



Women's Studies Resource Center (1975-2010): renamed Center for Research on Gender and Women. 1975/2010

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1975/2010

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on Campus

February 3 - February 17, 2000

CALENDAR HIGHLIGHTS



Filmmaker visits

Barbara Sonneborn, director of the award-winning film, "Regret to Inform," will be on hand during a special screening of her film Monday, Feb. 7, at 7 p.m. in the Fredric March Play Circle Theater, Memorial Union.

The film documents interviews with widows of soldiers and civilians killed in the Vietnam War from both sides. A discussion will follow, moderated by Doug Bradley, a journalist who covered the war. Prior to the screening, at 5:30 p.m., there will be a tour of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, which helped sponsor the film along with Wisconsin Public Television and the Wisconsin Union Directorate Film Committee. For more information, contact Tim Rusch, 265-9803; rusch@wpt.org.

Break program marks 10 years

In 1989, Catherine Colver thought it would be a good idea to do something constructive during Spring Break, as opposed to the routine fun-and-sun escapades associated with college students and vacations.

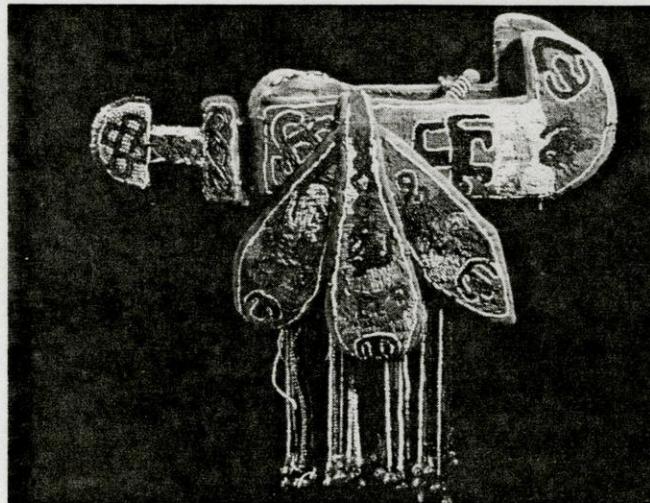
Since then, the Alternative Breaks program has been a stable part of Wisconsin Union Directorate, with nearly 1,400 students volunteering at 20 different sites around the country.

Alt Breaks will celebrate its first 10 years Thursday, Feb. 3, at 6:30 p.m. in Tripp Commons, Memorial Union. Information: Jennifer Collins, 262-7896; jcollis3@students.

Big music weekend

Among other treats, these musicians will perform this weekend: the Black Music Ensemble, with Richard Davis directing, plays for free at Morphy Hall, 6:30 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 3; cellist Parry Karp performs at Mills Concert Hall, 8 p.m. Friday, Feb. 4, as part of the Faculty Concert Series; and Meredith Monk, choreographer/composer/musician will perform her newest piece, entitled "Magic Frequencies," at the Wisconsin Union Theater, 8 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 5, as part of the 1999-2000 Performance Series.

calendar listings begin on page ten



Beadwork on display

Beads, Body and Soul: Art and Light in the Yoruba Universe demonstrates why the Yoruba have become renowned throughout the world as bead artists. The exhibit at the Elvehjem Museum of Art continues through May 21. This project results from more than 25 years of fieldwork in Africa and the Americas by Henry Drewal, Elvehjem Professor of Art History and Afro-American Studies. Photo courtesy of the Elvehjem.

Hoofers plan weekend winter carnival

Don't curse the cold and snow — celebrate it at the Hooper Winter Carnival Saturday, Feb. 5, at the Memorial Union.

Watch ice diving demonstrations; try ice sculpting; enjoy beverages and brats; play Broomball or enter the Ice Golf Tournament.

Events get underway Thursday, Feb. 3, with a free movie, "Fargo," shown in the Fredric March Play Circle, Memorial Union, at 7:30 p.m.

The festival features music in the Rathskeller Friday. Legendary Eddy "the

Chief" Clearwater headlines "First Friday Blues" at 9:30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 5, features these events:

- 10 a.m.-noon, Scuba Club ice diving demonstration
- Noon, ice sculpting
- 12:30-3:30 p.m., brat fry and beverages
- 1 p.m., Great Mendota Open ice golf tournament
- 1-3 p.m., horse carriage rides (from the Park Street circle)
- 2 p.m., broomball tournament
- 9:30 p.m., live hip hop music in the

Rathskeller: Kanser, with Adrenaline (formerly Extreme)

The carnival is free to all students, faculty, staff and Union members. It's a chance to try new outdoor activities and to see what Hoofers has to offer.

The Winter Carnival is co-sponsored by the Wisconsin Union Directorate, the WUD Film Committee and Associated Students of Madison.

Information: Bill Niemeyer, 298-1180; call the Hooper hotline, 262-1630; or go to: <http://www.hooper.org>. ■

Women's Studies to mark quarter-century

Barbara Wolff

Four courses emphasizing the relationship of women to society inaugurated the Women's Studies Program 25 years ago.

This semester, the program offers students more than 25 choices, ranging from a basic class on women's bodies in health and disease to women in sports to black women's writings to upper-level independent graduate courses.

Jane Pilavian, professor of sociology who chaired the program when it began in 1975-76, says the UW-Madison program has more than lived up to its original promise.

"Women's studies courses continue to be very popular," she says. "My sense is, ours is one of the best programs in the country."

The program serves about 1,000 students every semester, according to Nancy Kaiser, professor of German and women's studies, and current program chair.

"The first 25 years of the Women's

Studies Program on the Madison campus saw the establishment of a certificate, Ph.D. minor and undergraduate major," says Kaiser. We are now in the development stage of a graduate program in Women's Studies with a focus on women and gender in global multicultural context. The international emphasis and an understanding of interactive cultures in the 21st century, as well as in historical perspective, address the direction contemporary feminist scholarship is taking."

Outreach to policy makers, activists, professionals and other constituents always has been important, providing vital links and helping to keep the program vibrant, Kaiser says. "One new aspect of our undergraduate major is an internship service-learning component, which enrolls about 15 seniors during the spring semester in an experience combining scholarly understanding and practical community activity," she says. "We feel it is essential that a university education bridge the gap between the institution and the social worlds beyond the campus."

Virginia Sapiro, professor of political science and women's studies, heads the committee organizing the events that will surround the program's 25th anniversary year, which officially begins in September.

So far, she says, plans are taking shape for events focused in a number of areas such as women's health, the arts and women in international perspectives. A UW System conference, "History in the Making: Celebrating 25 Years of Women's Studies Scholarship and Activism," will be held this October in Madison. Other events will be announced later. ■

Women's Studies alumni are invited to send their reminiscences or planning ideas to Virginia Sapiro, sapiro@polisci.wisc.edu.



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NEWS TIPS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Women's Studies
Research Center

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

April 13, 1994

TO: Editors, news directors
FROM: Bill Arnold, (608) 262-0930
RE: UW polling research shows residents support Bosnia air strikes

Wisconsinites generally support the bombing of ground targets in Bosnia, according to a March telephone poll of 389 adults conducted by a University of Wisconsin research laboratory.

A majority of those surveyed in the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory's poll — 55 percent — said they support U.S. participation in bombing strikes if fighting continues. Thirty-two percent of the respondents oppose the bombing.

On Sunday and Monday, U.S. F-16 fighter jets bombed Serb targets near the Muslim city of Gorazde after Bosnian Serb forces overran government defenses to reach the city's outskirts. It was the first NATO attack on ground forces in its 44-year history.

But respondents said they do not support the commitment of U.S. ground troops to United Nations forces in Bosnia. On that question, 52 percent opposed such a commitment, and 38 percent supported it.

The polling also found that positions on some questions differed along gender and political lines. For instance, men were much more in favor of air strikes than women — 64 percent to 44 percent. Self-described political independents expressed the greatest support (67 percent), followed by Republicans (56 percent) and Democrats (49 percent).

On the question of using U.S. troops on the ground, men and women were in agreement: 38 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women said they would support adding U.S. troops. Again, self-described independents were most supportive of adding

Poll on Bosnia — Add 1

more U.S. troops (47 percent), and Democrats were more in favor than Republicans (39 percent to 33 percent).

The survey, which included polling on several other U.S. foreign policy matters, was conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Extension's Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory and the Women's Studies Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Respondents to the survey were selected statewide using random digit dialing, with a random selection of adults in the household. The margin of error is plus or minus 6 percent.

For more information, call laboratory researcher Barbara C. Burrell at (608) 265-2029 or (608) 846-2964.

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19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
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April 13, 1994

TO: Editors, news directors
FROM: Bill Arnold, (608) 262-0930
RE: UW Researcher: Hillary Clinton's ratings dip, but not because of Whitewater

Wisconsinites' approval rating of Hillary Rodham Clinton as first lady and special adviser to President Bill Clinton dropped seven points to 56 percent in March, following the trend of several national polls which also show the first lady's popularity dipping.

Those findings came from a March survey conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Extension's Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory and the Women's Studies Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The poll of Wisconsin residents on their ratings of the president and first lady has been conducted each month since last October.

Barbara C. Burrell, a laboratory researcher who worked on the survey, says that the polling found that the continuing Whitewater probe had little to do with the drop in Hillary's approval rating. Most of the respondents' reasons for their evaluation, good or bad, centered on Hillary's work on health care, cited by 29 percent of the positive evaluations and 19 percent of the negative evaluations. Another frequent reason for both positive and negative ratings were the first lady's strong convictions and general involvement in issues.

Fourteen percent of the March sampling of 389 adults gave Hillary an "excellent" rating, 42 percent "good," 25 percent "fair" and 12 percent "poor." Burrell says Hillary's highest approval ratings in the survey were recorded in October and November of last year (66 percent).

The gender gap in the approval rating continued in March, with 67 percent of women giving Hillary a positive rating, compared with 46 percent of the men. Her approval rating declined among both sexes, but the decline was much greater among men.

- more -

Hillary Clinton's ratings — Add 1

Despite the drop, Hillary's approval rating in Wisconsin is still eight points better than the president's. The survey showed the President's approval rating increasing slightly from an average of 44 percent between October and January to 48 percent in March. His support improved markedly among Democrats: in March, 77 percent rated his job performance as either good or excellent compared with 63 percent in the earlier survey period. Hillary has consistently been rated with high marks; in January her approval rating dipped below 60 percent for the first time, dropping to 58 percent.

On May 13, Burrell and Linda Penaloza, the research laboratory's associate director, will present the lab's findings in a report entitled "*How's She Doing? Hillary Clinton, The People and the Polls*" during the annual conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research in Danvers, Mass.

For more information, call Burrell at (608) 265-2029, (608) 262-3122 or (608) 846-2964.

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Betsy Draine,
Associate Vice Chancellor

filling in the **BLANKS**

BY JACQUELYN MITCHARD

Women's Studies began at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for the reason it began at most other major universities—because it had to. The holes in traditional academic disciplines left by the exclusion or erasure of women's experience from the canon was large enough to drive a whole fleet of metaphoric trucks through. The question—"Where were the women?"—could no longer be ignored.

What started as a mission of recovery in 1975 has progressed to an odyssey of discovery, says Betsy Draine, former chair of the Women's Studies Program and now Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. Created initially by scholars who brought their own methods of analysis from their many diverse "home" specialties, Women's Studies coalesced into a field with a life of its own and grew larger than even its earliest architects suspected.

"Recovering facts that were left out of traditional scholarship required new questions, new methods of analysis, new ways of seeking knowledge," says Draine. "What most people don't yet realize is that some of the most groundbreaking research in sociology, in history, in literature, in many fields, is being done by people trained in Women's Studies."

Since the program became an established major at UW-Madison five years ago, its numbers have doubled. What started as a small community of interested lecturers, faculty, and graduate students led to the appointment of two faculty split between women's studies and other tenured departments. The group has grown to a current high of fifteen joint appointments and eighteen associated faculty

with a healthy cadre of teaching assistants, academic and support staff, and representatives of the larger university community. Still, reason it began far-reaching scope belies its relatively small size.

Women's Studies, by its very presence, has raised the profile of women faculty on campus. It's given them a forum not only to study concerns critical to women's lives and roles, but also to support each other in a community still dominated at its highest echelons by men.

Part of that ascendant pattern has been the result of a coming of age, as the relatively junior faculty who began with the program have grown in national and international stature. Says Marianne Whatley, a biologist with a joint appointment with Curriculum and Instruction and now the program's new chair, "It was different when we were the upstarts, but now many of us have proven ourselves with the kind of distinguished performances no one can discount."

Similar programs have grown in prominence around the country, but UW-Madison has an acknowledged star among them. Women's Studies scholars, individually and through the Women's Studies Research Center, have become major magnets for research funding.

Among the most recognized is Janet Hyde, whose \$1.3 million grant to study the effects of maternity leave on women and the family has received national attention. She has also written the leading textbook on the psychology of women.

Elaine Marks, a professor of French and Italian, is soon to be chair of the Modern Languages Association. Susan Friedman PhD'73's research on early twentieth-century women's

"Where were the women?" In fields as diverse as biology, history, and literature, UW-Madison's faculty seek to recover women's contributions to scholarly pursuits. And in doing so, they bring their students to the forefront of new knowledge and experience.

PHOTOS BY PASKUS PHOTOGRAPHERS

literature has been acclaimed for showing the profound influence these writings had on the more traditionally recognized works by men of the same era.

Virginia Sapiro's studies in early and latter-day feminist political theory, Judith Leavitt's book on the history of childbirth, Nancy Worcester's writings on the politics of women and food, and Jill Dolan's on theater have added luster to the program.

But the concerns of Women's Studies extend beyond the conditions, past and present, of women in the United States. Courses on women in Africa, India, South America, and other nations have joined the offerings, and majors are required to take advanced courses on cultures outside their own.

Many Women's Studies courses rank among the most popular on campus—for women students, certainly, but for a growing number of men as well. The science course "Women and Their Bodies in Health and Disease," taught by Nancy Worcester, accepts three hundred students each semester—and must turn away three times that many each time it is offered. It was routinely filled with seniors until eighty places were added, last year, for freshmen. Those quickly filled as well.

"I think one of the best services we could offer would be to allow every student who wanted it to take that course," says Linda Gordon, one of the world's most recognized authorities on the history of women's reproductive health and teacher of a course on the history of the family. "It is a place where students can learn and talk about birth control and AIDS and fertility and all the things that urgently concern them, that relate directly to their personal lives."

A similar course is offered to the public through Worcester and Women's Studies Outreach, the third arm of the program. Among other activities, Outreach has a training program for health care workers and teachers who must deal with survivors of domestic violence. Short courses on body image, menopause, and other subjects are offered as well.

Scholars once suggested that in a perfect world, there would be no need for Women's Studies—or American Indian, African-American, or Asian studies, for that matter. Women and minorities would be fairly represented

throughout the curricula. That accomplished, the aim of Women's Studies would be to put itself out of business. Why, with all the strides women have made in the world, and in the university community, should the knowledge, methods, and course work of women's studies *not* be mainstreamed into the body of the academy? Why stand a bit outside and to one side, functioning, as one faculty member suggested, as a witness and a conscience?

First, suggests chair Mariamne Whatley, the question—"Where were the women?"—is a long way from being answered. Statistics on the number of women who hold tenured faculty positions versus men (414 vs. 1,840) make it clear that parity in higher education is still a goal, not a reality. And women's rights in the larger world, once changed, have a way of slipping and sliding as well. Author Susan Faludi made a splash last year with *Backlash*, describing how those who had made gains in the women's movement had lost ground. And reproductive rights are without question a national political battleground.

"Because they've seen the relative ease with which they and others have succeeded in different areas, students sometimes think,

'Aren't these so-called women's issues ancient history? What's all the excitement about?' Then, the whole country is suddenly riveted on the issue of sexual harassment, and it shakes them up," Whatley says.

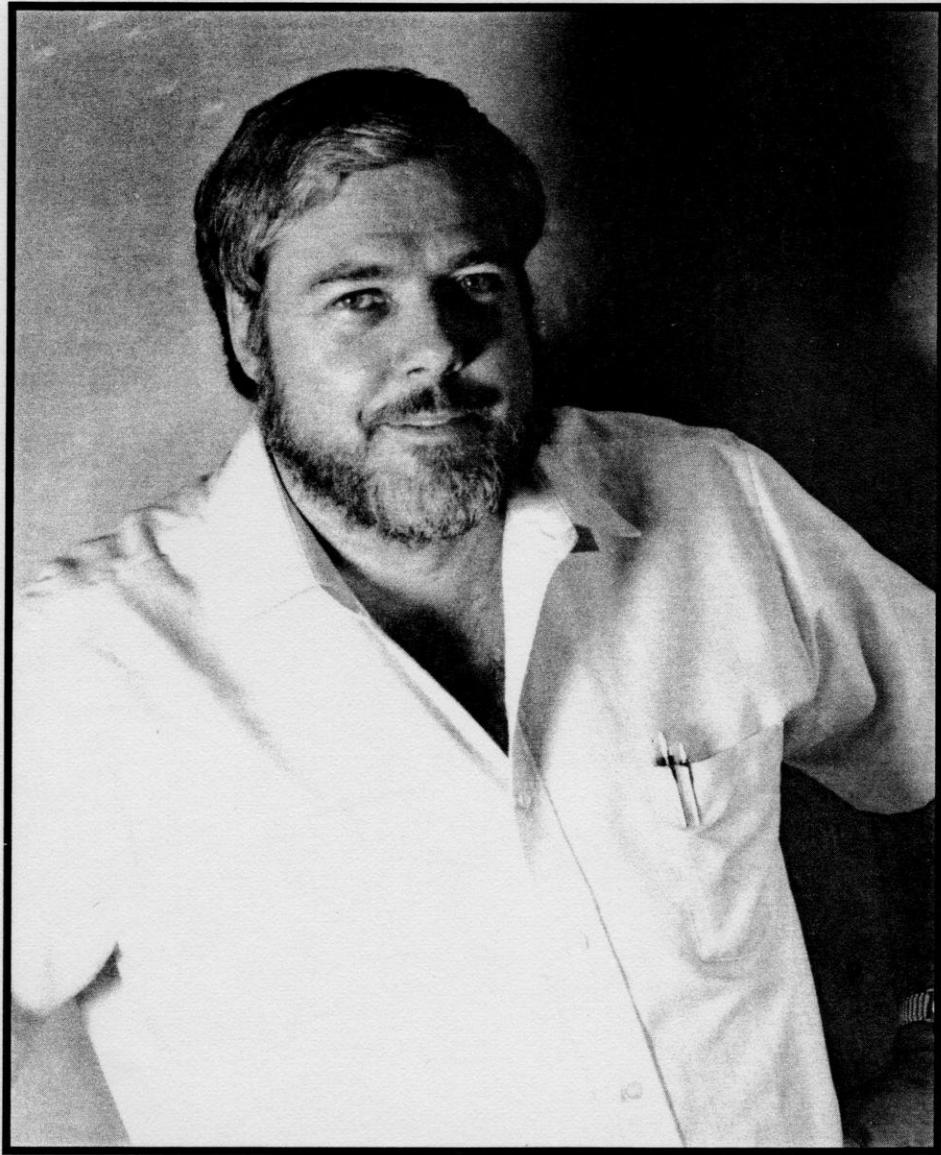
Opening a window to view the world from a more balanced, gender-inclusive perspective is what Women's Studies is all about—and UW-Madison's faculty afford the university and the academy at large with a decidedly fresh breath of air.

The following profiles highlight some of the program's most prestigious professors, who bring UW-Madison students a new view of the world in which they live.



“It was different when we were the upstarts, but now many of us have proven ourselves with the kind of distinguished performances no one can discount.”

Mariamne Whatley
Chair, Women's Studies Program, and Curriculum & Instruction



The change for me has been personal. But the culture has also changed, with men able to express more traditionally female qualities and women able to express more traditionally male qualities."

Jeff Steele
English

THE ONLY MAN AT THE TABLE

When Jeffrey Steele was in high school, one of his sisters was a cheerleader. He played on the team. Twenty-five years later, two of his sisters are planning a trip to climb Mount Kilimanjaro and Steele enjoys cooking and playing with his kids.

"I don't think my students can completely appreciate just how different

things are," says Steele, the only man on the Women's Studies faculty. (His other appointment is in English.) "The change for me has been personal. But the culture has also changed, with men able to express more traditionally female qualities and women able to express more traditionally male qualities."

No one could accuse Steele of not having looked at life from both sides

now, and his status has afforded him some interesting moments.

"There are nights when I go directly from a Women's Studies function to a Boy Scout meeting for one of my sons," he says. However, he insists there is "no contradiction between being involved with Women's Studies and being masculine."

Coming to terms with what it means to be a man or a woman in the twenty-first century requires a cultural road map. Steele knows it has probably been ever thus, at least for some.

His research has focused on nineteenth-century female authors, primarily Margaret Fuller, who was the only woman at the intellectual banquet that included Ralph Waldo Emerson. "It's a mystery why certain authors capture us so completely," says Steele, "but Margaret Fuller is a kindred spirit who wrestled with gender ambiguity in her culture one-hundred-fifty years ago, as people are doing today."

When he teaches literature, his effort is to give credit due to American women literary lights beyond the "Big Three"—Edith Wharton, Emily Dickinson, and Willa Cather. Among them are current authors such as Maxine Hong Kingston and Margaret Atwood. In the past, "Women writers were consciously excised from the canon," he says. That's a trend for which there was no parallel in Great Britain, for example, where literary lionesses Jane Austen and the Brontës held equal stature with Charles Dickens.

But Steele doesn't just teach literature. He teaches people. He hopes his women students experience "a role model of the way faculty ought to treat women. The reports of faculty ignoring women students or harassing them are something I take very seriously. And I think it's important for them to know that's not the way they're going to be treated here."

He urges his male students to understand women's concerns—for their own good.

"When male students take these classes, they have the experience of being a minority, which many of them have never had before. They understand that their peers have to deal daily with issues of prejudice," says Steele. "There's a real opportunity for a positive influence on the life of the campus and of the community."

Steele's work with Women's Studies has been a way for him and for other faculty to combat injustice, without sounding too grand about it, "if you believe teaching is a form of taking action, which I do. There are a lot of men showing more kindness and compassion than they did twenty years ago. I think that's no accident. I hope it continues."

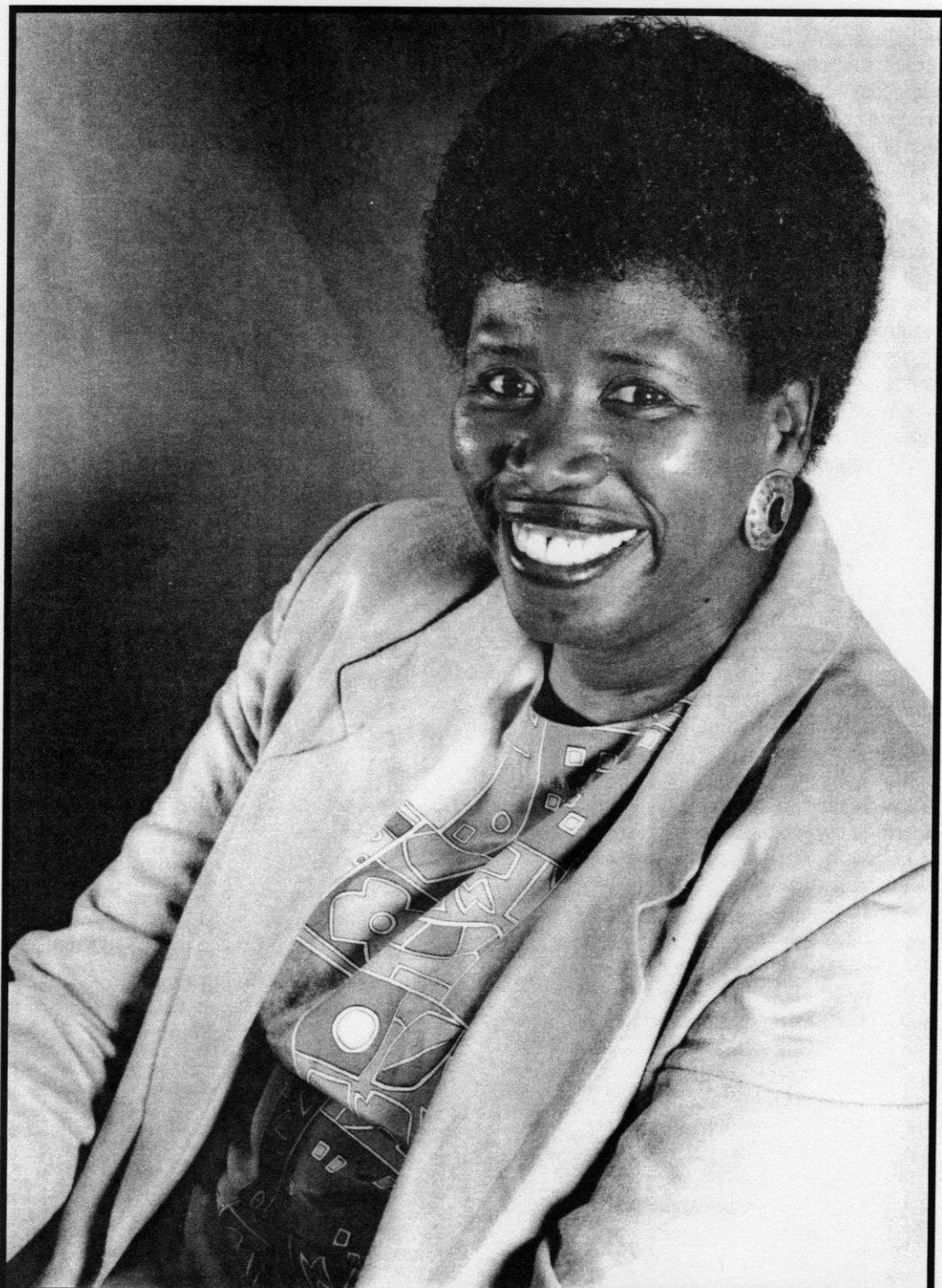
ANOTHER LIGHT IN THE FOREST

When boxer Mike Tyson was convicted of rape last year, feminists had cause for unqualified celebration. At least, some of them did. Or thought they did. Or may not have understood why they did not.

Stanlie James, whose scholarship involves political science, and whose personal history comprises being a woman, a black woman, and an educator, is an expert on multiple perspectives. Her own reaction to the Mike Tyson verdict makes for a penlight focus on precisely why Women's Studies and ethnic studies profit from interdisciplinary seeding, and why women of color bring an even more specific voice to the discussion of women's issues in general.

"There were two celebrated rape trials at the time," James remembers, Mike Tyson's and William Kennedy Smith's. The men had in common only their enormous wealth. James believes Tyson was portrayed as the stereotypical "big, black beast from whom women needed to be protected." That was one discomfort; there were others. Why did some leaders of the male, black Baptist Church champion Tyson, but not his victim, a Sunday school teacher? How did black men line up on the issue, versus black women?

"What it came down to is that there was more to it than gender," says James. "It did



|| In the traditional study of the Civil War, what I want to know is where is the enslaved black woman in all this — the woman and the family left behind. I want to know about the women following the Union troops, about Harriet Tubman serving as a spy for the Union.

**Stanlie James,
African American Studies and Women's Studies**

include issues of racism and classism." In her career, that constant has been constant, one she brings to her joint appointment in African American Studies and Women's Studies.

Working within disciplines that have always incorporated elements of many other fields, including political science, sociology, history and literature, James' role is to "interrogate issues that need interrogating" in a specific way. And that is from the perspective of the black woman, who has, more than white women or black men, been "othered" by her society, economically, educationally, and culturally.

James gives the example of the traditional study of the Civil War—of battles and generals, national political stances, of a government sundered. "We're hearing now what black men had to say, men such as Frederick Douglass. There's been a movie about black soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. What I want to know is where is the enslaved black woman in all this—the woman and the family left behind. I want to know about the women following the Union troops, about Harriet Tubman serving as a spy for the Union."

That information, she points out, does not just add to our knowledge and understanding; it deepens and expands it. "Until we fill in the blanks, we don't have the full picture of the history of that time, and what it means to what goes on today."

Sitting down in a class that challenges beliefs people have grown up on can be a transforming experi-



***"T*he public, and this includes me, accepts science as truth. What's missed is that science is fallible and subject to constant revision."**

Caitlyn Allen
Plant Pathology and Women's Studies

ence—particularly, perhaps, for white students, who predominate in James' classes.

And though it has not been her expressed intent, she knows that some of her students have taken her teachings and used them to light a fire back at their families' dinner tables, challenging the assumptions they'd been raised to accept.

"But that is what people are supposed to do in college. It's part of the struggle for your own identity," she says. And the habit of exploring from multiple perspectives, once undertaken, is not easily dislodged. When evaluations roll in, and students tell James they won't be able to look at the world in their old, comfortable ways ever again, she feels . . . anything but uncomfortable.

A WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE LAB

"There once was a scientist in Great Britain, and with bumps on the head he was smitten. . . ." But he wasn't interested in limericks. With credible nineteenth-century diligence, the scientist measured various parts of the cranial structure of people of different sexes and ethnic groups to show how that structure corresponded with intelligence.

Then he ranked them—scientifically, of course. White men came first, followed by black men, white women, then black women, and finally, lastly, women of dubious moral reputation—that is to say, prostitutes.

That story will give Caitlyn Allen's students a good chuckle in her course on science and gender. "But it was considered serious science in its time," says Allen, who holds joint appointments in plant pathology and women's studies. "It shows that it's really difficult to do good science about gender because everyone's gender socialization informs what they do. No one's truly objective."

Who knows, Allen postulates, what future generations may think of current research that focuses on the minute advantage high-school-age boys post over girls on the math sections of the SAT test. Is there really a difference in analytical ability hardwired into boys' brains versus those of girls, as one might assume after reading a magazine cover story on the subject? Or does the

difference have more to do with the way math is taught? Or with the test itself? Or does it even matter at all?

"The fact is," Allen points out, "the difference is so small that by looking at a given score, you could not hope to predict a student's gender from it. The real difference is intellectually trivial. But what is a small, scientifically observed difference is a huge gap in the public mind—which has something to do with the science and everything to do with how the science becomes part of the public consciousness."

All of which underlines the reason more women need to be scientists, says Allen. And why everyone needs to know more about the intersection between science and public understanding of science.

"Science is a club," says Allen, "like many other professions." The best people to critique research on its merits and on how it should inform public opinion and public policy are scientists. But the numbers of women in the field are scarce. Only about 23 percent of current PhD candidates in sciences are women—a huge jump over recent generations. But in such fields as engineering, Allen adds, the total is only about 7 percent.

Could science itself profit from a feminist analysis? Allen argues that all research endeavors could only become more robust. She gives the example of female primatologists of the seventies, who challenged the long-accepted assumption that when female chimps initiated mating, it was a submissive gesture, and when males did that, it was a gesture of dominance.

"Somebody finally said, 'Wait! Those behaviors are exactly the same!'"

Allen's own research focuses on unlocking the secrets of plant diseases, but her interest in demystifying science, for both men and women, is a particular passion. Since science has become the accepted way to explain social and natural phenomenon, it has assumed the status of secular gospel.

"The public, and this includes me, accepts science as truth," says Allen. "What's missed is that science is fallible and subject to constant revision."

Which also is its power. A study once done can be questioned, redone, repeated, revised "and finally, it may take two hundred years, but finally, a

nugget of truth will be revealed. That's where the beauty of the scientific method shines through."

THE AWESOME IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMONPLACE

The birth of Judith Leavitt's first child was a revelation in more ways than one.

"Here I was, the center of attention in the delivery room, realizing that something very important was happening and that no one had written about it from the perspective of the mother," says the scholar.

In the mid-seventies, reproductive capacities and experiences were just about the last thing feminist theorists wanted to invest in—if anything, the drive was to direct attention away from what had been about the only achievement traditional history recognized as belonging to women.

Yet Leavitt persevered, realizing that "we were going to miss something if we ignored this."

Leavitt has since earned national recognition for her research and teaching on women's health issues, including childbirth, and their impact on American history. When she began, the notion that the common experience of women could form the basis for scholarship was still suspect—if not downright scorned. "Paradigm shift" is a corporate buzz word today, but the validity of looking at events of human life from an entirely different perspective was only gradually acknowledged.

For Leavitt's students and colleagues, more than a decade ago and now, having women's experiences be the centerpiece of curricula was an "unbelievably affirming thing."

Today, such experience has percolated into many disciplines and contexts. "But there's still a lot of intellectual and psychological affirmation for women in taking these courses and in the fact of their existence. We haven't changed the world yet."

Whatever has changed could also change back. Women's bodies were "on the line" politically and socially a generation ago, and they still are, Leavitt points out. "But now we are more conscious of the process, and being conscious makes it easier to see and to resist." Leavitt believes that the Women's Studies scholars now in training will be armed with a

much greater agility in bringing the tools of different disciplines and perspectives to bear on their study.

"The next generation will make the greatest strides," she says. "On the building blocks we laid, they will uncover the fullest understanding of human experience. Women's Studies already has stretched history in ways that couldn't have been possible before. It will be good for them, and for the world."

THE SQUARE ROOT OF WOMAN

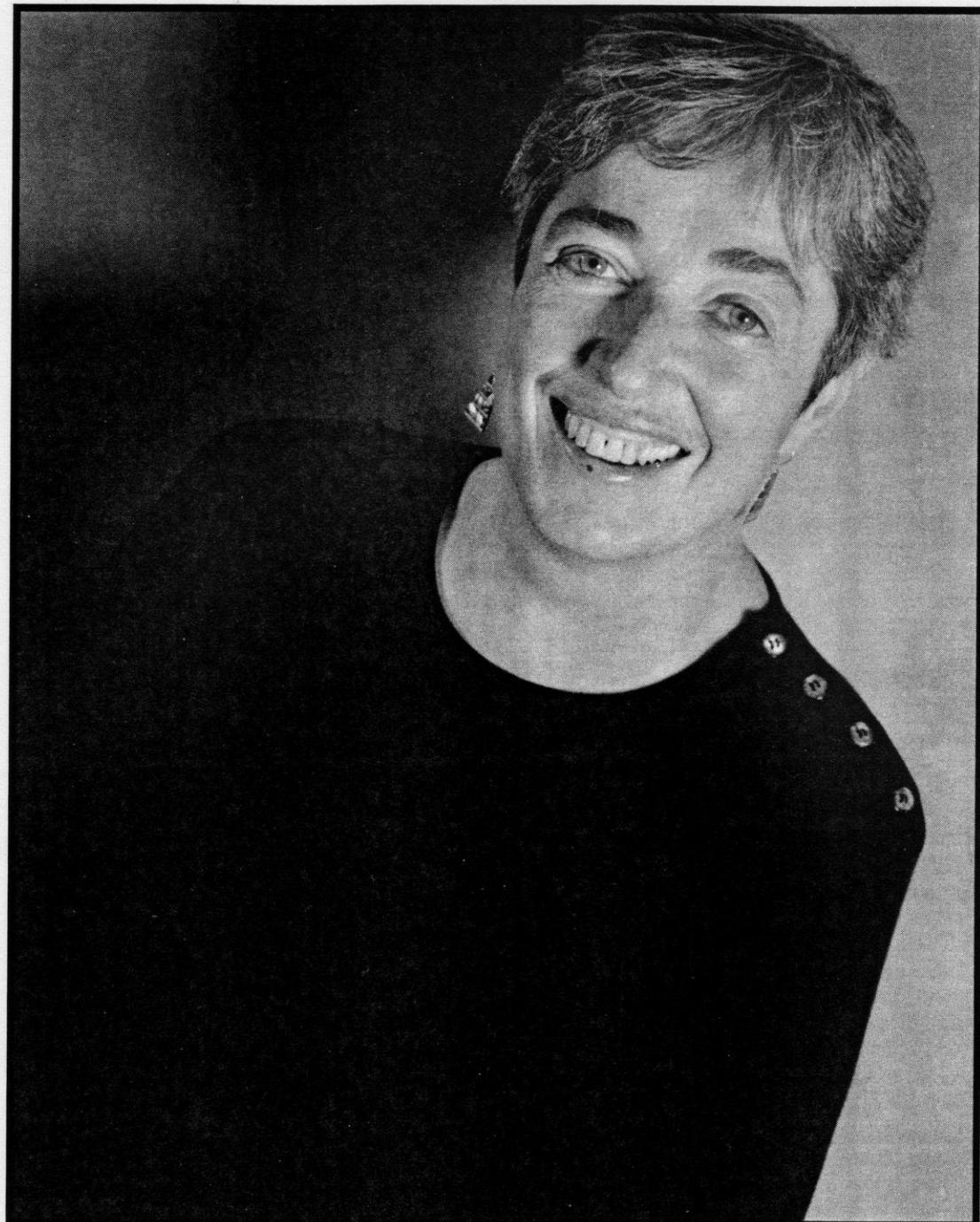
Linda Gordon's first book had nothing to do with women. Her PhD was in Russian history, and she hadn't considered the women's experience to be fundamental to her research until the dawning of the women's movement. Today, women's issues are the cornerstone on which Gordon has built her life's work. Yet even she could not have forecast a national presidential election that was, in part, a virtual referendum on the place of women in the American family.

"It is amazing," she says, with a great deal of satisfaction and not a little wonder. A veteran of nearly twenty-five years of teaching and researching women's roles in history, Gordon has seen her discipline make change on the entire face of history as scholarship.

"There are very few now, I hope, who would teach a basic survey course in American history without at least mentioning women, the women's suffrage movement, the changes in the work force, or the changes in the family," she notes. "These major issues were once not even considered part of history, which was focused instead on statutes, treaties, and wars."

"The next generation will make the greatest strides. On the building blocks we laid, they will uncover the fullest understanding of human experience."

Judith Leavitt
Chair, History of Medicine, and Women's Studies



That mandate flowered from the seeds Gordon and her colleagues planted when most of their current students were not yet conceived.

Gordon is one of eighteen faculty associated with Women's Studies who

do not hold a joint appointment with the program and her tenured department. "I choose to teach in Women's Studies because I like it," she says. "It's extra effort but very rewarding. There needs to be a Women's Studies program

for our sanity, particularly for those female faculty in male-dominated departments." The history department at UW-Madison is certainly one of them, with only ten of the fifty-seven positions held by women.

In the beginning of her career, Gordon found herself an anomaly in her colleagues' eyes not only because she was a woman, but also because she was working on women's history. It was like being a woman, squared; her more traditional colleagues gave her work a sidelong glance. In fact, one of Gordon's early books dealt with the history of birth control, and it was savaged in some reviews as not a proper subject for a history book at all, but merely a feminist tract.

The enormous significance of women's reproductive lives—economically, politically, educationally, socially—was as present then as now, but not grasped. "This was seen as outside the realm of real scholarship," she says. Today, many historians still don't think birth control is an important subject. They also might leave the history of women out of their courses, Gordon notes, "because someone could reason that it might be covered in a Women's Studies course." But even stalwarts have come to recognize that feminist scholars have recently attained academic stature in many fields, and at many universities across the country.

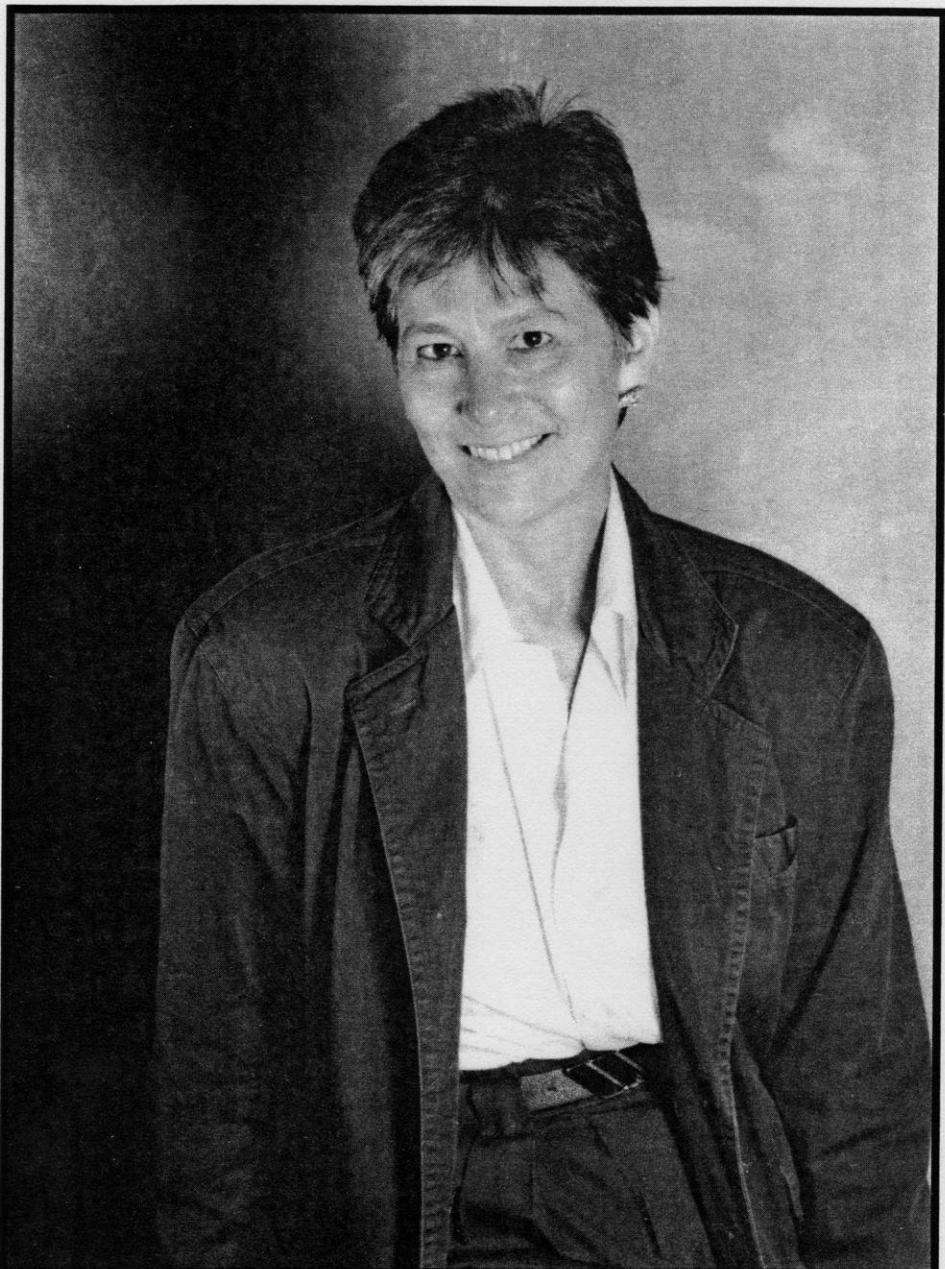
"The benefits of that measure of respect are self-evident," Gordon says. "Another contribution of women's studies is that these courses are much better than average in including the experiences of minority women." Slowly, slowly, yet observably, they are expanding and changing the very core of higher education.

Gordon has been a witness to all these changes. She frequently asks her women students, "How many of you expect to be employed all your lives?" Virtually all of them raise their hands; twenty years ago, only a fraction would have—although in fact, that reality was to be their future. She also asks, "How many of you expect to be single parents?" Hardly anyone expects to; and yet half of Gordon's students will end up going it alone.

Just as revealing have been the changing aims of her male students. Gordon believes firmly that Women's Studies courses are an appropriate

"One reason I think Women's Studies is here to stay is that young men realize the importance of these issues to all of us."

Linda Gordon
History



venue for men to learn about issues of family violence, single parenthood, birth control, and other real-life issues. "Men are changing as well as women," Gordon concludes. "One reason I think Women's Studies is here to stay is that young men realize the importance of these issues to all of us." A significant minority of men regularly enroll in Gor-

don's women's history classes. In the past, she says, some of them enrolled because their girlfriends suggested it as a consciousness-raising effort. "Now, they say their mothers have suggested it. 'My mother was in NOW,' they tell me. 'She told me about the importance of these things.' It's very heartening. It's very good." □



NEWS

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

5/11/92

CONTACT: Barbara Burrell, (608) 265-2029, (608) 846-2964

STUDY: WOMEN POLITICIANS RAISE AS MUCH MONEY AS MALE COUNTERPARTS

MADISON — Women don't win seats in national elections because they can't raise as much money as men.

Or so goes the popular argument to explain why there are so few female politicians in national office.

But a new study by a University of Wisconsin-Madison researcher shows that female candidates now raise as much money as male candidates.

"Women candidates raise and spend money in amounts equivalent to that of male candidates. They face the same hurdles and achieve the same goals," says Barbara Burrell, a research analyst with the Wisconsin Survey Research Lab and honorary fellow at the Women's Studies Research Center at UW-Madison.

Armed with this fact, women may now be in the best position ever to earn national seats, as evidenced in recent victories by Lynn Yeakel in Pennsylvania for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate and by Carol Moseley Braun, who defeated an Illinois incumbent in the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate. In fact, Yeakel raised more than \$500,000 for her campaign, so who says women can't raise money, Burrell points out.

Burrell's study, "A Women's Place is in the House: Campaigning for Congress in the

-more-

Politicians -- Add 1

Feminist Era," is a quantitative analysis examining the experiences of the women who have run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1968-1990. It is likely to be published next year.

In her study, Burrell shows that women candidates now raise money as early in the campaign season as men do, and they raise it the same way, acquiring as much in Political Action Committee contributions and large donations as male candidates.

"The good news is that another stereotype about women can be laid to rest," Burrell says. "Women who run for national office do as well as men in similar situations. As campaigns become more expensive, women candidates have been able to keep pace with their male counterparts."

As major party nominees, women even surpassed their male counterparts in raising campaign funds in the 1988 election cycle, she found. Women had average campaign receipts of \$354,074 compared with only \$298,613 for male candidates that year.

Male and female candidates in similar positions — whether they are incumbents, challengers or open-seat candidates — raise and spend similar amounts of money in their campaigns. For example, in 1990, the seven female Democratic Party open-seat nominees had average campaign receipts of \$635,236 compared with \$499,876 for the 21 male Democratic Party open-seat nominees.

Although they have been able to push the financial roadblock aside, female candidates have other problems to address before they'll find more women politicians in the winners circle. Rather than money, the problem for women, and for men as well, is the challenge of defeating incumbents, she says.

While women are effective fund-raisers, they still fail to win elections at the national

-more-

Politicians -- Add 2

level because there are so few female incumbents. "As challengers, they can raise the same kinds of money as their male counterparts, but neither group can compete with incumbents in filling their campaign treasuries," she says.

In her study, Burrell also tackles head on these myths about female candidates:

- Voters won't vote for a female candidate because of deep-rooted prejudices.
- Party leaders are afraid to select women as candidates to represent their parties.
- Campaign contributors won't support a female candidate because she is not likely to win a major election. No evidence exists that campaign contributors are reluctant to fund female candidates.
- Women don't win elections because they don't know how to run a campaign.

Burrell, who received her Ph.D. in political science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was an assistant professor of political science at Boston University and State University New York at Albany. She also served as a visiting research associate at the Center for Research on Women at Wellesley College from 1987-1989.

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— Alicia Kent, (608) 262-0930



NEWS

1 • 8 • 4 • 8

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
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April 22, 1992

TO: Talk show hosts, reporters and news directors
FROM: Alicia Kent, (608) 262-0930
RE: Visit of a Japanese expert

American political and business leaders have begun to look enviously at Japan, sparking interest in what skills American firms can learn from their Japanese counterparts.

But what about the Japanese women in a society caught between traditional philosophies and rapid modernization?

Kazuko Watanabe, an associate professor of English at Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan, is an internationally known expert on contemporary American women writers.

She will be visiting the University of Wisconsin-Madison April 24-28 and will be available for interviews during that time. She can offer insight into the changing roles of women in Japan as well as a comparison of the role women play in American and Japanese society.

She will give an open lecture on "The Changing Status of Women in Japan," Friday at 3:30 p.m. at the Women's Studies Research Center, 209 N. Brooks St. Her visit is sponsored by the Women's Studies Research Center and co-sponsored by East Asian Studies.

Watanabe is a member of the international board of Ms. magazine and is currently a visiting scholar at Duke University, N.C. She received her bachelor of arts from Yamaguchi University in 1967, a master's of arts from Osaka University in 1969 and a doctoral degree from Queens College, CUNY.

Watanabe will be available for an interview Friday from 1:30 to 3 p.m. and Sunday, Monday and Tuesday mornings.

To set up an interview, contact Cyrena Pondrom, director of the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center, at 263-2053. I will also be happy to assist you in arranging an interview.

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Release: **Immediately**

8/3/90

CONTACT: Cyrena Pondrom (608) 263-3717

PONDROM TO LEAD WOMEN'S STUDIES RESEARCH CENTER

MADISON—Cyrena Pondrom, a professor of English at University of Wisconsin-Madison who helped establish the women's studies program, has been named the new director of the university's **Women's Studies Research Center**.

Pondrom, 52, succeeds Janet Hyde, recently named associate vice chancellor for academic affairs in charge of increasing equity for women faculty, staff and students.

Pondrom joined the UW-Madison faculty in 1963. In addition to her teaching and research, she has served in several administrative positions. In 1971, she was appointed assistant to Chancellor Edwin Young to develop affirmative action programs for women and later to direct all affirmative active programs on campus. In 1976 she became the first woman vice chancellor at UW-Madison when she was named vice chancellor for personnel and analysis.

From 1979-82 Pondrom served as executive director of the Governor's Employment and Training Office, administering more than \$5 million in employment and training funds.

Pondrom's new assignment, the Women's Studies Research Center, opened in 1977 as part of the Women's Studies Program, founded the year before. The center develops research programs on issues related to women. The research is conducted by scholars from a variety of disciplines and supported by the university and outside grants.

As the center's director, Pondrom wants to look at women's issues in a

global context. "One of the areas we plan to emphasize will be women in development," she said. "In addition, we hope to offer assistance to countries where women's studies is not fully developed and initiate an international exchange of graduate students in women's studies, working closely with the UW-Madison International Studies Program."

Pondrom said she would like the center to target other research topics like women and health care, women in science, feminist theory, and women and the legal system.

"We want to expand our already strong program of honorary fellows, who have outside support and use the university's facilities for their research," she said. During 1990-91, center fellows will come from not only the United States but Nigeria, India, Germany, Thailand and Israel.

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-- Jeff Iseminger (608) 262-8287

Research Extends

'to the Classroom and Beyond'

"On Wisconsin" Fall, 1982

Prof. Elaine Marks

Elaine Marks is Professor of French and Italian and Director of the Women's Studies Research Center since 1977. She has written books on French women writers, including Colette (1960), Simone de Beauvoir (1973), and has co-edited an anthology, New French Feminisms (1980). She is at work on a book on Gertrude Stein. She represents the Women's Studies Research Center on the board of directors of the newly formed National Council for Research on Women.

The discoveries made in women's studies research may not immediately appear as dramatic as the cosmologists' "big bang" theory of the universe or the technological revolution in information processing. Yet the results of women's studies research often are startling. To those for whom gender relations and the position of women had long ago been settled by official discourses from established institutions, it is disturbing to learn that the nuclear family is not necessarily the best environment for women's psychological and moral health, that women who work are often less depressed than women who stay at home, that having and raising children is not in the best interest of all women.

In the first phase of women's studies research, results circulated among researchers engaged in similar activities. Now the results are moving out into a larger context. I am delighted to have the occasion to present some aspects of our work to you.

The Women's Studies Research Center, now in its sixth year, is continuing many of its established programs and developing new research directions. Continuing activities include the Honorary Fellow Program (there are five honorary fellows this year), the Reprint and Working Papers series, the Colloquium series, and a quarterly newsletter that reaches about 1,300 readers.

Beginning in the fall of 1982, the center has been sponsoring a study group on "Feminist Pedagogy: A Theoretical Inquiry" and administering two major grants: "Risk Factors in Depression Among Women Over Fifty" funded by the National Institute of Mental Health with

Marjorie Klein, Professor of Psychiatry and Women's Studies, UW-Madison, as principal investigator and Marilyn Essex, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Lawrence University as project coordinator; and "Women's Issues Across Cultures: An International Education Program for Third World Graduate Students Studying in the United States" funded by the Ford Foundation with Susan Pharr, Associate Professor of Political Science, UW-Madison, as principal investigator, and Neuma Aguiar, Research Director of the Graduate School of Political Science and Sociology at the Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro, as project coordinator. This project is co-sponsored with the Land Tenure Center, and includes a semester seminar in early 1983 and a summer institute.

Ideally, the research conducted through the Women's Studies Research Center enters the Women's Studies curriculum and/or becomes the basis of new or revised public policies related to women's issues. I would like to describe one case in which the itinerary began with a historian's own experience and continued through libraries, lecture platform, and articles to the classroom and beyond.

History of Childbirth in U.S.

A historian in the field of 19th century public health in the United States, Prof. Judith Leavitt, wrote her doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago on public health in Milwaukee (published in 1982 by the Princeton University Press under the title *The Healthiest City: Milwaukee and the Politics of Health Reform*). Her interest in childbirth as an area of research followed the birth of her first child. Leavitt said the childbirth experience was important in her own understanding of women's experience

and her connection with women throughout history in a new and exciting way. Because the feminist movement in 1970 was not receptive to women's traditional roles, Professor Leavitt was particularly interested in examining childbirth in such a way as to maintain the impact of the powerful experience while showing how women with a "feminist" (as used to describe women who lived before the officially labeled feminist movements, the word denotes a concern with women's control over their own bodies and lives) consciousness in earlier

periods had dealt with the childbirth experience. The documents she discovered about birth and anesthesia early in the 20th century in the U.S. prompted Professor Leavitt to examine why women who were trying to gain further control over their bodies chose to be put to sleep. "Birthing and Anesthesia: the Debate over Twilight Sleep in America" was published in the journal *S/GNS* (1980) Vol. 6, No. 1. Leavitt told the dramatic narrative of how women, in an effort to increase their control over the childbirth process, and eliminate pain, chose drugs.

The Women's Studies Research Center made childbirth the research focus of the second year of the motherhood grant from the Ford Foundation. Leavitt and the Department of History of Medicine were brought into the planning and became the co-sponsors of the spring symposium, "Childbirth: The Beginning

of Motherhood." Leavitt, with the assistance of Whitney Walton, prepared a paper based on 19th century American women's diary accounts of their expectations, fears, and anxieties about becoming mothers. Professor Leavitt again was attempting to learn from these documents why women encouraged the medicalization of childbirth and how this medicalization changed the childbirth experience for them. The symposium paper, "Down to Death's Door: Women's Perceptions of Childbirth in America," centered on the themes of control and choice in childbirth.

The women's own accounts of their child-bearing experiences allowed Professor Leavitt to explore "why women and their birth attendants made choices that increasingly replaced the supportive aspects of traditional birthings—familiar home environments, the presence of

friends and loved ones, and the choice of attendants—with the sterile environment of a hospital where in shining cold delivery rooms women found themselves alone among strangers." Although historians had been acquainted for some time with the statistics concerning the mortality rates among women during the second half of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th, no one had documented through the words of the mothers



Dr. Mariamne Whatley and Prof. Judith Leavitt, History of Medicine, History of Science, and Women's Studies, developed a new course.

themselves the degree to which they feared death and the ways in which this fear influenced their attitudes and behavior toward their pregnancies and toward the birth process.

What Leavitt as a historian has done so carefully in her research, and what women's studies research hopes to accomplish, is to insert the point of view of women into the writing of human history and to reformulate, on the basis of these insertions, traditional assumptions about women and men. Leavitt's paper is included in the *Proceedings of the symposium on "Childbirth: the Beginning of Motherhood"* and is available through the Women's Studies Research Center.

While Leavitt was pursuing her research on childbirth, the Women's Studies Program was expanding its curriculum in the humanities, the social sciences, and the biological sciences. From the beginning of the Women's Studies Program in the fall of 1975, *The Biology and Psychology of Women* had been team-taught by Professors Bleier (Neurophysiology), Klein (Psychiatry), and Leavitt. The introductory course in the biological sciences, *Women and Their Bodies in Health and Disease*, had been taught since the fall of 1978 by Dr. Mariamne Whatley. It is an enormously popular course, with about 340 students and 17 discussion sections each semester. Whatley's impressive success as a lecturer and her interest in developing more advanced courses in the biological sciences with a focus on women's bodies—which, like women's attitudes and activities, is under-represented in traditional research—coincided with Leavitt's work on childbirth. Student de-

mand for Women's Studies courses in the biological sciences also was increasing. Leavitt and Whatley developed a course on "Childbirth in the United States." The course was approved by the Women's Studies Program and the Social Studies Divisional Committee in the fall of 1981 and first offered during the spring semester 1982. There was an initial enrollment of 70 students, the maximum that had been envisaged.

In the best tradition of women's studies, this is a rigorous course that is interdisciplinary, collaborative, and feminist in its perspective. The course was, as we had expected, very successful (both Leavitt and Whatley are exciting and demanding teachers) and will be offered again.

Leavitt continues her work on the history of childbirth in the United States. She was invited in September 1982 as the U.S. representative to deliver a paper at the 7th Annual Symposium of Comparative History of Medicine East and West held in Japan. Her paper was entitled: "Science Enters the Birthing Room: Obstetrics in America since the Eighteenth Century." The final product, a book on the history of childbirth in the United States, is yet to appear. This would close the first part of the cycle that began with her own experience in childbirth and has led to a significant contribution to women's studies research and to the women's studies curriculum.

Thus, Leavitt's work exemplifies how women's studies research stresses the observer's point of view, collaboration, and adequate dissemination within the university and community.

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Women's
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UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

CONTACT: Clay Schoenfeld (608) 262-2116

'COLLEGE FOR KIDS' EARNS NATIONAL AWARD

"College for Kids," a three-week session at UW-Madison for gifted and talented youngsters, has been given a merit award for the most creative and innovative 1981 summer program.

The award was made by the North American Association of Summer Sessions, an organization of 400 colleges and universities in the United States, Canada and Mexico. It was presented this month in Montreal to the UW-Madison School of Education, sponsor of the winning program of workshops and lectures.

"College for Kids" covered a wide range of academic areas for 250 Dane County children in third through sixth grades. Some 80 UW-Madison faculty participated.

The program will be repeated next summer, according to education outreach coordinator Ellen Elms Notar.

- o -

WOMEN'S CENTER PLANS BIOLOGICAL GRANTS WORKSHOP

A workshop for researchers seeking grant funds in biological sciences is planned Dec. 4-5 by the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center.

- more -

Add one--news briefs

Leaders for Dec. 5 workshops on developing a research idea include Professor Ruth Bleier, neurophysiology and women's studies, and Professor Hans Ris, zoology. Dr. Janet Trubatch, neurological disorders specialist with the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., will be keynote speaker Dec. 4 at 3:30 p.m.

Cost for the program, limited to 25 participants, is \$13. All sessions will be at the Women's Studies Building, 209 N. Brooks St.

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PHYSICS-ASTRONOMY LECTURE SERIES TO LOOK INSIDE THE HUMAN BRAIN

The use of antimatter to peek inside the human brain will be detailed Wednesday (Dec. 2) in the next presentation of the 1981-82 Public Lecture Series of the physics and astronomy departments at UW-Madison.

The free lecture is slated in Room 1300 of Sterling Hall, 475 N. Charter St., at 8 p.m.

Jerry Nickles, a professor of medical physics and radiology, will talk on the use of positrons, the antimatter equivalent of electrons, to trace where brain functions occur. Since the brain is fueled by sugar and oxygen, introducing positron-emitting atoms into either one lets scientists tell where a living brain is burning the most fuel--and thus working the hardest. It makes a "map" of regional brain functions possible, according to Nickles.

- o -

CONTACT: Tico Braun (608) 262-1869

NEW YORK GROUP TO PERFORM SPANISH 'ABSURDIST' PLAY

An experimental theater group from New York, "Grupo Nuestro Teatro" (The New Theater Group), will present a performance in Spanish Dec. 3 at 7 p.m. in the Wisconsin Center auditorium, 702 Langdon St.

- more -

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Women's
Studies
Fellows
Center

RESEARCH CENTER APPOINTS HONORARY FELLOWS

MADISON--The Women's Studies Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison has announced appointment of four honorary fellows for 1981-82.

Rima Apple, who received a Ph.D. in history of medicine and history of science from the UW-Madison, will work on papers concerning bottle feeding of infants, hospital nurseries and mothering.

Judith Frankel, associate professor of education and psychology at the University of Cincinnati, will spend her sabbatical leave at the Center to study patterns in the lives of adult women.

Susan O'Leary, formerly a lecturer in the Women's Studies Program, will work on pamphlets relating to topics covered by the daytime serial, "All My Children."

Margaret Reid, on leave as lecturer in medical sociology at Glasgow Scotland University, ~~England~~, will conduct a comparative study of lay midwives in the United States and the United Kingdom.

The honorary fellowships are for scholars not affiliated with the UW-Madison. Fellows are not paid, but they receive the benefits of a university relationship including access to libraries and other facilities and services.

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CONTACT: African Studies Program (608) 262-2380
Department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies (608) 262-3204

PROFESSOR FROM JERUSALEM TO DISCUSS SADAT

An aide-de-camp of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977 will lecture at UW-Madison on "Anwar Sadat and Israel: An Israeli Point of View."

Menahem Milson, professor of Arabic languages and literature at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, will speak March 26 at 7:30 p.m. at the Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St.

Milson, scholar in residence this year at the Hillel Foundation, also serves as an adviser on Arab affairs to the military governor of occupied territories on the West Bank.

- o -

CONTACT: Neil M. Ford (608) 263-2362

MARKETING SCHOOL AVAILABLE TO BEGINNING MANAGERS

"The School of Marketing," a one-week continuing education program for beginning managers sponsored by the American Marketing Association, will be held April 9-14 at UW-Madison.

The course assumes a basic knowledge of marketing principles and some experience in business. Information on tuition and scheduling is available from Professor Neil M. Ford, director of the school, telephone (608) 263-3462.

- more -

CONTACT: Suzanne Pingree (608) 263-2051 or
Judith Leavitt (608) 263-4560, 262-1460

*Women's
Studies
Research
Center*

CHILDBIRTH FROM HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT IS SYMPOSIUM TOPIC

A symposium on "Childbirth: The Beginning of Motherhood" will be presented April 10 from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the State Historical Society.

Speakers from UW-Madison and other universities will present papers on childbirth from historical and literary perspectives. The symposium is open to the public with no registration fee. It is acceptable for continuing medical education credits in Category I for the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.

Sponsored by the Women's Studies Research Center, the symposium is part of a two-year research project on motherhood underwritten by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

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*Women's
Studies
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Series*

UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

STOCKINGER TO SPEAK TO WOMEN'S STUDIES COLLOQUIUM

MADISON--Jacob Stockinger, honorary fellow with the Women's Studies Research Institute at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, will present a colloquium Jan. 30 at 3 p.m. at the Women's Studies Building, 209 N. Brooks St. Stockinger, whose research is in French literature, will speak on the topic, "An Absurdity of Her Own."

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MADISON--Applications for honorary fellowships in the Women's Studies Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison are being received until April 1.

The one-year fellowships are unfunded positions intended to provide office space and access to University facilities for researchers who are not affiliated with the University.

Applicants can get more information by writing Elaine Marks, director of the Center, 209 N. Brooks St., Madison, 53706, or telephoning (608) 263-4703.

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- more -

Add one--news briefs

A Madison graduate student in engineering, Brian R. Young, has been awarded the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs fellowship in a national competition in engineering and medical science.

Young, 7326 Bradford Lane West, won the one \$15,000 award on the basis of a research proposal on "The Adsorption (CQ) of Proteins at Polymer Interfaces." A student in chemical engineering, he conducted his research under the direction of Professor Stuart L. Cooper.

- o -

French and Italian Professor Silvano B. Garofalo, 2909 Oxford Road, is the author of a book on the Italian Enlightenment, "L'enciclopedismo Italiano: Gianfrancesco Pivati," published by Long Editore, Ravenna, Italy.

- o -

Muhammad Umar Memon, 5417 Regent St., a professor of South Asian Studies, has been appointed associate editor of the Journal of South Asian Literature.

- o -

Business Professor James B. Bower, 4502 Wakefield St., is co-author of a new book on "Income Tax Procedure" published by South-Western Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

- o -

Two business professors, Gilbert A. Churchill Jr., 1301 Baitinger Court, Sun Prairie, and Neil M. Ford, 628 Knickerbocker St., are among three authors of a textbook and instructor's manual on "Sales Force Management" published by Richard D. Irwin Inc., Homewood, Ill.

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*Women's
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UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

CONTACT: Howard Weinbrot (608) 263-3819

HISTORIAN TO LECTURE ON FREE MASONRY

Margaret Jacob will speak on "The Enlightenment and the Origins of Free Masonry" Friday (Oct. 17) at 10 a.m. in the Wisconsin State Historical Society auditorium. The address, sponsored by the UW-Madison history of science department, opens a two-day meeting of the midwest chapter of the American Society for 18th-Century Studies.

Jacob is the author of "The Newtonians and the English Revolution, 1689-1720" (Cornell University Press, 1976), which won the 1976 Louis Gottschalk Prize for best interdisciplinary book of the year. She is professor of history at Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York.

A member of the editorial board for 18th Century Studies, Jacob has written several articles on the history of free masonry.

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RESEARCH FUNDING WORKSHOP REGISTRATIONS STILL OPEN

Registrations still are being accepted for a workshop Oct. 25 on how to obtain research grant funding sponsored by the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center. The workshop is open to researchers from all disciplines. The third in a series of grant workshops, the session will focus on program evaluation research.

- more -

Add one--news briefs

Susan Salasin of the National Institutes of Mental Health will be the keynote speaker. Her address at 9:45 a.m. at the Research Center is open to the public. Registration is required for the remainder of the one-day meeting.

Further information is available from Elaine Marks, Women's Studies Research Center, 209 N. Brooks St., Madison, 53706. The phone number is (608) 263-2763 or 263-4703.

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*Women's
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UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

WOMEN'S CENTER PLANS RESEARCH WORKSHOP

A workshop on program evaluation research will be conducted at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Women's Studies Research Center Oct. 25.

The third in a series of sessions designed to help researchers obtain grant funding, the program will feature Susan Salasin of the National Institutes of Mental Health as keynote speaker. Her address, at 9:45 a.m., is open to the public.

Registration is due Oct. 10 for the full day's program including workshops on how to develop a research idea. Further information is available from Elaine Marks, Women's Studies Research Center, 209 N. Brooks St., Madison, 53706. The phone number is (608) 263-2763 or 263-4703.

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TWO SOLAR ENERGY TEXTS PUBLISHED

Two new books on the engineering and design of solar energy applications have been written by members of UW-Madison's Solar Energy Laboratory.

Authors of "Solar Engineering of Thermal Processes," published by John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York, are mechanical engineering Professor William A. Beckman, 4406 Fox Bluff Road, Middleton, and chemical engineering Professor John A. Duffie, 5710 Dorsett Drive, director of the lab. The book includes the latest techniques for the thermal design of solar energy systems.

Beckman and mechanical engineering Professor Sanford A. Klein, 458 S. Owen Drive, are authors of a companion text, "Solar Energy Programs," containing programs on solar design which can be used with two of the most popular programmable hand calculators. The programs calculate the size and cost of a solar system needed for a particular building, and detail requirements for solar air conditioning, passive heating and industrial process heat.

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WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTER OFFERS RESEARCH AID

MADISON--A unique fellowship program for researchers in women's studies who are not affiliated with the University has been created by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Women's Studies Research Center.

Research Center Director Elaine Marks said honorary fellows will be persons who have research interests in women's studies but who do not have access to office space and other University services because they are not students or employees of the University. Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent research experience, she added.

The deadline for applications for the honorary fellow program is March 30. The fellows will not be funded but they will receive space in the Women's Studies Research Center, library privileges and limited access to secretarial help.

For more information contact Marks at 209 N. Brooks St., Madison, 53706 or telephone (608) 263-4703.

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UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

CONTACT: Department of Art office (608) 262-1660

ALICE NEEL TO DISCUSS HER PAINTING

Well-known New York painter Alice Neel will lecture on her work Tuesday (April 24) at 7:30 p.m. in the Elvehjem Museum of Art auditorium, 800 University Ave. The lecture is sponsored by the department of art.

Admission to the lecture will be by ticket only. Free tickets may be obtained, on a first come-first served basis, at the art department office, 7th floor of the Humanities Building, beginning Monday (April 23). Tickets will be limited to one per person. An 8:30 p.m. reception at the University Club, 803 State St., will follow the lecture.

The Madison Art Center will exhibit more than 50 of Neel's paintings and drawings in a show to open Sunday (April 22) at 3 p.m.

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SELF-REGULATION IS TOPIC OF COLLOQUIUM

Dr. Daniel S. Kirschenbaum of the University of Rochester psychology department will conduct a colloquium on "When Self-regulation Fails . . . And Sometimes When It Doesn't" Thursday (April 26) at 3:30 p.m. in 121 Psychology Building.

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Eric S. McCready, director of the Elvehjem Museum of Art, has been elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Society of Architectural Historians.

Madison is the scheduled site of the society's 34th annual meeting, planned for April 1980 and expected to draw between 400 and 700 participants.

McCready, 4133 Mandan Crescent, is an art history professor at UW-Madison.

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The Broadcast Education Association has awarded first prize in its annual competition for best scholarly paper to a UW-Madison professor of communication arts. Joanne R. Cantor, 4723 Sheboygan Ave., accepted the prize at the association's annual convention held in Dallas.

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John G. Webster, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at UW-Madison, is co-editor of "Clinical Engineering: Principles and Practices," published by Prentice-Hall.

Webster, 1114 Brookwood Road, also was named recently as associate editor of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' "Transactions on Biomedical Engineering." He is director of the University's Biomedical Engineering Center.

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WOLF RECEIVES EDUCATION AWARD IN SURVEYING, CARTOGRAPHY

Paul R. Wolf, a professor of civil and environmental engineering at UW-Madison, has been named to receive the Earle J. Fennel Award from the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

Wolf, 4640 Tonyawatha Trail, was cited for "outstanding contributions to surveying and cartography education." He accepted the award at the group's annual meeting in Washington, D.C.

A registered engineering and land surveyor, Wolf joined UW-Madison 16 years ago and is the author of two textbooks and numerous technical publications.

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David A. Stephenson, 5917 Hempstead Road, a professor of geology and geophysics, has been named chairman of the National Research Council Committee on Groundwater Resources in Relation to Coal Mining.

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Economics and environmental studies Professor Edgar L. Feige, 6113 Old Sauk Road, has been awarded a fellowship for 1979-80 at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study.

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The chairman of the geology and geophysics department, Professor Campbell Craddock, 1109 Winston Drive, has been named vice president for the Antarctica area of the International Union of Geological Sciences's Commission for the Geological Map of the World.

Craddock also has been named head of the Antarctic panel for the Circum-Pacific Map Project, an effort sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey and a number of professional societies.

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*Women's
Studies
Research
Center*

Metallurgical engineering Professor Carl R. Loper Jr., 4730 LaFayette Drive, will serve as president of the International Commission on Compacted Graphite Cast Iron during the group's meeting June 9-15 in Dusseldorf, W. Ger.

Compacted graphite cast iron is a relatively recent engineering material which has drawn the interest of designers, engineers and manufacturers. UW-Madison engineering faculty members have been conducting research into its production and properties for about four years.

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A lecturer, a student and a postdoctoral trainee are recipients of three, \$1,000 honoraria awarded for the writing of grant proposals, the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center has announced.

Recipients are Christine S. Obbo, 3418 Lake Mendota Drive, a lecturer in the Women's Studies Program; Ann M. Beal, 435 Eighth St., Baraboo, a sophomore in medicine working with the Dane County Project on Rape; and Sandra K. Danziger, 207 N. Spooner St., a postdoctoral trainee in the sociology department.

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*Women's
Research Institute
of Wisconsin*

ECUALITY OF SEXES CONFERENCE AT UW-MADISON THIS WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

MADISON--"Equality of Sexes, Taxation and a Change in Values" is the theme of a public conference this Wednesday and Thursday at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Sponsored by the Women's Research Institute of Wisconsin, Inc., the conference is funded by a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Committee of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Sessions will be held in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union. Further information may be obtained by calling the Institute at 262-0011.

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