

# NEWSLETTER

## OF THE CPA/SCP



SECTION ON WOMEN & PSYCHOLOGY  
SECTION : FEMMES ET PSYCHOLOGIE

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## MESSAGE FROM THE COORDINATOR

This is my last Newsletter message as SWAP coordinator. The title for the position is certainly apt; as I was happy to discover, it is truly one of 'coordinating' the efforts of others. Most of the actual work involved in SWAP activities is done by members who volunteer to carry out our specific programs. It is those individuals whose contributions I want to focus on in my last message.

Many of the Section's activities revolve around the CPA convention. This year, we are fortunate to be having another pre-convention Institute, coordinated by Colleen MacQuarrie and Heather Walters. Heather and Colleen have organized a superb program and I hope to see many SWAP members at the Institute. Our section program on the last day of the convention consists of a symposium on the work of the Muriel McQueen Ferguson Centre for Family Violence Research which was organized for us by Sandi Byers, a SWAP member and acting director of the Centre.

This year's travel and student paper awards are being administered by Charlene Senn. We have the most comprehensive student awards program of any Section and we should be proud of our contribution to the next generation of feminists. Elizabeth Church coordinated the review of convention submissions. SWAP was one of the Sections which fought hardest for Section involvement in abstract review and I am grateful to Elizabeth and to SWAP members who acted as reviewers for taking care of this important responsibility.

This year's convention also features an invited address by Alice Eagly co-sponsored by SWAP and the Social/Personality and Industrial/Organizational sections. I want SWAP members to know that the details of the nomination of Dr. Eagly and many of the arrangements for her attendance at CPA were handled by Nancy DeCourville. Nancy is Chair of the Social/Personality Section, but we know her better as our Newsletter Editor. The Newsletter is an important part of SWAP and Nancy has done an excellent job of producing it for the last two years.

During my term as Coordinator, I have relied heavily on the other members of the Executive for assistance. Past coordinator Naomi Holobow has become so used to calls from me asking for her help and advice that she might actually miss those calls next year! Mary Ricketts has served as Secretary/Treasurer for three years and I am grateful for the efficient way in Mary Ricketts looks after the financial aspects of the organization.

At the SWAP AGM in June, Sharon Crozier will become Section Coordinator. I know that she will be able to count on these individuals and other SWAP members to carry out our many important activities. Let's continue our boast of being 'one of the largest and most active sections in CPA'.

With a heartfelt THANK YOU to Colleen, Heather, Sandi, Charlene, Elizabeth, Nancy, Naomi and Mary and a wish for GOOD LUCK to Sharon...

Joanne Gallivan  
SWAP Coordinator, 1994-95

## **NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS**

**Joanne Gallivan, SWAP Coordinator**

From time to time, SWAP receives requests from individuals who wish to join the Section, but who are not CPA members. Some other sections have an Associate Membership status available to non-CPA members. The current SWAP bylaws make no such provision. Therefore, I am proposing the following amendments to the Section bylaws which would allow for Associate Membership. These amendments will be presented for approval at the Section's Annual General Meeting on June 17 in Charlottetown. Publication of this notice in the SWAP Newsletter serves as the required notice of motion to amend the bylaws. Amendments to the bylaws require a two-thirds majority vote of the members in attendance at the AGM and must subsequently be approved by the CPA Board of Directors.

### **Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws of the Section on Women and Psychology**

**Add to Bylaw IV.1**, which currently reads "Full membership in the section is open to all Fellows, Members and Student, Foreign and Special Affiliates of CPA.":

Associate Membership in the Section is open to those who do not meet the requirements for Full Membership, but who are involved in work or studies relevant to the stated purposes of the Section and who declare an intention to pursue those purposes. Applications for associate Membership must be submitted for approval to the Executive Committee of the section.

**Add to Bylaw IV.2**, which currently reads " Members of the Section who are full members of CPA may exercise full voting rights, and may nominate, vote and hold office. Affiliate Members of CPA who are members of the Section may enjoy full privileges except for holding office.":

Associate Members of the Section may enjoy full privileges except they may not vote, nominate or hold office.

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## FROM THE EDITOR

Two years have whizzed by since I began as editor of the SWAP Newsletter and now it's time to give someone else a chance. Putting this Newsletter together has been fun - even stuffing the envelopes provided a welcome diversion from other academic tasks.

I owe thanks to so many people for their help, advice, and support. Special thanks to Joanne Gallivan, who is far too modest about her contribution to SWAP in general and the Newsletter in particular. Thank you, Mary Ricketts, for paying the bills and keeping me up to date on SWAP membership. Thank you, Connie Kristiansen, Yolande Tanguay, Colleen MacQuarrie, Heather Walters, Marion Cuddy, Charlene Senn, Naomi Holobow for your contributions (written and otherwise) to the Newsletter. Thanks to Joanne Boekestyn and Linda Pidduck for graciously handling my last-minute requests. Thanks to David DiBattista, Linda Rose-Krasnor, and William Webster for providing financial assistance. Thanks to all of you who sent material and offered to help in so many ways.

By the way, we have not yet found a replacement editor (see the call later in the Newsletter), so please continue to send submissions to me and I will forward them to the new editor.

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## ABOUT SWAP

Current membership in SWAP is 154. At this time, any member of CPA is eligible to join the SWAP Section. Fees vary as a function of class of membership: full member, student affiliates, foreign affiliates, and special affiliates. Note, however, that there is a proposal to amend SWAP's bylaws to allow for Associate Membership in SWAP - see this issue for proposed amendment.

Additional information and application forms are available from: *James Raymond, Membership Services, CPA, 151 Slater Street, Suite 205, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H3. Telephone: 613-237-2144, FAX: 613-237-1674.*

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## SUBMISSIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER:

Deadline for the September issue of the SWAP Newsletter is **August 4, 1995**. Items for the January newsletter must be received by December 1, 1995.

Whenever possible, please send your submissions on a floppy diskette (either 5 1/2" or 3 1/4") in Word Perfect for PC, DOS/ASCII text, or text composed on a Macintosh. Your diskette will be returned to you. Alternatively, you may submit items for inclusion in the Newsletter via e-mail. The least preferred (but still acceptable) mode is via hard copy, because it means that someone will have to retype the submission.

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

CPA does not immediately advise us of changes in address, so please notify the editor of the newsletter.

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The opinions expressed in this newsletter are strictly those of the authors and do not reflect the opinions of the Canadian Psychological Association, its officers, directors, or employees

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## ATTENTION INTERNET USERS

Announcing POWR-L, a Psychology of Women Resource List. Moderator: Kat Quina (Chair, Division 35, Task Force on Technology), Department of Psychology, University of Rhode Island. Tel: (401) 277-3832; FAX: (401) 277-6180 (be sure to address FAX directly to K. Quina); E-mail: KQuina@URLacc.url.edu.

POWR-L is a public electronic network for people interested in sharing information and resources in the psychology of women. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for discussing current topics, research, teaching strategies, and practice issues among people interested in the discipline of psychology of

women, and to publicize relevant conferences, job announcements, calls for papers, publications, and the like. It is open to anyone interested in the field.

POWR-L is cosponsored by Division 35 (Psychology of Women) of the American Psychological Association and by the Association of Women in Psychology. Reports, announcements, and information on joining them both will be included in the list files.

As a public list, messages will go directly to the listserv and will not be reviewed prior to posting. The moderator will moderate in moderation, as far as possible.

To subscribe, send the command below via e-mail to the address

**LISTSERV@URIACC or  
LISTSERV@URIACC.URI.EDU**

Subscribe POWR-L Your Name

e.g., Subscribe POWR-L Jane Doe

*P.S. I tried this, and it works, Editor.*

If you find the volume of messages is too great, you can use the DIGEST option to get one post per day containing all messages sent to the list that day. The proceedings are also kept in monthly logs that can be searched and/or retrieved.

## BOOK REVIEW

*Phototherapy Techniques: Exploring the Secrets of Personal Snapshots and Family Albums.* Judy Weiser. San Francisco: Jossey Bass Publishers, 1993, 384 pages.

*Review by Yolande Tanguay, Université de Montréal.*

To be a psychologist as well as an art therapist allows a combination of knowledge and skills likely to facilitate creative innovation in clinical practice. Judy Weiser's book is a vibrant testimony to that synergy. Written in an engaging conversational style, it introduces the reader to numerous PhotoTherapy techniques developed mostly by the author. Clinicians like myself who know very little about

phototherapy are likely to find the content of this book not only personally challenging but also professionally worthwhile. Written for therapists and counsellors with the hope of providing them with an additional set of techniques, it should lead to an impressive expansion of one's professional toolbox if carefully read and well integrated. The author also suggests that her book may be helpful to individuals interested in their own personal growth although she repeatedly (and correctly) reminds such readers not to attempt to use these techniques therapeutically.

After a relatively brief introduction on the evocative power of photographs and how they can become therapeutic tools, a second chapter gives an overview of the five main techniques of PhotoTherapy with the primary aim of conveying how they form an interrelated and interdependent system. Once this systemic frame has been well established, the author feels free to describe in greater detail each of the techniques in the five chapters that follow. Successively, we read about the projective process, the self-portraits, the portraits of the self taken by others, the "metaphors of self-construction" (i.e., the photographs taken or collected), and finally, the ways of using, therapeutically, the family albums and "photobiographical collections". Each of these technical chapters includes four sections. How the technique works, what to do, illustrative examples, and sample exercises. A final chapter offers a short conclusion on PhotoTherapy as a way of promoting healing and personal growth. While the author has opted not to review the literature on phototherapy, she nevertheless provides the interested reader with a list of recommended readings. In my opinion, such a list would have been more helpful to individuals eager to increase knowledge if it had been organized according to specific issues.

Judy Weiser claims that, after finishing her book, the reader should not only have learned about the "why", "what" and "how" of PhotoTherapy techniques, but may also have made some personal discoveries. My own experience largely confirms the author's statement. Yes, this book did move me and did lead me to become better aware of what photographs and photographing have meant to me, and how much they can tell about me. In addition, I have found an impressive amount of in-depth information on the promised "why", "what", and "how" of the techniques proposed. Actually, this book represents an unusually varied source of subtle therapeutic know-how that could be of help to clinicians of any

theoretical allegiance. It also could be used as a valuable textbook in training counsellors and therapists alike, since a number of the therapeutic issues raised go far beyond the use of any specific technique. I was particularly impressed by the author's determination to promote a "power balance" between her and her client(s) as well as by her unusual probing skill demonstrated by pertinent, sensitive, and imaginative questions likely to facilitate a person's rapport with her surfacing emotions and thoughts. Furthermore, several samples of her work illustrate the flexibility of her approach and the steadiness of her focus on keeping inner experiences within the boundary of a given client's ability to master and benefit from it. Sensible advice abounds throughout the book.

While this book eloquently describes what Judy Weiser does in her phototherapeutic work as well as how she does it and why, it leaves somewhat unsatisfied readers like myself, who are interested in the theory of psychic change...that is, how do we explain what brings about changes? A precise and articulate description of techniques such as are found in this book should be followed with attempts to determine the categories of individuals most likely to benefit from such an approach. At the same time, hypotheses related to the underlying internal processes should be proposed so that theory building moves forward. The author seems to have been influenced by several systems and models. Psychoanalytic theory (Jung), and systems and cognitive theories are occasionally referred to, but a cohesive model is lacking, although there are several promising leads. Having always found expressions such as "play therapy", "art therapy" and the like misleading because they confuse the medium and the process, I do hope that PhotoTherapy will be recognized first and foremost for the psychotherapeutic technique that it is.

Written as a practical guide, this book provides little information on average duration of treatment, evaluation of outcome, and the like. As well, it does not attempt to identify which types of patients are most likely to benefit from such an approach. Judging from the case illustrations provided, the author does not seem to have used PhotoTherapy with individuals suffering from moderate to severe psychopathology. The techniques proposed, though, have been applied with individuals of all ages as well as with couples and families. They have also been found helpful with disadvantaged and handicapped

individuals, victims of sexual or physical abuse, foster children, patients with terminal illnesses, etc. Since their aim is to facilitate and increase awareness and integration of parts of the self that may have been buried, squelched, or insufficiently recognized for a variety of reasons, PhotoTherapy techniques, as described by Judy Weiser, appear suitable for a large number of individuals requesting counselling. The author also states that such techniques are most valuable for the exploration of gender issues. Even though she does not systematically cover that point in her work, it does appear likely to facilitate the voyage toward a better self-understanding so often sought after by women.

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## 1995 SWAP Preconvention Institute

### Hard Times: Women's Suffering, Women's Resilience and Women's Coping

June 14, 1995  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The program is now set for this year's preconvention institute and June 14th promises to be an exciting, fun, and thought-provoking day. As you can see in the abstracts that follow, presenters will discuss a variety of topics focusing on various aspects of women's suffering, resilience and coping during hard times. We look forward to seeing you there!

To register please send a cheque/money order of \$45.00 for students/nonwaged or \$80 for nonstudents to: *Colleen MacQuarrie, Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.*

Please make cheques/money orders payable to SWAP. Include your name, address, and phone number with your cheque.

Registration will include a luncheon, evening keynote, reception and entertainment.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Colleen by: Fax(604) 291-3427, phone (604) 291-3354 or e-mail [cmacquar@sfu.ca](mailto:cmacquar@sfu.ca)



**Please note:** Registrants for the SWAP Preconvention Institute will receive reduced convention fees for the CPA convention if registration is received before April 1, 1995. To receive reduced convention fees, please include a brief note with your CPA registration indicating that you have registered in the SWAP Institute.

## MORNING KEYNOTE ADDRESS

*Meredith Kimball*

### Using the Ideology of Motherhood for Political Resistance.

Dr. Kimball will discuss the use of maternal ideology for political resistance by focusing on examples of such resistance in Latin America, Mexico and North America. She will focus on the ways in which political resistance based on traditional roles of care can broaden and transform feminist politics.

## EVENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS

*Sandra Byers*

Dr. Byers will discuss her research program on women's sexuality and traditional sexual scripts. She will discuss the ways in which our concern about sexual abuse and coercion may disempower women from being active in attaining our own sexual fulfillment.

## ABSTRACTS - 1995 SWAP INSTITUTE

### Beyond Hard Times: An Articulation of Racism and Sexism Within Analytical Psychology. *Sharda Vaidyanath*

This paper is a conceptual and theoretical development of the author's previous work in inter-disciplinary, cross-cultural radical feminism that theorized on sexism in 'marriage'. Systemic racism is explained as colonial and gendered racism shaped by a 'value system' originating in manifestations of 'archetypes', ancient religious (Christianity), political (Liberal philosophy) and economic (capitalist) ideologies. In modern times, these ideologies and the mandatory partnership of the sexes in sustaining racism through colonial history, have been fodder for WASP sexist/racist "collective unconscious". White

institutional patriarchy as the 'mirror image' of white patriarchy has forced the lives of non-white women to evolve as a contradiction to the lives of white women. While transcending current theoretical impasse, the linking of insights from cross-cultural radical feminism and Jungian psychology provide an alternative blueprint for solutions to racism and sexism in Canada.

### Giving Voice to Silence: An analysis of Lesbian Partner Abuse. *Catherine Browning, Katharine D. Kelly, and Connie M. Kristiansen*

In this paper, we critically review the bodies of literature on heterosexual and lesbian partner abuse and suggest that unique traditions of silence at individual, community, and social levels have and continue to inhibit awareness, analyses, and action on lesbian partner abuse. Based on these literatures and the results of a qualitative case study of silence on same-sex partner abuse in a lesbian community, this presentation will fulfil three objectives. First, the differential evolution of awareness, material, and theories of heterosexual and lesbian partner abuse will be introduced. Second, the shared variables of silence in heterosexual and lesbian partner abuse, as well as uniquely lesbian variables of silence at individual, community, and social levels will be identified. For example, while both abused populations experience isolation, abused lesbians may be particularly isolated a) at an individual level by their fears of disclosing their sexual orientation or generating family criticism of their sexual orientation, b) within lesbian communities due to their greater intimacy and attachment in those relationships, and c) at a social level due to real or perceived homophobia in police and criminal services, medical and mental health professions, and shelters for abused women. Finally, given that, to be effective, education programs and/or services that challenge traditions of silence must be based on what we know, rather than assume, we will highlight particular challenges in responding to the education, program, and/or service needs of abused and abusive lesbians.

### Distance Learning in the '90s: Personalizing and Politicizing the Problems. *Susan May*

In the hard economic times of the '90s, women university students in increasing numbers are choosing to study by distance education. Many make this choice in order to accommodate busy work

schedules and the needs of their families. As an academic in a graduate program delivered via distance education, I have observed first hand the hardships many women learners experience and the sacrifices they make in order to engage in learning activities. In particular, I have learned from women students about how harsh economic conditions have resulted in both job losses and in workplace "restructuring" (frequently meaning "doing more with less") for many of them. Stress and suffering are common byproducts, especially for multi-role women who are coping simultaneously with family-related pressures and problems.

In this presentation, I undertake to share the experiences of my students with you, using their words and voices as articulated in letters and personal journals. Not only do women describe some of their lived experiences and problems resulting from hard times of the 90's, but they also politicize these problems in terms of government policies and business interventions.

Many of these women's stories are exceptional and inspirational. These stories attest to the power of education and commitment. Frequently, women remark on education as a key not only to personal change but also community and social change. They cope remarkably well as students in their efforts to "make a difference" as educators. Using critical reflection, humour and feminist analysis, these women build confidence and claim control over their university studies. They also describe their successes in testing and applying new knowledge and theory through community work and at their worksites.

**Hard Times in Academia: Female Faculty and Graduate Student Perceptions and Recommendations.** *Cannie Stark-Adamec, Richard MacLennan, Carla Vogel-Stone, and Cameron Norman*

The goals of one of our ongoing programmes of research are: to develop a psychology of work that is relevant for women -- one that takes into account that their paid labour is embedded in the many other contexts of their lives; to accurately describe and characterize, not just the stresses and disadvantages, but also the joys and advantages experienced by women working in academic settings; and to develop recommendations for change that will reduce the psychological violence and "warm up" what has been

referred to as the "chilly climate" experienced by women in academia. We developed questionnaires (on the basis of intensive interviews with women working in academic settings) to access academic women's perceptions of their work environments, their coping strategies, their resources, time allocation, health issues and other major negative events, their self-perceptions, aspects of their non-university situations, as well as their advice to others in the same situation and their recommendations for reducing psychological abuse in the work environment. The focus of the current presentation of both qualitative and quantitative data (N=452 [quantitative], 565 [qualitative]) will be on: the joys and stresses experienced by female graduate students and faculty; differences and similarities between student perceptions and faculty perceptions; and recommendations for both individual coping strategies and, more importantly, institutional change.

**Reducing Work-Family Conflict in Women: What Should We Target?** *Yolande Tanguay and Ursula Streit*

A large number of Canadian women now combine employment and motherhood despite the well-known strains that accompany such a lifestyle. These women are confronted on a daily basis with incompatible family and work pressures and must rely on their capacity to find quick solutions. Not surprisingly, many studies have found that work-family conflict constitutes a major risk factor to employed women's well-being. Yet, we know little of the factors that contribute to such discomfort, particularly with regard to nonprofessional women such as clerical workers.

When asked why they choose such a taxing lifestyle, employed mothers usually refer to the financial needs of their family as well as their own desire for self-realization. However, studies on work-family conflict have paid scant attention to these different types of motivation. We also know little of the relative contribution of stressors specific to each life domain. For instance, are the stressors from one life sector (for instance, mothering) more powerful predictors than those from another domain (employment)? Furthermore, we have little information on the relative impact of specific forms of support, a coping device *par excellence*. These are the issues addressed by the present study.

The sample was comprised of 250 partnered

mothers, 25 to 45 years old ( $M=37.9$  years), employed as clerical workers. They filled out a questionnaire which included 1. socio-demographic information (number of children, education, and number of hours at work), 2. reasons for working (financial needs, personal needs), 3. preoccupying aspects of role (employment and motherhood), 4. support (childcare arrangements, spouse's share of parental responsibilities, workplace support). Work-family conflict was measured in terms of negative consequences on the self (overload, not enough time for oneself), on the maternal role (not enough time with the children, poor quality of presence with the children) as well as on the work performance (negative impact on the work performance, worries about the children while at work).

A multiple regression analysis on work-family conflict was conducted ( $r^2=41.4\%$ ; adjusted  $r^2=38.7\%$ ,  $p=.0001$ ) and results indicate that combining paid work and motherhood tends to be more stressful when women are younger ( $\beta=-.125$ ,  $p=.02$ ), work longer hours ( $\beta=.105$ ,  $p=.04$ ), are more motivated to work because of the family's financial needs ( $\beta=.169$ ,  $p=.001$ ), and are less eager to work for personal reasons ( $\beta=-.098$ ,  $p=.055$ ). Both the level of stress at work ( $\beta=.158$ ,  $p=.006$ ) and at home ( $\beta=.385$ ,  $p=.0001$ ) appear to have independent effects on work-family conflict. Two of the three types of support assessed have a beneficial impact: being satisfied with the childcare arrangements ( $\beta=.129$ ,  $p=.02$ ) and having a spouse who shares more of the parental responsibilities ( $\beta=-.135$ ,  $p=.008$ ).

### **Resilience in Low-Income Employed Mothers: The Impact of Positive and Negative Social Ties. Janet Todd**

This study explores the relationship between resilience and social ties in low-income women. In particular, this study examines the impact of positive and negative social interactions, both at work and outside of work, on the subjective well-being of low-income employed mothers. Additionally, the relative importance of emotional and instrumental support to well-being is considered.

Past research has shown that social support contributes to a person's psychological and physical well-being (Cohen & Wills, 1985). The positive effects of social support have been shown in relation to work-related and non-work-related social networks

(LaRocco, House, & French, 1980; Repetti, Mathews, & Waldron, 1989). The costs of social ties, however, are often ignored (Belle, 1982; Tilden, 1987). Studies that have looked at the costs of social ties have indicated that negative social interactions significantly impact well-being, and may have a stronger effect on well-being than positive interactions (Rook, 1984).

With regard to low-income mothers specifically, research suggests that their social networks may contribute more stress than beneficial support to their lives (Belle, 1982). Additionally, instrumental support (e.g., non-emergency child-care) may be significantly more important than emotional support to their sense of well-being.

The results of interviews with ten employed women, who have at least one child under the age of six in their home and who live in a housing project in Memphis, Tennessee, are presented. The hour-long, structured interviews consist of questions about social interactions at the workplace and outside the workplace, about health, and about sense of well-being. An open-ended question regarding the participants' thoughts about their resilience is included. The majority of women living in this housing project are African-American. Some of the interviews are conducted by an African-American female, the others by a White female.

### **Women's Hard Times and Their Alcohol and Other Drug Use: A Feminist Policy Analysis. Judith Blackwell, Wilfreda Thurston, and Kathryn Graham**

Addictions research and treatment interventions have largely "medicalized" and individualized women's non-medical drug use problems, paying little regard to the social and economic conditions of their lives. Our feminist policy analysis argues that the focus should not only be on the psychopharmacology of substances or on the characteristics of women who develop problems, but also on the social and cultural context within which problems develop, escalate, and may be ameliorated. Topics discussed include: the medicalization of women's problems, alcohol and prescription drug use in older Canadian women, healthy child bearing and drug use, substance-related problems of women in indigenous communities, and the development of flexible, women-centred services which are attractive to and easily accessed by women. We have adopted a harm-reduction approach to alcohol and other drug-related problems,



addressing the social and economic well-being of women as a general strategy, with particular interest in gender-specific barriers to women's full and satisfying participation in the social roles and institutions which confer self-worth and a sense of agency and fulfilment.

### **Women and Leadership: Communication Strategies that Enhance Leader Emergence. *Judith A. Rolls***

The notion that men assume leadership roles more often than women has received strong support in the literature. Even in fields such as library and information science where women make up 80% of the personnel, they hold only 20% of the management positions (Murgai, 1991). Although sex role stereotyping and the current backlash against feminism may account for adherence to dated notions of whom and what is deemed appropriate in leadership positions, women can engage in distinct communication behaviors that may help to combat some forces.

Drawing on a review of literature focusing on the influence of language style and gender on perceptions of leadership potential, this work will attempt to bring together specific verbal strategies that women can use to enhance the likelihood of leadership emergence in the small group context. Topics to be covered include the influence of deferential and nondeferential language style on listener perceptions, the interrelationship between verbosity and leadership emergence, assertive versus nonassertive communicator styles, impression formation and information possession. Further, nonverbal variables that signify dominance and submission will be examined. In particular, seating arrangement, facial expressions, dress, touch, and general nonverbal demeanour will be discussed.

### **Abortion on the Island of Ireland. *Michelle Brewer***

In this paper, I will elucidate the plight of Irish women with respect to the issue of access to safe abortion services. It is my belief that the Irish situation can shed some light on the topic of abortion (reproductive rights) in the Maritime Canadian context. In fact, the two situations are rich with possibilities for comparison, especially given their many cultural, religious, demographic and economic similarities.

I believe that an in-depth analysis of one will fruitfully inform the other. For this reason, I will discuss the suffering, the coping and the resilience of Irish women who are forced, owing to Ireland's Draconian, anti-abortion stance, to travel to England by the thousands every year for abortions. And I will discuss the ways in which this situation is being overcome with underground information and money sources, volunteer services of Irish women living in Britain, and a thriving feminist community on the island itself. I will touch on the famous "X" case and the death of Ann Lovett as examples of the suffering inflicted upon women and the diverse ways in which women respond and adapt to these difficult and life-threatening circumstances.

Further, I wish to advance the thesis that Ireland's anti-abortion stance is psychologically motivated. The tenacity with which the Republic of Ireland clings to the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith and their 1937 Constitution, is motivated by an attempt to etch out a national identity separate from their historical British colonizers. They have sought to highlight and institutionalize the ways in which they differ; namely, Catholic beliefs versus Protestant beliefs. This national attempt at distinction has unfortunately come at the expense of women. It is my contention that Ireland has further colonized women's bodies insofar as they have categorized women as mothers first and citizens second.

### **Excerpts from Conversations with Educated Women of Krakow. *Joanna B. Boehnert***

During the fall of 1993, I was in Krakow, Poland where I was able to interview twenty-two educated women about their lives during the communist and post-communist eras. The primary goal of the research was to learn about the lives of Polish women during these two time periods. Questions were asked about the changes since the fall of communism and about the status of women presently in Poland. I also questioned them on their perceptions of the relationships between men and women and their views on feminism.

The interviews were generally done on an individual basis, but in three cases two or more women chose to be interviewed together. The interviews lasted from one to three hours and were conducted in a university office (or meeting room) or in private



homes. All of the interviewing was done by the investigator, but in two cases where the women were not confident of their English speaking ability, a translator was present.

From the interviews, I learned that life for women in Poland has become easier in some respects (goods are available and queues are no longer the order of the day), but much harder in other respects (things are more expensive and people are working two, three or four jobs to make ends meet). The official policy under communism was one of equality between women and men which encouraged women to study in all faculties and to seek jobs in areas where women had not previously worked. Since the demise of Soviet influence in late 1989, the Roman Catholic Church has gained political influence and some of its views on the roles of women and family have been translated into official policies and laws. For example, abortions are no longer legally available in Poland and pressure from the church exists for women to return to their traditional roles as primarily wives and mothers. In the new economic order, women are the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Help wanted ads specify the gender, age, and the attributes of those being sought; young men under 35 appear to be the most sought after individuals. Although the women were generally finding life difficult during the restructuring period, they were all enthusiastic about the change and the new freedoms they now have.

Although my experiences as a middle class, North American woman provide the lenses through which I see and interpret the world, I have attempted to hear the voices of the women with whom I talked and I attempted not to impose my interpretation of events onto them. The interviews were recorded and transcribed and, in writing up the study, I have attempted to depend primarily on the words of the women. At the same time, I have attempted to provide an idea of the historical, political, economic and social situations in which people are living in Poland. This presentation fits with the conference theme of "Hard Times" Women's Suffering, Women's Resilience, and Women's Coping" in that it listens to the voices of a group of educated women from Krakow, Poland who are living through the present painful period of transition from a centrally planned to a market economy and hears of the ways in which they are responding to the challenges presented to them and to their society.

### **An intersection of Racism and Sexism in the Context of "Hard Times": Refugee Women's Resilience and Struggle. Nayyar S. Javed**

Refugee women demonstrate a high degree of resilience in their struggle to cope with horrific life experiences including witnessing death and destruction at a massive scale. Separation from loved ones and loss of everything that has defined their sense of self have enormous psychological implications.

A pervasive sense of loss, documented in research on refugees, is expressed through a deep desire to rebuild the feelings of being "at home and to belong". As refugees, in general, work hard to acquire normalcy in life, refugee women who are given asylum in Canada become hopeful in this regard. However, the intersection of race and gender creates an intricate set of difficulties that hinders their progress.

"Hard times" in Canada add to these difficulties. Awareness of the issues of race, gender, and their intersection and the ways that tough times are impacting on this intersection is critical in offering therapy to refugee women. Therapists who build their work on the resilience demonstrated by refugee women in enduring loss and trauma may develop models of therapy that are relevant to the lived experiences of this population.

In this paper, I will be elaborating on my experiences of therapy with refugee women.

### **SYMPOSIUM: History of Child Sexual or Physical Abuse as a Stress Factor in Women's Lives: Implications for Research and Treatment. Moderator: Marsha G. Runtz**

Research on the victimization of female children has shown that these traumatic experiences have widespread effects on the psychological, social and physical well-being of adult abuse survivors. This symposium focuses on a number of current issues in the area of child abuse research that have implications for the treatment of child sexual and physical abuse. In the first presentation, the authors examine the relationship between pubertal development, body image, and identity development

among sexually abused and nonabused adolescent females. The next paper focuses on the influence of child sexual abuse on the formation of secure or insecure attachment styles in adult relationships. Following this is a discussion of the development of the *Women's Health Inventory* and the relationship between childhood sexual and physical abuse and physical health concerns in women. The final presenter will discuss data related to memory retrieval processes in adult survivors of child sexual abuse. The symposium will conclude with a discussion of the importance of the above findings with regard to research and treatment with survivors of child sexual and physical maltreatment.

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## CALL FOR PAPERS/PRESENTATIONS/POSTERS

### *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*

- 1) Special Issues: 7-8 empirical papers with a general introduction and a conclusion.
- 2) Paper Series: 3-4 related empirical papers with a short introduction.

Special issues and paper series must be within the mandate of the *Journal*. Theoretical contribution and social relevance are the primary criteria. Plans for advertising and dissemination are an asset.

Send synopsis and proposed layout by **July 1, 1995** to:

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***The Journal of Women and Minorities in Science and Engineering*** is pleased to report a successful first year of publication. The first issue was published in June, 1994. The second and third issues have gone to press and the fourth issue is in process. We wish to thank all those who have contributed papers, volunteered to be reviewers and requested subscriptions during this first year of

publication. You have made the *Journal* a reality!

We now call for submissions for the second year of publication. We would also like to identify those interested in reviewing papers. The purpose of the *Journal* is to publish original, peer-reviewed papers that report innovative ideas and programs, scientific studies, and formulation of concepts related to the education, recruitment, and retention of underrepresented groups in science and engineering. Issues related to women and minorities in science and engineering are consolidated to address the entire professional and educational environment.

Sample contents of Volume 1 includes:

*Implications of Feminist Critiques of Science for the Teaching of Mathematics and Science* by Bonnie Jean Shulman.

*The Effect of Inquiry Activities on Elementary Students' Enjoyment, Ease and Confidence in Doing Science: An Analysis by Sex and Race* by Jane Butler Kahle and Arta Damnjanovic.

*Engineering, Education and Minorities: Where Now?* by Norman Fortenberry.

*Characteristics and Educational Experiences of High-Achieving Minority Secondary Students in Science and Mathematics* by Samuel S. Peng and Susan Hill.

*Retaining Tomorrow's Scientists: Exploring the Factors that Keep Male and Female College Students Interested in Science* by Linda J. Sax.

*Racial/Ethnic and Gender Differences in Science Achievement of Nine, Thirteen and Seventeen-year Old Students* by Barbara Bruschi and Bernice Taylor Anderson.

*The Baccalaureate Origins of Chicana and Chicano Doctorates in the Physical, Life, and Engineering Sciences: 1960-1990* by Daniel Solorzano.

Subjects for papers submitted can include: empirical studies of current qualitative or quantitative research; historical investigations of how minority status impacts science and engineering; original theoretical or conceptual analyses of feminist science and Afrocentric science; reviews of literature to help