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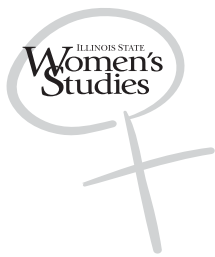
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Illinois State University

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Women's Voice

Illinois State University

Volume 8, Issue 2, November/December 2002

From the Director:

Women, the Global Community, and U.S. Policies

In September I had the pleasure of attending the Fulbright Commission's first conference – and it was on the topic of Women and the Global Community. Held in the beautiful city of Istanbul and on the marvelous campus of Bogazici University, the conference participants came mainly from the United States, Europe, South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. There were panels on education, public health, culture and ethnicity, labor and economics, women and information technology, and women's political roles in civil society. There were also four country-specific panels: on Afghanistan (where I presented a paper), Egypt, Tunisia, and Turkey. As the first of its kind, the conference was perhaps too broad and unfocused, and for some of us, it covered a lot of familiar ground. Still, some of the sessions offered insights, new information, or fresh analyses. The panel on women and information technologies included a paper on Morocco that showed the extent to which women's organizations are making use of computers to network, organize, and share information, especially but not exclusively across North Africa. In the panel on economics, a Turkish social scientist discussed a survey that showed the extent to which rural women in southeast Turkey continue to live within patriarchal constraints – compared with the lives of rural women in other regions and especially in contrast to their urban sisters in such cosmopolitan cities as Istanbul and Ankara. A speaker from Cyprus discussed the efforts by Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot women to overcome communal differences and bridge the political divide, while another speaker described the difficulties that Palestinian women faced in pushing for rights when the community was besieged from the outside and the discourse of nationalism and unity predominated.

An especially fascinating panel was on women and politics in contemporary Turkey, which included women from across the political and ideological

spectrum. One speaker, an academic, talked about liberalism, human rights, global standards, and women's autonomy; a woman member of parliament talked about the importance of women in politics but the many constraints on their participation; a journalist discussed the importance of employment to women's autonomy but the many difficulties faced by working women, including unemployment, low wages, and gender discrimination; a woman lawyer sympathetic to the Islamic tendency criticized the Turkish state and political class for its emphasis on secularism but its neglect of social welfare; and the last speaker, the president of a technical university, expressed her astonishment at all the criticisms and proceeded to defend the record and legacy of Kemalist republicanism, secularism, and non-discrimination. To an outsider like myself, it was fascinating to observe the diversity of feminist perspectives – liberal, Kemalist, radical, and Islamic – and the pluralism of politics and thought now evident in Turkey. If only all of the Middle East were as pluralistic!

The conference also provided the academic participants with the opportunity to interface with U.S. government officials from the State Department, the Department of Education, and the Fulbright Commission. Among the senior attendees were April Palmerlee, senior coordinator of the office of women's issues of the U.S. Department of State, Patricia S. Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, and Tom Farrell, deputy assistant secretary for educational and cultural affairs. They told us about the administration's emphasis on women's rights and claimed that the case of Afghanistan exemplified the concern for women. They also told us about new programs for collaborations and partnerships between U.S. institutions and universities in various regions across the globe.

Two responses need to be made to the above. First, and to set the record straight, the U.S. military intervention in Afghanistan in late 2001 (like the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in late 1979) was not about the liberation of women – it had to do with state interests, national security concerns, and international relations. The Soviets intervened only after Continued on Page 2

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STUDENT REVIEW

Continued from Page 1

months of repeated requests from their neighbor, the new, left-wing Afghan government, which was facing a serious tribal-Islamist armed uprising supported by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, China, Egypt, and the CIA. The U.S. intervened only after the terrorist assaults of September 11 and because the Taleban would not give up Osama bin Laden, who was suspected of having masterminded the attacks. The proof of U.S. concern for Afghan women will lie in the resources it will expend toward the education, health, and economic well-being of Afghan women and girls. That is an enormous and long-term task, and there is no indication that the U.S. will invest the necessary time and resources.

Second, in Istanbul I was encouraged to learn that the State Department and Fulbright Commission would include Women's Studies programs and departments among those that could apply for funds to partner with universities in developing countries. This semester I put the item on the agenda of our Women's Studies Curriculum Committee, with the intention of spending the year working on a proposal and partnership plan that we would submit in 2003. I was disappointed to learn by e-mail that the program may not be funded in 2004. At a time when the international image of the U.S. is at an all-time low, and at a time when women are taking the initiative to cooperate and collaborate around the values and goals of rights, democratization, and pluralism, it behooves U.S. decision-makers to pay more rather than less attention and resources to such programs and initiatives. ■

Event Review: "Beyond the Veil: Are Iranian Women Rebelling?"

By Susan Harsha, History Major

The film "Beyond the Veil: Are Iranian Women Rebelling?" was shown Tuesday, October 8, 2002, as part of the Women's Studies Understanding the Status of Women in Muslim Societies Video Series. The film, made in 1997, revealed a bit of what life is like for women in Iran, and the lively discussion that occurred following the movie provided further information to ponder. Several aspects of the film were especially interesting and thought provoking.

The idea that women should cover their hair and clothing and should not let any man other than their husband or father see them uncovered was especially intriguing. According to the film, this idea apparently originated with the prophet Muhammad, who tried to protect his wives by having them wear a veil. While it is unclear whether he was trying to protect his wives from other men, or protect men from the sexuality of his wives, Muhammad also suggested that women were seducers and that men must be protected from them. The film suggested that under current Iranian theocracy, the contemporary reason for the covering of women is the belief that their unchecked sexuality could corrupt and destroy the nation.

A woman publisher offered further justification for veiling by suggesting that such dress is part of a social and political code, not reflective of the personal opportunity for women in Iran. Another professional woman, a gynecologist and politician, held a similar viewpoint and indicated that wearing the veil created increased security for women as well as more equality because there was less focus on attractiveness. A female university professor who suggested that segregation of the sexes in school created an opportunity for study without distractions echoed the view of increased equality.

The film suggested that there was no lack of opportunity for women to succeed in careers outside the home. One interview subject was a gynecologist/politician, another a publisher. Sports participation was encouraged for women, though proper Muslim attire was required. Horseback riding and kayaking were both shown in the film. Discussion after viewing the film also confirmed that women in Iran could vote, could work outside the

home, including in professional capacities, and had legal protections, despite the lack of wardrobe restrictions for men. However, so-called "morality police" exist, who monitor people's behavior for compliance with religious custom and attire. Violators of the existing social/moral code in this Iranian theocracy, wherein religion and politics are fused, could be sent to jail.

Contradictions in adherence to the moral codes appear to exist in Iranian society. The West and its corrupting influence is reviled and seen as a demon. Satellite dishes are illegal according to post-film discussion. However, many Western goods are available for purchase in Iran, including satellite dishes, through which Western television programs, with scantily-clad women (by Iranian standards) are seen in American soap operas and other shows. Western influence is seen in Iran in teen-age boys cruising the streets in their cars and hanging out with friends. Teen girls also spend time with their girl friends and while outwardly observant of the requirement that they be covered, might be seen with blue jeans underneath their over-garment and be familiar with music videos from MTV. The film's narrator suggested that wealthier women were less likely to strictly observe religious rules regarding clothing and that defiance of such rules could be seen based on the amount of hair a woman left exposed or her use of makeup or nail polish. The film noted the symbolism of female attire: on the one hand it reflects compliance with religious rules of covering the body, leaving women almost faceless, protected by the anonymity of garments that shroud the face and body, and, on the other hand, the increasing availability and choice of goods, offering many selections of style, color, and length of the covering garments, begins to create personal identity for women.

Discussion after the film was also stimulating. It was mentioned that with increasing Islamic fundamentalism throughout the Middle East some women were agitating for the freedom to wear the veil and over-garments, both as a religious and as a political statement. At least one country, Turkey, banned veiling and covering of women in government offices and universities to avoid connection between religious and secular activities. In the discussion following the film, it was suggested that the covering of women in Iran might protect them from sexual assault, because it protects men from the temptation of uncovered women. A woman in Iran would not feel secure if she were not covered because of the non-verbal message conveyed by her hair and clothing. People view uncovered women as immodest, flaunting their sexuality, a belief that puts this writer in mind of a rape victim essentially on trial herself because the wearing of a mini-skirt or other "provocative" attire somehow made her "ask for" the sexual assault. It is interesting to ponder, especially from a Western background, whether veiling women in Iran protects them and their society's men from female sexuality or emphasizes it because it is hidden. ■

Women's Studies Resource Center

Women's Studies Program has a Resource Center with books, journals, and videos that span the fields of women's history, women and politics, employment, economic development, literature, feminist studies, violence against women, health, and science. Visit our web site for a complete listing of resources at <http://www.womenstudies.ilstu.edu/> or visit us at 234 Rachel Cooper to peruse our holdings. Study groups are welcome during our regular office hours. Newest additions to our video library are listed below.

[A Woman's World: Women in Politics](#) (2000, 30 minutes)

[Beyond Borders: Arab Feminists Talk about their Lives](#) (50 minutes, color)

[Under One Sky: Arab Women in North America Talk about the Hijab](#)
(44 minutes, color)

[I Shall Salute The Sun Once Again: Life and Poetry of Forugh Farrokhzad](#),
A pioneer modern Iranian poet. (55 minutes, color)

STUDENT VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Take Back the Night

By Carrie Gillfillan, History Major and Women's Studies Minor

My experience at Take Back the Night was one that I will never forget. I went through a mix of emotions that evening. The speakers were informative, the march was uplifting but also discouraging, and the discussion was encouraging. As I drove home and replayed the events that had just unfolded I realized how sad it is that women actually need marches and protests like Take Back the Night. We should be able to walk alone at night or even during the day by ourselves, and not feel as though our lives are in danger.

One of my favorite aspects of the night was the speakers and performers. Vickie Smith, the director of the Sexual Assault Center gave a very informative speech about sexual assault and violence. One of most gripping statistics she mentioned, gave me a mental image of just how prevalent rape is in this country. Ms. Smith said that there are over one hundred thousand reported cases of rape per year in the United States. She explained that if you took the Vietnam Memorial Wall and doubled the size, that would be the number of reported rapes occurring every year in America. If you took that wall size and multiplied it by six, that would be approximately the number of reported and unreported rapes every year in this country. This image shocked me, because I saw the Vietnam Wall a few years ago and I can not even comprehend that size times seven.

Following Vickie Smith, Najma Adam of the School of Social Work spoke about the need for Take Back the Night, and other programs to inform people about how rape and sexual assault are such common occurrences all over the globe, not just in America. She mentioned other problems that women face around the world. Female infanticide, female genital mutilation, and domestic violence are a few examples of important topics women have to deal with.

After Adam, Paula Dapkus, former director of the Neville House spoke about domestic violence in America. She recalled several events in her life that make domestic violence such an important issue to her. She was not only a victim of domestic violence, she also became a counselor for women in McLean County at the Neville House. She stressed the importance of education about domestic violence and stated that, since college women and men are at the dating age, we need to be aware of what exactly domestic violence is and how to avoid it. This point got me thinking that not only college students, but high school students as well, need to be informed on this issue. Following Paula's speech Laura Klinkert, an Illinois Wesleyan student, performed a few songs ranging from one about the daily discrimination women have to face to the story of a woman who lived next door to a woman involved in an abusive relationship. Megan Volpert also performed, by reciting a comical yet insightful poem about the story of Adam and Eve.

After the introductory speakers, the march began. As we exited the Bowling and Billiards Center the group began yelling out chants as we started to walk. As we passed the dormitories and apartments along the way almost every man whose path we crossed yelled out derogatory comments at us. I was very discouraged by this and felt very offended by my fellow students' comments. It is people like them that make women feel unsafe when walking alone, and it hurt to not only get criticism from men, but also some of the women we came into contact with.

At the end of the night, our group met at the People's Park to reflect on the evening. Women shared their stories and accounts of their own personal experiences. As saddening as some of the stories were, it was still refreshing we could openly discuss these issues and gain support from the other members of the group. The entire evening was wrapped up, and I am very glad I participated in the event. The only thing I regret is not attending Take Back the Night before. ■

Clothesline Project Reflection

By Ellie Kron, Middle School Education Major

As I walked quickly towards the Quad, intent on finishing my observations of the Clothesline Project before my next class began, I was in my most typical mood: tired yet happy. The sun was bright; the breeze was cool. I was confident and carefree. Across the Quad, I spotted what I assumed was the clothesline. Now I smirk at the irony in the scene. Against the greens of the grass and trees, the colors of the shirts stood out as the breeze played with them. Everything looked happy. A group of guys were tossing around a frisbee. A group of women were sitting on the grass with books open.

It was like hitting a concrete wall when I read the first shirt. By the second, tears had filled my eyes. I quickly looked around me to see if anyone was watching me; no one was. After brushing the tears aside, I took a deep breath and looked at the next shirt, and the next. After seven shirts, my stomach hurt. Sometimes reality hits pretty hard. I looked down the line of shirts and saw three men looking at them too. The words on those shirts are a burden everyone in society shares, men and women. Obviously it's not equally carried but I was glad they were reading those words and possibly experiencing a deep sadness and an outrage akin to mine.

I don't know how many of those shirts struck a cord with them like they did for me. Though I do not have the magnitude of dirty laundry exhibited on any of those shirts, there was something in each that reminded me of a lesser incident, a friend of mine, or an ever-present fear.

Though I have never been completely broken or taken, I am extremely aware of the "breakability and takeability of my body," described in a poem by a girl who had been raped. Another of the shirts reminded me of my roommate from last year. She was sexually abused as a child and honestly forgot it even happened until just last year. The child-sized shirts hanging on the line hurt deeper than the rest for me. Yet another set of words struck a cord with me: "women hurt women too." My best friend's face popped into my head. Her mother's severe depression during her childhood hurt her in ways she still doesn't even understand. The lives twisted by rape, incest, sexual harassment and domestic violence shocked me, in the horror of it as well as in how close my life has come to such a twist.

I left the shirts to go to class and thought about how brave it is that people wrote those words and put them out there for other people to read, how far this country has come in allowing women and children a voice, and how sad it is that there is still such oppression. Spheres of equality do exist today, where men and women are more or less equal. While actual equality will not happen in my lifetime, I do think that we need to work for an end to the violence directed towards women and an awakening of a social conscience in that regard. ■



Photo courtesy of Lauren Anderson
Graphic Design and Marketing Majors

SEMINAR AND VIDEO SERIES - MUSLIM WOMEN

Understanding the Status of Muslim Women: A Review

By Dawn Peterson, Women's Studies Graduate Assistant

Dr. Valentine Moghadam, director of the Women's Studies Program, applied for and received the federally funded COOP grant from NAFSA, The Association of International Educators, in order to organize a year-long seminar series to promote student understanding of women in the Muslim World. The grant allowed the Women's Studies Program to participate in the weekly seminars organized by the Office of International Studies and its various area-studies units, and to offer lectures on such themes as South Asian domestic violence, the state of women in Afghanistan, women in Israel/Palestine, and women and politics in Iran. The seminars are well attended, last for about an hour, and generate many questions and lively discussions after the 30-45 minute lectures. Last but not least the seminars feature a catered lunch that includes pizza and fruit juices.

Women in Afghanistan: An Update Presented by Dr. Valentine Moghadam

During the late 1800s and early 1900s Afghanistan, like most countries, was confronted by modernity and its contentions. One of the major initiatives of modernization was raising the status of women. Quite controversial, especially for traditionalists, were state-sponsored efforts to educate women. Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan was perhaps the most conducive to such policies. In Kabul elite women enjoyed the opportunity to advance themselves by furthering their education and joining the ranks of a variety of professions. Although present, opposition to such activities was less pronounced in Kabul than in the rural areas. In rural areas the patriarchal relationships that characterized the behavior of both men and women worked to hinder modernization. In many cases, the friction between the state's center (Kabul) and its periphery created an environment vulnerable to government collapse. Dr. Moghadam discussed three periods in the 20th century when women's rights were central to conflicts between the center and periphery, and she discussed the main factors contributing to the low status of women and to the inability of Afghanistan to attain economic and social development.

Domestic Violence in South Asian Communities Presented by Dr. Najma Adam

Dr. Najma Adam spoke about high rates of domestic violence among Indian and Pakistani immigrants within the United States. Structuring her lecture upon the results of a survey conducted among recent immigrants in the Chicago area, Dr. Adam pointed out that women from Hindu and Muslim societies are often the subjects of domestic violence. Noting that such was the case she then asked herself why. Her answer involved a variety of reasons the most important of which concerned culture and the rearing of girls and boys. In most patriarchal societies, women commonly are expected to cook, clean, look after the family, and do housework, while men work and are the "breadwinners". According to the survey it is this traditional approach along with patriarchal interpretations of religious literature that is most conducive to violent behavior. Personal interviews among abused women offer better insight into the values, norms, and beliefs of Muslim and Hindu men and women. While speaking to one Muslim woman about her abusive relationship with her husband, Dr. Adam discovered that constant subjectivity often strips a person of their conscience dignity. First generation women as she found, were more likely to state that men have the right to abuse and slap them if they do something wrong than were second generation women. Although subjective, this statement shows that as immigrants become acculturated, their views change.

Partial support for these projects has been provided by the US Department of State grant for the Cooperative Grants Program of NAFSA: Association of International Educators.

Update On Palestine and Israel: the Conflict and Women Presented by Charity Crouse

Speaking on the ensuing conflict between Israel and Palestine and its effects on the independence of women within Palestinian Occupied Territories, Ms. Crouse noted that women in the occupied territories live in fear of male family members, who are empowered both socially and politically to take violent actions against female family members who are perceived to jeopardize the family honor. Israeli military tactics in the Occupied Territories create inordinate stresses on Palestinian men; Palestinian men respond to Israeli state violence against them by targeting the women in their communities. Israeli women are vulnerable to increased domestic violence listed by the Israeli Ministry on Labor and Social Affairs as the leading domestic "crisis" confronting Israel today. At the same time, Israeli women are increasingly isolated as government resources supporting women in need are cut so that money can be diverted to the military.

Women's Studies Video Series

Along with being a part of the International Studies year-long seminar series, the Women's Studies program has developed its own video series dedicated to Women in the Muslim world. A supplement to the seminar series, the video series has presented videos on women in Afghanistan, Iran, Jordan, and Egypt. Dr. Valentine Moghadam, the director of the Women's Studies Program, introduces the video, highlights its importance, and then leads the viewers in a lengthy discussion about the video. As with the seminar series, the videos seem to generate a variety of questions that promote reflection and enhance student knowledge and understanding. Cookies and fruit juices have been served. ■

Women's Studies Spring 2003 Video Series

Tuesdays, 12:30-1:30 PM, Rachel Cooper 234

- Jan. 21 **Algeria: Women at War**
Concerns women in the war of liberation, their marginalization afterwards, and their resurgence as feminists in the 1980s and 1990s. (1992, 52 minutes)
- Jan. 28 **Beyond Borders: Arab Feminists Talk About Their Lives**
Nawal Saadawi and other renowned feminists talk about women and women's rights in the Arab world. (Canada, 50 minutes)
- Feb. 4 **Under One Sky: Arab Women in North America Talk About the Hijab**
Muslim women discuss what it means to veil. (44 minutes)
- Feb. 11 **Beyond the Veil: Are Iranian Women Rebelling?**
Concerns women's everyday acts of resistance and efforts of empowerment, as explained in interviews with Islamic and secular women. (1997, Canada, 22 minutes)
- Behind the Veil: Afghan Women Under Fundamentalism**
Shows the difficulties faced by Afghan women and their acts of resistance. (2001, 26 minutes)
- Feb. 18 **Dancing Girls of Lahore**
Gender and social conditions in Pakistan. (1993, 40 minutes)
- Defying the Odds: Women Around the World Create New Roles**
Profile of Pakistani lawyer and activist Asma Jahangir. (10 minutes)
- Apr. 8 To Be Announced - Either **Daughters of Allah** (on Palestine) or **Women and Islam** (interview with Leila Ahmed)

Seminars on Muslim Women

Noon, Stevenson 401

- Jan. 22 "Secular/Muslim/Islamic Feminism: What's In a Name?"
Dr. Azza Karam, Women's Program, World Conference on Religion and Peace, NYC
- Feb. 12 "Identity Constructs of Modern Turkish Women: Tensions Between Secular Nationalism and Islamic Traditionalism"
Dr. Emine Evered, History, ISU
- Apr. 9 "Feminism and Islamic Fundamentalism"
Dr. Janet Afary, History and Women's Studies, Purdue University

WOMEN'S STUDIES FACULTY, STAFF, AND STUDENTS

Women's Studies Minors

Women's Studies would like to welcome these new Women's Studies Minors.

Anna Brown	Business Administration
Sharon Eliason	Anthropology
Carrie Gillfillan	History
Courtney Lump	Legal Studies
Jessica Surd	Exercise Science and Fitness
Estelle Taylor	Mass Communication

Faculty and Staff News

Dr. Valentine Moghadam, Director of Women's Studies, gave two invited talks during Fall 2002. At the Fulbright Conference on Women in the Global Community, held at Bogazici University, Istanbul, 18-21 September, she presented a paper entitled "Women, the State and Development in Afghanistan." On 30 September she presented a paper entitled "A Tale of Two Countries: Women, State, and Social Structure in Iran and Afghanistan", at the University of Connecticut's Gender & History Seminars. In addition, she gave a talk on "Globalization, Transnational Feminist Networks, and the Missing Middle East" at the annual meetings of the Middle East Studies Association, in Washington, D.C., 23-26 November

Dr. Moghadam also published the following: "Islamic Feminism and its Discontents: Towards a Resolution of the Debate", *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* (vol. 27, no. 4, Summer 2002): 1135-1171. [Reprinted in *Gender, Politics, and Islam*, edited by Therese Saliba, Carolyn Allen, and Judith Howard, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002, pp. 15-52.] A previously published paper, "Gender and Revolutions", has been included in the 3rd edition of Jack Goldstone, ed., *Revolutions: Theoretical, Comparative, and Historical Studies* (Thomson Wadsworth, 2003). Her newest article on revolutions and women is the following: "Is the Future of Revolution Feminist? Rewriting 'Gender and Revolutions' in an Era of Globalization." In John Foran, ed., *The Future of Revolutions in the Context of Globalization* (London and New York: Zed Books, 2003).

Tesa Brager, Women's Studies graduate assistant from 1995 -1997, is completing work on her Ph.D. in psychology at Illinois State University. Her dissertation is titled, *Attachment Style of Domestic Violence and Sexual Offenders: An Examination of History and Current Functioning*. She is employed by Children's Hospital of Illinois at St. Francis in Peoria in the behavioral health program.

Kyle Ciani, History, **Deborah Gentry**, Family and Consumer Sciences, **Maria Schmeeckle**, Sociology, along with **Pamela Riney-Kehrberg**, formerly of History and now on the faculty at Iowa State University, presented a session, "Teaching the 'American Family': An Interdisciplinary Approach to General Education Requirements," at the Social Science History Association Annual Conference in St. Louis on October 25. **Sandra Harmon**, History and Women's Studies, chaired the session.

An abbreviated version of the talk that **Sandra Harmon** gave to the Bloomington-Normal chapter of the Association for Women in Communications appeared in the October issue of *Business to Business: McLean County's Monthly Business Magazine*. The talk concerned the cult of True Womanhood in 19th century women's magazines.

Former Women's Studies graduate assistant **Latisha Baker** teaches history at both Normal Community and Normal West High Schools. She teaches classes in regional world history and social and geographic history.

Grace Foote Johns, Physics and Women's Studies Graduate Certificate student, participated in the Illinois Academic Advisor's Association Annual Meeting. Part of the workshop was devoted to the exploratory exercise Grace created known as the "Women in Science and Math HERstory Quiz Game" that is based on a National Women's History Project resource Publication. As a follow-up to the workshop, Grace will be creating a web site link for workshop participants and others, which will be available in the early Spring 2003 semester. ■

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**WISHING EVERYONE
A MERRY CHRISTMAS,
HAPPY HOLIDAYS, AND
A PEACEFUL NEW YEAR!**

**Women's Voice
Illinois State University
Women's Studies Program
Rachel Cooper 2nd Floor
Campus Box 4260
Normal, IL 61790-4260**

**Eighth Annual
Women's Studies
Symposium**

**Friday
March 21, 2003
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.**

**University Galleries
Center for the
Visual Arts**

**Illinois State
University**

For more information, contact

Women's Studies at:

(309) 438-2947,

e-mail Rozel White at:

wstudies@ilstu.edu,

or visit our website at:

<http://www.womenstudies.ilstu.edu>

Call for Papers

Panels in the morning and afternoon

Lunch at noon

Keynote Address (1:00 pm)

Undergraduate and graduate students are invited to submit proposals for presentation of papers at the Symposium. Proposals/papers are welcome on any topic related to the study of women and gender. Outstanding papers on women and gender issues prepared for courses will be especially welcome!

Proposal

Please send a one-page proposal with the following information to the address below, by February 1, 2003:

Proposed paper title

Your name

The course for which and the professor for whom you wrote/are writing the paper

Your address, telephone number, and e-mail

Please briefly describe your proposed presentation. Where relevant, include a summary of the main argument or findings, your research methodology (if applicable), and sources of information/data.

Send to: Women's Studies Programming Committee, Illinois State University, Campus Box 4260, Normal, IL 61790-4260, or bring your proposal to the Women's Studies offices, Rachel Cooper, 2nd floor, or e-mail wstudies@ilstu.edu. ■

Faculty--Please encourage your fall semester students to submit abstracts or complete papers that they prepared for your classes to the Women's Studies Programming Committee for consideration for the spring symposium.