the antediluvian binary conceptualizations of Homo sapiens and appalled by the "dystopian nightmare" of the human condition (Schweickart, 1983), with its double evils of nuclear holocaust and/or planetary pollution, the Gethenian tourist decides to spend the rest of its holiday exploring the Great Nebula in Andromeda. As the Gethenian readies its ship for departure, it muses on the sex issue. The asymmetry of the sexes, it decides, is not a scientific issue. The question of women's appropriate status, or role is antinomial -- not open to empirical resolution. Rather, the subordinate status of females is a function of the barbaric human value system combined with the limited capabilities of human thought -- the tendency to edit or oversimplify through dichotomizing.

The primary issue revolves around the nature of the culture that Homo sapiens want to establish. Given their garbage -- pollution, the bomb, the daily atrocities of discrimination, prejudice, intolerance, rape, muggings, child and wife abuse, murder, extortion, terrorism, grinding poverty, ignorance, over-population and urban crowding, humans clearly do not have a civilization of which they can be justly proud. Indeed, they may not even have a viable civilization. Still, given their value structure and disaffection for the complexity of non-dichotomous thought, humans probably have the science and the society they deserve.

A Mandate

However, the Gethenian finds solace in the observation that a capacity for non-dichotomous thought exists -- that humans can conceptualize, at least in fantasy, utopian visions -- other ways of thinking, feeling and behaving (Schweickart, 1983). Reassuring too is the emerging and strengthening awareness of the debilitating correlates of simplistic cognitive representations (Beck, 1976; Linville, 1985). Another note of optimism resonates from the budding legitimization and implementation of a feminist philosophy of science generating research that is futuristic; that triangulates rather than bifurcates, that eschews dualisms; that examines interactions as opposed to fixating on main effects; that is ethical, adhering to the principle that the end doesn't justify the means; that investigates phenomena in context, not in isolation; that recognizes the role of ideology and bias; that respects the validity of personal experience; that is precise in its language and generalizations; that is concerned with understanding and appreciation rather than mastery and control; that is not wedded to a simple cause and effect paradigm; that refuses to artificially compartmentalize or hierarchically structure phenomena; that adopts a long-term perspective; that is process oriented (Bleier, 1984; Deaux, 1984; Lott, 1985; Wallston, 1981).

Most promising from the Gethenian's perspective, are the hints that Homo sapiens may be gradually realizing that there are merits in the deliberate incorporation of values into scientific pursuits (Howard, 1985; McCormack, 1981). The overt politicization of science is essential if we are to develop an egalitarian society, or indeed if we are to survive at all given our teetering position on the brink of planetary destruction. The goals of science must be used to advance values, to inculcate values, to promulgate values -- but not values based on the primitive dualisms so abhorrent to the Gethenian but rather civilian values -- values that cherish the infinite uniqueness of humanity; that revere within species diversity. As Howard (1985) so cogently put it,

By viewing humans from an unduly narrow perspective we may diminish rather than expand humans' potential as individuals and as a species. Our challenge, then, is to construct a science of humans built upon an image of humanity that reflects and reveres human nature in all of its diversity, complexity and subtlety. (p. 264)

In a similar vein, Division 35 of the American Psychological Association records that among the characteristics of feminist scholarship is the promotion of a benevolent society in which individual self-actualization is possible (Lott, 1985). This, then, is the mandate: women may be best equipped to implement it (Bakan, 1966; Chodorow, 1978; Gilligan, 1982) and must succeed because the consequences of failure may be no less than the total annihilation of the species.

The last transmission received from the Gethenian space vessel demonstrated that same acculturation had occurred. As its ship winked out, the Gethenian was heard to mutter, "Dichotomies suck!"

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NEWS FROM ALBERTA

"Women Helping Women" Conference

The Second Annual Women Helping Women Conference will be on the theme of Empowerment of Self and Others. It will be held May 30 & 31, 1986 at the University of Calgary. This is a unique opportunity for women in the helping professions to meet and talk about issues affecting both women therapists and clients.

The organizers of the first Women Helping Women Conference held May 31 to June 1, 1985, compiled a brief report of the weekend's proceedings. A description of each session is included in this report together with recommendations made by the participants. Words such as "tremendous", "marvellous" and "stimulating" were used to describe their experience.

Program topics for workshops, papers, panels and audio-visual presentations for this year's conference include power in the family, political power, power in therapy, power in the workplace, personal power, spiritual power, the power of choice in sexual expression and the power of humour.

The editors express their regrets that the deadline for submission of proposals will have gone by when you receive this issue of the newsletter. The deadline was January 31, 1986. Further information on the conference is available from:

Women Helping Women Conference
% Nancy Buzzell
Department of Educational Psychology
The University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

NEWS FROM SASKATCHEWAN

Report on CRIAW Conference 1985

The 1985 conference of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women was held from November 8-10, 1985 in Saskatoon. The theme of the Conference was Isolation: Physical and Social. This was chosen intentionally because it seemed suitable to the location of the conference and the lives of so many prairie women.

What follows is a very personal reaction to the conference. Certainly it was big enough and there was so much going on that no one person had a total view.

Those of us coming from the east were immediately struck by the physical differences as we landed in Saskatoon. Coming from an extraordinarily warm November day in Halifax, the -16 temperature in Saskatoon was a real shock and many of the women coming off the plane from Toronto were unprepared for the temperature, the sprinkling of snow on the ground and the bareness of the landscape. But I was also struck by the friendliness and appreciation of the area by some of the local people. The taxi driver who brought five of us in from the airport gave us a tour of the city and university for no extra charge and insisted on telling us why he thought Saskatoon the best place on earth.

The organizers tried to deal with the possible isolation of conference participants by scheduling focus groups to enable individuals to meet and talk with others whom they might not encounter. It was an exciting idea, typical perhaps of women trained to be sensitive to the context in which we exist. While these groups didn't always happen as scheduled, the initial meeting on the first evening did help my group. Some of the focus group sessions were well attended, others flagged, but the spirit which motivated their inclusion in the program was significant.

The highlights of the conference for me were the attempts by the organizers to give us a sense of the life of Saskatchewan women. A lengthy session on the last morning of the conference was tremendously effective in accomplishing this. After listening to Georgina Taylor's scholarly analysis of Saskatchewan women's organizations, we heard first hand descriptions from some of the women who had been involved in these groups. Both Sophie Dixon and Thora Wiggins gave anecdotal accounts of their own lives and involvement in the various groups and you knew that within these women lay souls of strength. Women have always been strong.

CRIAW Conferences are always a mixture of academic and community women. This leads to tremendous variation in the form and content of presentations and the development of new contacts. It means a greater variety in presentations than is usual standard academic conferences and is an indication of the multi-faceted nature of research on women.

The conference theme -- isolation -- was discussed in both its physical and social contexts. At times the papers did seem to be conventional conference presentations with a particular slant but most represented interesting interpretations of the theme. Certainly I came away feeling that although we had discussed isolation and ways in which women had attempted to bridge it, we still have a long way to go. But we're working on it, both in isolation and in sisterhood.

Jane Gordon
Department of Sociology
Mount Saint Vincent University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Presentation of Award

In recognition of the contributions of women to psychology, The Status of Women Committee, Psychological Society of Saskatchewan were pleased to present a certificate of award to Harriett E. Kaplan for a long and significant contribution. This first award was presented during the P.S.S. Annual Spring Institute, May, 1985.

NEWS FROM ONTARIO

Publication Negotiations Finalized

Paula Caplan reports that there has been a new development in regard to the long in-press book, Sex Roles II: Feminist Psychology in Transition. The book will not be published, but the articles that were to have been in the book will be published as the September/October and November/December, 1985 special issues of the International Journal of Women's Studies. These two issues, combined with the January/February and March/April 1985 issues of the journal, will constitute a four-issue series of SWAP and CPA presentations. Two of the reasons for the switch from a book to the two more special issues are: (1) edited scholarly books of papers by a large number of authors rarely find large markets these days, and (2) the inundation of reprint requests from throughout the world that were received by many authors of articles in the first two special issues of our series revealed the hungry market among IJWS subscribers, clearly an interested audience for this material. And so, by the time you receive this Newsletter, the third and fourth issues should have appeared.

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

Women and Pornography Study

This study, which was carried out in Halifax, Nova Scotia, focused on women's experiences with and feelings about pornography. In-depth interviews were conducted with a random sample of 32 women ranging in age from 18 to 89. Pictures from easily available pornographic magazines such as Playboy and Playgirl were used in the interviews for discussion purposes.

It was found that the women distinguished between two different types of pornographic material. Pictures which depicted violence or implied violence were found to be the most offensive and elicited repugnance and fear reactions. Non-violent pornography, on the other hand, although it was seen to be less offensive, was also viewed negatively. The stereotypical and unrealistic images of women in pornographic pictures were shown to impact negatively on women's body images, and the women believed that these images also do affect the way men think about women.

Another area of concern was the effect of pornography use on heterosexual relationships. Women in relationships where their partner watched or used pornography typically showed ambivalence about their situation. While they generally disliked their partner's use of pornography, in most cases they did not express this dislike and appeared to feel that their feelings were not "legitimate". However, the women unanimously expressed their concern about children's exposure to pornography, and the effect that this might have on the children's future sexual relationships.

This study was carried out under the auspices of CRIAW-N.S. and was funded by the Secretary of State, Women's Program. The report of the study should be available in March. For more information or for copies of the report, contact:

Susan M. Shaw
Leisure Studies Division
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3J5

NEWS FROM THE U.S.A.

Sexual Harassment

APA Division of Psychology of Women Task Force

Hannah Lerman, President of Division 35 (the Division of Psychology of Women) of the APA, reports that they have completed their Task Force on Clinical Training and Practice which has particular significance for women. She feels the time is now ripe to take further action.

"The new knowledge about the psychology of women is not being systematically incorporated into the training experience of mental health professionals and women consumers are still in need of information about their interests within the mental health delivery system. The present task force found that many sets of recommendations about women and clinical issues have already been brought into being but that there has been little implementation of them within the APA structure and in clinical training and in service delivery. The lack of implementation within APA, within providers' personal and educational experiences and in consumers' awareness led the task force to recommend the establishment of a more centralized committee wherein clinical issues could be addressed for all women. It was envisioned that coordinated efforts and liaison relationships would become a base for advocacy within and outside APA as it proves necessary. Coordination would enable us to eliminate duplication of efforts on guidelines, consumer products, curriculum development and research and help insure that the new and growing knowledge about women could become systematically incorporated where it is most needed."

The first organizational meeting will be held at the APA Convention on August 24, in Los Angeles, from noon to 2 p.m. in the suite of the Association for Women and Psychology at the Biltmore Hotel. Copies of the report can be obtained from:

Barbara L. Chester, Chairperson
 Division 35, Committee on Clinical Training and Practice
 1065 Park Avenue, #27C
 New York, NY 10128

Sexual Harassment

In February of 1985 the CPA board of directors approved the Guidelines for the Elimination of Sexual Harassment developed by E. Sandra Byers and Dorothy Price of the University of New Brunswick. The document presents a definition of sexual harassment and specific guidelines intended to eliminate the types of behaviour highlighted by the definition. A number of case examples are provided with each guideline. Following are the definition and guidelines.

Definition:

Psychologists do not engage in or condone sexual harassment in their professional relationships with clients, supervisees, students, employees, colleagues, or research participants. (CPA Directory, 1984)

Sexual harassment includes either or both of the following:

1. the use of power or authority in an attempt to coerce another person to engage in or tolerate sexual activity; such uses include explicit or implicit threats of reprisal for noncompliance or promises of reward for compliance.
2. engaging in deliberate and/or repeated unsolicited sexually oriented comments, anecdotes, gestures, or touching if such behaviours: (a) are offensive and unwelcome (b) create an offensive, hostile or intimidating working environment; or, (c) can be expected to be harmful to the recipient.

Guideline 1: Psychologists do not engage in sexual harassment

Guideline 2: Psychologists do not condone the practice of sexual harassment

Guideline 3: Psychologists take responsible action when they suspect sexual harassment is occurring

Guideline 4: Settings employing psychologists should have procedures for dealing with allegations of sexual harassment

Some judicious advice concerning the issue of sexual harassment was given by Lorna P. Cammaert in a paper she presented to the Women in Psychology Special Interest Group, Psychologists' Association of Alberta, October 1985.

She states,

"I cannot emphasize enough that the Guidelines are useful but they are only the beginning. As women psychologists we have fought hard to get this far. Now we must continue the educational and ethical battle, albeit a little better armed, to ensure that women students in psychology, women clients, and women colleagues are eventually free of this type of oppression which makes it so difficult to achieve equality."

C.P.A. Documents of Interest to SWAP Members

CPA Code of Ethics - 1978 Revision
 ETHICAL STANDARDS OF PSYCHOLOGISTS \$1.00

Code de deontologie de la SCP - revise 1978
 DEONTOLOGIE PROFESSIONNELLE DES PSYCHOLOGUES \$1.00

REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON THE STATUS
 OF WOMEN IN CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY (WAND)
 Special Issue of the Canadian Psycho-
 logical Review, January 1977, Volume 18, No. 1 \$5.00

RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL SUR LE STATUT
 DE LA FEMME DANS LA PSYCHOLOGIE CANADIENNE (WAND)
 Edition speciale de la revue Psychologie
 canadienne, janvier 1977, volume 18, no. 1 \$5.00

GUIDELINES FOR THERAPY AND COUNSELLING
 WITH WOMEN - 1980 \$2.50

LIGNES DIRECTRICES POUR LA THERAPIE ET
 L'ORIENTATION DE LA FEMME - 1980 \$2.50

GUIDELINES FOR NON-SEXIST RESEARCH
 No French Translation \$2.00

ILLUSTRATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CPA
 GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF SEX BIAS AND
 SEX-FAIRNESS IN CAREER INTEREST INVENTORIES \$2.00
 No French Translation

CPA THERAPY AND COUNSELLING WITH WOMEN:
 A HANDBOOK OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS \$3.00
 No French Translation

A complete listing of available CPA documents can be had by writing to
 C.P.A., 558 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7N6.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Battered Woman Syndrome, by Lenore E. Walker, Ed.D., New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1984, 248 pp.

Battered Women and their Families, Intervention Strategies and Treatment Programs, edited by Albert R. Roberts, D.S.W., New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1984, 203 pp.

Reviewed by: Norma J. Profitt, Director Bryony House, Halifax, Nova Scotia

As a feminist and staff person in a shelter for battered women, one is constantly looking for recent research and material on battered women which will provide some insight and enable us to work more effectively with battered women and their children. Two recent books, The Battered Woman Syndrome by Lenore Walker, Volume 6 in the Springer Series Focus on Women, and Battered Women and their Families edited by Albert R. Roberts, Volume 1 in the Springer Series on Social Work, are worth reading as valuable contributions to the literature on violence against women.

The Battered Woman Syndrome is a report of the three year research project conducted by Walker at the Battered Woman Research Centre at Colorado Women's College in Denver. The study of 435 battered women's experiences examined many variables such as the women's perspective on their role in the family, abuse in the family of origin of the husband and wife, the women's relationships with others, and class, education, religion and race. Walker tests two of her theories: the learned helplessness theory and the cycle theory of violence. Walker reaches a number of conclusions: "that there are no specific personality traits which would suggest a victim-prone personality for women, although there may be an identifiable violence-prone personality for the men" (p. 7); and that "violence does not come from the interaction of the partners in the relationship, nor from the provocation caused by the irritating personality traits of the battered woman; but, rather, the violence comes from the batterers' learned behavioral responses" (p. 10). Walker also found that "batterers tend to be less educated than their wives, from a lower socio-economic class, and from a different ethnic, religious or racial group" (p. 11), and that men who are more traditional than their wives in their views on women's roles are at high risk of battering.

Walker, finding that some reported events in the battered women's past occurred with sufficient regularity, suggests a susceptibility factor that interferes with a battered woman's ability to stop the violence. While this suggestion coupled with the theory of learned helplessness may provide some explanation of why women remain in a battering relationship, Walker states that further study is necessary since the development of appropriate skills to stop being battered is more complex than simple, and often implausible, since in many cases leaving is the only avenue to safety. Feminists must challenge the contradictions in Walker's theories and ask some crucial questions at this point to clarify such concepts as susceptibility and helplessness. In this way we can avoid perpetuating the technique of blaming women for their own victimization and the consequent strategy of placing the burden of responsibility for change on women only. Feminists must also ensure that Walker's concepts are expanded to provide a more integrated analysis of battered women.

The second book, Battered Women and their Families, is a compilation of the most recent material in family violence intervention. It contains articles on intervention with battered women, batterers, and children from violent homes, research on battered women and children, and attempts to provide the helping professionals with knowledge, techniques and skills to guide them in their practice with battered women and their families. Although the book does not recognize that the women's movement was responsible for bringing wife abuse into the public eye, nor the work of women in shelters or their perspective, it does provide useful information on current intervention, services and programs for battered women and their families. These services are provided by professionals with a traditional treatment-focused approach. Two articles on the effects of violence on children were particularly useful in synthesizing available research and information on children from violent homes and elaborating on a program specifically designed for this group.

Thou Shalt Not be Aware: Society's Betrayal of the Child, by Alice Miller, New York: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 1984, 321 pp.

Reviewed by: Rosemarie Sampson, Ph.D., Psychology Department, Mount Saint Vincent University

During the past few years there have been a number of books written critically re-visiting Freud, e.g., Bettelheim's Freud and Man's Soul. Such books, not unlike present exegesis of the Bible, are trying to understand the societal context in which the author wrote. Miller, while acknowledging her indebtedness to Freud's "discoveries of the survival of childhood experiences in the adult unconsciousness and of the phenomenon of repression" (VII), systematically attacks an underlying premise of Freud's drive theory, -- that his patient's memories of being sexually molested as children were not memories of real events but merely fantasies. By not accepting the patient's words as a reflection of reality, the therapist takes the side of the "adult" and blames the "child" for what has been done to him or her. This denial only continues what Miller calls "poisonous pedagogy", based on the pedagogical commandment "thou shalt not be aware", and continuously victimizes the abused child. She advocates that the therapist must always regard him or herself as the advocate of the child in the patient -- the child who has been not yet able to speak.

She documents carefully Freud's abandonment of his trauma theory and consequently, the making of his drive theory more acceptable to his society. As well she sees limitations in the concept of the Oedipus complex in that it is so obviously tailored to fit male development. What she finds more puzzling is why it still survives.

This book is another of Miller's reflections on child-rearing. It is a translation from the German and the material presented might not be seen as the watershed that Ashley Montagu indicates on the fly leaf; however, the reader will find it informative though pedantic at times. I did find the latter chapters, those on Fairy Tales, Dreams and Kafka to be "add-on's". The "Afterword to the American Editor" and an appendix "Daughters are Breaking their Silence" were much better. A long read!

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BURNABY	BC V5A 1S6	OTTAWA	ON K2P 1S4	CALGARY	AB T2N 0C5
CPA006593 KORABIK DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	SWAP/J86 DR. KAREN	CPA071472 KORT 2148 W. 13TH AVE	SWAP/J86 BEVERLEY	CPA060145 KRISTIANSEN PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO	SWAP/J86 CONNIE M.
GUELPH	ON N1G 2W1	VANCOUVER	BC V6K 2S1	WATERLOO	ON N2L 3G2
CPA045015 KUIJT 1316-20 AVE., SOUTH	SWAP/J86 MS. J.D.	CPA077560 LABRICK 4478 JAMES ST.	SWAP/J86 ELISABETH	CPA069518 LAFRENIERE 33 KING ST APT 1014	SWAP/J86 KATHRYN
LETHBRIDGE	AB T1K 1E9	VANCOUVER	BC V5V 3J1	WESTON	ON M9N 3R7
CPA006924 LARSEN STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY	SWAP/J86 DR. CAROLYN C.	CPA050591 LAZERSON DAY HOUSE - HEALTH SC.CTR.HOSP. 2250 WEBBROOK CRES UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	SWAP/J86 JUDITH	CPA050880 LELAND 2608 REGINA AVENUE	SWAP/J86 DORIS EMMA
CALGARY	AB T2N 1N4	VANCOUVER	BC V6T 1E9	REGINA	SK S4S 0G5
CPA007161 LENZER DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	SWAP/J86 DR. IRMINGARD I.	CPA072413 LIBURD 7412 119 STREET	SWAP/J86 ROSEMARY	CPA000364 LIPS DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG	SWAP/J86 DR. HILARY M.
HALIFAX	NS B3H 3C3	EDMONTON	AB T6G 1W1	WINNIPEG	MB R3B 2E9
CPA058321 LONG 1988 W. 14TH	SWAP/J86 BONITA CLARICE	CPA007567 LUSSIER ECOLE DE PSYCHOLOGIE 651 CUMBERLAND	SWAP/J86 DR. MONIQUE L.	CPA048157 MACDONNELL 114 PROVOST ST, OFFICE 3,	SWAP/J86 MS M. JOAN.
VANCOUVER	BC V6J 2K2	OTTAWA	ON K1N 6N5	NEW GLASGOW	NS B2H 2P4
CPA059139 MACKEY-JAMIESON 1510 WEST 1ST AVE APT. 502	SWAP/J86 SUSAN DR.	CPA071480 MACLEAN 424 AVENUE D. WEST	SWAP/J86 LYNNE	CPA007690 MACLEAN HOLY ANGELS CONVENT P.O. BOX 1384	SWAP/J86 SISTER VIOLETTA
VANCOUVER	BC V6J 4S3	SASKATOON	SK S7M 1R4	SYDNEY	NS B1P 6K3
CPA059261 MALMO 9806-89 AVE.	SWAP/J86 CHERYL	CPA007864 MARSHALL 1397 HALIFAX PLACE	SWAP/J86 DR. JOAN M.	CPA075358 MC FARLANE DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIV. OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 2075 WEBBROOK MALL VANCOUVER	SWAP/J86 JESSICA ANN
EDMONTON	AB T6E 2S4	BURLINGTON	ON L7S 1J7	VANCOUVER	BC V6T 1W5
CPA051516 MCCARRON 1003 - 2121 15 AVE	SWAP/J86 MARY LAURA	CPA040147 MCMULLEN DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	SWAP/J86 MS LINDA M.	CPA054601 MERRILL APT. 6 1421 MAPLE ST.	SWAP/J86 LESLY I.
REGINA	SK S4P 1A1	SASKATOON	SK S7N 0W0	VANCOUVER	BC V6J 3S1
CPA071852 MEYERS 171 CHURCH STREET	SWAP/J86 SUSAN	CPA067314 MIKOLASKI 510 OLD WONDERLAND RD.	SWAP/J86 MS. MARITSA	CPA008557 MILLER 23 PIPER DRIVE	SWAP/J86 JOIE M.
BROCKVILLE	ON K6V 3Y4	LONDON	ON N6K 1L6	RED DEER	AB T4P 1H5
CPA008565 MILLS 3960 CHERRILEE CRESCENT	SWAP/J86 MRS. OPAL E.	CPA072454 NADLER 4436 VALMONT PLACE	SWAP/J86 MARIAN ANNE	CPA041533 NATHAN 38 SEYMOUR AVE.	SWAP/J86 DR. KATALIN A.K.
VICTORIA	BC V8N 1R9	VICTORIA	BC V8N 5R6	NEPEAN	ON K2E 6P2
CPA055350 NELSON-WERNICK 10781 N.W. 40TH STREET	SWAP/J86 ELEANOR DR.	CPA076596 NEWMAN 100 BAIN AVE # 8 THE ABERDEENS	SWAP/J86 FRANCES	CPA058354 PASQUALI MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES # 4 HOSPITAL ROAD	SWAP/J86 DR. PAULA E.
SUNRISE U.S.A.	FL 33321	TORONTO	ON M4K 1E8	WHITEHORSE	YK Y1A 4H8

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CPA009597 PETERSON 41 APPLETON AVE., TORONTO ON M6E 3A4	SWAP/J86 DR. REBECCA LOUI	CPA009613 PETTIFOR 2731 CRAWFORD RD. N.W. CALGARY AB T2L 1C9	SWAP/J86 DR. JEAN L.	CPA076620 PILON 664 CLARKE AVE. OTTAWA ON K1K 0Y3	SWAP/J86 DANIEL
CPA041780 PINKUS 290-100 ALEXIS NIHON BLVD ST. LAURENT PQ H4M 2N7	SWAP/J86 DR. JOAN	CPA066530 PLENGE OKANAGAN COLLEGE 1000 KLO RD KELOWNA BC V1Y 4X8	SWAP/J86 VIVIANN C.	CPA072785 POLVI #4-112-110TH STREET SASKATOON SK S7N 1R9	SWAP/J86 NATALIE
CPA063107 POPHAM 1173 OXFORD ST VICTORIA BC V8V 2V2	SWAP/J86 LORNA JANE	CPA050245 POULIN DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ON K7L 3N6	SWAP/J86 CARMEN	CPA065383 PRICE 3 BONIFACE AVE. REXBALD ON M9W 1T5	SWAP/J86 HOLLY A.
CPA009993 PYKE DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY YORK UNIVERSITY 4700 KEELE ST. DOWNSVIEW ON M3J 1P3	SWAP/J86 DR. SANDRA W.	CPA051888 RADTKE DEPT OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY 2500 UNIVERSITY DRIVE N.W. CALGARY AB T2N 1N4	SWAP/J86 H. LORRAINE	CPA058743 REIFFER 307 - 812 - 14 AVE. S.W. CALGARY AB T2R 0N6	SWAP/J86 LINDA IRENE
CPA015263 RENWICK 1569 KINGS ROAD SYDNEY RIVER NS B1S 1E8	SWAP/J86 MS REBECCA M.	CPA038877 RICKS 5261 DELMONTE AVE. VICTORIA BC V8Y 1X3	SWAP/J86 DR. FRANCES A.	CPA037044 RIVARD 820 RUE STUART OUTREMONT PQ H2V 3H6	SWAP/J86 MS ELIANE
CPA061564 ROBENS 4047 WEST 18TH AVENUE VANCOUVER BC V6S 1B9	SWAP/J86 ANNELIESE M. DR.	CPA058081 ROY 3441 WASCANA ST REGINA SK S4S 2H2	SWAP/J86 DR. JOAN MAUREEN	CPA061929 RUDDY 59 SUNTREE LANE OKOTOKS AB	SWAP/J86 SANDI-GOULDIE
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CPA078121 SEARS P.O. BOX 214 SHELBURNE SHELBURNE CO NS B0T 1W0	SWAP/J86 HEATHER ANN	CPA050823 SIMPSON 6556 RICHER STREET ORLEANS ON K1C 3G4	SWAP/J86 SUZANNE PATRICIA	CPA043539 SKERRY PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY 1455 DE MAISONNEUVE WEST MONTREAL PQ H3G 1M8	SWAP/J86 SHELAGH A.
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CPA013722 YU DEPT. OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY MEMORIAL UNIV. OF Nfld ST. JOHN'S	SWAP/J86 DR. MIRIAM NF A1B 3X8	CPA055913 LAIDLAW 1559 LE MARCHANT ST. HALIFAX	DR. TONI ANN NS B3H 3R2		

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P O S I T I O N A V A I L A B L E

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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 Toronto, Ontario, June 19, 20, 21, 1986. 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:

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