

NEWSLETTER

OF THE CPA/SCP



SECTION ON WOMEN & PSYCHOLOGY
SECTION : FEMMES ET PSYCHOLOGIE

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EDITORS' MESSAGES

THE EDITORS GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE GENEROUS FINANCIAL SUPPORT GIVEN FOR THE NEWSLETTER BY DEAN NANCY SHEEHAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We would like to remind all non-SWAP subscribers to the Newsletter to maintain their subscriptions up-to-date by sending \$5.00 per year to remain on the mailing list. Those interested in joining SWAP and receiving the Newsletter may write to the Canadian Psychological Association, 558 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 7N6 for information. CPA members are also reminded to keep up their memberships to SWAP.

Please note that the deadline for reports, announcements, news, etc. for the May Newsletter is April 17, 1988. We welcome information and articles which would be of interest to our readers in either official language. Send submissions to your provincial representative or to:

Lorette Woolsey & Carol Wilson
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On aimerait rappeler à tous les abonnées 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, Canada, K1N 7N6, pour des renseignements. On aimerait aussi rappeler aux membres du SCP des se réabonner a SFP.

Remarquez s'il vous plait la date limite pour les rapports, les annonces, les nouvelles, etc. Pour le bulletin de mai la date limite est le 7 mai, 1988. On invite de l'information et des articles qui seraient d'un intérêt à nos lecteurs. Ceci comprend des soumissions en français.

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SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY

Welcome back from your holidays. I hope that they were just what you expected - that the skiers got snow and the skiers got snow and the skiers got snow

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COORDINATOR'S MESSAGE.

Welcome back from your holidays. I hope that they were just what you expected - that the skiers got snow and the swimmers got sun.

There are several issues I would like to address, and I would appreciate your feedback on these topics. The first one has to do with the reorganization of CPA. As some of you probably know, the executive of CPA has discussed a redirection for the association. They had suggested that the Applied Division and the Experimental Division be regrouped into the division of Scientific Affairs and/or the division of Professional Affairs. They stated that this should lead to better representation of the membership. In the summer edition of the Applied Division's newsletter, the section of Industrial and Organizational Psychology criticized the new reorganization idea because, as they suggested, most I/O psychologists follow a scientific-practitioner model. Thus with the new model that has been proposed by CPA, their members would have a difficult time trying to decide what division they should belong to. The I/O section therefore suggested a third model in order to alleviate some of the problems that plague the other two. They indicated that CPA "should be organized into three conferences: (1) the Conference for Human Service Psychology; (2) the Conference for Scientific and Academic Psychology; and (3) the Conference for Scientific and Practitioner Psychology. Each conference would be governed by a co-ordinating committee with representation from all sections under its jurisdiction" (Applied Psychology Newsletter, Summer, 1987).

I believe that SWAP would have a problem with the above idea, since our members come from such varied backgrounds that our section would not know which conference to join. Perhaps for this and other reasons, the board decided to allow the two divisions to remain as is and to look at what new structures may emerge within these divisions. If anyone has any thoughts about the reorganization of the divisions, they should send their ideas to the division chairs - Dr. Margaret Kiely for the Applied Division, and Dr. Brian Kolb for the Experimental Division. Everyone's input is important and if we do not take the time to let our views be known, we have little right to say that our organization is not representing us.

In response to the issue that only one of last year's invited speakers at the CPA convention was female, I have submitted a list of fifteen names for that honour at the 1988 convention. I would like to thank those people who sent in the names of potential speakers. It is important that women be seen as competent professionals in their fields and that can only be done if we keep submitting names for different kinds of honours, such as invited speaker, fellows and distinguished psychologist awards.

It is also important that female psychologists submit their research for presentation at either the SWAP Institute or the CPA Convention. I would also urge you to encourage your female students to do the same. The SWAP Institute is an especially good forum for students and young researchers to present the work that signals the beginning of their new careers.

Another issue I would like to put forward is one previously discussed at CPA. It concerns the two new DSM III diagnostic categories of PMS and self-defeating personality disorder. Let me illustrate the gravity of the situation with two examples I have come across in the last three months. One is an anecdote, and the other is a book title that I have found. The first situation concerned one of my female students in my Women and Management class who was asked in a job interview if she suffered from PMS. Can you imagine what would have happened if she had answered in the affirmative? More important that what she answered is the fact that the question was even in the interviewer's mind! As we know, women have begun to make a few inroads into management but have not really made it into upper management, i.e., policy-making positions. With the idea that an exaggeration of a normal female function makes one mentally ill, women cannot expect to attain executive positions or be allowed to accomplish all their goals.

The second illustration is a book that I came across called "The Psychiatric Implications of Menstruation", by Judith Gold. The chapters include headings such as "Premenstrual Syndrome: A New Defense?", and "Menstrual Disorder and Anorexia Nervosa". I puzzle over the difference between this diagnosis and Hippocrates' notion that depression in women was caused by a wandering uterus. In two thousand years "we have come a long way!"

Similarly, the creation of a diagnostic category labelled "self-defeating personality" simply reinforces Freud's notion of the masochistic nature of women. Since many of the diagnoses in the DSM III are thought to be biologically based, this supports Freud's idea that masochism is an integral part of the feminine make-up. Women and female psychoanalysts have been trying for years to dispel this idea because it indirectly excuses the actions of the perpetrator in cases of abuse. This diagnosis suggests that women have a need to be masochistic and that masochism is the only reason they remain in abusive relationships.

These two new categories bring into question the issue of the use of DSM III for psychiatric evaluation. There has been an abundance of literature illustrating how the psychiatric establishment has been used to hurt women. Diagnosis is a large part of psychiatric practice and there is evidence that

most women are labelled mentally ill with a functional diagnosis rather than an organic one, - for example: a diagnosis of depression as opposed to a diagnosis of organic brain syndrome. I would like people's feedback concerning the DSM III. Please send me your opinions on the following questions care of the McGill Counselling Service, 3637 Peel Street, Room 301, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X1.

1. Would you like to see the DSM III abolished? If your answer is yes, what if anything would you like to see replace it? If your answer is no, would you like to see it revised, and if so, how?
2. Do you use the DSM III in your practice at present? If your answer is yes, in what ways do you find it useful and in what ways do you not find it useful? If your answer is no, why not, and what do you use if anything, instead?

I hope those of you who work in a clinical setting will take the time to answer some of these questions so that CPA may take a stand on the issue. Since diagnosis in general and the DSM III revised in particular seem to be more detrimental to women than to men, it would seem to our benefit to make our views known about the future of this manual. For too long, women have been silent and have had to pay the consequences of that silence. It is time that we begin to speak up and take control of our situation.

Happy New Year!

Rhona Steinberg, Ph.D.
SWAP Co-ordinator

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 February 29, 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

SWAP STUDENT PAPER AWARD

In keeping with its goals of advancing the place of women in psychology and of promoting psychological research of special relevance to women, the Section of women and Psychology will offer a \$500 student paper award this year. The award will go to the best paper submitted to the CPA Annual Convention which advances psychological knowledge about issues of particular concern to women.

Submissions may be in French or English. Papers co-authored with another student or faculty member are acceptable, but the research must be primarily that of the applicant who must be first author.

Interested students should submit a copy of the abstract which they have submitted to the Experimental or Applied Division of CPA, as well as a three-page summary of their paper. If any of the authors are not students, this should be indicated. Submissions must be received no later than April 30, 1988. In May, a short list of applicants will be invited to submit their complete papers for selection. Selection at both stages will be by blind review, and selection criteria will include the following:

1. scientific excellence
2. significant contribution to psychological knowledge
3. absence of sexism
4. clear and effective writing style.

Students submitting papers for consideration for the award will automatically be considered for a SWAP Travel Bursary.

Address inquiries and submissions to:

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1987 SWAP INSTITUTE - ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

ENHANCING SELF-ESTEEM IN FEMINIST THERAPY WITH WOMEN

Maria Eriksen, Rosemary Liburd, Cheryl Malmo, Margaret Webb

Low self-esteem is a common problem which women bring to therapy. There are many factors which contribute to this state and many ways in which low self-esteem is expressed. The devaluing of women in our society is frequently a contributing factor to low self-esteem. Women's socialization is another key factor. In this context we are taught to place others' needs first, nurture others without due regard for self-nurturing and, thus, to gain an identity through others. This generally encourages an unhealthy dependency and diminishes self-worth. A primary therapeutic issue, then, is how women can concomitantly develop healthy relationships that are also essential to their growth and well being.

Four feminist therapists discussed how they work in therapy in specific ways to develop self-esteem in their clients. The discussion proceeded as follows:

1. Within traditional developmental theories, women's problems of self-esteem were explained on the basis of their greater difficulty separating from their same-sex parent and achieving individuation. More recently, self-in-relation theory (Kaplan, 1985) has re-interpreted women's needs for relational bonds and suggests that, rather than hindering women's self-improvement, connectedness to others is vital to the development of self-concept and self-esteem. A brief outline of self-in-relation theory was presented. The ways in which the connectedness offered within feminist therapy can be used to promote clients' self-awareness and growth was discussed.

2. Depression in women is frequently a presenting problem in therapy. A feminist consciousness of how the context of women's lives effects their psychological and emotional states has clarified the relationship between depression and low self-esteem. Specific cognitive and behavioural strategies which can be used to enhance self-esteem were described.

3. Hypnosis is a natural state of consciousness or awareness in which much healing work can take place. In a state of hypnosis a client has access to memories (feelings, images, thoughts, interpretations) which may be otherwise repressed. How hypnosis can be used to determine the roots of problems, release suppressed feelings, correct negative interpretations, re-socialize, affirm self-worth and build self-esteem was the focus of this presentation. Examples were given to illustrate various applications of hypnosis in therapy within a feminist context.

4. Within the context of recognizing the equal importance of relational bonds and self-autonomy, many of women's experiences need to be re-evaluated and re-framed. The use of re-framing as a therapeutic modality was discussed as a way of enhancing women's self-esteem and personal sense of power. A case study was used to demonstrate this approach.

Kaplan, A. (1985). Female or male therapists for women patients: New formulations. Psychiatry, 48, 111-121.

MINORITY WOMEN'S SELF-ESTEEM

Friendships of lesbian and heterosexual women

P. Henderson and L.K. Woolsey

Studies of the lesbian experience frequently have focused on pathology and on the marginal status of the lesbian woman. The result is an emphasis on the differences between lesbians and other women. Such divisions may contribute to lowered self-esteem and a sense of personal powerlessness in lesbian women. Further, differing theoretical perspectives (Bernard, 1976, 1981; Lipman-Blumen, 1976) on women's same-gender social bonds lead to opposite predictions regarding the relative strength of lesbian and heterosexual women's friendships.

This study explored the relationship between sexual preference and friendship amongst lesbian and heterosexual feminist women. Seventy respondents, 35 heterosexual and 35 lesbian women between the ages of 20 and 40 participated. Respondents were initially screened by the use of Feminist Identification Rating Scale, and included in the study if they rated themselves at 7 or higher on a scale of 1 to 10. They were then administered the Personal Data Sheet (Lustig, 1982), The Close Friendship Scale (Frum, 1979), and the Social Provisions Scale (Cutrons, 1982). This was an ex post facto comparison study with one independent variable (sexual preference) and twelve dependent variables which were the twelve subscales on the instruments. The data were analyzed by means of analysis of variance and chi-square techniques. The main conclusions of this study were:

1. There is no evidence to suggest a relationship between the qualities of close friendship and sexual preference.
2. There is no evidence to suggest a relationship between the relational provisions of close relationship and sexual preference.

3. There is evidence which suggests that feminist women tend to experience their close friendships similarly, regardless of sexual preference.

Inspection of the means implied that the difference really was trivial as well as statistically non-significant--the means of lesbian and heterosexual women were virtually identical. There was no indication that Type II error was at work here. The findings of the study support an approach to understanding lesbian women which focuses on the similarities between lesbian and heterosexual women. The study contributes to the process of normalizing the lesbian experience, thus contributing to the empowerment and self-esteem of lesbian women.

The Immigrant Hispanic Women in North America: Issues related to self-esteem and locus of control and its parallel to the Canadian Perspective.

Reina Juerez and Rhona Steinberg

A recent interest has flourished in North America related to minority-status women. This paper examines in particular the experience of Hispanic Immigrant Women: the stresses and processes of adaptation as they emerge in a different culture. Special attention is paid to the relationship between self-esteem and locus of control and their effects on the subsequent functioning of immigrant women. This paper attempts to contribute to the knowledge base existing on the psychology of women in general and the experience of minority-status women in particular. It also attempts to present a model that can be applied to the experiences of immigrants in Canada.

The presentation begins by defining what contributes to the development of self-esteem and locus of control of the Hispanic Woman through her developmental stages as she is born and raised in a Latin country. It describes the processes that these women go through as they immigrate to the U.S.A. or Canada, which varies according to the reasons the women chose or were forced to leave their country, i.e., economical refuge, political asylum, etc. There is also some discussion on the similarities and differences that immigrant women of other ethnic and cultural backgrounds face as they live in Canada. Theories and models of learned helplessness, attributional styles, and cognition explain the adaptational process and the fluctuations in self-esteem and control. Finally, therapeutic variables such as assessment, intervention, and strategies for change are considered.

The purpose of this presentation is to encourage the mental health professional to examine and become more aware of his/her own personal thoughts, feelings, and biased expectations, as well as to add to the mental health professional's knowledge of therapeutic strategies for these groups.

Age, feelings about appearance and self-esteem in women

Elizabeth Miles

This exploratory study sought to investigate age differences in satisfaction with appearance and feelings of attractiveness in women, and to examine the relationship of these two variables with self-esteem and life satisfaction. In addition, how comparisons to others affect women's feelings about their own appearance was explored.

Because women are valued for their physical appearance more so than men, it is often assumed that the negative consequences of aging are greater for women. Yet there is little evidence that older women are less satisfied with themselves and their lives than are younger women.

Reference group theory and the related concepts of social and temporal comparisons have been utilized by self-esteem theorists to help explain how individuals defend their self esteem against potential threats. These concepts have also provided an explanation as to why people who appear to differ on objective indicators of life situation, do not necessarily differ on subjective ratings of life satisfaction. They may also help explain how women adapt to the changes in appearance which accompany increasing age in a society such as ours which tends to equate beauty with youth.

One hundred and ten women of three different age groups -- young, middle, and old, ranging in age from 25 to 77 years -- completed measures of self-esteem, life satisfaction, feelings of attractiveness to others, worry about attractiveness to males, and satisfaction with appearance. Measures of the background variables of health and activity level were also completed. In addition, a Comparisons of Appearance Scale, developed for this study, was included in an attempt to determine how comparisons to others might make women feel about their own appearance.

Multiple analyses of variance revealed no significant age group differences on the mean scores of any of the appearance-related variables. The women in the old and middle-age groups apparently felt as attractive to others and as satisfied with their appearance as did those in the young group. Pearson correlation and multiple regression analyses showed, however, that the relationships between self-esteem and life satisfaction and the other variables differed among the three age groups. The results do not provide strong evidence that the use of comparisons help women adapt to age-related changes in appearance. There were indications that as women grow older they place less emphasis upon physical appearance as a factor relating to their feelings of attractiveness to others.

SITUATIONAL DETERMINANTS OF SELF-ESTEEM

Styles of competence expression in women of high and low self-esteem

Dorcas Susan Butt and Elizabeth Tench

Quinlan and Janis' self-esteem scale was used to divide 158 university participants into a high and a low self-esteem group. These two groups were compared on a variety of competence indexes which represented very different methods of measurement. The high self-esteem group rated themselves more highly on all questionnaire measures of competence. They reported fewer nervous and physical symptoms, a higher level of sport performance and a willingness to accept competition in sport. Some of the most profound differences occurred on professed enjoyment of and choices of leisure activities and enjoyment of life. These different styles of competence were elaborated upon. Academic achievement (as measured by grades) showed no association with feelings of self-esteem.

In conclusion, we consider two alternative implications of the results. Should women of lower reported self-esteem, who may be inherently different (than their more robust counterparts) and carry strengths (such as more accurate perception and the capacity for critical self-reflection), be learned from and supported? Or should we examine more closely the socialization of such critical self-perceptions with the object of encouraging more homogeneous levels of high self-esteem and competence expression? Such issues form the core of a major controversy in studies on the psychology of women.

Situational determinants of self-esteem and control in juveniles who prostitute

Ray Edney

Juvenile prostitution has become a major concern in North America over the past decade. In this paper I review the literature on causes of prostitution. I argue that social-structural factors systematically restrict and delimit girls' and women's access to self-esteem and control in our society. These factors affect self-esteem and control in young girls who prostitute.

Three main theoretical approaches have been developed to explain causes of prostitution. Psychoanalytic theories search for unconscious motivations and developmental concerns which locate the problem within the individual. Conscious theories are those motivations or reasons which prostitutes cite. Situational theories examine social-structural factors which are present in the lives of juveniles who prostitute. Situational events, which reflect social-structural factors, affect the individual at the intra-psychic level.

A number of situational factors and events may delimit and erode the young girl's sense of self-esteem and agency, or control over life events. By examining the issues of control and self-esteem through the framework of Learned Helplessness Theory, I attempt to show how situational factors and events impact the individual and restrict her choices and means of survival in our society. In this paper I argue that by restricting and delimiting girls' and women's access to self-esteem and control, Western society in fact permits and perpetuates the social phenomenon of prostitution.

An evaluation of the adequacy of cognitive behavioral theories and treatments of depression for understanding depression in women

Janet M. Stoppard

A well-established epidemiological finding is that rates of depression are higher in women than in men. It follows, therefore, that one requirement for judging the adequacy of theories of depression is that such theories also should be able to account for the predominance of women among those who become depressed. Models of depression developed within a cognitive-behavioral perspective currently inform much of the current research and therapy approaches to depression. The following cognitive-behavioral models are receiving particular attention as offering promising directions for understanding depression.

1. Beck's cognitive distortion model
2. Seligman's learned helplessness model
3. Lewinsohn's social reinforcement model
4. A recently proposed interpersonal problem-solving model.

In general, these theories posit some type of cognitive or behavioral "deficit" as the central feature of depression. More specifically, these models hypothesize that such deficits act as vulnerability factors that play a causal role in the onset of depression. If they are to account for sex differences in depression, a necessary requirement is that a sex difference also should exist on the vulnerability factor(s) hypothesized by each model. To date, however, there is little evidence for the existence of such sex differences. Where relevant research has been conducted, the finding is that men, rather than women, are more likely to show such "deficits". It is argued that claims regarding the validity and generality of these models are exaggerated and, more importantly, they incorporate implicit androcentric biases in their assumptions about the nature of depressogenic vulnerability

factors. As a consequence, these theories indirectly serve to perpetuate demeaning stereotypes of women.

The fact that women predominate among those receiving treatment for depression raises concerns about the impact on women of therapy approaches based on deficit models of depression. Cognitive-behavioral therapies for depression focus on remedying deficits presumed to underlie depression and, therefore, may foster "victim-blaming" beliefs in participants. More generally, while cognitive-behavioral therapies may ameliorate an existing depressive state, they do little to help women understand their depressions or to prevent the continuing high rates of depression among women.

It is concluded that research and therapy within prevailing cognitive-behavioral paradigms of depression is counter-productive for addressing the problem of depression in women. Models of depression being developed by feminist theorists and therapists are considered potentially more promising than those currently dominating the field.

EMPLOYMENT AND CAREER ISSUES FOR WOMEN

An empowering model for the career counselling of women

Sharon D. Crozier

This paper presentation will focus on Donald Super's (1980) life-span, life-space approach to career development; recent research on the life-styles of Canadian women; and the implications of this model for empowering women in their career development process.

Over the past century, theories of vocation/career development have been based on research with men, incorporating the underlying assumption that work is central in an individual's life. These theories have proven inappropriate for women. Fitzgerald and Crites (1980) noted that "the recent explosion of interest in women and work has highlighted the long standing lacunae in our knowledge of the career psychology of women" (p.44). This decade though has seen a switch in attention to the issues of female career development (Tinsley & Heesacker, 1984). Recently, theories of vocational/career development have been moving towards a multidimensional, dynamic perspective of career development across the life-span and within the life-space.

Super (1980) has recently expanded his established career theory by embedding the process of career development within a model of human development. An individual's career is conceptualized as a constellation of interacting and varying life roles, where the importance of life roles waxes

and wanes depending upon the individual's life stage. Super's formulation includes the nine major life roles of child, student, homemaker, parent, spouse, worker, citizen, leisurite, and pensioner.

The Life Roles Inventory, an instrument designed in an international study, is based upon Super's theory. The Salience section of the Life Roles Inventory allows for the determination of an individual's commitment, participation, and value expectations in five major life roles. Recent Canadian research provides information on the importance of various life roles to women (Crozier, 1986; Fitzsimmons, Macnab & Casserly, 1985; Madill, 1985).

An expanded model of careers which considers various life roles and the resultant life-styles provides a conceptualization that can incorporate the complex and heterogeneous patterns of female careers (Brooks, 1984; Osipow, 1983; Richardson, 1979). Super's life-span, life-space approach offers women and counsellors of women more power to conceptualize their lives in varying combinations of salient life roles, whatever may be appropriate for the individual. The model recognizes and facilitates the examination of the multifaceted life-styles of women. The presentation will elaborate on the utilization of the model to empower women to establish life-styles which are suitable for them.

Brooks, L. (1984). Counseling special groups: Women and ethnic minorities. In D. Brown, L. Brooks, and Associates (Eds.), Career choice and development (pp. 355-368). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

Crozier, S.D. (1986). The life roles of teachers. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.

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The relationship of job involvement and sex-role identity to women's job stress and job satisfaction

Margaret H. Penn

While job stress has been extensively studied for approximately two decades little attention has been paid to the effect of individual differences, especially gender differences, on perceptions of stress. Likewise, the impact of stress on women's job satisfaction has had limited empirical investigation. As women have increased their participation in the labor force it has become apparent that more needs to be known whether the effects of stress are similar to or different from those of men.

Increased knowledge is required about two factors which may mediate the stress experience for working women, specifically job involvement and sex-role identity. Job involvement is conceptualized as psychological identification with work; i.e., work is an important part of the individual's self concept. Sex-role identity describes the extent of an individual's identification with the socially ascribed sex-role definition.

Sex-role identity and job involvement have not been jointly investigated in any published studies pertaining to women's job stress. This study focused on identifying to what extent perceptions of stress are mediated by job involvement and sex-role identity. In addition, an attempt was made to replicate previous findings on the positive relationship between women's job satisfaction and job involvement, and the negative relationship between job stress and job satisfaction.

A random sample of 363 women representing managerial, professional and hourly employees, all of whom were employed in a multi-national Minneapolis-based corporation, were the subjects. The findings indicated that while job involvement was not associated with job stress it was related to sex-role identity. There was a relationship between sex-role identity and job stress and between sex-role identity and job satisfaction. Findings from previous studies that job stress is negatively associated with job

satisfaction were replicated in the present study. Specific demographic characters such as age, level of education and rank in the organization were also examined for their relationships to the psychological variables. The implications of the findings for women employed in large, modern corporations are discussed.

Stuck or moving? Career counselling for women

Sharon E. Kahn

Theoreticians and practitioners are broadening career development theories and models of career counselling to include gender similarities and social interaction. Interest in women who work outside the home now emphasizes the interface of work and family roles in development. An encompassing framework for my interest in women and work is the belief that most women are actively balancing work and family roles regardless of marital, parental, or employment status. I am particularly interested in counselling interventions to improve women's career choices.

As a part of a large study, we conducted interviews with twenty women who had been unemployed and sought vocational counselling services two years earlier. At the time of interviewing, all of the women were working outside the home. We wanted to know how these women viewed their present situations and what some of their plans were for the future.

We were directed in this study by the sociopsychological model of work behavior developed by Astin (1984). Her model identifies the influence of both socialization and structural factors, that is, a women's choice and behavior depends upon early family and societal influences as well as the changing opportunities in her environment such as available jobs, job requirements, family structure, or reproductive technology. We developed an instrument to describe the positive and negative influence of opportunity structures in these women's lives. In addition, we used a measure of self-esteem, and we asked the women to tell us whether they felt they were stuck or moving and what helped or hindered momentum in their lives.

The explanatory models used in career counselling with women, the interview study conducted with twenty women who had found employment outside the home within the past two years, and implications for research and practice in career counselling for women are described.

SELF ESTEEM AND EMPOWERMENT WITHOUT GUILT: A WORKSHOP

Jean L. Pettifor

Although advances have been made for more egalitarian gender roles in our society, women still face personal dilemmas in making choices, and also face threats to their self esteem from the judgemental attitudes of others. The workshop begins with a review of self affirming values basic to the personal psychology of success and empowerment.

The role of guilt as a means for the more powerful to control the more vulnerable is discussed from a variety of perspectives from parenting to electioneering. External blame is more easily internalized as guilt when women are still uncertain of the worthiness of themselves and their roles, and there is a perceived polarization of what is good and what is bad. The destructive power of guilt varies from mild feelings of little worth, little power and little hope to the desperation of suicidal depression.

Vignettes illustrating common situations which promote women's burden of guilt are presented for discussion and the following characteristics are identified.

- guilt promotion is common for all ages and settings;
- a woman's personal value is questioned for not taking sufficient responsibility for others;
- the focus is narrow, concrete, behavioral and moralistic;
- with two behavioral options, neither is likely to support self esteem and empowerment - a no-win situation;
- pressure to constrict conceptual thinking, creativity, and problem solving is strong.

Attitude questionnaires, the video tape "Therapist-Client Relationships: Power, Dependency, and Sexual Issues", and the CPA and APA Guidelines for Therapy with Women are reviewed.

By this time, the participants will have freed themselves from the constriction and anger of the guilt promoting material. Problem solving is

required in real life situations; hopefully is based on values of respect, caring and integrity in human relationships; hopefully, involves creativity and choices in meeting the needs of the people directly involved. Women do not agree on how each situation should be solved, but they do show greater confidence in making personal decisions and knowing the reasons for different choices. The new Code of Ethics for Canadian psychologists provides steps for ethical decision making which basically describe what the workshop participants have already experienced.

The workshop finishes with a summary of values, or guidelines for managing guilt, and an early alert warning. When you are beginning to feel constricted, guilty, worthless, helpless, and hopeless, put on the brakes and look for the bigger creative thinking which can maintain your self-esteem and empowerment.

PROCESS ISSUES IN FEMINIST THERAPY

The politics of touch in psychotherapy: An examination of non-erotic contact between therapists and clients

Janet O. Scalzo

Several surveys of psychotherapists indicate that approximately 5% to 10% of clinicians engage in sexual intimacies with their clients. Whereas sexual contact with clients is explicitly prohibited for psychologists no such clear direction is available regarding the occurrence of non-erotic touch in psychotherapy.

Convergent evidence exists that clients experience negative consequences as a result of sexual contact with their therapists despite isolated claims to the contrary. An exploration of therapists' motivations underlying their use of non-erotic touch with clients is warranted to ensure that a subtle form of sexual or political exploitation does not occur in the guise of therapeutic benefit.

The therapeutic aspects of non-erotic touch have been explored, particularly by Mintz (1969). She delineated several potential rationales for the use of non-erotic touch in therapy, which included: conveying a sense of being accepted; conveying a sense of reality; and as a corrective emotional experience. It should be noted that such rationales have also been offered by clinicians who engage in sexual intimacies with clients. Thus, the benefits and limits of non-erotic touch remain poorly defined.

This paper explores current perceptions of the value of therapeutic touch. Both the extant literature and interview data from psychotherapists practicing

in the Lower Mainland are presented. Out of this exploration, some "guiding principles" with which clinicians (especially novice psychotherapists) can clarify their motivations for using or avoiding non-erotic touch with clients are offered.

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Child abuse and parental self-esteem: A consequence of childhood history or adult experiences?

Lesley A. Joy and Meredith M. Kimball

One correlate of child abuse frequently quoted in the literature is a low level of self-esteem exhibited by women who have physically and/or emotionally abused their children, either passively or actively. Consequently, improving the self-esteem of this population is often a primary focus of intervention programs. A high proportion of women who abuse, however, were also abused as children. Thus, the question arises, is the low level of self-esteem found among women identified as abusive a function of being labelled abusive or a function of their childhood experiences and their childhood relationships with parents?

The present study involved four groups of mothers: those with a history of physical/emotional abuse as children, who were either maltreating or not maltreating their own children; and mothers without a history of abuse who were either maltreating or not maltreating their own children. The purpose of the study was to examine the interaction of childhood experiences with current parenting status on five factors associated with child maltreatment. Specifically, the mothers were compared on their level of self-esteem, perception of their children, level of perceived negative stress during the previous two years, amount of supportiveness offered by their social networks and their potential for abuse.

The results indicated that the two groups of mothers who had been abused, in comparison with the mothers who had not been abused, had significantly lower self-esteem and a higher potential for abuse. Surprisingly, there was no difference in self-esteem nor in potential for abuse between the two groups of abusing and the two groups of non-abusing mothers. Therefore, self-esteem appeared to be more a function of childhood relationships with parents than a function of current parenting status. The validity of the child abuse potential measure for labeling parents at risk for abuse was questioned given that it differentiated the groups by history but not by parenting status.

Transference, moral issues and the feminist therapist

Bonnelle Lewis Strickling

As feminist therapists with our women clients, we are faced with a task that requires the consideration of important issues in connection with transference and moral responsibility. The kinds of psychological difficulties that can both be observed in the therapeutic setting and inferred by connecting the work of such theorists as Nancy Chodorow, Carol Gilligan, Alice Miller and Sylvia Brinton Perera, who emphasize the difficulties women have with individuation and developing a strong and confident sense of self, with what we already know about the vulnerability to victimization that is connected to such difficulties, suggests that the attitude of the feminist therapist to her client may be especially important. First, a diminished sense of self, the strong probability of previous experience of invalidation and/or victimization together with the connected tendency to blame oneself rather than the other when something goes wrong, gives the therapist many opportunities for undisturbed obliviousness and self-deception about her own sensitivity and effectiveness. Further, should the therapist happen to be someone with a strong interest in and grasp of psychological theory, and/or someone who is in the process of constructing a theory of her own, she can be extremely intellectually intimidating and therefore have increased opportunities to invalidate the client's experience in the name of theory. Finally, since it is clear that the gender roles that women have been expected to take on have been extremely damaging and at the same time other models have not clearly emerged to take their place, the therapist is in an unusually powerful position as a role model. Therefore, it is crucial for the feminist therapist to cultivate awareness of these possibilities, a sense of responsibility in dealing with them, and to formulate a moral position that will take account of the power to do good and the special temptations to abuse that power that is inherent in such a situation. In this paper I will argue, first, that we must pay particular attention not only to transference but also to counter-transference as both potentially dangerous and potentially enlightening. Second, I will argue that the moral attitudes implied in Sarah Ruddick's paper "Maternal Thinking" and Nell Noddings' book On Caring can be illuminating not only as a guide to the moral virtues needed for feminist therapists but also suggest psychological attitudes which both counteract the kind of moral failure connected with increased opportunities for power and can support the development of other psychological attitudes helpful to the therapeutic process.

PAIN AND VICTIMIZATION

Pain is a feminist issue: The management of chronic pain in women

Susan Mackey-Jamieson

This presentation discusses the issues of chronic pain in women, issues

which have largely been ignored. It is based on a sample of 50 women referred to treatment during six years of provision of psychological service to the pain clinic of a major hospital. The pain disorders treated include: migraine; backache; pain resulting from motor vehicle injuries; and chronic deteriorating conditions such as arthritis.

Factors of women's identities which relate to the presence of chronic pain are considered: indirect communication; non-assertiveness; fewer acceptable outlets for tension; sense of responsibility for others; guilt over meeting own needs; poor self concept/self esteem; financial dependency; differential treatment by the medical system and over-acceptance of medical authority (high use of medication; high rates of surgery).

The treatment program from intake through stages in intervention to outcome is described. The perspective is feminist and the approach includes: increasing direct communication and assertiveness; teaching relaxation; increasing time for self; getting in touch with one's own needs and taking account of them; improving self concept; and examining options. There is an emphasis on taking an active stance towards one's own well-being and on the women being the best judge of her physical and mental state.

Material from individual cases is used to illustrate both the issues of women's identity and actual clinical techniques, such as the use of the clients' personal imagery.

Some preliminary statements of success can be made.

Victimization, choice, and responsibility

Susan Wendell

Feminists have always sought to understand the social causes of women's unhappiness and lack of freedom. One consequence of becoming aware of the power and pervasiveness of the social forces acting on women is that we tend to emphasize women's victimization. This enables us to see that the causes of much of our own and other women's suffering, and many of our bad choices, were mainly external, that they were not ultimately within our control, and that no one could reasonably expect us to have avoided them in the circumstances we were in. It frees us from the power of other people's blame and from our own feelings of guilt, personal failure and inadequacy. It also prevents us from blaming other women for not making happier, freer lives for themselves. In short, it enables us to look upon the past and present with more compassion for ourselves and other women. But what of the future?

When we recognize the social forces which, in the long run, caused much of our suffering and could cause it again, it is difficult to maintain a sense of our own power to attract the future. Yet in order to act with any hope, and certainly to act with the kind of sustained energy and discipline needed to oppose oppression, we need to think of ourselves as unfinished, capable of change, and capable of gaining power over our lives. In addition, unless we believe we have some power over our lives, it makes no sense to think of ourselves as responsible for our own welfare.

The paper discusses some of the ways this philosophical tension between the need to understand causes limitations, and the need for a sense of choice and responsibility, manifests itself in feminist theory and practice. It also offers some guidelines toward a resolution of the tension.

WOMEN'S POWER

Social power as process: Implications for psychology's study of women

H. Lorraine Radtke

The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the psychological literature on social power as it pertains to women and the differences between women and men. Notions of social power and social influence within social psychology have been informed by a traditional view of power whereby power is defined as a characteristic of the individual, something she or he exercises in idiosyncratic or gender-related ways (e.g. Johnson, 1976; Raven, 1965). Power is seen as taking place in a socio-political context which influences the type of strategy employed. Nonetheless, power and influence are conceptualized in individualistic terms that tie them to the person and processes within the person. More recent views of power reject this individualistic orientation and define it instead as an inescapable aspect of all human interactions (e.g. Foucault, 1980; Janeway, 1980). In addition the process of power is construed as a dynamic. In other words, we are always both the recipients and the "exercisers" of power in any given interaction, and the term "powerless" therefore becomes a misnomer.

Traditionally, power and weakness have been associated with male and female. According to the new views of power, women are not without power but are constrained by the socio-political context which severely limits their choices in any given situation. Despite these limitations, women still engage in power relationships. For example, according to Janeway (1980) the weak (who are often female) have the power to disbelieve, that is, to reject the definition of themselves as espoused by the powerful (who are usually men), the power to come together as a group to further their own ends, and the power to organize for action. Such an analysis acknowledges the limiting and liberating aspects of power and allows for possibilities other than dominant-submissive

relationships. Moreover, it is consistent with the suggestions of feminist scholars such as Miller (1976) who argue that the exercise of power by women need not conflict with other valued qualities, e.g. cooperativeness. The implications of this view for psychology's conceptions of women's power are explored and discussed in detail.

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Women in the profession schools

Connie Coniglio

Women students in Canadian Universities are a specialized group having unique concerns to career development. In an attempt to gain perspective on University of Western Ontario women, a research project has been carried out to examine the career development process and decision making of the women entering specialized disciplines -- Dentistry, Engineering, Law and Medicine.

We have looked at these women's career choices, taking into consideration the high degree of competition for positions in the University programs, the variance in academic preparation for particular schools, and the fact that these disciplines have been historically and in some cases continue to be "male dominated".

Explanations for women's low representation in the professional schools, particularly Engineering and Dentistry, will be explored. Personal issues relating to professional women's career development will be considered. Evaluative data illustrating the positions and status of women students and grads will be highlighted, with particular focus on women's issues, concerns

and difficulties in making transitions into male dominated, traditional professional environments.

Issues of power and powerlessness in all-women groups

L.K. Woolsey and L. McBain

Relationships between women have attracted increasing interest among scholars interested in the psychology of women. Studies have demonstrated the therapeutic value of women's friendships and the strong, positive bonds that exist between feminist women.

Less attention has been paid to negative interactions, particularly to those occurring in feminist groups. Clinical, biographical and anecdotal accounts all testified to the existence of a dark side to women's relationships. Further, certain of these conflicts in all-women groups seemed to differ in both intensity and intransigence from the conflicts typically found in mixed-gender groups during the transition from the inclusion to the work phase. Nor were the dynamics of conflict in all-women addressed in the literature on small groups. How then are we to understand the intense rage and irreconcilable differences that sometimes occur among women who are working together to help women?

This paper describes intransigent issues of power and control encountered by the authors in five different all-women groups and analyses the underlying dynamics of these difficulties using theoretical perspectives from the psychology of women. A description of the common elements of the five groups and, in particular, of the hostile interactions, is provided. Four interpretations of this phenomenon are proposed: power imbalances between women, indirect communication and the suppression of anger between women, rage at unmet expectations for nurturance, and rage as the negative side of the affective richness of women's relationships.

The relationship between personal power and self-esteem is discussed, as is the role of low self-esteem in fostering indirect communication patterns and in intensifying needs for nurturance. Preventive and remedial group leader interventions are presented, and the use of the interventions in an actual all-women group is described. The effect of the interventions of empowering the woman in the group is discussed.

Finally, implications for leaders of all-women groups are drawn. The paper contributes to the development of theory by integrating concepts and research from the psychology of women with knowledge and practice in small group leadership and processes.

FEMINIST PSYCHOANALYSIS

Feminism and Jungian psychology: A feminist perspective on aspects of the archetype of the feminist

Cindy Nagel

The paper begins with a brief discussion of the significance of an archetypal analysis of the oppression and liberation of women and the feminine, including a discussion of the archetypes's potentially radical and transformative nature as a center of psychic energy which exists outside the current patriarchal social structure, though expressed through it.

The main portion of the paper explores the feminine archetype as it is expressed in sources that are less patriarchal -- the dreams and art work of modern women and re-discovered myths from ancient, pre-patriarchal times. These are sources that have been reported and analyzed by feminist Jungian psychologists (including Lauter, Perrera, and Woodman). The paper includes quotations from the dreams and portions of the myths, and it is accompanied by slides of the art work. There are occasional references to appropriate research results and non-Jungian theories of women's psychology (Gilligan and Chodorow) and brief references to the significance of the material in the author's life.

In particular, the paper argues for an expansion of the mother archetype to include not only the traditional polar opposites of the nurturing or restricting mother but also the militant, ambiguously valued, ambiguously powerful mother who nurtures not only children and men but self, other women, the psyche and the cosmos. It also explores the recently identified archetype of the independent woman, suggesting a revised definition of the concept of independence from women's perspective. And finally it explores the dark aspect of the feminine, disturbing when viewed from a patriarchal perspective, but potentially the most powerful, transformative, and positive from a feminist perspective.

Don't expect to depend on anybody: The mother-daughter relationship of Laura Ingalls Wilder and Rose Wilder Lane

Anita Clair Fellman

Recent feminist scholarship has emphasized that a daughter needs her mother's affirmation of her to feel positive about herself. However, the inhospitable quality of our society, especially toward women, virtually ensures that it is the rare mother who herself has been nurtured in such a way as to make her capable of giving her daughter the unequivocal support needed. The mother, frequently racked by ambivalence about herself and her role, is often

anxious on her daughter's behalf and hypercritical of her which may well leave the daughter with a sense of impoverished partisanship and diminished self-esteem. Thus thwarted, the daughter may well impose on others, especially her own daughter, her need for affirmation and approval. That daughter might well respond by attempting to mother her own parent, or she might resist, seeking mothering herself from other women, from men or from her daughter.

The relationship between the writers, Laura Ingalls Wilder (1867-1957) and her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane (1886--1968) illustrates how the cycle of insufficient nurturing gets perpetuated with ramifications for the sense of well-being of both mother and daughter and with implications for the way each look at the world. Not only are the demands made on each other by these two women suggestive as to the reproduction of the desire to mother, as feminist scholars have discussed theoretically, but their case indicates strongly that the quest for more satisfying mothering also leaves its mark on public life. Wilder and Lane's final assessments, based on family relationships, as to what people could realistically expect from one another, predisposed them to a perception of the solitary individual as the true social unit, and to a belief in political individualism. These beliefs permeate their writings which range from the widely read Little House books to Lane's journalism, fiction and political treatises which are sources for the re-emerging libertarian anti-statist position and politics in the United States.

The relationship between care-based moral development and ego identity in women: Implications for intervention and future research

Eva E. Skoe

The main purpose of my research has been to construct and validate a measure of moral development based upon Gilligan's (1982) proposed Ethic of Care levels of moral thought. The three main levels comprising this new measure are as follows:

Stage 1: (Self-Oriented, Egocentric) is characterized by caring for self in order to ensure survival.

Stage 2: (Other-Oriented, Self Sacrificing) is characterized by the elaboration of the concept of responsibility and its fusion with a maternal morality that seeks to ensure care for the dependent and unequal. "Good" is equated with self-sacrificing caring for others.

Stage 3: (Self-and-Other-Oriented, The Ethic of Care) focuses on the dynamics of relationships. The tension between selfishness and responsibility is dissipated through a new understanding of the interconnection between other and self. Care for both self and other becomes the

self-chosen judgement that remains individual in its concern with relationships and response but becomes universal in its condemnation of exploitation and hurt.

The Ethic of Care Interview (ECI), consists of one self-generated real-life conflict and three standard interpersonal dilemmas. These are administered in a structured interview format and scored by means of a manual containing theoretical principles and sample responses. Construct validity was determined by relating the ECI to ego identity and concurrent validity was established by relating the ECI to a Kohlbergian justice measure of morality.

One conclusion that may be drawn from this research is that women's concept of self and development of moral reasoning are intricately linked. This linkage for women between care-based values and a solid sense of self has implications of child-rearing, education, and counselling/psychotherapy. Some of these implications as well as future directions for research in this area are discussed.

Gilligan, C. (1982). In a different voice: Psychological theory and women's development. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

BOOK REVIEW

NON-FICTION

Childhood and Sexuality. By Stevi Jackson. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1982.

Reviewed by: Barbara Markovits, Clam Harbour, Nova Scotia.

My aim is to examine our attitudes to children and sex; to explore the assumptions that underlie the competing moral positions on the subject; and to consider what effects our attitudes have on our own and others' children as they learn about sexuality to come to terms with their own sexual experience. . . . This book is an attempt to break the silence that surrounds the subject of children and sex, to explore hidden fears and anxieties and to expose unspoken assumptions.

With these brave words Stevi Jackson starts her questioning of societal attitudes and behaviours towards the special category of human beings we call children, and towards the special area of life we call sex. Ms. Jackson points out that childhood is not only a stage of physical development but also a

social institution which varies across time and cultures in definition and experience. She goes on to argue quite persuasively that sexuality is not an issue of natural impulse but a learned response, and that Desmond Morris, Robert Ardey and the other biological determinists are mistaken by inferring "natural" human responses from animal behavior. Not even kissing, she says, is a universal erotic behaviour, despite Morris' assertion that that is what lips were made for. Though kissing is an indispensable part of the sexual repertoire of the west, in much of Africa and the far East it was unknown until European colonization. The Trobriand Islanders apparently found the custom hilarious, preferring to arouse their lovers by biting out their eyelashes.

Jackson is at her best in this sort of discussion. She goes on to conclude that since neither childhood or sexuality is a 'natural' (as opposed to culturally conditioned) phenomenon, there is no 'natural' reason to keep them apart. Our cultural decision to partition off sex from the rest of experience and hide it from children is rationalized on the basis of two mutually exclusive notions: that the pure and innocent child needs protection from the corruption of sex, or, alternatively, that the demoniac child requires punitive discipline to prevent its wild uncivilized nature from contaminating the rest of society. Jackson analyzes British film censorship laws which regulate images of sex shown to different age groupings and concludes that such selective censorship has little to do with protecting young people's interests and nothing at all to do with shielding society from the effects of unrestrained sexuality in children; rather, it has everything to do with maintaining traditional sexual attitudes and practices.

Ms. Jackson's central thesis is that as a culture we still conceal sex from children and in so doing, we not only give rise to the perplexing issues of how, when and what we reveal to them, but also perpetuate the cultural traditions of male sexual coercion and exploitation of women, of sexual guilt, and of the infantilization of women. As a result of her survey of contemporary sex education in Britain, she advocates that we remove the reproductive bias from sex education, concerning ourselves less with the mechanics of future baby-making, and more with feelings, relationships and personal experience with which the child or adolescent is dealing at the moment. Pointing to her own experience, she argues that many girls are ignorant of their bodies' sexual response:

I can remember, when I was thirteen, discussing with friends the problems of using tampons. Even supposing we could bring ourselves 'down there', how were we to find our vaginas and be sure that we had located the right place? At least we all knew that we had a vagina. None of us had the slightest idea that we also had a clitoris.

In one of her most original lines of thought, Ms. Jackson traces a straight line from the asexuality of children (due to ignorance) to the continued sexual oppression of women through the expectation that today's mature feminine woman will be barely sexual in public (though a whore in her husband's bed):

It is through keeping children asexual that we prepare the ground for the emergence of the passive, dependent style of sexuality expected of adult women. If we did not keep children sexually unaware and prevent them becoming sexual, it is difficult to see how half of them could be dissuaded from sexual activity and independence as they grow into adults. It is far easier to keep all children asexual and then encourage boys towards active sexuality (as we do) than it would be to ease the process of becoming sexual in childhood and then persuade girls that they must surrender it.

Ms. Jackson writes from her perspective as a lecturer in the Department of Social Studies at the Polytechnic of Wales, Pontypridd, specifically about British society, but she makes enough references to North America to indicate that she intends her critique to apply to our culture as well. Here is a vision as exasperated as angry at our persistent confusion and ambiguity towards sex and children, our false assumptions about children's sexuality, and our failure to grasp that sexuality is a political, even more than a personal issue. I am here using the pronouns 'we' and 'our' as Ms. Jackson uses them, to indicate that 'society' is unitary, and I am making assertions much as she makes them - that is, as personal observations substantiated by informal references to surveys and interviews, within a discernible theoretical framework, but without either scholarly documentation or much reference to the accumulated body of feminist psychological and sociological analysis. Some of these insights elicit that pleasurable spark of recognition that every reader looks for, but too many others seem strangely pedestrian, or over-generalized.

I cannot shake the feeling that Ms. Jackson does not accurately describe the world I live in. I am not at all sure that 'society' teaches children any one thing about sex, or even hides it uniformly. My clinical (and life) experiences teach me that feelings and behaviours about children and sex vary wildly across age groupings, from urban to rural settings, and especially along ethnic lines. Perhaps that is the difference between Britain and Canada.

In the preface, Laurie Taylor, editor of the series 'Understanding Everyday Experience', to which Childhood and Sexuality belongs, informs us that the book was originally titled Children and Sex, and that the title was shifted to safer academic (and more abstract) ground under pressure from the publisher.

Ms. Taylor claims that no further concessions were made to corporate delicacy, but a book whose title stimulated so much concern ought to be more provocative and energizing. In the end we are left with a "utopian vision" - those are Ms. Jackson's words and carry an unfortunate sense of derision and defeat. Her exhortations to "change things" are too general to capture the imagination. Without a plan, a program, a model, even a fantasy walk through a sex education lab (pre-school, elementary, and junior high?), Ms. Jackson leaves us with a pretty clear idea of what is wrong, but with no first step to righting it.

NEWS FROM ALBERTA

Women in Psychology, Special Interest Groups of the Psychologist's Association of Alberta, have begun their 1987/88 meetings both in Calgary and Edmonton. The Calgary group has had three meetings to date, focusing on networking and planning, viewing the interesting and thought-provoking film, "Behind the Veil", and having a presentation and discussion on anxiety. Three further meetings are planned for 1988, two involving presentations and discussions on the use of medication in therapy and the revisions to the DMS III, and one meeting focusing on networking with the Women's Lawyers Association.

The Edmonton group has also had three meetings; two involved networking and planning and the third focused on women's experience of depression - Marj Holmgren's dissertation study. In 1988, the group plans presentations and discussions in a variety of areas, including women's health issues and the magical child within us.

If you'd like to join either group or receive further information, contact:

Calgary - Vivian Lalande
University Counselling Services
University of Calgary
Telephone: 220-5893

Edmonton - Rosemarie Liburd
Student Counselling Services
University of Alberta
Telephone: 432-5205

Social Issues Committee, Psychologists' Association of Alberta, is a newly formed committee this year under the chairpersonship of Rosemarie Liburd. Dr. Liburd began her duties by addressing the issue of the knowledge of psychologists regarding the counselling of women. Letters regarding this issue have been sent to Dr. Jean Pettifor, Head of the Examinations Committee and Dr. Leo Mos, President of P.A.A. Dr. Liburd is also striking a subcommittee to explore and pursue this issue further. One of the first priorities of the subcommittee will be to review the report and recommendations in the recent Canadian mental health study on Women and Mental Health for its implications for Alberta psychologists.

Fourth annual Women Helping Women Conference, sponsored by the Calgary Women in Psychology Special Interest Group, will be held in Calgary on May 27 and 28. This year's theme is "Feminist Therapy: Theory into Practice". Presentations and workshops will emphasize practical "hands-on" training experiences, sharing of strategies and applications, and exploration of developments in feminist therapy research. Two well-qualified and exciting keynote presenters are:

Sandra Butler, an internationally recognized authority on sexual assault; and Marion Woodman, a Jungian therapist specializing in the area of eating disorders. The Call for Papers is just being sent out and anyone interested in presenting is encouraged to contact: Karen Lodl, Ayla Associates, 401 - 1177 - 11 Avenue S.W., Calgary, or telephone 245-5005 for further information. The Women Helping Women Conference is becoming an established event on the calendars of women helpers in Western Canada. Please mark these dates and consider joining us for an exciting time of sharing and caring. Also, let me know if you would like to be put on the mailing list to receive further information about the conference.

NEWS FROM ONTARIO

CORRECTION: The editors regret the following inaccuracies in the September 1987 newsletter. On page 38 under News From Ontario, at McMaster University:

1. We mistakenly reported that the Women's Center/Collective succeeded in obtaining language on sexual harassment and maternity leave in the contract for teaching assistants. It was actually the Canadian Union of Educational Workers (CUEW/SCITE), Local 6, at McMaster university who obtained language on sexual harassment and maternity leave.
2. The research project on pain sensitivity in dysmenorrheic and nondysmenorrheic women was completed, not by Eleni Hapidou and Deys De Cantanzaro, two graduate students, but by Eleni Hapidou, a graduate student, and her advisor, Dr. Denys De Cantanzaro.

Sharon Scholzberg-Gray, executive director of Match International Centre has requested that we bring the work of that organization to your attention. Match, founded by Canadian women in 1976, is a non-profit, non-governmental international development agency devoted exclusively to working with women.

Match links Canadian women with women in developing countries in two ways. Firstly, it supports small community-based projects designed and run by Third World women to improve their lives and conditions in their communities. These projects focus on such concerns as improved agricultural production, literacy and training, clean water supplies and better access to health care. Secondly Match helps Canadian women learn about issues of concern to women in developing countries through publications, audio-visuals and educational programs.

Membership in Match is available to individuals and groups. If you would like more information, write to:

Match
401 - 171 Nepean
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 9Z9

NEWS FROM ONTARIO

Carleton University. Frances Cherry has recently been appointed to a three-year term as Director of the Carleton Womens' Studies Institute.

The Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada is offering an **annual graduate scholarship** in the area of women and reproductive health. The award is valued at \$2,500. Full-time graduate students at Canadian Universities are eligible. Deadline for applications is May 1, 1988. For more information, contact:

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada
3rd Floor, 323 Chapel Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z2
(613) 238-4474

Rhodes Fellowship for Women is open to **post-doctoral** status candidates or those of comparable status, under the age of thirty-five. The Award is valued at \$1,000 RA and board and lodging, tenable at University of Oxford, St. Hilda's College for two years. Deadline is February 8, 1988. Contact Mary Moore, Graduate Awards Officer, GSRO for more information.

The National Association of Women and the Law announces their **annual essay competition**. Awards are valued at \$500, \$300, and \$100, and all papers submitted will be considered for publication by the editors of the Canadian Journal of Women and the Law. All essays must be at least 2,500 words and the deadline is May 30, 1988. For more information, contact:

Executive Director
National Association of Women and the Law
323 Chapel Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 7Z2
(613) 238-1544

Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women announces its 12th annual Conference, to take place November 11-13, 1988 in Quebec City. The theme of next year's conference is "Women and Development". For more information, contact:

The Groupe de recherche multidisciplinaire féministe
(GREMF)
Faculte des sciences sociales
Bureau 2463
Pavillon Charles-De Koninck
Université Laval, Quebec
G1K 7P4
(418) 656-5421

Resources for Feminist Research is issuing a call for papers for a special issue of Resources for Feminist Research on Feminist Perspectives on the Canadian State. Submissions should not exceed 3,000 words and must be received by March 1, 1988. For more information, contact:

Melanie Randall and Sue Findlay, Guest Editors
Resources for Feminist Research
OISE, 252 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1V6

The third International Feminist Book Fair will be held in Montreal, June 14-21, 1988. For more information, contact:

International Feminist Book Fair
420 Est, Rue Rachel
Montréal, Québec
H2J 2G7
(514) 844-3277

The National Association of Women and the Law announces their annual essay competition. Awards are valued at \$500, \$300, and \$100, and all papers submitted will be considered for publication by the editors of the Canadian Journal of Women and the Law. All essays must be at least 2,500 words and the deadline is May 30, 1988. For more information, contact:

Executive Director
National Association of Women and the Law
323 Chapel Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 1Z2
(613) 238-1244

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The Groupe de recherche multidisciplinaire féministe
(GREMF)
Faculté des sciences sociales
Bureau 2467
Pavillon Charles-De Koninck
Université Laval, Québec
G1K 7P4
(418) 688-2421