

35 IS 35! The Past, Present, and Future of Feminist Psychology

Overview
Martha E. Banks

This is a year of celebration as Division 35, The Society for the Psychology of Women (SPW), turns 35 years old. As we look back, around, and forward, we realize that we represent the evolution of feminist psychology and that, in true feminist style, we have collaborated with other groups and grown internally as we have become increasingly diverse and inclusive.

Before Division 35 existed, feminist psychology was addressed by the Association for Women in Psychology and APA's Committee on Women in Psychology. As SPW developed, there was recognition of the differences as well as the commonalities among women; over the years, there have been 5 sections formed to ensure inclusiveness of multiple perspectives. The sections included I: Section on the Psychology of Black Women, II: Section on Feminist Professional Training and Practice (currently the Committee for Feminist Professional Training and Practice), III: Section on Concerns of Hispanic Women, IV: Section for Lesbian and Bisexual Women's Issues, and V: Section on Concerns of Asian Pacific American Women. In addition, SPW has a Native American Women Committee, which is working toward becoming a section. Throughout most of the existence of Division 35, feminist psychology has been exemplified through the *Psychology of Women Quarterly*. SPW has been instrumental in many initiatives during our 35 years as reflected in our numerous awards, inclusion of students and early career psychologists, mentoring programs, newsletter, website, and much more. A few of the initiatives described below include the Feminist Therapy Institute, the International and Global Issues Perspectives Committee, collaboration in the formation of APA Division 51: Men and Masculinity, development of Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Girls and Women, and the current presidential initiative on inclusion of Women with Disabilities as a focus of feminist psychology.

In January 2009, at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit, a panel of feminist psychologists provided a rousing session that gave the standing room only audience an appreciation of the significance of feminist psychology. The progress has been amazing and the future holds much promise. The panel will be repeated at the APA Convention in August as a hospitality suite program on Friday, August 7th from 12:00 Noon to 2:00 PM. Panelists have agreed to provide the text of their presentations for this newsletter article and the PowerPoint slides will be available on the SPW website.

Come and feel the excitement as we talk about where we've been, where we are, and where we're going!

Society for Women in Psychology and Association for Women in Psychology
Joan C. Chrisler

Past: Mother and Daughter

In 1969 a group of women met during the APA convention to share their frustrations with APA. There were too few women speakers on the convention program, and none of them were talking about the psychology of women. The convention did not offer daycare, which made it difficult for many women even to think about attending. This group founded the Association for

Women in Psychology (AWP), and decided that they would shake up the APA to make room for women and women's issues (Tiefer, 1991; Unger, 1998). At the 1970 convention, the AWP members presented the APA leadership with a list of demands (Tiefer, 1991), including the establishment of a standing committee to expose sexism within APA and rectify it. The Task Force on the Status of Women in Psychology (which later evolved into the Committee on Women in Psychology, CWP) was founded and began its work in 1970 (Hogan & Sexton, 1991) with studies of the role of women in APA governance, editorial work, and convention programming. Among CWP's early successes were the 1977 establishment of the Women's Program office at APA and the founding of an APA division on the psychology of women (Division 35 – the Society for the Psychology of Women). AWP was, and remains, a proud mother of CWP and SPW.

Present: Sisters

Once SPW was founded, some thought that AWP should disband, and its members should be absorbed into SPW. Although most AWP members did join SPW, AWP decided not to disband. Members thought it was more valuable to remain independent, yet work in an "insider-outsider" partnership with SPW in order to advance women and women's issues most effectively. AWP continued its tradition of having a conference in March, and its leadership collective also met at APA every August. AWP and SPW launched several successful joint initiatives (e.g., the hospitality suite at APA, an award for student research on the psychology of women and gender), which continue to this day. However, as the years went by, and the membership of the two groups diverged more and overlapped less, sibling rivalry ensued and tensions began to break out intermittently. Several attempts to disengage with each other were successfully resisted. Sisterhood is powerful.

Future: Friends

Maturity has decreased sibling rivalry as both organizations gain power and achieve successes. We have learned to respect each other's differences and admire each other's strengths, and we will continue to work together in the future – as equals. Recent joint initiatives (e.g., the Psychology of Women Resource List (POWR-L), the science track in the AWP conference program) flourish alongside the more established ones. A number of SPW's recent officers have also served as leaders in AWP, and there is every reason to expect that cross-fertilization to continue. Friends are forever!

Society for Women in Psychology and Committee on Women in Psychology (CWP)
Karen Wyche

Past:

In 1973, CWP was established by APA's Council of Representatives. The goal was "assuring the women achieve equality as members of the psychological community." This continues to be the thrust of what CWP is concerned with. In 2008 the committee expanded its mission as follows:

To advance psychology as a science and a profession and as a means of promoting health, education, and human welfare by ensuring that women in all their diversity achieve equality within the psychological community and in the larger society, nationally, and globally in order that all human resources be fully actualized.

The members of CWP represent academic and clinical areas of psychology and diversity by ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, and disability status.

Present:

Collection of information and documentation on status of women. This is done in conjunction with the Office of Women's Programs under the leadership of Shari Miles-Cohen, Ph.D. The APA governance monitoring survey on women in governance is an example of collecting and documenting the status of women.

Increase participation of women in roles and functions in psychology. For example, advocating for increasing participation of women as journal editors. The Leadership Institute for Women in Psychology (LIWP). APA conference programming and co-sponsorship with divisions and other Committees.

Communication & collaboration with other agencies regarding status of women. For example, working with the Public Interest Government Relations Office (PI-GRO) in advocacy training and visiting the offices of members of Congress. Such visits are to advocate for the passage of legislation that would benefit women, children, and their families. 2008 examples are Lifespan Respite Care Act, Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act, the Melanie Blocker-Stokes MOTHERS Act (mental health services for women at risk of postpartum depression and postpartum psychosis).

Future:

CWP plans to continue its mission. The Committee began an annual Leadership Institute for Women in Psychology in 2008. CWP is actively involved with Task forces, legislative initiatives, governance monitoring, and programming. Although Task Forces come out of the Women's Programs Office, CWP provides a review of their documents.

Section on the Psychology of Black Women: The Past Saundra Murray Nettles

The following comments pertain to "the past" of the Section on the Psychology of Black Women and particularly to the origins of the Section as a pipeline for diversification and leadership development. Section 1 began as The Task Force on Black Women's Concerns. Martha Mednick, 1977-1978 President of Division 35, appointed a Howard University graduate student, Saundra Rice Murray Nettles, as chair and organizer. Murray Nettles and other members, then graduate student Gwendolyn Puryear Keita and Howard professor Pamela Trotman Reid, benefited from the guidance of four leading Black women of psychology. Two of them were practitioner-teachers: Janice Porter Gump and Evelyn Ireland. Two others were particularly active in public policy and academic administration. The late Rheataugh Dumas (1929-2007) had been dean and vice provost at the University of Michigan School of Nursing during the 1950's. After serving as Chairwoman of Psychiatric Nursing, Yale School of Nursing, she was appointed to the position of deputy director of the National Institutes of Mental Health in 1979.

The late Carolyn Payton (1925-2001) was a model for leadership on women's and other diversity issues within the American Psychological Association. She served as a Task Force member after she left the Peace Corps as Director in 1977. She received the award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Public Service (1982), the APA Committee on Women in Psychology Leadership Citation Award (1985), and the APA Award for Outstanding Lifetime Contributions to Psychology (1997).

Task Force members Gwendolyn Puryear Keita, Pamela Trotman Reid, and Saundra Murray Nettles followed the example set by the senior members of the Task Force.

Keita served as Chair, Committee on Black Women's Concerns from 1979 to 1982 and later became APA Director of Women's Programs in 1987. She is now the Director of the Public Interest Directorate. Trotman Reid, who served as Chair in 1978-1979, served in many roles in Division 35 before being elected as Division President in 1991-92. Murray Nettles became the 2nd President of the Section on the Psychology of Black Women, and is now President of Division 34, Population and Environmental Psychology.

For 32 years Division 35 has recognized the contributions of black women of psychology through the Task Force on Black Women's Concerns (1977-1978), the Committee on Black Women's Concerns (1978-1986), and Section I: The Psychology of Black Women (1984 on). Leaders in the psychology of black women have continued the tradition of research, teaching, practice, and professional service. The list is long, and includes Vickie Mays, first President of the Section and 2007 Recipient of Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy, and Martha Banks, 1993-1995 Section President and current President of Division 35. The Section has clearly established itself as a pipeline for diversification and leadership development in Division 35, in APA, and in the profession of psychology.

Section 1 Anniversary - Present Narrative Beryl L. Wingate

My name is Dr. Beryl L. Wingate, and I am the Immediate Past President of Section 1. I have been asked to speak with you regarding the present status of Section 1.

The sisters of Section 1 proudly stand on the shoulders of our predecessors. We are eternally grateful for the foresight, tenacity, mentoring and encouragement of those who initiated and maintained this entity. Special thanks to my predecessor, Dr. BraVada Garrett-Akinsanya for paving the way for me, and for our current Division 35 President, Dr. Martha Banks for being an outstanding mentor.

Recognizing that our future is determined by our present actions, Section 1 has developed an active Executive Committee. These dedicated professionals and graduate students have taken the helm to steer Section 1 for continued, and greater accomplishments and visibility. We are currently led by an extraordinary Section 1 President, Dr. Guerda M. Nicolas.

Presently, Section 1 has been focusing on revitalization and growth. Strategically, we have embraced the following:

- Outreach to and mentoring Black female psychology graduate students,
- Outreach to existing and potential members,
- Regularly connecting and communicating with each other, and
- Collaborating with our sister sections in Division 35.

Many of our Black graduate students experience isolation and limited support, therefore, Section 1's Executive Committee integrates both the Division 35 Student liaison, and our Section 1 Student liaison to formulate strategies and tactics for outreach and support to our future psychologists. For example our Section 1 Student Liaison proposed convention events that included collaborating with APAGS to co-sponsor a Student Poster session with an award of needed funds for the winner.

Section 1 has been embracing technological tools for outreach, connection and communication. We established, then recently rebranded our website, which was largely spearheaded by our membership committee's Dr. Cat Thompson. Opportunities to contribute abound in this area, since we are still seeking a newsletter editor and contributors to maximize

this vehicle.

Regular Executive Committee meetings are held via teleconference. Announcements, and information, and opportunities are shared regularly via email, and use of listserves for the Executive Committee, general membership, and specifically for our student members. Thanks to Division 35 Web Maven, Kelly Kadlec, we also have an internet-based private forum for discussing Section issues. Thanks to these tools Section 1 members can stay connected, make inquiries, requests, and offer support.

In the spirit of sisterhood, and pragmatism, Section 1 has collaborated with Division 35 sister Sections 3 and 4 and actively supported the recent establishment of our newest sister Section 5. We continue our collaboration with Division 45 to co-host the APA Convention Annual Dance for both social and fund-raising purposes. We welcome members of all genders and ethnicities in our mission to support the research, application, and advocacy of the psychology of Black Women.

2009 Section on the Psychology of Black Women President's Message
Guerda Nicolas, PhD

Appreciation of the Past, Understanding the Present, & Planning for the Future

History of Section 1-Psychology of Black Women

Section 1 began as The Task Force on Black Women's Concerns. Martha Mednick, 1977-1978 President of Division 35, appointed a Howard University graduate student, Saundra Rice Murray Nettles, as chair and organizer. Murray Nettles and other members, then graduate student Gwendolyn Puryear Keita and Howard professor Pamela Trotman Reid, benefited from the guidance of four leading Black women of psychology. Two of them were practitioner-teachers: Janice Porter Gump and Evelyn Ireland. Two others were particularly active in public policy and academic administration.

The late Rheataugh Dumas (1929-2007) had been dean and vice provost at the University of Michigan School of Nursing during the 1950's. After serving as Chairwoman of Psychiatric Nursing, Yale School of Nursing, she was appointed to the position of deputy director of the National Institutes of Mental Health in 1979. The late Carolyn Payton (1925-2001) was a model for leadership on women's and other diversity issues within the American Psychological Association. She served as a Task Force member after she left the Peace Corps as Director in 1977. She received the award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Public Service (1982), the APA Committee on Women in Psychology Leadership Citation Award (1985), and the APA Award for Outstanding Lifetime Contributions to Psychology (1997).

Task Force members Gwendolyn Puryear Keita, Pamela Trotman Reid, and Saundra Murray Nettles followed the example set by the senior members of the Task Force. Keita served as Chair, Committee on Black Women's Concerns from 1979 to 1982 and later became APA Director of Women's Programs in 1987. She is now the Director of the Public Interest Directorate. Trotman Reid, who served as Chair in 1978-1979, served in many roles in Division 35 before being elected as Division President in 1991-92. Murray Nettles become the 2nd President of the Section on the Psychology of Black Women, and is now President of Division 34, Population and Environmental Psychology.

For 32 years Division 35 has recognized the contributions of Black women of psychology through the Task Force on Black Women's Concerns (1977-1978), the Committee on Black

Women's Concerns (1978-1986), and Section I: The Psychology of Black Women (1984 on). Leaders in the psychology of Black women have continued the tradition of research, teaching, practice, and professional service. The list is long, and includes Vickie Mays, first President of the Section and 2007 Recipient of Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy, and Martha Banks, 1993-1995 Section President and current President of Division 35. The Section has clearly established itself as a pipeline for diversification and leadership development in Division 35, in APA, and in the profession of psychology.

2009 Focus

The 2009 theme of the section is *Appreciation of the Past, Understanding the Present, & Planning for the Future*.

By appreciation of the past, we seek to highlight the work of the founders in the creation of the committee, which became a section within division 35, in collaboration with Dr. Nettles, one of the founders; highlight the contributions of Black Women Psychologists in the field through a creation of a webpage in the section 1 website; and archiving the work of the section and the leaders of the section.

Through our focus on the present, we seek to increase the visibility of the section within Division 35, APA, and the general public; increase our membership; retain our members; and create a working executive committee membership that reflects Black women across the lifespan.

Our plans for the future include activities and policies aimed at sustaining the vision, mission, and objectives of the section.

Predecessors to the Section on Concerns of Hispanic Women Cynthia de las Fuentes

Prior to Section III, there was a Task Force on Hispanic Women and a Standing Committee on Concerns of Hispanic Women. The progress toward the formation of the Section is described in the SPW Handbook:

- In 1983 (April 15-16) a motion from the EC passed making the TF on Hispanic Women into a Standing Committee on Concerns of Hispanic Women. Following that a revision to the bylaws reflecting this change was passed in August of the same year.
- In 1985 a motion was passed allocating 2 hours of APA convention programming.
- 1986 a motion was approved to plan and carry out a membership drive to encourage participation of Hispanic women in the division.
- The TF was initially chaired by Martha Bernal in 77-78. Subsequent to her, Margarita Garcia, Oliva Espin and Hortensia Amaro (1982-1986) were chairs.
- The Committee on Hispanic Women's Concerns was initially chaired by Angela Ginorio (1986-1990), then Mimi Acosta, Maryann Santos de Barona, Sandra Pacheco and Ivonne Romero, Maryann Santos de Barona (again), Patricia Mestas Vigil, Cynthia de las Fuentes, and Lorraine Martinez.

Section on Concerns of Hispanic Women: Recent Activities Alberta M. Gloria

In 2005, the Section III Bylaws were approved. Marie Miville was appointed as liaison to the National Latina/o Psychological Association. Jeanett Castellanos served as Professional Development Coordinator. The Student Scholar Hispanic Award was developed and funded.

The 2006 convention programming included a symposium *Connections of strength: Mentoring Latinas through graduate school and beyond* and a roundtable *Latinas into academia: Conversations about cultural connection and congruity*. The Section III website, started in 2005, was further developed. Tiffany Schiffner received the 2005-2006 Student Scholar Latina/Hispanic Woman Award for her study study entitled “Latina College Students’ Sexual Health Beliefs about the Human Papillomavirus Infection.” A Virtual Mentorship Project was started.

The symposium: *Continued Connections of strength: Mentoring Latinas through graduate school and beyond* was a highlight of Section activities at the 2007 APA Convention. The Section III website was expanded. The 2006-2007 Student Scholar Latina/Hispanic Woman Award was Ms. Patricia Gonzalez from Colorado State University. Her work was entitled, *Instrument to measure Latina's health beliefs about breast cancer and screening*. The Virtual Mentorship Project continued and plans were made for listserv.

Section on Concerns of Hispanic Women
Rachel L. Navarro

2008 marked the 5th anniversary of Division 35’s Section III: Concerns of Latina/Hispanic Women. This milestone would not have been accomplished without the unwavering support of many people and groups within Division 35. First, we would like to thank the strong Latinas who helped created this section including, but not limited to, our first two Section Presidents, Dras. Cynthia de las Fuentes and Alberta Gloria. Without their leadership, Latinas would not have a seat at the table and our voices would not be heard systemically within Division 35. Thank you to the Division 35 executive committee and membership for recognizing the need for and supporting the creation of Section III. Finally, thank you to the leadership and membership of Section I: Section on the Psychology of Black Women, Section IV: Section on Lesbian and Bisexual Women’s Issues, and Section V: Section of Asian Pacific American Women Concerns. We are thankful for your sisterhood and collaboration. We truly are stronger together!

While our “Past” section work consisted of securing a voice at the table, our “Present” is focused on advocating and mentoring Latina psychology students and early career professionals. To this end, our conference programming has focused on (a) strategies for successfully navigating the graduate school process and beyond, (b) mentoring approaches for every step of the educational pipeline, (c) networking with professionals within and outside Division 35, and (d) balancing our professional and cultural values as Latinas. Our non-conference activities also focus on advocacy and mentoring. Currently, we are developing the Virtual Mentorship project. We are securing information to post online, including semi-structured interview with Latina psychologists regarding their personal and professional trajectories. These interviews will include tips and *consejos* (advice) for negotiation of and thriving in graduate school, academia, and professional practice. Finally, we aim to support the scholarship of Latina professionals-in-training through our Student Scholar Latina/Hispanic Women Award. This award honors the

scholarly contributions of a Division 35 student member who has conducted research and/or scholarly work that advances the psychology of Latina/Hispanic women.

While our “Past” and “Present” have been well determined, our “Future” as a section is full of possibilities and potential. At the APA 2008 convention, the section membership voiced their desire to focus on educating others about Latina feminist psychology and diversifying our section. Our hope is to be more inclusive of diverse perspective and Latinas of all races, sexual orientations, class backgrounds, abilities, religious/spiritual backgrounds and ethnicities. Thus, our APA 2009 convention programming focuses on (a) making feminist psychology relevant for Latinas and (b) racism/colorism within our own communities. Latina feminist psychologists and students have much to contribute to Division 35. Section III is an essential avenue for such contributions. We look forward to continued growth as a section and collaboration with Division 35 as a whole and with the other sections!

Section for Lesbian and Bisexual Women’s Issues
Jane Simoni

Psychology had long considered homosexuality a mental illness when Dr. Evelyn Hooker shattered this myth with her groundbreaking research published in the 1957 paper “The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual.” Encouraged by her close gay male friends, she determined to subject the heterosexism of the field to empirical scrutiny. After administering a battery of psychological tests to groups of self-identified homosexuals and heterosexuals, she asked experts, based on those tests alone, to select the homosexual people. Astounding to them, they were not able to differentiate the profiles of the two groups. Subsequently repeated in other studies, the results suggested self-identified homosexuals were no worse in social adjustment than the general population. Her report led to the decriminalization of homosexuality and its removal from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The American Psychological Association encouraged its member to “take the lead” in removing the stigma of homosexuality.

Unfortunately, the women’s movement was slow to apply the findings to lesbians. The early, heady days of women’s liberation were less liberating for those marginalized from the main movement’s leaders such as Betty Friedan, including sexual minority women labeled the “Lavender Menace.” Fears abounded that lesbianism would put off the less politically conscious women in the suburbia, i.e., that it would not “play in Peoria.”

Fast forward to the present, where marriage equality is being embraced even in Iowa. Research in psychology similarly has evolved. Early studies examined the purported pathology and maladjustment of gay men and lesbians and then, with the Gaby Boom, sought to allay fears that gay parents could only rear gay children (as if that would be such a horrible outcome). In a similar vein, empirical studies evaluated the fitness of lesbians and gay men as parents. Later psychological research focused in a more gay-affirmative way on the diversity of gay families and their particular challenges. Focus shifted to the structural and interpersonal barriers mounted by the lingering stigma of homosexuality.

The future of queer feminist psychology will likely involve transcending arbitrary divisions and embracing the diversity of our queer feminist communities. Transgender individuals are gaining increasing visibility, rightly asserting their place at the lesbian feminist table. The oppression of heterosexist systems intersects with those of sexism, racism, and

ableism and members of each of these marginalized groups – who are often members of more than one oppressed group – are uniting to increase their political power. The future is promising.

Section on Concerns of Asian Pacific American Women
Phi Loan Le

The Asian American Psychological Association was founded in 1972 by a group of Asian American psychologist and other mental health professionals, including Dr. Reiko True. About 5 years into the inception of Div. 35, the first Task Force focusing on concerns for Asian American women was chaired by Dr. True. 23 years later, in 2002, Dr. Jean Lau Chin became the first Asian American president of Division 35. Other amazing women like Siony Austria, Jeanette Hsu, Debra Kawahara, and Edna Esnil persisted with the task of ensuring representation of Asian Pacific American Women in the Society.

We are entering an exhilarating phase of history. In just a few days, we will celebrate the inauguration of America's first president of color. A celebration of change and hope. 2009 is the 10th year anniversary of the National Multicultural Conference and Summit, with the theme of social justice. And 2009 is the year for Section 5 to be present at the table with our feminist sisters, to be visible. We are thrilled and excited to have the opportunity to be actively engaged, sharing the work with others in the Society, and bringing Asian Pacific American Women's voices to advance the mission of Div 35. Our timing could not be better.

I'd like to introduce our section's incredible EC: Diane Hayashino, Yuying Tsong, Khanh Dinh, Ivy Ho, and our newest member, Leilani Crane. I could not have asked for a more committed and inspiring group of women to share the accomplishments and challenges we will be embracing as a new section of Division 35.

I cannot end without acknowledging Dr. Nancy Baker, who is not able to be here at the summit with us. Without her encouragement, knowledge, and commitment to diversity, we would not be here today. And finally, I want to express our deepest gratitude to the leadership of our president, Dr. Martha Banks, whose invaluable vision and support has been instrumental in the formation of Section V. We are blessed to be taking our next steps under her presidency.

Thich Nhat Hanh, a Vietnamese monk and activist wrote, "By living deeply in the present moment we can understand the past better and we can prepare for a better future." We are thankful to be here, as Section 5 comes to the table with our SPW sisters. We are honored to have the footsteps of women like Siony, Jean, Debra, Jeanette, and Edna to guide us. And we are thrilled to look forward to a future with the unwavering commitment and support of Nancy, Martha, and other SPW sisters.

And did I already mention we are excited?

Native American Women Committee
Feminist Leadership Among American Indian Women
Diane Willis

Vine Deloria, Jr., Standing Rock Sioux, in describing the trial of leaders of the American Indian Movement for the armed occupation of the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1973, commented that while Indian male defendants and witnesses testified, they kept their eyes on a row of elderly Indian women seated in the back of the room (Deloria & Lytle, 1984). Whether this scenario represents a version of feminist leadership may be debatable, but it

definitely speaks to the role of American Indian women in their own communities as upholders of standards of moral order and responsibility. American Indian women occupy numerous roles in Native communities—caretakers and protectors as wives, mothers, and grandmothers; homemakers; participants in social and ceremonial events; managers of tribal programs; businesswomen; educators; members of tribal councils; and chiefs of Indian nations. Although American Indian women have taken on increasingly important roles of political leadership, little research has been done on what constitutes feminist leadership in Indian communities. In one study, many of the women surveyed identified American Indian men's leadership styles as more controlling, more concerned with self-interest, and more concerned with broad issues. They described their own styles as working to solve the problems of individuals, as being better listeners, as more objective, and as trying to get all points of view (McCoy, 1992).

The challenges to Indian feminist leadership come not from hierarchical male/female power relationships in Indian communities, as is true for others groups, but from hierarchical structures of governance imposed on Indian communities as a result of their unique relationship with the federal government.

The suppression of American Indian cultures, often forcible taking of Indian children to federal boarding schools, the failure of Indians to become self-sufficient farmers as the Allotment acts intended, all contributed to the conditions of poverty and social breakdown in Indian communities. The government's attempt to turn men into farmers floundered due to a number of factors—traditional roles of men as hunters and women as farmers, the limitation on amounts of land allotted to Indians, and the harsh climatic conditions of the Great Plains that made subsistence farming difficult for even the best equipped White settler.

Feminist leadership in American Indian communities today resides primarily in the political arena, that is, leadership which people exercise vis-à-vis organized governments that control economic resources and social services.

In the broader sense that feminist values include social justice, Indian women are indeed feminist when as leaders they address issues of poverty, discrimination, and the effects of oppressive federal bureaucracy and judicial actions in their communities. Their issues are not, however, those primarily associated with majority feminism. A survey of 36 Indian women elected tribal officials in the early 1990s revealed that their primary political agenda items were tribal economic development, health care, education, housing, and tribal/federal relations. In this regard, they shared these priorities with male leaders (McCoy, 1992).

In part because of their higher levels of education, American Indian women exercise leadership not only in national organizations such as the National Congress of American Indians, whose first executive director in 1944 was Helen Peterson, a Lakota woman (Cowger, 1999), but in the day-to-day operations of tribal governments. In the latter capacity, they are often directors of social services programs funded through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For more affluent tribes, Indian women exercise a form of feminist leadership in these roles because they are viewed as providers of services through revenues generated by tribal businesses.

The feminist movement and other salient women's issues have propelled many Indian women to the forefront of tribal politics,, as well as state and local politics. In the 21st century, American Indian women will stand beside, rather than behind, men in their effort to preserve their tribes and treaty rights.

Psychology of Women Quarterly (PWQ), the Society's official journal, released its first issue in 1976, just three years after the founding of Division 35. Its existence reflects the vision and commitment of its first editor, Georgia Babladelis, who weathered a rejection by Sage and who fielded a pre-publication survey to show that at least 168 colleagues would promise to subscribe. Her early notes describe "irritating interactions" with its first publisher, requests for the Division to fund it beyond its initial allocation of \$100 per month, concerns about the uneven quality of the 123 manuscripts submitted, and an initial rejection rate of 55%. Its first issue clocked in at 110 pages, reflecting the work of two Associate Editors, 32 Consulting Editors, a book editor, media editor, and five "international consultants," with an annual institutional subscription cost of \$30. By 1990, *PWQ*'s fourth editor, Judy Worell, declared the journal "well-established and scholarly," adopted a Student Advisory Board, and heralded her commitment to adopting feminist values.

Of course, the present state of the journal as I step into the role as its eighth editor in 2010, speaks to the hard work and commitment of its many and diverse supporters across its 33 year history. The changes across this history are remarkable. Open the cover or go to the journal's web site and it will unabashedly declare that *PWQ* "is a feminist journal that publishes primarily qualitative and quantitative research with substantive and theoretical merit, along with critical reviews, theoretical articles, and invited book reviews related to the psychology of women and gender." The average issue checks in at 125 larger pages, total circulation exceeds 6,000 print copies, institutional costs jumped to about \$370 (print and online), every issue back to 1976 is available online, articles from *PWQ* were downloaded almost 200,000 times in the past year, over 1400 professionals have signed up for e-alerts for each issue's table of contents, over 2200 libraries globally can access the journal through Wiley-Blackwell's consortia, almost 4500 institutions access the journal through host databases, and an additional 610 institutions in the developing world have free or low-paid access. We've come a long way since 168 probable subscribers.

There's also no doubt about the scholarly standing of the journal. Our 2007 impact factor, the average citations per article published in 2005-2007, is 1.253, ranking *PWQ* 4th among 28 Women's Studies journals and 27th among 202 Psychology, Multidisciplinary journals (a category led by the *Annual Review of Psychology* and *Psychological Bulletin*). The journal receives about 180 submission each year, with a steady rejection rate of about 80%. Four of *PWQ*'s articles were the subjects of press releases in 2008, and the journal was promoted at 70 library exhibitions and more than 30 academic conferences worldwide. *PWQ* is no longer financed by the Division; instead, it has an operating budget of about \$46,000 and contributes over \$100,000 to SPW's coffers. The journal's support from Wiley-Blackwell is substantial, and there is no question but that it remains well established and scholarly.

Not surprisingly, the broader reach of *PWQ* requires more support staff. My editorial board for issues starting in 2010 comprises six Associate Editors, book review and teaching section editors, a statistical consultant, an editorial assistant, 25-30 Consulting Editors, 25-30 Student Advisors, 40 Distinguished Reviewers, and about 300 registered regular reviewers. Starting November 1, 2008, all manuscripts have been submitted and processed through a web-based system, Manuscript Central.

Looking into the near and farther future, the March 2010 issue will debut a new section devoted to teaching essays, an addition meant to extend the scope of the journal to the scholarship of teaching and learning within the psychology of women. We also plan to make use

of electronic supplements to the hardcopy journal to start to bridge the journal to the likely paperless future. In keeping with our feminist mission, we will continue our press releases to link scholarship to activism as well as work with Wiley-Blackwell to expand our online availability through libraries, institutions, and individual downloads. My guess is that Georgia would smile.

Feminist Therapy Institute
Historical Perspective
By Lenore E. Walker
(*FTI Interchange*, Issue 1, September, 1983)

On June 30, 1983, the dream of a Feminist Therapy Institute became a reality with the incorporation of this non-profit institute. The dream of such an institute which would provide a supportive home for therapists already trained in the psychology of women and those already aware of the detrimental effects of sex role bias on the lives of women got its first start during the 1977 mid-winter meeting of the APA Division 35 (Psychology of Women) Executive Committee In Denver, Colorado. At that meeting, a one-day feminist therapy institute was held along with Division support to seek financing for an ongoing institute. Funding was not readily available and as chair of the task force I reported to the Executive Committee the following year that while a Feminist Therapy Institute was both necessary and viable, it would take so much work to get it started that it was preferable for it to be independent from the division.

The idea for the FTI also began to germinate in the minds of Division 29 (Division of Psychotherapy), Committee on Women in Psychology, and AWP members. From 1978 until now at each meeting of these respective organizations, there was a program discussing the various issues in forming such a training program. Hannah Lerman, Adrienne Smith, Ruth Siegel, Aphrodite Clamar, Linda Silverman, and I were among the early organizers though many women contributed ideas throughout the long planning process. For example, the 1980 Division 29 midwinter meeting in San Diego followed by AWP in Santa Monica, California, had over 100 supporters who attended our sessions on creating such an institute. Lynne Rosewater, Laura Brown, Lorna Cammaert and Carolyn Larsen were among those current Steering Committee members who joined the Planning Committee at the 1981 AWP meeting in Boston.

The FTI, as we know it today, took a major step towards creation at the 1981 APA Convention in Los Angeles when a group of the planning committee made a decision to hold an institute for advanced level feminist therapists the following Spring without securing financing other than individual participant's registration fees. Each participant would have the opportunity to share her work with others. At that time, the organizers drew up a list of over 100 names of feminist therapists and invitations to the AFTI were mailed to them. Further planning was done in Israel during the First International Congress on Women in December 1981, when Sharon Kahn, Rachel Siegel, Iris Fodor, Doreen Seidler-Feller, Barbara Claster became active with other planners. While the decision to pay our own way to an invitational conference excluded some participants, 60 feminist therapists with five years or more experience gathered in Vail, Colorado during April 1982 for our first successful meeting.

It is difficult to capture the excitement that the first AFTI generated. So many competent women therapists sharing our souls as well as our clinical expertise with each other! So many practicing feminist therapists had seen the need for the institute and were trying to get it off the ground. Lesbian and straight women talked openly to one another building a bridge between both worlds. The music of Judy Eron, experiential body therapy workshop participation, and lots of

cognitive sharing of ideas took place there. We did together what our feminist colleagues did as therapists, provided we could get it all explained and understood within ten minutes per person time limit! The intellectual excitement was so great that the spectacular setting Vail provides was ignored. Only those who came early or stayed on longer had the opportunity to enjoy Colorado's mountains.

At the end of the AFTI, a steering committee with regional presentation was formed for the establishment of a permanent. Dates for the second AFTI were selected and editors and authors of chapters were chosen for the forthcoming book: *Feminist Therapy: A Coming of Age*, based on the papers presented at this meeting.

During the 1982-1983 year there were several informal meetings of members including the last August APA Conference in Washington, D.C. and the AWP Conference, organized by FTI Steering Committee member Laura Brown, in Seattle in March. The excitement of the successful Vail AFTI permeated membership recruitment at these meetings. Susan Gore volunteered to assist Pat Webbink in planning the second AFTI in May 1983 in Washington, D.C. Although it was held on a holiday weekend we still had 40 participants eager and willing to again share their souls as well as their therapy skills. Under the able direction of Program Chairs, Mary Ann Douglas and Susan Barrett, we were able to grant continuing education credits through APA. Lynne Rosewater, myself and the section editors have worked hard on the book, *Feminist Therapy: A Coming of Age*, which is slowly coming into fruition. The third annual 1984 AFTI will be held in San Francisco in the Spring. Our incorporation papers have been filed, a Steering Committee and officers have been selected, and we are the Feminist Therapy Institute!

International Perspectives Thema Bryant

The International and Global Issues Perspectives Committee gained committee status through the advocacy of Corann Okorodudu who worked with passion and commitment to centralize global women's issues as a priority for feminist psychology. Her dedicated service was followed by Kathryn Norsworthy who served as the second Committee Chair. During her leadership the Committee continued to provide education on international women's issues within and beyond the Society. Additionally the Committee gained increased partnership with the International Committee for Women of APA's Division on International Psychology. The third and current chair of the committee is Thema Bryant-Davis who along with Corann Okorodudu served as an American Psychological Association representative to the United Nations. This created a natural connection for the committee to build relationships not only with other divisions but also with other Non-Governmental Organizations.

The Committee seeks to educate psychologists about international issues facing women through articles in the *Feminist Psychologist* as well as through symposia at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association. The Committee has made donations to the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking. Additionally they have spearheaded the initiation of the Division's first award for global women's advocacy; this award is named in honor of the Committee's founder Corann Okorodudu.

The future plans of the Committee call for provision of education, training, and advocacy to address women affected by global crises, including but not limited to genocide, trafficking, slavery, poverty, and HIV/AIDS. This Committee serves to support the ideals of feminist psychologist to work for the enhancement and empowerment of *all* women's health and well-

being. To this end, the Committee works to continuously highlight the contribution, strength, and wisdom of feminist psychologists around the globe.

Men and Masculinity Gary Brooks

Past:

Feminist psychology challenged men to recognize the benefits and entitlements afforded to them as men, as well as examine the androcentric biases within the field. Although most men did not welcome this upset to the political status quo, many men adopted a pro-feminist position from a social justice perspective. Also, with the appearance of women's studies the groundwork was laid for the eventual appearance of men's studies and the "gender role strain" inherent in the lives of men as well as women. As men discovered their gender, they began to realize that "masculinity" is a sociocultural construct that also has many restrictive aspects in the lives of boys and men. Furthermore, the APA Society for the Psychology of Women (Division 35) provided a radically new paradigm of possibilities for psychologists in their collective functioning. With its feminist style of emphasis on collaborative and empowering relationships, male psychologists were given a model for a Division that would further men's studies, but also provide a venue for APA men to interact in new and more rewarding ways.

Present:

Feminist psychology has continued to provide encouragement and support for the development of the male corollary to feminist consciousness-raising, research, and collective relational styles. It continues to offer philosophical rationale and research methodologies to explore the social construction of self-defeating male behaviors. It challenges men to resist the cultural and political backlash inherent within essentialist ideologies of men's behavior. Despite the popular fascination with evolutionary and neuropsychological claims of basic and immutable differences of men and women, and their reactionary implications, Division has provided enduring support for the possibilities of new and more adaptive models of masculinity and intergender relationships.

Future:

As men wrestle with the challenge of abandoning traditional sources of male political and economic advantage, ongoing research and dialogue will be needed to facilitate the a broadened definition of power from its typical representation to one more rooted in personal and interpersonal freedom, relational competence, and self-actualization. Feminist psychology, exemplified by its third wave theory, provides a major challenge for men to more sophisticated analysis of masculinity as mediated by such factors as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and physical ability status. Ultimately, questions are being faced regarding the benefits of maintaining gender distinctions and celebrating "positive masculinity" or the more complex notion of movement beyond gender as a fundamental organizing variable.

Phrase:

How is inclusivity attained? Can "manhood" be marginalized in personal identity?

Application: Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Girls and Women
Pamela Remer and Edna Esnil

Past:

In 1993, Division 35 sponsored the First National Conference on Education and Training in Feminist Practice in Boston. At this conference, feminist psychologists met to discuss the current status and future directions for feminist practice. Outcomes of the conference included: (a) an expanded view of feminist psychological practice to include therapy, supervision, pedagogy, advocacy, political action, consultation, scholarship, research, assessment and diagnosis, administration, and public service; (b) a commitment to integrate diversity and feminist perspectives; and (c) identification of 14 consensus themes common to feminist practice. The Committee for Feminist Professional Training and Practice (CFFTP) extended the work of the Boston Conference to continue to support the development of feminist practice and training and the work of feminist practitioners and educators.

Present:

In February, 2007 the *Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Girls and Women* were approved by APA Council. The passage of these guidelines was accomplished by a joint task force between Divisions 35 and 17. These *Guidelines* provide an aspirational model for providing psychological services to girls and women. Currently, CFFTP and a joint task force between 35 and 17 are currently working to educate psychologists about the *Guidelines* and to promote their use by all psychologists.

Future:

This year the CFFTP will have participated in two key events that will help set the stage for the future of feminist psychological practice and training. First, from May 14-17 the CFFTP co-chairs participated as Division 35 delegates in the American Psychological Association's Presidential Summit on the Future of Psychology Practice in San Antonio, Texas. As delegates, we discussed and identified priorities and action steps that will guide the future work of APA and provide new visions of psychological practice for all psychologists. Second, at the 117th American Psychological Association Conference in Toronto Canada, the co-chairs will facilitate a roundtable to examine feminist training and practice with the hopes of collaborating with those interested on setting future directions and goals. Some ideas include training future feminist psychologists, developing evidence-based feminist treatments, and developing practice and training models that integrate the intersection of multiple social identities.

Women with Disabilities
Carolyn A. Corbett

Past:

Women with disabilities are individuals who were very often overlooked, ignored, and very often abused. In the past, such stigma was associated with having a disability that the disability was never discussed.

If the woman was a member of a minority community as well, there was often a code of silence "we don't talk about that." Due to issues of double and triple stigmatization. In the past, physical disability, mental health disability and cognitive disability were all considered to be interchangeable and meant the same thing.

A deaf colleague of mine, who was a college graduate, sought employment at a government office in her home country of Holland. She was told that on a specific date she was to appear at a location, where she would be picked up by a bus that would take her to her job site.

When she arrived at the location, the other potential workers were individuals with mental retardation. She was never able to find a job in Holland, commensurate with her education. She was later told about Gallaudet University and is now a teacher in the United States with a master's degree.

Women with disabilities were not even considered to have anything to contribute to society. They were not considered to be able to work outside the home, be able to have loving relationships as sexual partners, and were not considered to have the desire to be mothers.

But we know that women with disabilities did work, did have relationships, and did raise children (But we don't talk about that). Finally women with disabilities were more likely to and are still likely to experience physical, sexual and emotional abuse.

Present:

- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 brought the issue of individuals with Disabilities out into the open allowing for full discussion:
 - Women with disabilities who want to work outside the home are able to do so
 - Employers are required to provide appropriate accommodations
- Letting the Community Define Itself: Language is Power
 - Disabled
 - Differently Abled
 - Culture
- Improvements in Accessibility and Participation:
 - Women with mobility disabilities can get a personal shopper at the grocery store
 - There are computer programs to change computer text to Braille for women with visual disabilities and computers to change text to voice
 - Even at the movies now they have verbal descriptions of the action for individuals with vision disabilities.
 - Blackberry, Sidekick, and iPhone and other telephones with keyboards have replaced TTY calling by Deaf Persons
 - At World's Fair in New York in 1963, I remember my kindergarten teacher telling us, "in the future, when you call someone on the phone, you're going to be able to see them." Well, this is now the standard in the Deaf Community with the Video Phone and the Video Relay Service. We also have webcam and other internet based communication systems.
 - Scholarly contributions regarding women & Disability including:
Banks, M. E. & Kaschak, E. (Eds.) (2003). *Women with visible and invisible disabilities: Multiple intersections, multiple issues, multiple therapies*. New York: Haworth Press.

Marshall, C. A., Kendall, E., Banks, M. E., & Gover, R. M. S. (Eds.) (2009). *Disability: Insights from Across Fields and Around the World, Volumes I, II, and III*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

Technology and communication have allowed girls and young women with disabilities access to older women with similar disabilities as role models and leaders

Future:

Women with disabilities are becoming more visible in our society and are active participants as workers, leaders, partners and parents. This visibility forces a shift in attitudes about women with disabilities and their contributions to our society.

Assistive technologies have become more advanced and there will be even more technologies that will facilitate inclusion of women with disabilities in the future. Just think about it: We don't even have to go into the office any more in order to work and get paid. Technology fields are moving quickly and there may be even more opportunities for women with disabilities in the workforce.

In the Washington DC Metropolitan Area, 70% of Deaf school aged children have cochlear implants. We are trying to figure out what this means at Gallaudet University, the world's only University for the Deaf. Even now, many of our students are listening to music on their iPods. I kid you not. Even saw the provost listening to his iPod and he's a deaf man from a deaf family.

Former president of Gallaudet University, I. King Jordan said "Deaf People can do Anything but Hear."

In the future it is my Hope that Women with Disabilities will be able to do anything that they want to do.

Discussion Jacquelyn W. White

These presentations make clear that the history of SPW is marked by continuity, intergenerational support and ever-increasing inclusiveness. The continued balanced commitment to research, practice, and activism reflects sensitivity to contemporary social challenges that mark the lives of women and girls. To this wonderful set of presentations, I would like to call attention to the DVD "*The Changing Face of Feminism in Psychology*" Alexandra Rutherford produced as part of her Heritage Project. It is informative and inspirational to hear what feminist psychologists had to say about their experiences. This DVD brings voice to the ways in which feminism and psychology have intermixed in these women's and men's lives to shape our discipline into what it is today. The opening of the DVD, in particular, provides a montage of our foremothers meeting and marching together. The collective voice of the first feminist psychologists has transformed our discipline, a transformation that is still underway even as you read this.

Final Reflections Ellen Cole

My first reaction to reading these highlights from the past 35 years is one of admiring breathlessness—even though I knew and lived much of it, and even though I attended the Standing Room Only presentation at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit in New Orleans last January. Reading the varied reports in one sitting reminds me quite viscerally, again, of the deeply rich history and traditions of this dynamic division of APA.

My second reaction, as a long-time editor, is to want to pick up a red pen (or move my cursor to track changes) and edit the segments for consistency and flow. I have decided not to do that, because upon reflection the diversity of tone, voice, and style makes a critical statement about this division. We are united in our commitment to feminism, social justice, inclusiveness, mentoring throughout the career life-cycle, and much more, but we do not speak with one voice...nor should we. In some ways it is this diversity of expression that excites me the most about this entire document.

Since I mentioned my editing, I want to add a very brief history of an additional feminist enterprise, one that is indirectly but strongly connected to Division 35: the journal *Women & Therapy*. *Women & Therapy* was first published by the Haworth Press in 1982 (six years after the inception of the *Psychology of Women Quarterly*), with Betts Collett as founding editor and a focus on the “interrelationship between women and the therapeutic experience.”

Esther Rothblum and I took over as co-editors in 1984, and in 1995 Marcia Hill became co-editor with Esther. Today’s editor is Ellyn Kaschak, and the journal continues to be a home-base for feminist therapists and both new and experienced authors. Many Division 35 leaders and members have published in its pages, and I believe that, like AWP, *Women & Therapy* makes complementary and very compatible contributions to our field.

Finally, I want to congratulate Martha Banks for pulling this project together. It was her presidential vision to have a year of celebration, and it continues to be a great success. When I take over as president of Division 35 at the end of the Toronto convention, it will very much be with this history in mind that I plan and guide, to the best of my ability, and with a great deal of assistance, our next steps. Having summarized the past and looked toward the future, I want to focus on what, in feminist psychology, is new and unique to our time, “What’s Now.” Happy birthday, Division 35, and here’s to the next 35!!

References

- Cowger, T. W. (1999). *The National Congress of American Indians: The founding years*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Deloria, V., Jr., & Lytle, C.M. (1984). *The nations within: The past and future of American Indian sovereignty*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Hogan, J. D., & Sexton, V. S. (1991). Women and the American Psychological Association. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 15, 623-634.
- McCoy, M. (1992). Gender of ethnicity: What makes a difference? A study of women tribal leaders. *Women & Politics*, 12(3), 57-68.
- Tiefer, L. (1991). A brief history of the Association for Women in Psychology: 1969-1991. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 15, 635-649.
- Unger, R. K. (1998). *Resisting gender: Twenty-five years of feminist psychology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.