

Psychology's Feminist Voices in the Classroom

A Teaching Guide for the Psychology of Women Instructor

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One of the goals of [Psychology's Feminist Voices](#) is to serve as a teaching resource. To facilitate the process of incorporating material from the site into the Psychology of Women course, we have created this document. Below you will find ideas for ways the site, and specific profiles, can be used to teach various topics and chapters in the psychology of women or gender course.

The guide is organized around a set of 13 major topics derived from a sample of widely used psychology of women textbooks. Within these topics, we have listed some of the profiles of feminist psychologists who have made contributions to these areas along with summaries of any video content that is available at these profiles for ease of reference. Sample questions related to this material, which could be used for assignments or to start class discussions or interactions, are also provided. Note that because we are constantly adding profiles to the site, this guide is only suggestive. You can also use the keyword search function to browse the profiles: <http://www.feministvoices.com/search>

Students can also be directed to the *Selected Works* section of any of the profiles for further reading on a particular topic, or could be asked to use the profile as a starting point for further research on that psychologists' work. Students can consult the oral history interview with that psychologist to understand how she came to study that topic, and to learn more about her professional trajectory and involvement with feminist psychology. The information in each profile could also provide a good basis for class presentations, with each student picking one psychologist to present to the class, or picking a topic and then discussing a number of profiles that relate to that topic.

The material in this guide is intended only as a suggestion and should not be read as an exhaustive list of all the ways *Psychology's Feminist Voices* could be used in your courses. We would love to hear your ideas on how to include the site in your classroom - please share your thoughts with us by emailing Alexandra Rutherford, our project director, at alexr@yorku.ca

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History

In the [“Women Past”](#) section of the website you will find the profiles of over 100 women who made important contributions to the history of psychology. These women generally received their PhDs before 1950 and represent the “first” and “second” generations of women psychologists. Please consult the companion “Teaching Guide for the History of Psychology” for further information and ideas.

The psychologists listed below are contemporary feminist psychologists featured at the [“Feminist Presence”](#) section of the website. They have been selected for this topic because they have been involved in the institutionalization or creation of feminist psychology since the 1970s, or they have contributed to writing the history of women and feminism in psychology.

[Nancy Henley](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 1 – Henley describes some of the contextual factors that women entering academia in the 1960s experienced, such as job ads indicating “Men preferred.”

Discussion Question: Consider the advances women have made in academia over the past 40 years. What obstacles have disappeared? Which remain?

[Martha Mednick](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, video.

Video # 1 – Mednick discusses the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and its support of the Equal Rights Amendment and its discussion of whether to support the formation of a new division for the psychology of women within the American Psychological Association (APA).

Discussion Questions: In 1973, a new division for the Psychology of Women was established within the APA. Some psychologists worried that this would “ghettoize” women and their concerns. What does this mean, and do you think, in retrospect, that women’s concerns are ghettoized within psychology - or not?

Martha Mednick received her Bachelor’s degree in 1950. Using information from her oral history interview as a starting point, discuss the social and political context in which women pursued higher education at this time, and identify the intellectual currents that dominated psychological theory and research in the 1950s.

[Sandra Pyke](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, videos.

Video # 1 – Inspired by her mother and grandmother, Pyke describes the development of her feminist identity. She remembers a pivotal moment in the mid-1960s when as a PhD psychologist she was unable to receive a credit card without her unemployed husband’s signature.

Discussion Question: At the end of this clip, Pyke states that this was the moment when her feminism became more than just a personal stance and she began to integrate her feminist principles into her professional work. How would incorporating feminist values change how psychology is researched and practiced? What is the role of values in psychological research?

Video # 2 – Pyke talks about how she became involved with the Canadian Psychological Association. She recalls that women who were conducting feminist research had their conference proposals declined. This was the catalyst for development of the Underground Symposium.

Discussion Question: What contextual factors influenced the emergence of the Psychology of Women as a recognized area of psychology in Canada and the United States in the 1970s?

[Elizabeth Scarborough](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Video # 1 – Scarborough discusses the role of men in writing women’s history. She believes some men are able to be sensitive to women’s histories, but some are not. She also does not see much interest from men.

Discussion Question: Regardless of whether men can write women's history or not, very few have. Why might this be? What other kinds of history tend to be written only by people who share the characteristics or experiences of the people they are writing about? Consider the implications of this from a "politics of knowledge" perspective.

Video # 2 – Scarborough talks about writing the book *Untold Lives: The First Generation of American Women Psychologists*. While the project started as a smaller project of three eminent women, she and Laurel Furumoto discovered many invisible women in psychology's history and spent 10 years collecting their herstories.

Discussion Question: Why were women "invisible" in psychology's history before this time? Why is it important to include women in psychology's history, or any history, for that matter? How does historiography change when women's experiences are included?

Research Methods/Methodologies

[Jan Burns](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 2 – Through methodology, Burn's feels that she was able to integrate her identity as a psychologist with feminist psychology. Specifically, she feels this has come about in exploring differences and how they are devalued.

Discussion Question: What is a feminist methodology? Can any methodology be feminist if used to support feminist values?

[Alice Eagly](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Video # 3 – Eagly speaks about looking at gender differences in psychology and describes the "minimizing" and "maximizing" tendencies in feminist psychology. She outlines her approach as a feminist scientist to the question of whether there are sex differences or not. She emphasizes the importance of theory in formulating questions and interpreting data.

Discussion Question: As a feminist scientist, what role might you play in interpreting data that could be used either to support OR subvert feminist values?

[Michelle Fine](#)

Materials: Interview transcripts, selected publications, biography, media links.

Career Focus: Action research.

Video – Fine talks about research on social justice in the field of psychology. She worries of a "creeping hegemony" that may result in young critical psychology students pursuing other disciplines, leaving few to conduct critical social research in psychology.

Discussion Question: Do you see psychology as a discipline that supports social change? If you are interested in using psychological research to make social change, how might you do this?

[Mary Gergen](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Social constructionism; narrative; performativity; aging; qualitative research methods.

Video # 1 – Gergen explains how *feminist* social constructionism is different from social constructionism more generally.

Discussion Question: In what ways are feminism and social constructionism compatible or congenial viewpoints?

[Carol Gilligan](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Video – Gilligan talks about her graduate training in clinical psychology at Harvard. In describing the reductionistic lens of clinicians and the use of deception in research she concludes that “the whole thing didn’t work for me”.

Discussion Question: What is the name for the specific viewpoint that Carol Gilligan has taken up after her work at Harvard? How can this particular viewpoint be related to the context of where feminist theory was at this point in time?

[Esther Greenglass](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 1 – Greenglass talks about how psychology does not recognize its own sources of bias in ‘scientific’ research. This drive to be unbiased has resulted in the discrediting of feminist analysis in psychology. She also offers advice to young feminist psychology students navigating psychology.

Discussion Question: Greenglass discusses why some people today - both men and women - share the values of feminism but refuse to use the term. What implications (positive and negative) might this disconnect between values and the use of the term have?

[Wendy Hollway](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Critical psychology; qualitative methods; psychosocial approaches.

Video # 2 – Hollway discusses the importance of methods: if you don’t get your methods right you can end up with a very inadequate view of human beings.

Holloway believes that there are problems with both quantitative and qualitative methods, with the latter potentially losing its focus on humans. She then discusses her preferred methods: critical psychology and psychosocial methods.

Discussion Question: What are the differences – both epistemologically and more superficially – between quantitative and qualitative methods? Some see the distinction as an artificial one. What issues would you have to address to design a study that uses both kinds of methods?

[Brinton Lykes](#)

Materials: Selected publications, media link, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Critical psychology; qualitative methods; psychosocial approaches; participatory action research.

Video # 2 – Lykes discusses the oral history interview process, particularly the challenges of working with a politically persecuted group of women in South America where obtaining informed consent was very difficult.

Discussion Question: What can Lykes's experience tell us about how to engage in culturally and ethically sensitive research?

[Rhoda Unger](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Career Focus: Feminist psychology; epistemological issues in psychology.

Video # 2 – From a feminist empiricist perspective, Unger talks about how experimental psychology can be used to answer critical questions. For instance, she talks about how controlled experiments have been useful in demonstrating sexism to people who may not accept it anecdotally or even qualitatively.

Discussion Question: Feminist empiricism is one of many epistemological and methodological alternatives for feminist psychology. What are its strengths and what are its limitations for producing socially transformative knowledge?

[Jane Ussher](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Video # 1 – Ussher describes her definition of feminism and its applicability to psychology. She also discusses critical psychology and its overlaps and divergences from feminist psychology.

Discussion Question: How would you define feminism?

[Carla Willig](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Phenomenology as philosophy and research method, applied discourse analysis.

Video # 1 – Willig talks about the importance of remaining open to different ideas rather than becoming too invested in one identity or way of looking at the world.

Video # 2 – In speaking about qualitative research, Willig urges researchers to have the “courage to interpret” the results. She suggests that given the history of participants’ voices being silenced, or misused, that many researchers avoid drawing upon theories to interpret their results.

Video # 3 – Willig speaks about how the pressure to produce publications has led to a lack of a deep reading of texts to understand their meaning. She feels that the value of reading should be rediscovered in academia.

Discussion Question: What are the pros and cons of being invested in feminism and feminist theory when conducting research?

[Aaronette White](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Black feminist psychology; feminism of African-American men; anti-rape movement; narrative psychology, social psychology of gender.

Video # 1 – White describes the importance of interview and narrative methods in her work on Black feminisms, especially the need to hear and learn from her participants about their complex experiences of race, class, gender, and sexuality.

Discussion Question: What are narrative methods and how have they been used in psychology?

Gender & Culture/Ethnicity

[Laura Brown](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Ethics and standards of psychotherapeutic practice; cultural competence.

Video # 3 – Acknowledging her minority identities and how her oppression related to those of other minority groups, Brown talks about the importance of being an ally within professional psychology.

Discussion Question: Why is it important for the discipline of psychology to embrace diversity, both in terms of its own demography, and as a clinical and research topic? Find some other psychologists profiled at the site who have made ethnic identity, minority health, and diversity issues part of their work as psychologists.

[Jean Lau Chin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Gender and ethnicity in the therapeutic relationship; cultural competency; women's leadership; Asian American mental health.

Video # 2 – Chin discusses how she became involved with the women's movement through her realization that psychology was not a culturally competent discipline. She discusses how she worked with the women's movement to acknowledge and be inclusive of difference.

Discussion Question: How did questions of an individual's culture and ethnicity come to influence some of the questions being asked by the women's movement?

[Lillian Comas-Diaz](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Ethnocultural approaches to mental health; women's spirituality; intersecting identities; social justice; international psychology.

Video # 1 – Comas-Diaz discusses how people of colour adapt to, resist and shape psychology and psychological research. As a person on the margins, oppression allows people of colour to see the world of with different eyes, which has important implications for psychology.

Video # 2 – As a woman of colour from a third-world country, Comas-Diaz talks about being “born a political animal”. The importance of politics and social justice in her life has led to her active involvement within psychological organizations.

Discussion Question: There is an interesting literature in social psychology on positive marginality, and in feminist philosophy, on standpoint methodology. How do the experiences that Comas-Diaz describes relate to these concepts?

[Oliva Espin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Career Focus: Psychology of immigrant and refugee women, Latina psychology, women and sexuality across cultures

Video – Espin talks about her experience of writing an influential article on the sexual issues of Latinos and a later one based on surveys about the sexual identity of Latina lesbians. Many people resonated with these articles but she also talks some resistances to them: from Latinas who see being lesbian as a “White thing” and from lesbians who resist her emphasis on spirituality.

Discussion Question: What methodologies are useful for researching race, racism, and sexuality life narratives of immigrant woman? What might be some of the challenges associated with these methods?

[Beverly Greene](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Oppressive ideologies, such as race, sexism, and heterosexism, in psychology and the practice of psychotherapy; interrogating social privilege and marginalization through the development of multiple identity paradigms; psychological resilience and vulnerability in socially marginalized people.

Video – Beverly Greene talks about how psychoanalytic practices were thought of by “marginal thinkers” as reflecting a binary of dominance and submission. As a graduate student she wasn’t able to share her perspective or think about people of color, women and other people from marginalized communities in the therapeutic context. She talks about how feminist therapies and Afro-centric therapies are useful in working with clients from marginalized communities and how she strives to bring these and other theories together to effectively work in the world. She also talks about her first time working with African American professors and how they brought a different perspective to therapy.

Discussion Question: As a feminist therapist, how might you think about issues of culture, race, and ethnicity when working with clients who have had very different experiences from your own?

[Esther Halpern](#)

Materials: Biography, selected publications.

Career Focus: Cross-cultural psychology.

[Hilary Lips](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Power, gender, and culture

Video – Lips describes how she first became interested in cross-cultural research. She says this was in part a result of being a Canadian in the U.S. She initially resisted including culture in her research designs, as it would make them increasingly complicated, but eventually decided it was too important to ignore. She also describes some of her experiences as a visiting scholar in Costa Rica.

Discussion Question: Lips’s experience of the differences between the U.S. and Canada reminds us that even places that appear similar can still differ in subtle ways. Have you ever experienced being an “outsider”? What did that feel like? How did you cope with it?

[Bernice Lott](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Applied social psychology; attitudes; culture/ethnicity; gender; prejudice/stereotyping; social class.

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Cross-national studies of suicide; cultural psychology.

[Clara Mayo](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, biographical publications.

Career Focus: Social psychology; prejudice; racism.

[Martha Mednick](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender, race, social class.

[Janis Sanchez-Hucles](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Ethnic minorities and diversity; culturally competent mental health services.

Video – Sanchez-Hucles discusses how she became involved with Division 35 through members encouraging her to become involved with a taskforce on ethnic minority women and mental health needs.

[Ethel Tobach](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, link to archival collection, selected publications, selected biographical publications, biography, link to encyclopedia entry, videos.

Career Focus: Combating racism and sexism in psychology; social justice.

[Melba Vasquez](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender; multicultural issues; diversity, ethnicity and race; social justice

Video # 1 – Vasquez gives some of the history of Chicano psychology, such as the first symposium on the topic in '1976, the Lake Arrowhead conference in 1979 and the National Hispanic Association. She describes how she became involved in APA governance, attributing it to her mentorship and her family involvement in politics.

Video # 2 – Vasquez talks about the future of Latino psychology-- it will continue to evolve and grow. Given the growth of the Latino population, there is a need for better Latino representation in the field, a need to recruit students to the social

sciences. In the meantime it is important to train White psychologists to address Latino needs.

Discussion Question: Based on Vasquez's biography, what do you think would be the highest priorities of the first Latina president of the APA?

[Karen Wyche](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Ethnic minority women and mental health; identity formations (socioeconomic status, ethnicity/race, gender).

Video # 2 – Reflecting on her research, Wyche talks about how her research interests have depended on where she was geographically located and the opportunities available. However, all of her work includes women's experiences of a health-related trauma from a strength-based approach.

Sexuality

[Laura Brown](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, videos.

Career Focus: LGBT mental health issues.

Video # 1 – Laura Brown talks about how feminist therapy is intimately connected to acts for social change. She believes that the small social changes that occur in the therapy session can grow to larger changes in the outside world. She recognizes that feminist therapists also engage in research that can be used to lobby policy change.

Discussion Question: Do you think the link between feminism and social activism continues to be as strong as it has been historically? Do you think the link is still necessary?

[Lisa Diamond](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media links, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Sexual orientation development, identity, adolescent development.

Video # 2 – Diamond discusses her book *Sexual Fluidity* and the audience of former participants that she had in mind as well as the media attention that it received.

Video # 3 – Diamond describes her favorite work: "What Does Sexual Orientation Orient?" which applies attachment theory to issues of sexual identity.

Discussion Question: What is Diamond's thesis about sex and love in her article "What does sexual orientation orient?" Why is she most proud of this article?

Michelle Fine

Materials: Interview transcripts, selected publications, biography, media links.

Career Focus: Youth sexuality.

Discussion Question: Fine is well-known for her work on youth sexuality and education, especially the area of sexual desire and positive sexuality in girls and young women. Read her 1988 article in the *Harvard Educational Review* "The missing discourse of desire." How might you design a curriculum of sex education for today's youth?

Charlene Senn

Materials: Selected publications, biography, interview transcript.

Career Focus: Lesbian health.

Discussion Question: Senn has pioneered a sexual assault resistance education program for use on college campuses. In her 2011 article in *Feminism & Psychology* entitled "An imperfect feminist journey" Senn describes her research trajectory. What makes this an "imperfect" feminist journey?

Leonore Tiefer

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media links, biography.

Career Focus: Sex research and therapy; medicalization of sexuality

Discussion Questions: For many years Tiefer researched animal sexual behavior. What are some of the problems that arise from the equation of human sexuality with animal sexuality?

Tiefer has spent much of her career campaigning against the over-medicalization of sexuality, and female sexuality specifically. What is "medicalization"? What are the effects of medicalizing sexuality, and why does Tiefer think this is a problem?

Deborah Tolman

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media links, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender development; adolescent sexuality; gender equity.

Video # 2 – Tolman articulates what she sees as a feminist perspective on sexuality and describes how she became interested in studying adolescent sexuality.

Discussion Question: Are there research methods that are more or less feminist? Are there any methods which are counter to feminism?

[Jane Ussher](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Women's health; sexuality; gender; subjectivity; identity in relation to the reproductive body and sexuality.

Discussion Question: In her 2010 article in *Feminism & Psychology* "Are we medicalizing women's misery?" Ussher proposes that a critical realist perspective might be most useful in conceptualizing women's depression. What is a critical realist perspective? How does it differ from a social constructionist perspective or a pure realist perspective?

Development

[Carol Gilligan](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video clip.

Career Focus: Morality; women's development; adolescence; conflict resolution; psychology and politics.

Discussion Question: Why is Gilligan's best-known work called "In a Different Voice" and not "In a Woman's Voice"?

[Jacqueline Jarrett Goodnow](#)

Materials: Links to archival collections, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Developmental psychology; two-choice learning; social values in families; children's drawings.

[Esther Halpern](#)

Materials: Biography, selected publications.

Career Focus: Developmental psychology.

[Lisa Serbin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Child development; developmental psychopathology; social and environmental factors in transfer of health and developmental risk from parent to child.

Gender Differences/Similarities/Androgyny

[Sandra Bem](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Sex roles; psychological androgyny; gender schema theory; sexuality

[Alice Eagly](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender differences and similarities; social role theory; attitudes and stereotypes.

Discussion Question: Eagly and her colleagues have used social role theory to understand gender differences. What is social role theory? How is it different from evolutionary accounts of the same kinds of differences?

[Eleanor Maccoby](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Sex differences; gender development; gender differentiation.

Video – Maccoby describes her evolving attitude toward sex differences in research and the process of researching *The Psychology of Sex Differences*.

Discussion Question: Why was Maccoby “irritated” when she found sex differences in her research? How did she react to Freudian theory about sex differences in activity-passivity? How did her irritation lead to her classic work with Carol Jacklin?

Sexism

[Esther Greenglass](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos

Video # 3 – As a young researcher she talks about being challenged after a paper she presented by an audience member who felt that her assumption that men and women should be equal was not justified.

Discussion Question: How might you respond to such a challenge? What situational constraints might there have been in responding to this challenge?

[Rachel Hare-Mustin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Video # 1 – Following graduation, Hare-Mustin was denied an employment opportunity because she was known as a feminist.

[Bernice Lott](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Applied social psychology; attitudes; gender; prejudice/stereotyping; social class.

Video - Lott talks about male psychologists being sexist towards female graduate students in the 1950s. She also talks about turning down a job as a researcher in Skinner's lab to teach in California.

Discussion Question: Is there still sexism in academe? If so, what forms does it take?

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Women and gender in psychology.

Video # 3 – Marecek talks about training at Yale University during her doctoral work and her experiences of gender discrimination. For instance, one prominent professor openly did not allow women to enroll in his courses.

[Clara Mayo](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, biographical publications.

Career Focus: Social psychology; prejudice; sexism.

[Martha Mednick](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Psychology of women; gender, race, social class.

[Sandra Pyke](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Video # 1 – Inspired by her mother and grandmother, Pyke describes the development of her feminist identity. She remembers a pivotal moment when as an adult she was unable to receive a credit card without her unemployed husband's signature.

Video # 2 – Pyke talks about how she became involved with the Canadian Psychological Association. She recalls women who were conducting feminist research had their conference proposals declined. This was the catalyst for development of the Underground Symposium.

[Ethel Tobach](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, link to archival collection, selected publications, selected biographical publications, biography, link to encyclopedia entry, videos.

Career Focus: Combating racism and sexism in psychology; social justice.

Video # 3 – Tobach recalls her experiences of institutional discrimination following her Ph.D.

[Rhoda Unger](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Career Focus: Feminist psychology; contextual and individual factors influencing commitment to social change.

Video # 1 – Unger never became involved with the women’s movement, until she became involved with the movement within psychology. However, she was a late comer and did not recognize sexism until following her PhD.

Video # 2 – As a feminist empiricist, Unger talks about how experimental psychology can be used to answer critical questions. For instance, she talks about how controlled experiments have been useful in demonstrating sexism to people who may not accept it anecdotally.

Discussion Question: What research questions might you ask today about sexism and other forms of discrimination? What techniques are social psychologists using to assess discrimination?

Women, Work, and Leadership

[Jean Lau Chin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Women's leadership.

Video # 3 – Chin describes what it means to be a leader in different contexts of her career.

[Florence Denmark](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, link to an encyclopedia entry, selected publications, selected biographical publications, selected biographical publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Psychology of women; culture and ethnicity; prejudice and stereotyping; women's mentoring and leadership; women and aging.

Video # 1 – Denmark describes her presidency of American Psychological Association’s Division 35 and later the presidency of the American Psychological Association.

Video # 2 – Denmark discusses how she became involved in research on women and leadership, challenging the traditional views.

[Alice Eagly](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Leadership.

Discussion Question: In her book *Through the Labyrinth* with Linda Carli, Eagly revises our notion of the glass ceiling. What metaphor does she replace this with and why?

[Irene Frieze](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Cross-cultural comparisons of gender and career motivation.

Video # 1 – Frieze speaks about her early involvement with the *Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues* and the women mentors she encountered there.

Discussion Question: What role have mentors played in your own professional and personal development? Why are mentors important?

[Esther Greenglass](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Stress; coping; job burnout; gender roles and stress; work/family conflict.

[Eva Magnusson](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender equality; work-life balance.

[Martha Mednick](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Achievement orientation.

[Carolyn Robertson Payton](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Mental health; prevention; counseling, ethics, minority issues, peace.

Discussion Question: Carolyn Robertson Payton was an exemplary activist and leader in psychology and beyond. What is her main argument in her 1984 article “Who must do the hard things?” What are the “hard things,” according to Payton.

[Sandra Pyke](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Career Focus: Women and education; chilly climate issues.

Discussion Question: What does the term “the chilly climate” refer to?

[Janice Yoder](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender differences; women and work; tokenism; women and power; leadership; scholarship of teaching and learning.

Discussion Question: Yoder has done some fascinating research on women in gender non-traditional workplaces. What challenges do these women face? What does “tokenism” mean? Have you ever felt like a token?

Women’s Bodies, Women’s Health

[Paula Caplan](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media links, biography, video.

Career Focus: Women's health.

Discussion Question: Caplan has written persuasively about the damage psychiatric labels can do when they are applied without the proper diagnostic care and without taking into account context and stereotypes about gender. What are some consequences of psychiatric labels for individuals?

[Helen Coons](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Women’s health and mental health; leadership.

Video: Coons speaks about the importance, as a feminist clinician, of respecting women’s decisions in the health care context even when they might not accord with your own values.

Discussion Question: What are some of the complexities of working within a feminist framework, especially if you are working with clients who may not be feminist?

[Joan Chrisler](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender; health; eating behaviour; body image; menopause; attitudes toward menstruation; women's bodies.

Video – Chrisler talks about how her research on pre-menstrual syndrome began (PMS). At the time of her master's thesis, the concept of PMS was unknown. However, in 1980 two court cases changed how women thought about their menstrual process.

Discussion Question: Chrisler's work has shown how powerfully social and political factors shape how women feel about and relate to their bodies. Using some of her work, explore what role the media plays in this process.

[Eva Magnusson](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Gender equality; family and parenting; work-life balance.

Video – Magnusson talks about the emergence of her feminist activism, through an organization to de-medicalize breastfeeding and “take back the breast” in Sweden. She also reflects upon her (then unnamed) feminist consciousness in childhood, adolescence and graduate school.

[Jane Ussher](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Women's health; identity in relation to the reproductive body and sexuality; gendered issues in cancer caring.

[Karen Wyche](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Research on terrorism and disaster; community resilience; HIV aids and chronic illness; identity formations (socioeconomic status, ethnicity/race, gender).

Video # 2 – Reflecting on her research, Wyche talks about how her research interests have depended on where she was geographically located and the opportunities available. However, all of her work includes women's experiences of health-related trauma from a strengths-based approach.

Discussion Question: What is a strengths-based approach to trauma and how does it differ from a deficit model?

Women's Mental Health

[Deborah Belle](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Women and depression.

Discussion Question: Throughout her work, Belle has focused on the structural factors that affect women's mental health and well-being, such as poverty, social support, and income inequality. Explore the kinds of structural factors that may affect men and women differently. How do these factors intersect with race/ethnicity?

[Paula Caplan](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media links, biography, video.

Career Focus: Bias in psychiatric diagnosis.

Video # 1 – After writing about the myth of women's masochism Caplan was invited to lobby against sexist diagnoses in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM).

Discussion Question: Are there diagnoses in the DSM that could be considered sexist? Which ones and why?

[Phyllis Chesler](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media links, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Women and madness.

Video # 1 – Reflecting upon her written work, Chesler describes the impact *Women and Madness* has had as a best seller. Her work, *Women's Inhumanity to Women*, remains one of the most important pieces to her, which she believes is still relevant.

Discussion Question: What is Chesler's argument in *Women and Madness*? Do you think this argument still holds in understanding women's mental health?

[Lillian Comas-Diaz](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Ethnocultural approaches to mental health.

[Paula Nicolson](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Postnatal depression; pregnancy; domestic violence; psychoanalysis.

Discussion Question: Nicolson has written extensively about post-natal depression. What is post-natal depression and what might contribute to it?

[Janet Stoppard](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Women and depression; older women's everyday lives; qualitative research methods.

Discussion Question: Janet Stoppard theorizes and studies women's depression from a social constructionist perspective. Consult some of her work. What is a feminist social constructionist perspective, and how does it differ from a medical perspective on depression?

Violence Against Women

[Irene Frieze](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Intimate partner violence.

Video # 3 – A student brought the issue of violence to Frieze's attention in the 1970s, when no literature existed. She then decided to apply for a grant to explore violence against women. She talks about her experiences of doing work on violence from a feminist perspective.

Discussion Question: When did psychologists begin to study violence against women? What factors might have brought this topic to research attention at this time? Why did it remain un-researched by psychologists for so long?

[Lisa Goodman](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Intimate partner violence; violence against marginalized women; community-based mental health practices.

Video # 3 – Goodman reflects on the reason for the persistence of intimate partner violence. Goodman identifies a White, feminist, middle-class, idealized perspective on this violence as one of the reasons for this failure.

Discussion Question: How might one's social position (race, class, sexual orientation) affect how one experiences and reacts to violence? Why might it be important to take all of these factors into account when trying to understand violence against women and what to do about it?

[Rachel Hare-Mustin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Video # 2 – Hare-Mustin talks about her involvement in questioning the ethics of sex between client and therapist. She remembers an American Psychological Association debate on how beneficial sex with client was. She describes her writing an article questioning the ethics of sex in therapy, which was one of the first articles published on the topic.

Discussion Question: What role does power play in therapy? Why is having sex with clients never ethical?

[Arnold Kahn](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Sexual assault; violence against women; rape scripts and rape acknowledgment.

Video # 2 – Khan speaks about how he became involved with research on rape and sexualized violence. He talks about trying to understand why in some situations women do not describe their experiences as rape even if it fits the legal definition and the limitations for understanding men's rape scripts.

[Lorraine Radtke](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, biography, selected publications, media link, biography.

Career Focus: Mothering, intimate partner violence, discourse analysis, social psychology of gender.

Video # 3 - Radtke talks about the evolution of her research on mothering and intimate partner violence and the establishment of community-academic partnerships. She mentions the advantage of being a senior academic to starting up a new research program.

Discussion Question: Radtke talks about wanting to do more research with practical relevance, in the community. How do you conceptualize the role of practical relevance in your own work?

[Charlene Senn](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, interview transcript.

Career Focus: Violence against women; sexual assault resistance education; women and pornography; youth sexuality.

Discussion Question: Charlene Senn has been heavily involved in designing programs to help university women resist sexual assault. She believes it is also important to educate men about rape and their roles as perpetrators, but what does she see as the obstacles to doing this? (see Senn, 2011)

Feminist Practice and Therapy

[Laura Brown](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Feminist theory and therapy; trauma; ethics and standards of psychotherapeutic practice; cultural competence; LGBT mental health issues.

Video # 1 – Laura Brown talks about how feminist therapy is intimately connected to acts for social change. She believes that the small social changes that occur in the therapy session can grow to larger changes in the outside world. She recognizes that feminist therapists also engage in research that can be used to lobby policy change.

Video # 2 – Describing her discovery of feminism as “clear truth”, Brown talks about reading Chesler’s *Women and Madness* and deciding to become a feminist therapist. This shaped her political activism during her graduate studies.

[Rachel Hare-Mustin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Feminist therapy; family therapy; gender; post-modernism; epistemology; ethics.

Video # 2 – Hare-Mustin talks about her involvement in questioning the ethics of sex between client and therapist. She remembers an American Psychological Association debate on how beneficial sex with clients was. She describes how she wrote an article questioning the ethics of sex in therapy, which was one of the first articles to discuss the topic, and the difficulty of getting it published.

Discussion Question: Can you imagine any arguments in favor of using sex with clients as a therapeutic intervention? What role might historical and political context have played in looking back at this debate?

[Jean Lau Chin](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Gender and ethnicity in the therapeutic relationship; cultural competency; Asian American mental health.

Video # 2 – Chin discusses how she became involved with the women’s movement through her realization that psychology was not culturally competent. She discusses how she worked with the women’s movement to acknowledge and be inclusive of difference.

Discussion Question: What does it mean to be “culturally competent” when working with clients?

[Beverly Greene](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, video.

Career Focus: Oppressive ideologies, such as race, sexism, and heterosexism, in psychology and the practice of psychotherapy; interrogating social privilege and marginalization through the development of multiple identity paradigms; psychological resilience and vulnerability in socially marginalized people.

Video – Beverly Greene talks about how psychoanalytic practices were thought of by “marginal thinkers” as reflecting a binary of dominance and submission. As a graduate student she wasn’t able to share her perspective or think about people of color, women and other people from marginalized communities in the therapeutic context. She talks about how feminist therapies and Afro-centric therapies are useful in working with clients from marginalized communities and strived to bring these and other theories together to effectively work in the world. She also talks about her first time working with African-American professors and how they brought a different perspective to therapy.

Discussion Question: How does Greene’s experience speak to the importance of having a diversity of practitioners and scientists in our field?

[Jean Pettifor](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Ethical and professional standards; clinical training; social change.

Discussion Question: Pettifor has been active in developing ethical guidelines that are sensitive to international contexts, but remain effective. What might some of the challenges be in developing ethical principles that apply cross-nationally and cross-culturally?

[Sandra Pyke](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Video # 3 – Working as a feminist counselor in the 1970s, Pyke describes the types of topics she would address with her clients.

[Carla Willig](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Career Focus: Existential counseling and psychotherapy; phenomenology as philosophy and research method; applied discourse analysis; health psychology;

health promotion; risk-taking and health behaviour; living with life-threatening illness.

Psychology of Women (Contributions and Status in Psychology)

[Georgia Babladelis](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography.

Discussion Question: Babladelis was the first editor of the journal *Psychology of Women Quarterly*. What was the mandate of the journal? To what extent has psychology moved away (or not) from the study of college students?

[Jan Burns](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 1 – Burns speaks about how the Psychology of Women started at the British Psychological Society through students speaking over a drink and deciding to host their own conference.

[JoAnn Evansgardner](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, links to obituaries.

Career Focus: Gender discrimination and activism.

Discussion Question: JoAnn Evansgardner was one of the founders of the Association for Women in Psychology. This organization has remained independent of the American Psychological Association, even though there is substantial overlapping membership. What are the pros and the cons of remaining independent, in terms of promoting and encouraging feminist psychology and activism?

[Irene Frieze](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, media link, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 2 – Speaking about being of the first cohort of graduate women at UCLA, Frieze talks about how the group of students developed and explored the psychology of women together.

Discussion Question: The issue of finding a community often comes up when feminist psychologists talk about formative influences. Do you have a feminist community? How important is this today?

[Arnold Kahn](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 3 – Kahn speaks about how issues first talked about by feminist psychologists (violence, feminist therapy, abortion) have made it into the mainstream of psychology textbooks.

Discussion Question: Kahn mentions that intersectionality theory might possibly revolutionize feminist psychology. What does intersectionality mean, and how could it change the research questions we ask, and how we answer them?

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography, videos.

Video # 2 – Marecek talks about the future of feminist psychology and the importance of community involvement.

[Rhoda Unger](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, media link, biography, video.

Career Focus: Feminist psychology.

Video # 3 – Unger talks about the lack of power and status integrated into feminist psychological research. She feels that there has been a move to depoliticize the psychology of women.

Discussion Question: Has the psychology of women become less politically engaged field than it was at its beginnings? If so, why? If not, where is it having its greatest impact?

[Naomi Weisstein](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, link to archival collection, selected publications, media links, biography.

Career Focus: Feminist psychology; visual neuroscience.

Discussion Question: Naomi Weisstein wrote an article that served as a “call to action” for the field of feminist psychology – “Psychology constructs the female.” What were her arguments in this article? To what extent (if any) are they still true?