

Psychology's Feminist Voices in the Classroom

A Teaching Guide for the Psychology of Women Instructor



One of the goals of [Psychology's Feminist Voices](#) is to serve as a teaching resource. To help Psychology of Women instructors incorporate PFV material into this course, we have created this document. Below you will find ideas for ways in which the materials at 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. Within these topics are listed the profiles of feminist psychologists who have made contributions to these areas along with summaries of 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.

Students can find further reading on a particular topic in the Selected Works section of each profile, or could be asked to use the profile as a starting point for further research on that psychologists' work. The student could 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.

The material in this guide is intended only as a suggestion and should not be read as a "complete" list of all the ways Psychology's Feminist Voices could be used in your courses. We would love to hear all of the different ideas you think of for 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 dozens of 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.

[Martha Mednick](#)

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

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, video clips.

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 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 clip.

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?

[Stephanie Shields](#)

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

Video # 2 – Shields recounts how she got started researching early psychologist Leta Stetter Hollingworth.

Research Methods

[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 psychology. Specifically, she feels this has come about in exploring differences and how they are devalued.

[Alice Eagly](#)

Video – Eagly speaks about labeling herself and her work at a “feminist psychologist” in some contexts, and as a “social psychologist” in others. She also talks about her involvement with the women’s movement stemming from an understanding that psychology provided the tools to answer some of the difficult questions about gender differences and similarities.

[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 little to conduct the social research in psychology.

[Carol Gilligan](#)

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

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 took in regards to feminism after her work at Harvard? How can this

particular viewpoint be related to the context of feminism and feminist theory at this point in time?

[Esther Greenglass](#)

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

Video # 1 – Greenglass talks about how psychology does not recognize its own source of bias in ‘scientific’ research. This drive to appear “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 terminology have?

[Rhoda Unger](#)

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

Career Focus: Feminist psychology; epistemological issues in psychology.

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.

[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.

[Carla Willig](#)

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

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

Video # 1 – Talks about the importance to 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 avoids 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.

Gender & Ethnicity

[Laura Brown](#)

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

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.

[Phyllis Chesler](#)

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

Career Focus: anti-Semitism.

[Jean Lau Chin](#)

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

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 culturally competent. 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, video clips.

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 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.

[Beverly Greene](#)

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

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.

[Esther Halpern](#)

Materials: Biography, selected publications.

Career Focus: Cross-cultural psychology.

[Bernice Lott](#)

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

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

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

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

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 clip.

Career Focus: Gender, race, social class.

[Janis Sanchez-Hucles](#)

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

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

Video – Sanchez-Hucles discusses how she became involved with Division 35 through her encouragement 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, video clips.

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

[Karen Wyche](#)

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

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 include women's experiences of a health related trauma from a strength-based approach.

Sexuality

[Laura Brown](#)

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

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?

[Jan Burns](#)

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

Career Focus: Sexuality and identity.

[Lisa Diamond](#)

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

Career Focus: Sexual orientation, lesbianism, sexual fluidity.

[Oliva Espín](#)

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

Career Focus: Women and sexuality across cultures.

Video: Espín talks about the challenges of contributing to the literature on Latina sexuality.

[Michelle Fine](#)

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

Career Focus: Youth sexuality.

[Corey Flanders](#)

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

Career Focus: Mental, sexual, and reproductive health of sexual and gender minority people; LGBTQ health disparities.

[Maria Gurevich](#)

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

Career Focus: Critical psychology; critical theory; gender and sexuality; health psychology; psychosocial oncology.

[Peter Hegarty](#)

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

Career Focus: LGBT issues; social psychology; history of psychology; sexuality and gender studies.

[Tania Israel](#)

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

Career Focus: Psychological health and well-being of LGBTQ individuals and communities; bisexuality; privilege and oppression; intersections among gender, ethnicity, and sexual orientation; social justice.

Video #1: Israel discusses identifying as bisexual and biracial and the critique of the term bisexuality.

[Charlene Senn](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, interview transcript.

Career Focus: Lesbian health.

[Leonore Tiefer](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, interview transcript, media links.

Career Focus: Sex research and therapy; medicalization of female sexuality; feminist critique.

[Deborah Tolman](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, interview transcript, video.

Career Focus: Adolescent sexuality.

Video #1: Tolman talks about what makes research feminist and tells how she got interested in researching adolescent sexuality.

[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.

[Sari van Anders](#)

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

Career Focus: Sexual Configurations Theory.

Development

[Carol Gilligan](#)

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

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

[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.

Gender Differences

[Alice Eagly](#)

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

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

Sexism and Sexual/Gender Harassment

[Lilia Cortina](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Sexual harassment and assault; workplace incivility; gender in organizations; violence against women.

[Esther Greenglass](#)

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

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

[Rachel Hare-Mustin](#)

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

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 clip.

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.

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

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

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 clip.

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

[Sandra Pyke](#)

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

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.

[Denise Sekaquaptewa](#)

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

Video # 2 – Sekaquaptewa discusses research she has conducted in collaboration with engineering scholars on sexist microaggressions and discrimination that women in STEM fields, specifically engineering, encounter.

[Ethel Tobach](#)

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

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 clip.

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.

Women, Work, and Leadership

[Jean Lau Chin](#)

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

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, video clips.

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 clip.

Career Focus: Leadership.

[Irene Frieze](#)

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

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.

[Esther Greenglass](#)

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

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

[Eva Magnusson](#)

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

Career Focus: Gender equality; work-life balance.

[Martha Mednick](#)

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

Career Focus: Achievement orientation.

[Sandra Pyke](#)

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

Career Focus: Women and education; chilly climate issues.

[Janis Sanchez-Hucles](#)

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

Career Focus: Women and leadership.

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

[Janice Yoder](#)

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

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

Video – Yoder discusses a research project she was involved with, observing gender and employment at a zoo. This project launched further interest in gender and tokenization.

Women's Bodies, Women's Health

[Eva Magnusson](#)

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

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.

[Janis Burns](#)

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

Career Focus: Clinical training; disability and identity; health and exercise for people with intellectual disabilities.

[Paula Caplan](#)

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

Career Focus: Women's health.

[Joan Chrisler](#)

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

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.

[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.

[Carla Willig](#)

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

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.

[Karen Wyche](#)

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

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 a health related trauma from a strength-based approach.

Women's Mental Health

[Jan Burns](#)

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

Career Focus: Clinical training; disability and identity.

Video # 3 – Burns discusses her interest in Victorian British asylums and the use of photography in exploring these histories.

[Paula Caplan](#)

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

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).

[Phyllis Chesler](#)

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

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.

[Lillian Comas-Diaz](#)

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

Career Focus: Ethnocultural approaches to mental health.

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

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

Career Focus: Women and gender in psychology; cross-national studies of suicide; cultural psychology; critical psychology; clinical issues.

[Janis Sanchez-Hucles](#)

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

Career Focus: Culturally competent mental health services.

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

[Karen Wyche](#)

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

Career Focus: Ethnic minority women and mental health.

Violence Against Women

[Irene Frieze](#)

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

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.

[Lisa Goodman](#)

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

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

Video # 1 – Speaks about why we haven’t been able to effectively reduce rates of intimate partner violence; including structural problems, psychology’s more general tendency to ignore the problems of low-SES communities, and the general inability to see this problem in an intersectional frame.

[Rachel Hare-Mustin](#)

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

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.

[Arnold Kahn](#)

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

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

Video # 2 – Kahn 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.

[Charlene Senn](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, interview transcript.

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

[Mary Koss](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography, media links.

Career Focus: Sexual violence, restorative justice, campus sexual assault.

[Vindhya Undurti](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Violence against women in India, dowry deaths, sex trafficking.

[Aaronette White](#)

Materials: Selected publications, biography.

Career Focus: Anti-rape advocacy in Black communities.

Feminist Practice and Therapy

[Laura Brown](#)

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

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 feminist 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 clip.

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 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.

[Jean Lau Chin](#)

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

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.

[Beverly Greene](#)

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

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.

[Sandra Pyke](#)

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

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, video clips.

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 (Disciplinary History, Contributions, and Status in Psychology)

[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.

[Arnold Kahn](#)

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

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

[Irene Frieze](#)

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

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.

[Celia Kitzinger](#)

Materials: Interview transcript, biography, video clips.

Video – Kitzinger speaks about efforts to establish a section of the British Psychological Society devoted to gay and lesbian issues, now called the Psychology of Sexualities section.

[Jeanne Marecek](#)

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

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

[Cannie Stark](#)

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

Video # 3 – Stark talks about the purpose and problems of modern feminism, feminist psychology, the need for feminist forums within academia, and ongoing vigilance against the creep of androcentrism.

[Rhoda Unger](#)

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

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.

[Sue Wilkinson](#)

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

Video – Wilkinson talks about the development of her feminist identity and the founding of the Psychology of Women Section of the British Psychological Society.